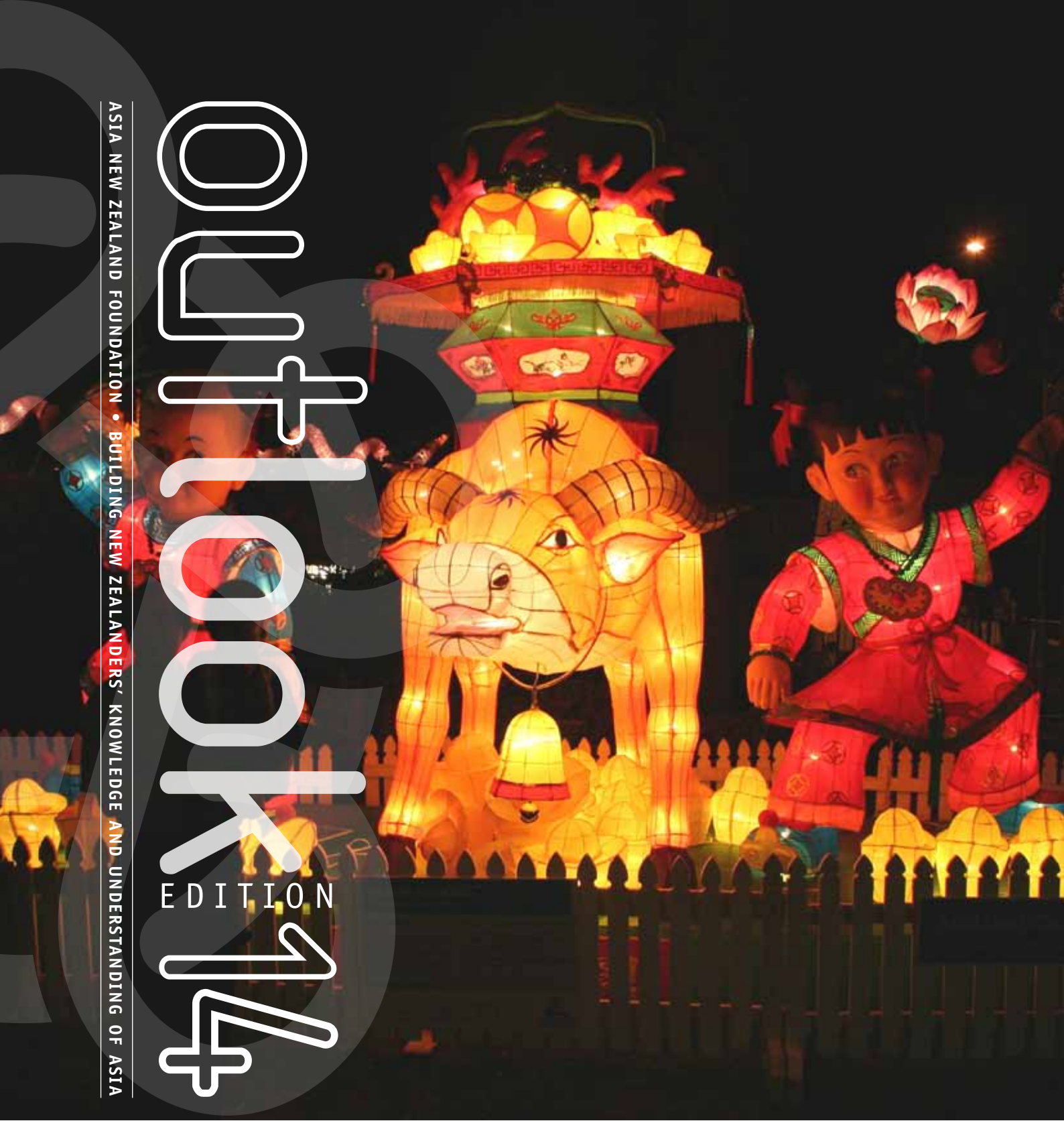


ASIA NEW ZEALAND FOUNDATION • BUILDING NEW ZEALANDERS' KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF ASIA

Outlook

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EDITION



NEW ZEALAND'S DIASPORA IN CHINA: UNTAPPED RESOURCES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NEW ZEALAND HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA DIASPORA AMONG OECD COUNTRIES. Rather than viewing this group of expatriates as lost forever, politicians and policy-makers increasingly recognise the potential economic value these globally networked citizens possess. Traditionally, New Zealand's diaspora has been concentrated in the United Kingdom and Australia. However, this is starting to shift as Asia becomes a more popular and accessible destination in which to live, work and travel. This report is the third in a series about New Zealand's diaspora and Asia. It focuses on China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR).

The report examines three diaspora groups: New Zealanders living in China; Chinese living in New Zealand; and returned Chinese migrants who once lived or studied in New Zealand. Drawing on both quantitative and qualitative data from a range of sources, this report outlines the contemporary migration between New Zealand and China and the size and nature of the three diaspora groups, and discusses the potential connections these diaspora communities have with New Zealand, particularly in regard to economic development.

An analysis of the data and information indicates that all three diaspora communities are well educated and relatively young and mobile, and many move freely between China and New Zealand depending on education, employment, lifestyle and familial needs and opportunities. These groups thus have the opportunity to develop networks, and can play an important role in promoting trade and business between the two countries. At present, however, these economic opportunities remain largely untapped. In order to strengthen the power of the diaspora, this report suggests improving the infrastructure of expatriate organisations, supporting international students in New Zealand, nurturing New Zealand's migrant communities and developing long-term, targeted diaspora strategies.

Looking into the future, with the signing of Free Trade Agreements between New Zealand and these two countries, the connections between China and New Zealand have the potential to expand considerably. Put simply, the future possibilities are vast but largely untapped.

INTRODUCTION

SINCE NEW ZEALAND IS AN IMMIGRANT NATION, whenever the word 'diaspora' is used, people tend to think of the various communities formed within New Zealand by diasporas of international migrants. It is seldom realised that the 'New Zealand diaspora' is very sizeable and, by proportion to the base population, the largest in the world. New Zealanders are highly mobile people. Since the beginning of the 19th century, enduring links to the United Kingdom and Australia have ensured that New Zealand has a sizeable expatriate presence in these locations. The great 'overseas experience', which sees young New Zealanders travel to live and work overseas for 12 months or more, has become a well established part of middle-class New Zealand culture. An estimated 60,000 New Zealand-born people, and certainly many more New Zealand passport holders, live in the United Kingdom, with a large proportion residing in London.¹ Even larger numbers of New Zealand citizens can be found across the Tasman. The accessibility to and opportunities in Australia saw New Zealand's off-shore population there swell to nearly 550,000 in 2009.²

The propensity of New Zealanders to travel, live and work abroad has often been met with alarm. Hugo³ estimates New Zealand's total diaspora, or off-shore population, to be proportionally one of the largest in the world at around 21.9 percent of the population (850,000 people). By comparison, Australia's diaspora is estimated at just 4.3 percent of the population (900,000 people). It is not surprising, therefore, that the now familiar 'brain drain' argument often surfaces in New Zealand, picked up by politicians and the media who report on the vast numbers of Kiwis leaving New Zealand every week for (supposed) greener pastures. The narrative is usually a negative one – that talent, brains and resources are being sapped from the economy by the emigration of the highly skilled.

However, a wider perspective shows that much of the shortfall in human capital is usually well compensated for by immigrants and returnees. Bedford⁴ explains how, in 2000, the media's fascination with the 'brain drain' debate failed to account for the large number of people arriving in New Zealand, as well as the number of people returning from living overseas. Rather than an 'exodus' of New Zealanders as reported in the media, a careful unpacking of migration data demonstrated that a process of 'replacement' migration had been occurring for some time.

This idea of 'exchange migration' has gained momentum in New Zealand in recent years. Rather than viewing migration as a permanent one-way process, scholars increasingly recognise that contemporary migrants lead 'transnational' lives and often maintain multi-local residence. Studies also show that most people who leave New Zealand intend to return at some time in the future, bringing with them new skills and knowledge as well as an intensification of global networks.⁵

Equally, immigrants who come to New Zealand bring skills and experience, and migrants who return to their homeland (or migrate elsewhere) often retain ties with New Zealand, benefiting the country in both tangible and intangible ways. Larner⁶ states that diaspora strategies are now an integral part of governmental thinking in New Zealand. This is because the idea of 'globally networked subjects' creates new possibilities for economic growth. Diasporas are therefore starting to be viewed in a more positive light; as communities that contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy.⁷

New Zealand's traditional diaspora communities can be found in Australia and the United Kingdom, although an increasing number of New Zealand-born people are now living in Asian countries while at the same time preserving close ties with their homeland. Similarly, growing numbers of people from Asia are living, working and studying in New Zealand while maintaining familial, social and economic connections with their home countries.

1 Bryant, J. and Law, D. (2004) *New Zealand's Diaspora and Overseas-born Population*. New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 04/13. Wellington: New Zealand Treasury.

2 Department of Immigration and Citizenship (2009) *Fact Sheet 17: New Zealanders in Australia*. Canberra: National Communications Branch, Department of Immigration and Citizenship. <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/fact-sheets/17nz.htm>

3 Hugo, G. (2006) An Australian Diaspora? *International Migration* 44: 105-33.

4 Bedford, R. (2001) 2001: Reflections on the spatial odysseys of New Zealanders. *New Zealand Geographer* 57: 49-54.

5 Lidgard, J. (2001) Return migration of New Zealanders: A profile of returnees in 2000. *New Zealand Journal of Geography* 112(1): 10-17; Lidgard, J. and Gilson, C. (2002) Return migration of New Zealanders: Shuttle and circular migrants. *New Zealand Population Review* 28(1): 99-128.

6 Larner, W. (2007) Expatriate experts and globalising governmentalities: the New Zealand diaspora strategy. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 32(3): 331-345.

7 Deutsche Bank (2003) *The New Zealand economy and the growth debate*. Discussion Paper for the Knowledge Wave Conference. 18-21 February, Auckland. http://www.knowledgewave.org.nz/forum_2003/background_reading/Knowledgewave2003.pdf

“The trends in movements between New Zealand and Hong Kong in the past 30 years are quite different from the history of migration between New Zealand and China.”

There are also migrants and international students who no longer live in New Zealand yet retain a sense of attachment to this country. The potential benefits of leveraging the New Zealand diaspora in Asia and the Asian diaspora communities in New Zealand have yet to be fully explored.

This report is the third in a series about New Zealand’s diaspora and Asia.⁸ It focuses on China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR). The report looks first at three diaspora communities: New Zealand-born; Chinese born in mainland China and Hong Kong now living in New Zealand; and returnees, including return migrants who have once lived in New Zealand and international students who have studied in New Zealand. Following this, the connections these diaspora communities have with New Zealand are examined.

As pointed out in previous reports in this series, studies of diasporas have been limited by a lack of data about the number of people involved. In this report, basic data on the size and structure of the New Zealand population in Hong Kong, and the Chinese population born in China and Hong Kong and now living in New Zealand, have been derived from Hong Kong and New Zealand censuses respectively. However, estimates of the size of the New Zealand diaspora in China were unable to be obtained because the People’s Republic of China government does not have published data on its foreign-born population by specific countries of birth. We have therefore used information provided by the New Zealand Embassy in Beijing and the New Zealand Consulate-General’s Office, both in Hong Kong and Shanghai, China.

With regard to return migration from New Zealand to China, two data sources were used. First, estimates of the size of return migration have been derived from New Zealand censuses, by calculating changes in the China-born and Hong Kong-born populations in the five-year period between censuses. Second, some demographic characteristics of returnees in Hong Kong were derived from the ‘area of residence five years ago’ question from Hong Kong censuses; however, no such information on returnees in China is available.

In order to examine the connections that New Zealand diasporas in China have with New Zealand, a series of interviews and several focus groups were conducted in Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong between December 2007 and April 2009. In addition, a short survey of expatriate associations and trade organisations was conducted in April 2010. The survey findings allow us to better understand the role that expatriate associations and trade organisations play in connecting New Zealanders with each other, and with the New Zealand economy.

This report also provides an overview of migration between New Zealand and China in the past three decades, using data on arrivals, departures, permanent residence approvals and temporary permit approvals. In this report, various data on Hong Kong SAR are presented separately, rather than aggregated with data provided under China. The New Zealand Immigration Service has also kept separate sets of data for Hong Kong and China. This is partly because some data sets are only available in Hong Kong.

Furthermore, although Hong Kong became a special administrative region of the People’s Republic of China in 1997, the trends in movements between New Zealand and Hong Kong in the past 30 years are quite different from the history of migration between New Zealand and China. Hong Kong was a British colony before 1997, and a major reason for the exodus of Hong Kong people was the fear of what might happen under Communist rule. The ‘push factor’ propelling migrants from these two regions, and the subsequent reasons for their return migration, were very different.

8 Other reports in this series include: Didham, R. (2009) *Intersections: Southeast Asia and Diaspora Engagement*. Asia New Zealand Foundation Outlook 11 & Didham, R. (2010) *Future Potential and the Invisible Diaspora: New Zealand and South Asia Diasporas*. Asia New Zealand Foundation Outlook 12. <http://www.asianz.org.nz/our-work/knowledge-and-research/outlook-series>

MIGRATION BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND CHINA

FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA IN 1949 THROUGH TO 1978, the Chinese government imposed stringent restrictions on citizens' out-migration from the country for private purposes. However, since this period, controls have gradually eased. Since 1986, policy changes have given Chinese citizens the right (and concomitant benefits) to exit and enter the country legally. In recent years, changes have also included simplifying approval procedures for self-financing students to study abroad, and restrictions have been relaxed for citizens travelling overseas at their own expense. New Zealand is one of the countries endorsed by China as an acceptable education and tourist destination.

Since the economic reforms and opening up of the Chinese economy in the mid-1980s, the restrictions placed on international tourists travelling to China have also been gradually relaxed. Currently, China is the world's fourth-largest tourist destination country. In addition, policies are being introduced to enable overseas people to work or set up businesses in China. In the mid-2000s, a 'Green Card' system was introduced. The Green Card enables foreigners to gain permanent residence in China and to exit and enter the country freely. There are also many other policies aimed at enticing overseas talent and investment. An example of this is the 'Shanghai Residence Certificate B', which allows holders to purchase property in Shanghai, apply for commercial loans and insurance, open telecommunication accounts and apply for driving licences.⁹

In the mid-1980s, migration between New Zealand and China started to increase. During the 15 years between April 1984 and March 1999, arrivals to New Zealand from China increased eight-fold, from around 2,000 per year in the five years between 1984/85 and 1988/89, to an average of 16,500 per year from 1994/95 to 1998/99 (Table 1, page 5). However, the most dramatic growth occurred in the early 2000s, when arrivals of visitors, international students and permanent residents from China reached a peak of 97,000 in 2002/03 (Figure 1, page 5). Since then there has been a decrease in international students, but visitor numbers have continued to increase, pushing the total arrival figures to a new height of 124,000 in 2007/08 (Figure 1, page 5). In 2007, China ranked fifth as the last country of permanent residence for overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand.

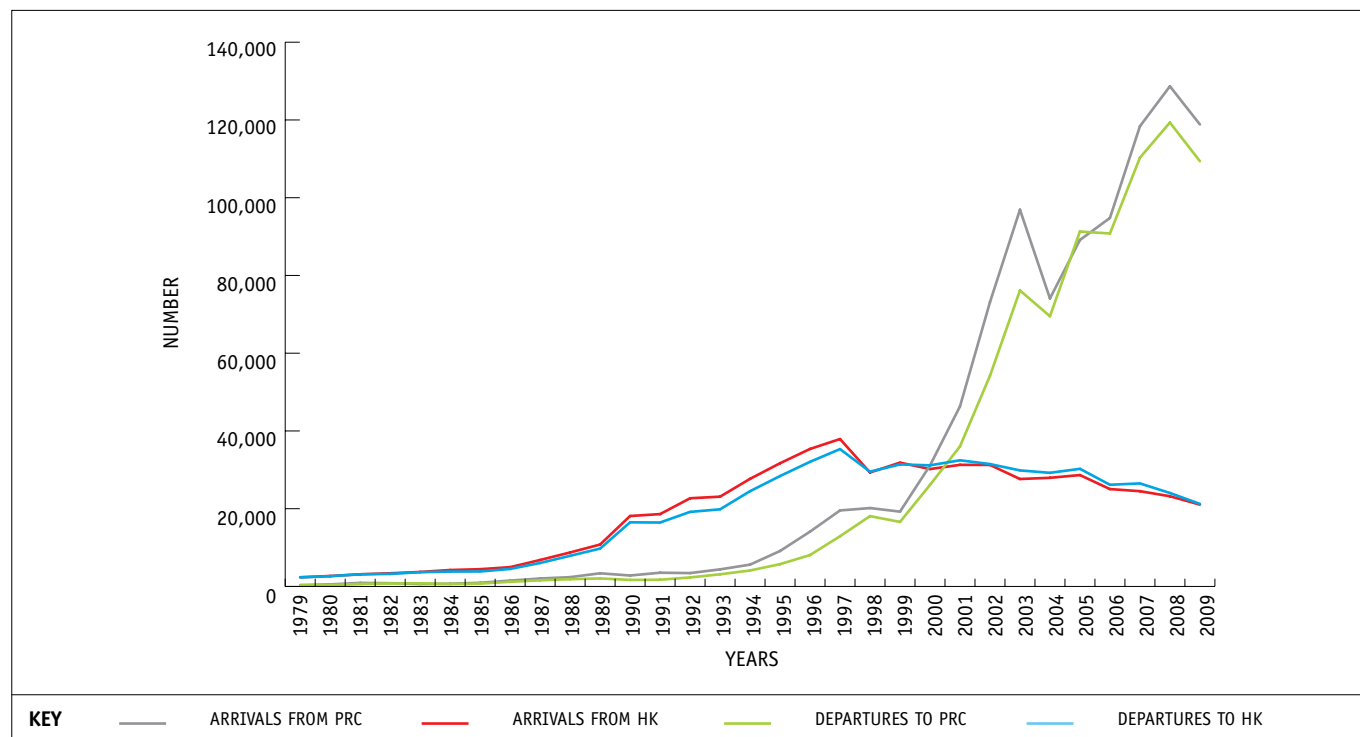
It should be noted, however, that the number of arrivals shown in Figure 1 and Table 1 (both on page 5), is not equal to the number of individuals, as people may have made more than one visit to New Zealand during this period.

With regard to migration between New Zealand and Hong Kong, the trend of movements is quite different. Unlike China, Hong Kong has never had any restrictions on emigration. The number of Hong Kong citizens in New Zealand remained low until the 1980s because of New Zealand's selective immigration policy favouring immigrants from the United Kingdom. In the early 1980s, when New Zealand still retained a traditional source-country preference as the basis of its immigration policy, arrivals from Hong Kong averaged around 3,500 per year (Table 1, page 5). Following the implementation of the 1986 Review of Immigration Policy, which abandoned national origin as a criterion for immigration, migration from Hong Kong to New Zealand increased dramatically. During the 15 years between April 1984 and March 1999, arrivals to New Zealand from Hong Kong increased five-fold, from around 7,000 per year in the five years between 1984/85 and 1988/89, to an average of 33,000 per year from 1994/95 to 1998/99 (Table 1, page 5). As shown in Figure 1 (page 5), arrivals to New Zealand reached a peak of 38,000 in 1996/97, then started to decline. In 1999/2000, total arrivals from China surpassed those from Hong Kong. In the past decade arrivals from Hong Kong have continued to decline, to an average of 29,600 per year from 1999/2000 to 2003/04, and further dropped to an average of 24,500 per year in the five years from 2004/05 to 2008/09.

⁹ Luo, K., Ip, M., Ma, Z., Huang, W. and Ma, C. (2008) "Aodaliya yu Xinxilan de huaren ji qi xinshengdai yanjiu" *A study on the Australian and New Zealand Chinese and their Local-Born Children*. Beijing: Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

“During the 15 years between April 1984 and March 1999, arrivals to New Zealand from Hong Kong increased five-fold.”

FIGURE 1: ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES TO AND FROM NEW ZEALAND BY COUNTRY OF LAST/NEXT PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN CHINA AND HONG KONG, 1979-2009



Source: Statistics New Zealand

TABLE 1: ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, COUNTRY OF LAST/NEXT PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN CHINA AND HONG KONG, 1980-2009

YEAR ENDED MARCH	COUNTRY OF LAST/NEXT PERMANENT RESIDENCE					
	CHINA			HONG KONG		
	SHORT-TERM TRAVEL	PERMANENT & LONG-TERM	TOTAL	SHORT-TERM TRAVEL	PERMANENT & LONG-TERM	TOTAL
ARRIVALS						
1980-1984	3,184	416	3,600	15,478	1,668	17,146
1985-1989	9,142	1,110	10,252	32,757	2,964	35,721
1990-1994	16,542	3,236	19,778	96,532	13,648	110,180
1995-1999	66,368	15,806	82,174	153,662	12,481	166,143
2000-2004	269,875	51,684	321,559	143,621	4,698	148,319
2005-2009	527,152	22,652	549,804	119,410	3,048	122,458
DEPARTURES						
1980-1984	2,868	325	3,193	15,231	1,249	16,480
1985-1989	6,927	500	7,427	31,033	970	32,003
1990-1994	12,086	866	12,952	94,363	2,097	96,460
1995-1999	59,791	1,613	61,404	153,997	2,710	156,707
2000-2004	256,205	5,772	261,977	151,511	2,649	154,160
2005-2009	507,791	13,309	521,100	125,878	2,312	128,190
NET MIGRATION						
1980-2009	46,595	72,519	119,114	-10,553	26,520	15,967

Source: Statistics New Zealand

“China remains the second-largest source of residence approvals, after the United Kingdom.”

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MIGRATION

Two types of movement are classified in the arrival and departure statistics: short term (under 12 months in duration); and permanent and long term (PLT – 12 months or more in duration), as shown in Table 1 (page 5). Although PLT arrivals of citizens from other countries are often regarded as potential ‘new’ immigrants, they can also include long-term visitors, temporary workers and international students who state on their arrival cards that they intend to stay in New Zealand for 12 months or more.

Theoretically, short-term arrivals should be cancelled out by short-term departures, especially when the figures are aggregated over several years. However, in the 30 years to March 2009, the PLT net migration gain from China was 72,510, while the short-term net migration gain was 46,595 (Table 1, page 5). On the other hand, the PLT net migration gain from Hong Kong was 26,520, but there was a short-term net migration loss of 10,553. The sizeable short-term gains (or losses) were the result of ‘category jumping’, caused in part by out-migrants who stated on their departure cards that they intended to be away for 12 months or more but who subsequently changed their plans and returned earlier. Also, there were in-migrants who stated on their arrival cards that they anticipated being in the country short term but in fact stayed longer than originally intended. Because of the significance of ‘category jumping’, it is not possible to extrapolate from this database the migration category under which the entrants come into New Zealand. Below we turn to other data sources to better understand the growth in numbers to New Zealand of Chinese immigrants and international students.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE APPROVALS, STUDENT PERMIT APPROVALS AND WORK PERMIT APPROVALS

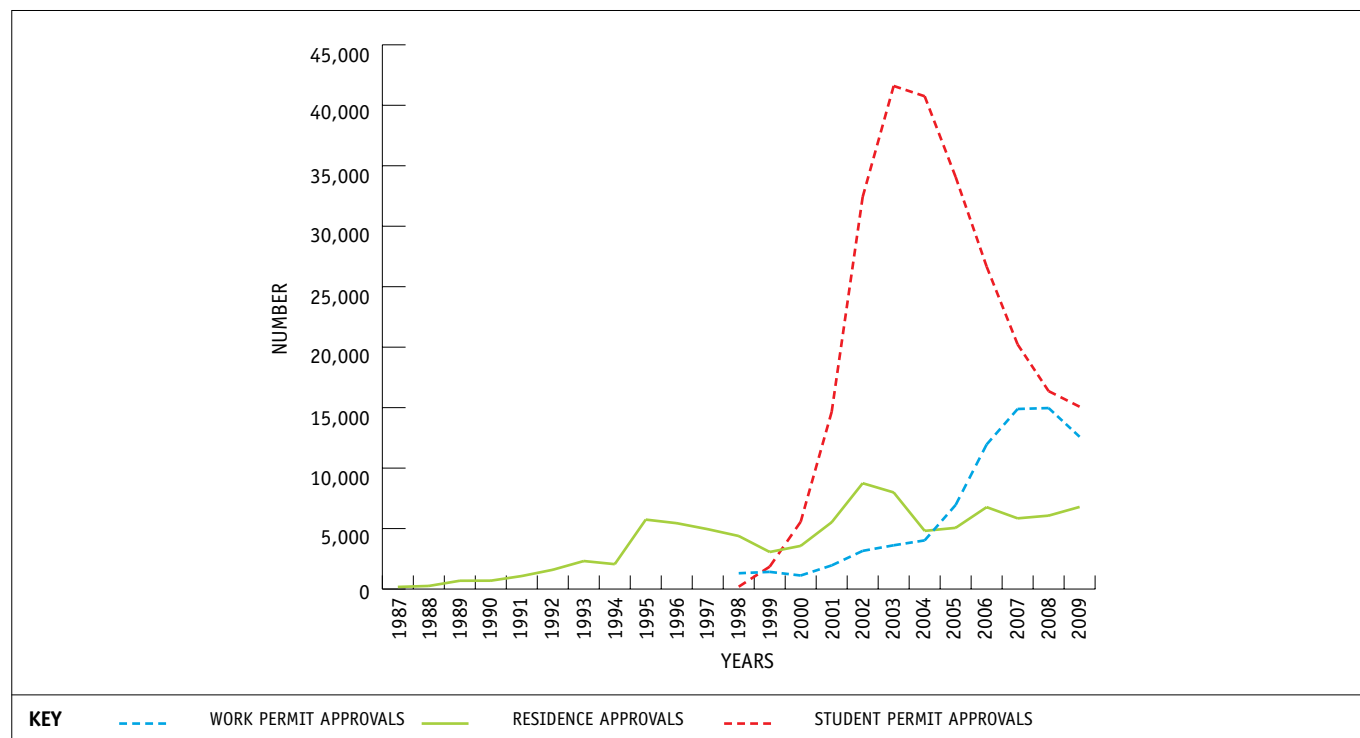
This section examines data on residence approvals from April 1986 to June 2009, and temporary permit approvals from July 1997 to June 2009. As previously outlined, the 1986 Review of Immigration Policy officially ended the traditional source-country preference system that had underpinned New Zealand’s immigration policies for nearly 150 years. Up until this time, migrants from the United Kingdom, Ireland and countries in Western Europe were favoured over other nations. However, following the introduction of the Business Immigration Policy in 1986 and a points-based selection system in 1991, New Zealand gained a significant number of new immigrants from countries in Asia, many of whom were people with professional skills and had capital for investment. These ‘non-traditional’ immigrants were targeted as part of the government’s wider strategy to ‘open up’ the domestic economy and to forge stronger links with the new economic powerhouses of Asia.¹⁰

Since the early 1990s, China has been a leading source of immigrants to New Zealand (Figure 2, page 7; Table 2, page 8). A large proportion entered under the skilled migrant category, a points-based policy that allows people to gain permanent residence dependent on their age, skills, qualifications and work experience. From the mid-1990s to early 2000s, the annual migrant intake from China averaged around 4,600 people. It reached a peak of 8,750 in 2002 and 7,990 in 2003 (Table 2, page 8). In these two years, China surpassed the United Kingdom and became the largest source country of residence approvals. Since then, approval numbers have dropped, but China remains the second-largest source of residence approvals, after the United Kingdom.

¹⁰ Bedford, R.D., Ho, E.S. and Lidgard, J.M. (2001) Immigration policy and New Zealand’s development into the 21st century: Review and speculation, *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 10 (3–4): 585–616; Burke, K. (1986) *Review of Immigration Policy, August 1986*. Appendices to the Journal of the House of Representatives G42, Government Printer, Wellington.

“The combination of political factors in Hong Kong and the tightening of New Zealand immigration policy slowed Hong Kong applications to a trickle.”

FIGURE 2: PEOPLE OF CHINESE NATIONALITY, PERMANENT RESIDENCE APPROVALS 1987-2009, STUDENT PERMIT APPROVALS 1998-2009 AND WORK PERMIT APPROVALS 1998-2009



Source: Immigration New Zealand

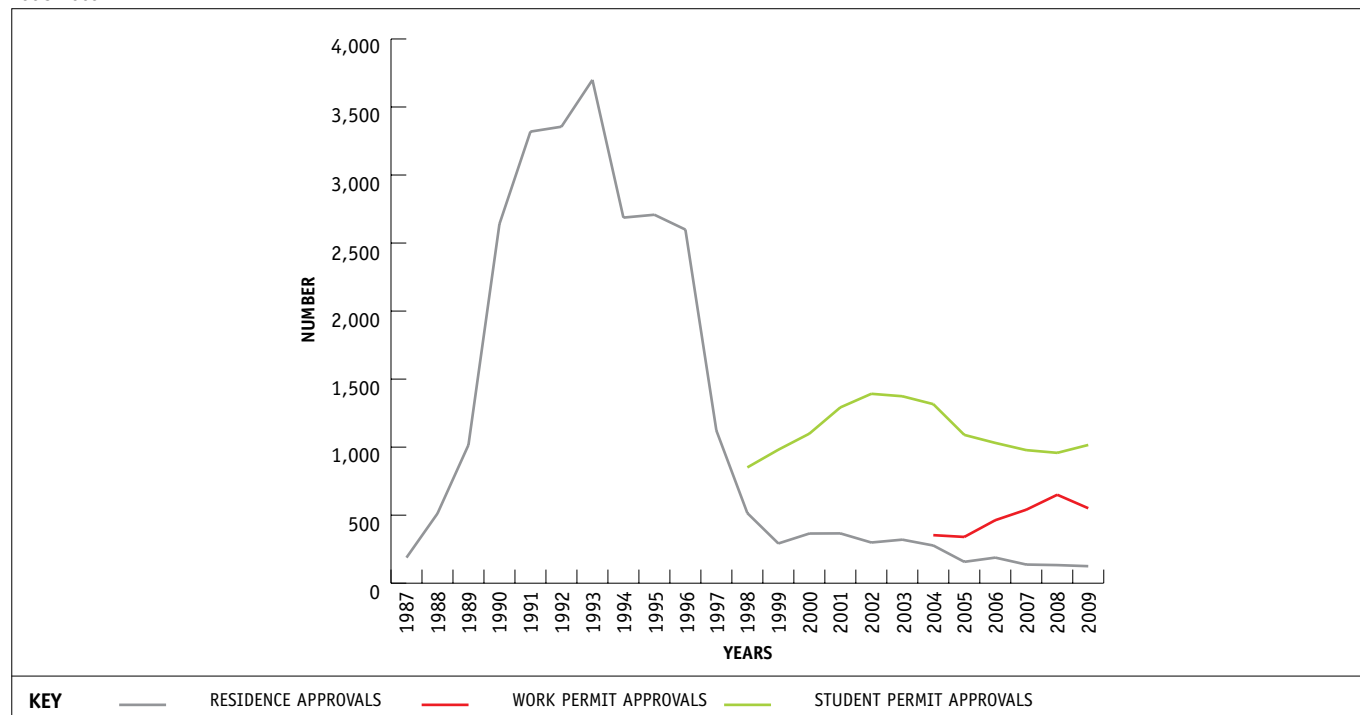
The Hong Kong immigration trend is distinctively different. In the 1980s and early 1990s political uncertainty about the handover of Hong Kong to China that was to take place in 1997 was a major factor influencing the emigration of Hong Kong’s middle-class families.¹¹ New Zealand became a popular migration destination in the late 1980s and early 1990s when the business immigrant category and the points system were introduced. During the 10 years between 1987 and 1996, more than 22,700 Hong Kong nationals were granted permanent residence in New Zealand; 44 percent through the business immigration category and 26 percent through the skilled migrant category. In 1992, Hong Kong surpassed all countries and contributed the largest number of residence approvals (Figure 3; Table 2, both on page 8).

However, from the mid-1990s the migrant intake from Hong Kong declined. Reasons contributing to this decline were complex, but the 1995 policy changes, which imposed stringent English language requirements for prospective migrants and stricter residence requirements for migrants who were not registered in New Zealand for taxation purposes, had a profound impact on the collapse in interest in business and entrepreneur immigration from Hong Kong to New Zealand. 1997 was the crucial year. Most of the jittery middle-class Hong Kongers who wanted to have foreign passports as a safeguard against an uncertain future under Communism would have landed in New Zealand by 1993/94 at the latest. The combination of political factors in Hong Kong and the tightening of New Zealand immigration policy slowed Hong Kong applications to a trickle. The decline of Hong Kong arrivals occurred in Australia and Canada around the same time, suggesting that the 1997 political factor was at work.

11 Ho, E. (2003) Reluctant exiles or roaming transnationals? The Hong Kong Chinese in New Zealand. In Ip, M. (ed.) *Unfolding History, Evolving Identity: The Chinese in New Zealand*. Auckland: Auckland University Press; Skeldon, R. (ed.) (1994) *Reluctant Exiles? Migration from Hong Kong and the New Overseas Chinese*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

“In recent years there has also been a rapid growth in the number of international students and temporary workers from China.”

FIGURE 3: PEOPLE OF HONG KONG NATIONALITY, PERMANENT RESIDENCE APPROVALS 1987-2009, STUDENT PERMIT APPROVALS 1998-2009 AND WORK PERMIT APPROVALS 1998-2009



Source: Immigration New Zealand

TABLE 2: PERMANENT RESIDENCE APPROVALS RANKED, FOR PEOPLE OF CHINESE AND HONG KONG NATIONALITY, 1987-2009

YEAR ¹	NATIONALITY					
	APPROVALS	CHINA		HONG KONG		
		RANKING ²	SHARE (%)	APPROVALS	RANKING ²	SHARE (%)
1987	175	--	1.3	188		1.4
1988	256	--	1.7	512	7	3.4
1989	686	10	2.5	1,016	7	3.7
1990	692	8	3.2	2,640	2	12.0
1991	1,077	7	4.6	3,319	2	14.1
1992	1,594	3	8.0	3,355	1	16.9
1993	2,316	5	7.8	3,699	2	12.5
1994	2,058	6	5.1	2,687	5	8.0
1995	5,742	3	11.3	2,708	6	5.3
1996	5,445	2	10.0	2,599	6	4.8
1997	4,950	2	14.7	1,122	7	3.3
1998	4,386	2	13.9	515	--	1.6
1999	3,063	3	10.7	292	--	1.0
2000	3,569	4	9.8	365	--	1.0
2001	5,523	3	12.4	366	--	0.8
2002	8,750	1	16.6	299	--	0.6
2003	7,990	1	16.5	320	--	0.7
2004	4,809	2	12.3	277	--	0.7
2005	5,061	2	10.4	157	--	0.3
2006	6,773	2	13.2	188	--	0.4
2007	5,846	2	12.5	137	--	0.3
2008	6,070	2	13.2	133	--	0.3
2009	6,790	2	14.7	125	--	0.3

¹ March years (1987-1991); June years (1992-2009) ² Only the top 10 rankings are shown Source: Immigration New Zealand

“Ever since New Zealand developed active immigration policies to attract skills and investment into the country, stronger links with China have been forged.”

Apart from the increase in the number of Chinese coming to New Zealand as permanent residents, in recent years there has also been a rapid growth in the number of international students and temporary workers from China. In comparison, the numbers from Hong Kong are quite small and remain low (Table 3, below).

In 1999 New Zealand lifted the quota on the number of international students permitted from China. Since then, China has become the largest source country of student permit approvals in New Zealand (Figure 2, page 7; Table 3, below). As shown in Figure 2 (page 7), the approvals for students from China reached a peak of 41,598 in 2002/03, accounting for nearly half (47 percent) of the total approvals. Although the numbers have been in decline since then, China remains a major source country for international students. During this period the number of Chinese granted work permits also steadily increased. Since 2004/05 China has become the second-largest source country for work permit approvals (Figure 2, page 7; Table 3, below).

Since the late 1990s the New Zealand government has introduced specific study and work permit policies to facilitate applications for residence; these relate to students transitioning from study to work as well as temporary workers who possess skills required in New Zealand.¹² China is the largest source country for Study to Work policies. In 2006, a study was conducted examining the uptake of residency of first-time work permit holders and first-time student permit holders between July 1997 and June 2005.¹³ Out of the 19,678 first-time work approvals from China during this period, 6,139 (or 31 percent) subsequently became residents by June 2005. In the same period, the proportion of first-time students from China who also became residents was 10 percent.

Ever since New Zealand developed active immigration policies to attract skills and investment into the country, stronger links with China have been forged. More than 120,000 people from China and Hong Kong have been granted permanent residence in New Zealand. Approximately 59,000 first-time students and 20,000 first-time temporary workers from China studied or worked in New Zealand between 1997 and 2005. In addition, growing numbers of New Zealanders are travelling to China to live and work.

TABLE 3: STUDENT PERMIT AND WORK PERMIT APPROVALS RANKED, FOR PEOPLE OF CHINESE AND HONG KONG NATIONALITY, 1998-2009

YEAR ENDED JUNE	NATIONALITY											
	CHINA						HONG KONG					
	STUDENT	RANKING	SHARE (%)	WORK	RANKING	SHARE (%)	STUDENT	RANKING	SHARE (%)	WORK	RANKING	SHARE (%)
1998	193	--	1.1	1,306	4	5.0	851	6	4.8			
1999	1,851	3	8.3	1,420	4	4.5	981	8	4.4			
2000	5,566	1	19.5	1,120	7	3.3	1,099	8	3.9			
2001	14,655	1	32.0	1,955	5	4.2	1,292	7	2.8			
2002	32,424	1	44.1	3,156	5	5.3	1,392	8	1.9			
2003	41,598	1	47.4	3,618	4	5.4	1,374	10	1.6			
2004	40,748	1	46.8	4,023	4	5.5	1,316	--	1.5	353	--	0.5
2005	34,070	1	43.9	6,953	2	8.4	1,090	--	1.4	340	--	0.4
2006	26,661	1	38.5	11,954	2	12.0	1,031	--	1.5	463	--	0.5
2007	20,227	1	30.1	14,889	2	12.9	978	--	1.5	540	--	0.5
2008	16,366	1	23.7	14,966	2	11.5	958	--	1.4	650	--	0.5
2009	15,077	1	20.4	12,592	2	9.2	1,016	--	1.4	551	--	0.4

¹ Only the top 10 rankings are shown

Source: Immigration New Zealand

12 Bedford, R., Ho, E.S. and Lidgard, J.M. (2005) From targets to outcomes: immigration policy in New Zealand, 1996-2003. In Trlin, A.D., Spoonley, P. and Watts, N. (eds.) *New Zealand and International Migration. A Digest and Bibliography, Number 4*. Palmerston North: Department of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Massey University, pp. 1-43.

13 Bedford, R. and Ho, E. (2006) *Foreign Students and Skilled Temporary Workers as Immigrants: the New Zealand Perspective*. Invited paper for the 8th National Metropolis Conference, Vancouver, 25 March.

“Between 1995 and 2007 the number of New Zealanders travelling to China increased 10-fold.”

DEPARTURES OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

Between 1995 and 2007 the number of New Zealanders travelling to China increased 10-fold. In 1995, China ranked 21st as the main destination for New Zealanders travelling overseas. In 2007, it ranked fifth, with 58,000 New Zealanders stating on their departure cards that China was their main overseas destination. In the same period, the popularity of Hong Kong as a main destination declined, from fifth in 1995 to 12th in 2007 (Table 4, below).

TABLE 4: NEW ZEALAND RESIDENT DEPARTURES RANKED, MAIN DESTINATION IN CHINA AND HONG KONG, SELECTED YEARS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER	MAIN DESTINATION					
	CHINA			HONG KONG		
DEPARTURES	RANKING	SHARE (%)	DEPARTURES	RANKING	SHARE (%)	
1995	5,684	21	0.6	21,450	5	2.3
1996	6,469	18	0.6	25,065	5	2.3
1997	8,017	16	0.7	26,878	5	2.4
2000	15,147	13	1.2	22,017	5	1.7
2001	19,875	6	1.5	19,252	7	1.5
2002	30,091	5	2.3	18,791	7	1.5
2005	50,406	5	2.7	19,214	10	1.0
2006	51,202	5	2.8	18,934	10	1.0
2007	57,926	5	2.9	18,726	12	0.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, *Tourism and Migration*

A growing number of New Zealanders are entering China for business or employment. The ongoing economic reforms in China that started in the 1980s have yielded unprecedented opportunities for foreign businesses. The Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between China and New Zealand, which came into force in 2008, has the potential to further increase business opportunities and the mobility of business people.

As part of the FTA, China has agreed to the fast processing of visa applications by New Zealanders for business purposes, as well as committed to ensure greater transparency in the processing of applications. In sectors where it has made service commitments, China has also agreed to extend the maximum stay of New Zealand business visitors from 90 days to six months. Intra-corporate transferees employed as managers, executives or specialists will be granted work permits for the length of their contracts or for an initial stay of three years in China, whichever is shorter.¹⁴

Increasing numbers of New Zealanders are also choosing to teach English in China, where the demand for native English-speaking teachers is high and pay rates are favourable. For some New Zealanders, China is a stopover on their ‘overseas experience’, providing travel experience and the opportunity to earn a few extra dollars before heading elsewhere. A section later in this paper closely examines the New Zealand diaspora in China.

14 New Zealand – China Free Trade Agreement www.chinafta.govt.nz

“New Zealanders are capitalising on the Chinese policy reforms that have made it easier for foreigners to live and work in the world’s fastest-growing economy.”

SECTION SUMMARY

In the past three decades, New Zealand has forged stronger links with China. Tourism and migration between the two countries have grown over time. The Review of Immigration Policy in New Zealand in 1986 attracted skilled migrants from mainland China and Hong Kong, and these people have formed the basis of the now-vibrant Chinese communities in New Zealand.

While immigrants from China continue to arrive in New Zealand, albeit in fewer numbers since the peak of arrivals in the early 2000s, Hong Kong immigration to New Zealand has decreased since the mid-1990s.

Along with Chinese people seeking permanent residence in New Zealand, international students from China have arrived in vast numbers. Many of these students are taking advantage of the Study to Work and Work to Residence policies introduced by the government in the late 1990s, which encourage the transition of international students to work, and then to residence in New Zealand.

China has become a key tourist destination for New Zealanders. At the same time, a growing number of New Zealanders are capitalising on the Chinese policy reforms that have made it easier for foreigners to live and work in the world’s fastest-growing economy. Business, employment and teaching opportunities are increasing, and will undoubtedly continue to do so with the signing of the FTA between China and New Zealand.

CHINESE IN NEW ZEALAND

THIS SECTION PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHINESE DIASPORA COMMUNITIES IN NEW ZEALAND while the next section discusses New Zealanders in China and Hong Kong using data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses. It provides a brief demographic profile of the two birthplace groups, and a context for the later section's discussion on returnees to China and Hong Kong.

Between 1986 and 2001, New Zealand's Chinese population quadrupled to reach 105,057 (Table 5, below). Immigration has been the main factor in the growth of this population group since the mid-1980s. At the time of the 2001 census, about 64 percent (67,000) of the Chinese population were overseas-born and had migrated to New Zealand after the 1986 immigration policy changes. Between 2001 and 2006, the Chinese population further increased by 23,700 people, or 40 percent.

TABLE 5: THE CHINESE POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND, AND CHINESE BORN IN CHINA AND HONG KONG, 1986-2006

CENSUS	BIRTHPLACE					
	CHINA		HONG KONG		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1986	2,244	2,346	648	732	13,353	13,170
1991	4,419	4,419	2,136	2,223	22,194	22,608
1996	9,180	9,849	5,232	5,739	39,168	42,144
2001	18,192	20,130	4,932	5,523	50,223	54,834
2006	37,275	40,842	3,618	4,065	70,773	76,797

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Within the Chinese population, the China-born group is the fastest growing. In 1986, of the 26,523 Chinese people living in New Zealand, some 4,590 had been born in China, 1,380 in Hong Kong and nearly 12,500 in New Zealand. Between 1986 and 2001, the China-born group increased eight-fold, to 38,322 in 2001. In 2006, it rose to 78,117, accounting for over half (53 percent) of the total Chinese population in New Zealand. Over 75 percent of the China-born population in 2006 had been resident in New Zealand for fewer than 10 years (Table 6, below).

TABLE 6: THE CHINESE POPULATION BORN IN CHINA AND HONG KONG, LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND IN 2001 AND 2006

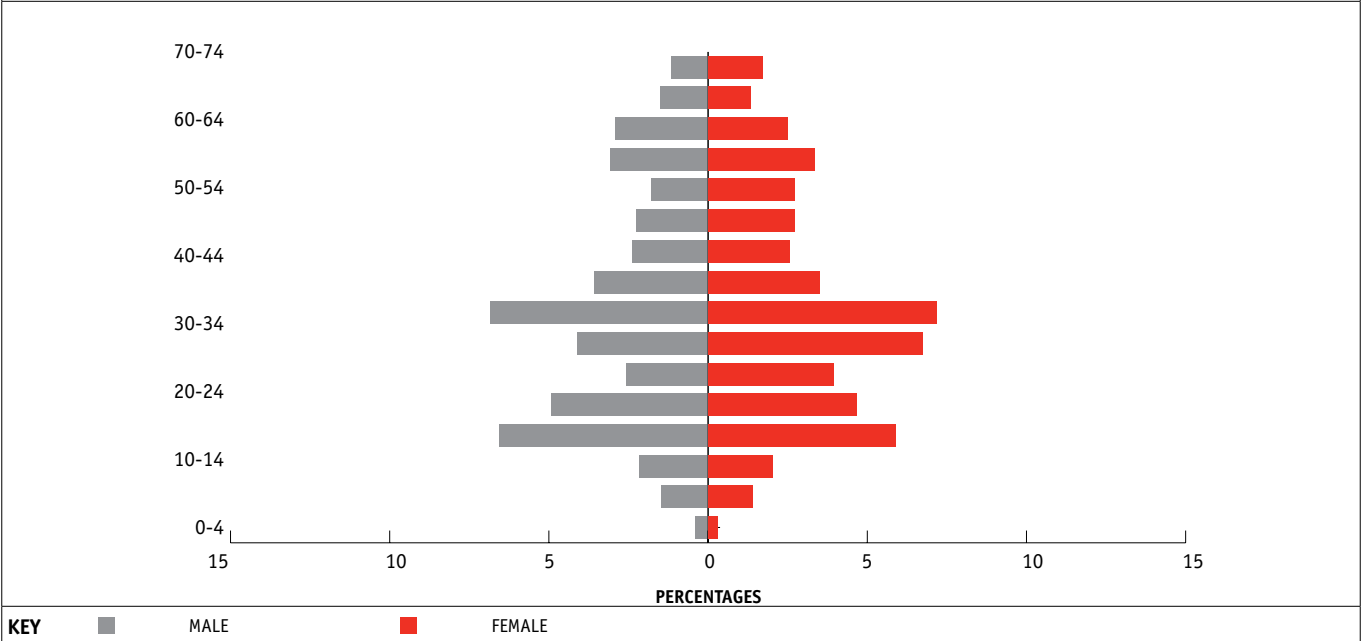
	CHINA-BORN				HONG KONG-BORN			
	2001		2006		2001		2006	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GENDER								
Male	18,192	47.5	37,275	47.7	4,932	47.2	3,618	47.1
Female	20,130	52.5	40,842	52.3	5,523	52.8	4,065	52.9
TOTAL	38,322	100	78,117	100	10,455	100	7,683	100
DURATION IN NEW ZEALAND								
Under 5 years	21,171	55.2	41,127	52.6	3,090	29.6	1,038	13.5
5 – <10 years	7,923	20.7	18,498	23.7	4,374	41.8	1,653	21.5
10 years or over	7,401	19.3	15,474	19.8	2,679	25.6	4,806	62.6
Not specified	1,827	4.8	3,018	3.9	312	3.0	186	2.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Although the Chinese population has increased dramatically in the past 20 years, the Hong Kong-born group, after a decade of rapid growth during the 1990s (Table 1, page 5), is now in decline. In 2001, there were 10,455 Hong Kong-born Chinese living in New Zealand, 516 people fewer than the population in 1996, or a decline of 4.7 percent. Between 2001 and 2006, there was a further decrease of 2,772 people, or 26.5 percent. Unlike the China-born group, over 60 percent of the Chinese born in Hong Kong had been resident in New Zealand for more than 10 years.

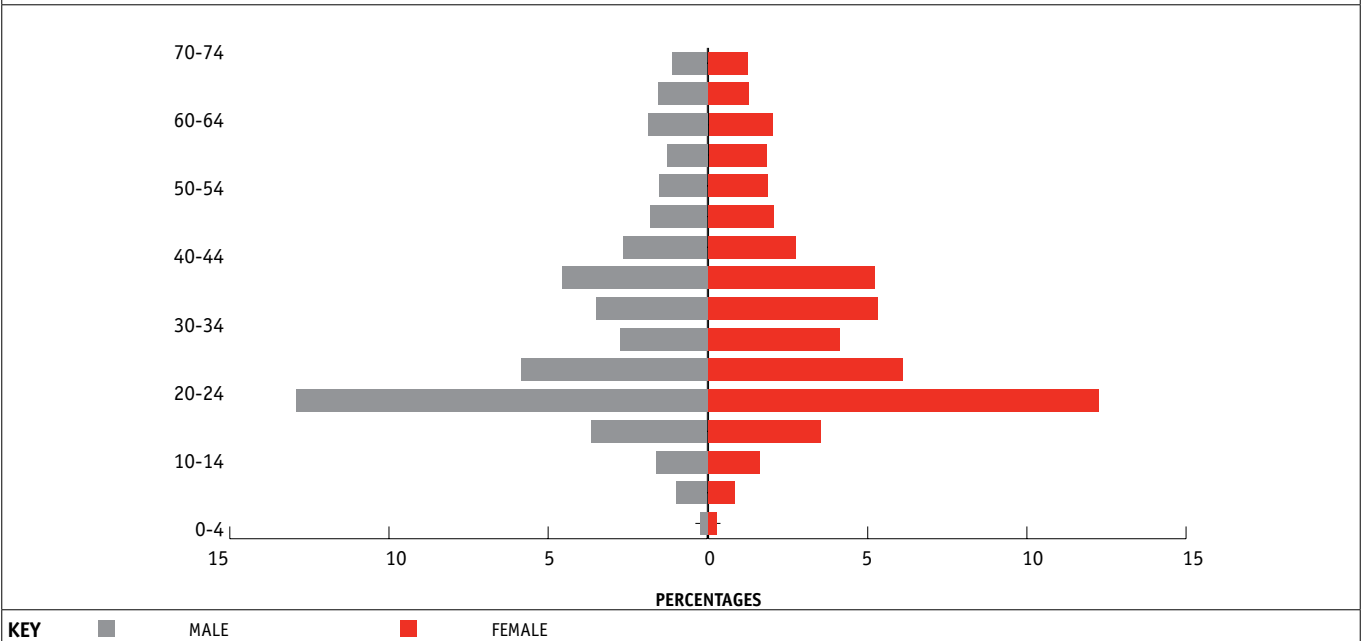
There was a significant change in the age structure of the China-born population between 2001 and 2006 (Figure 4a and 4b below). The proportion of people aged between 15 and 30 went from 29 percent in 2001 to 44 percent in 2006. The surge in international students coming to New Zealand during this time period contributed to this dramatic increase. The gender ratios for China-born people living in New Zealand in 2001 and 2006 were similar, at 90 (men per 100 women) and 91 (men per 100 women) respectively. There were more women than men in the 25-39 age groups.

FIGURE 4a: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE BORN IN CHINA, LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND IN 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

FIGURE 4b: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE BORN IN CHINA, LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND IN 2006

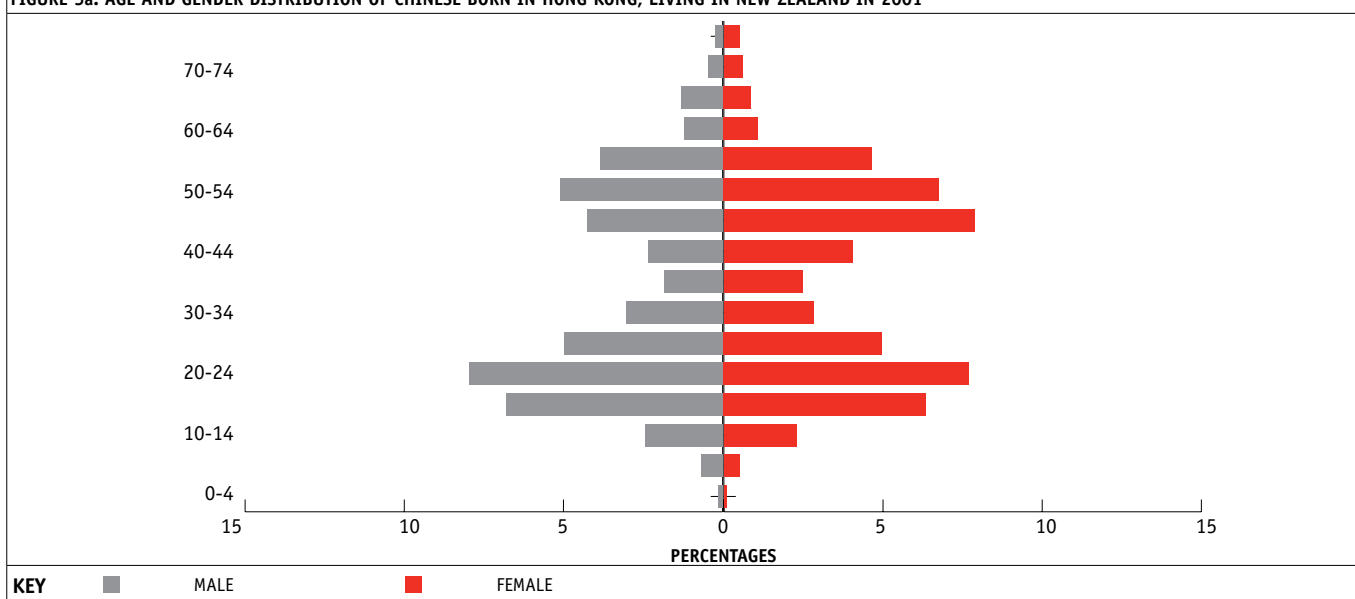


Source: Statistics New Zealand

“The strategy of ‘astronauting’ was common among Hong Kong middle-class migrants from the late 1980s, where wives were left behind in New Zealand while their husbands returned to Hong Kong.”

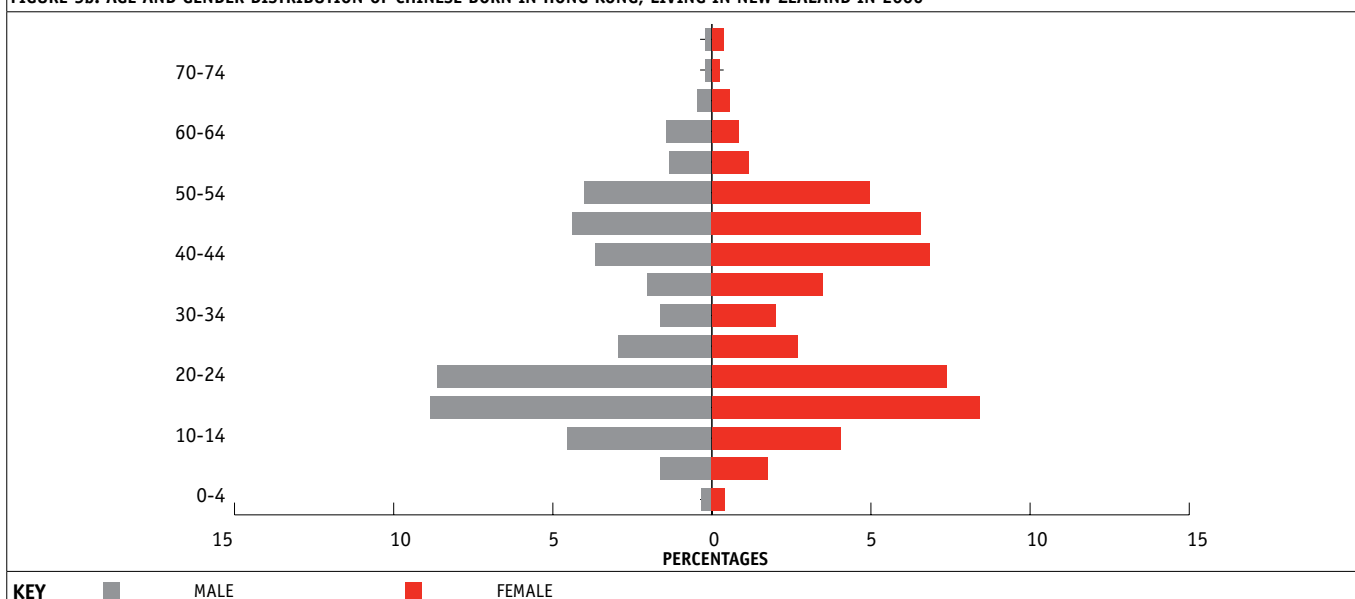
For Chinese born in Hong Kong and living in New Zealand, the age-gender structures were similar in both 2001 and 2006 (Figure 5a and 5b below). The most significant characteristic of the age structure was the low proportion of people in the prime working-age group (25-44 years). Partly this could be the result of the Business Immigration Policy, which recruited people who had financial capital and business track records, thus favouring the older age group. The Hong Kong-born population in New Zealand also had a high female-to-male gender ratio. In 2001 the gender ratio was 89 men per 100 women, and in 2006 the ratio was 87 men per 100 women. The small proportion of working-age people and the predominance of women are suggestive of the ‘astronaut syndrome’.¹⁵ The strategy of ‘astronauting’ was common among Hong Kong middle-class migrants from the late 1980s, where wives were left behind in New Zealand while their husbands returned to Hong Kong for work. This ensured multi-local residence and economic ties in both locations, and subsequently left a large number of female-headed households in New Zealand.

FIGURE 5a: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE BORN IN HONG KONG, LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND IN 2001



Source: Statistics New Zealand

FIGURE 5b: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE BORN IN HONG KONG, LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND IN 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand

15 See Ho, E. (2002) Multi-local residence, transnational networks: Chinese ‘astronaut’ families in New Zealand. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal* 11(1), 145-164; Skeldon, R. (ed.) (1994) *Reluctant Exiles? Migration from Hong Kong and the New Overseas Chinese*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

“Despite their high qualifications, the low labour force participation rates among the China-born and the Hong Kong-born suggest that many new Chinese immigrants have found it difficult in New Zealand to secure employment commensurate with their skills and qualifications.”

The socio-economic characteristics of China-born and Hong Kong-born people living in New Zealand in 2001 and 2006 are presented in Table 7 (page 16). Census statistics show that the China-born population is well educated but has low labour force participation rates. The proportion of people in the Chinese-born population in New Zealand with university degrees increased between 2001 and 2006. A large proportion of China-born people in New Zealand were employed as service and sales workers (20-25 percent), and a considerable number were managers (10-15 percent). Smaller proportions worked as professionals and associate professionals, although the proportions increased in 2006. The main industry sectors employing China-born people were ‘wholesale and retail trade’ (25-30 percent),¹⁶ ‘finance, insurance, property and business services’ (11-18 percent) and ‘manufacturing’ (9-13 percent). However, there were changes between 2001 and 2006. For example, in 2006 there were larger numbers employed in ‘wholesale and retail trade’ as well as ‘finance, insurance, property and business services’, but fewer in ‘manufacturing’.

Similarly, as described above, the Hong Kong-born population living in New Zealand in 2001 and 2006 was also well educated but experienced relatively low labour force participation rates (Table 7, page 16). These figures improved between 2001 and 2006. In comparison with the China-born, much higher proportions of Hong Kong-born people were managers (13-18 percent), professionals (18-24 percent) and associate professionals (10-15 percent). There was also a fairly large proportion of service and sales workers (16-18 percent).

In terms of industry sectors, the Hong Kong-born were involved in a more diverse range of industries than those who were China-born. There were considerable numbers of people employed in the ‘wholesale and retail trade’ sector (23-25 percent) and the ‘finance, insurance, property and business services’ sector (20-27 percent). The remainder were employed in ‘manufacturing’ (8-10 percent), ‘accommodation and food services’ (7-10 percent) and ‘health and community, personal and other services’ (8-13 percent). In 2006, more were employed in the ‘finance, insurance, property and business services’ sector and slightly less in ‘manufacturing’, ‘accommodation and food services’, and ‘wholesale and retail trade’ industries.

The topic of the employment and settlement experiences of skilled Chinese has been subject to close examination.¹⁷ Despite their high qualifications, the low labour force participation rates among the China-born and the Hong Kong-born suggest that many new Chinese immigrants have found it difficult in New Zealand to secure employment commensurate with their skills and qualifications. These immigrants have adopted a number of approaches to cope with unemployment or being under-employed, including: returning to school for English language training or improving their skill bases; becoming self-employed and establishing their own businesses; opting for early retirement; or taking up any job in order to establish themselves in the new society. In addition to these, the strategies of astronauting, return migration and onward migration to a third country are employed. Regardless of the specific strategies adopted, many Chinese maintain close connections with their former homeland.

16 See also Meares, C., Ho, E., Peace, R. and Spoonley, P. (2010) *Bamboo Networks: Chinese Employers and Employees in Auckland*. Research Report No. 1, Integration of Immigrants Programme. North Shore City: Massey University.

17 See Henderson, A. (2003) Untapped talents: The employment and settlement experiences of skilled Chinese in New Zealand. In Ip, M. (ed.) *Unfolding History, Evolving Identity: The Chinese in New Zealand*. Auckland: Auckland University Press, pp. 141-164; Ho, E. (2006) Contemporary migration and settlement of Chinese migrants in New Zealand. In Ip, D., Hibbins, R. and Chui, W.H. (eds.) (2006) *Experiences of Transnational Chinese Migrants in the Asia-Pacific*. New York: Nova Publishers, pp. 41-57.

“Across age groups, those in the working-age groups (25-44 and 45-64) were much more likely to spend three-quarters or more of their residence period absent.”

TABLE 7: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF CHINESE BORN IN CHINA AND HONG KONG, AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, LIVING IN NEW ZEALAND IN 2001 AND 2006

	CHINA-BORN				HONG KONG-BORN			
	2001		2006		2001		2006	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL NUMBER, AGED 15+	16,677	18,696	34,617	38,289	4,239	4,860	2,901	3,396
% Degree or above	20.7	17.0	24.3	25.1	19.6	15.7	31.2	27.4
Labour force participation rate	47.3	37.8	55.7	50.4	47.0	38.3	61.8	53.9
OCCUPATION, TOTAL NUMBER	7,362	6,765	17,025	16,983	1,818	1,734	1,908	1,905
% Managers/Administrators	12.3	10.3	15.0	13.8	17.5	12.8	16.5	12.6
% Professionals	9.9	9.1	10.7	12.5	18.6	17.5	24.1	24.3
% Associate professionals	8.4	6.7	9.6	10.3	11.6	9.7	15.1	13.1
% Clerks	3.5	11.1	5.9	14.9	8.1	20.4	7.7	18.1
% Service and sales workers	22.4	19.9	24.3	25.4	17.3	17.5	15.6	18.3
% Others/Unclassified	43.5	42.9	34.5	23.1	26.9	22.1	21.0	13.6
INDUSTRY, TOTAL NUMBER	7,362	6,765	17,025	16,983	1,818	1,734	1,908	1,905
% Manufacturing	10.3	13.1	9.1	8.7	10.2	10.4	9.0	8.2
% Wholesale & retail trade	28.1	24.8	30.7	29.5	25.2	24.2	23.5	22.5
% Accommodation & food services	9.5	7.5	12.8	13.8	9.9	7.3	7.9	7.4
% Transport, storage & communication services	2.4	1.8	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.1	5.0	5.0
% Finance, insurance, property & business services	10.8	11.0	17.1	17.6	20.0	20.1	27.1	24.3
% Health & community, personal & other services	3.5	5.8	4.3	8.4	7.8	12.1	8.2	12.8
% Others and Unclassified	35.4	36.0	22.5	18.9	22.6	22.8	19.3	19.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The mobility patterns of new immigrants arriving in New Zealand from China and Hong Kong between January 1998 and December 2004 have been the topic of a recent study. This body of work utilised a new immigration database that has been set up by New Zealand's Department of Labour.¹⁸ Two dimensions relating to immigrants' subsequent movement patterns after taking up residence in New Zealand were explored: the total amount of time spent away from New Zealand since taking up residence; and the number of periods of absence from New Zealand. Overall, the results indicated that Chinese permanent residents had low mobility rates, with only 8 percent having five or more periods of absence during the analysis period. However, a large proportion of those residents aged below 16 years or in the 25-44 and 45-64 age groups had spent three-quarters or more of the time since taking up residence overseas. Residents from Hong Kong were even more mobile, spending lengthy periods away from New Zealand. Across age groups, those in the working-age groups (25-44 and 45-64) were much more likely to spend three-quarters or more of their residence period absent. This group might have included entrepreneurs who were involved in business activities both within New Zealand as well as other parts of the world; some might have been spouses or children who spent time away from New Zealand to be with family members overseas; and some might have been people who had returned to their former homeland to work, or re-located to a third country while maintaining family ties in New Zealand.

One method used to estimate the 'attrition' of the New Zealand-born population in Hong Kong between 2001 and 2006 is discussed later (reference footnote 22,p19). This method was also used to estimate the attrition of the China-born and the Hong Kong-born population in New Zealand between 1996 and 2006. The results are presented in Table 8 (page 17). Despite the phenomenal growth of the China-born population since 1991, some 1,800 left New Zealand between 1996 and 2001, and a further 2,300 left between 2001 and 2006. These figures represented people in their 30s and 40s between 1996 and 2001. However, during the period between 2001 and 2006, large numbers of young people in their 20s were leaving New Zealand.

18 Ho, E. (2009) Migrating talent: subsequent mobility of recent Asian immigrants to and from New Zealand. In Leong, C-H. and Berry, J.W. (eds.) *Intercultural Relations in Asia: Migration and Work Effectiveness*. World Scientific, Singapore, pp. 25-42.

“Research suggests that new Chinese in New Zealand are highly mobile, flexible and adaptable.”

In the case of the Hong Kong-born population, attrition rates have accelerated since the mid-1990s. Between 1996 and 2001, some 3,600 people left New Zealand, but that number increased to more than 7,000 people between 2001 and 2006. These losses encompassed all age group categories (Table 8, below), suggesting that on-migration or return migration involving complete family groups was occurring. However, of particular note was the loss of people in the 20-29 age group. Research¹⁹ on return migrants in Hong Kong found that, unlike their parents' generation who chose return migration as a strategy to cope with problems of unemployment and under-employment, young, single Chinese in the early stages of their careers were opting to return to their former homeland for reasons that included the potential for higher salaries and better career prospects, as well as opportunities to gain wide-ranging experiences. These reasons are no different from the motivations expressed by young European New Zealanders when embarking on their own 'overseas experience'. Many continue to maintain close ties with New Zealand, with the intention of returning once they marry and start families.

TABLE 8: POPULATION CHANGE 1996-2006, CHINESE POPULATION BORN IN CHINA AND HONG KONG

AGE GROUP	CHINA-BORN				HONG KONG-BORN			
	1996-2001		2001-2006		1996-2001		2001-2006	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-9	0	18	60	57	-12	-33	-120	-177
10-19	183	120	159	117	-162	-144	-576	-540
20-29	54	30	-612	-426	-1,017	-897	-1,230	-1,077
30-39	-516	-447	-276	-420	-135	-186	-291	-375
40-49	-273	-201	-135	-21	-204	-291	-411	-654
50-59	-153	-99	162	186	-156	-201	-423	-585
60+	-297	-297	-540	-612	-66	-99	-261	-165
TOTAL	-1,002	-876	-1,182	-1,119	-1,752	-1,851	-3,267	-3,573

SECTION SUMMARY

The Chinese population in New Zealand reached 147,570 in 2006. Within this population, the China-born group is the fastest growing, while the Hong Kong-born group has been in decline since the 1990s. There are significant differences between these two Chinese populations. The China-born group is young, both in time spent living in New Zealand and in age structure. The Hong Kong-born group has resided in New Zealand for longer, has a low proportion of working-age people and a high female-to-male gender ratio. Both populations are well educated yet have relatively low labour force participation rates, although these figures have improved between censuses.

Research suggests that new Chinese in New Zealand are highly mobile, flexible and adaptable. Movement patterns of Chinese immigrants show that many spend large amounts of time outside New Zealand, particularly those aged less than 16 years and those in the working-age brackets. Attrition rates also show that, despite the rapid growth of the China-born population in New Zealand, there are high levels of return or on-migration. Between 1996 and 2006, some 4,100 China-born residents left New Zealand. For New Zealand residents born in Hong Kong, attrition rates have increased since the mid-1990s. A large proportion of these migrants have been aged in their 20s, seeking new experiences and career opportunities in their former homeland or elsewhere, while still maintaining links with New Zealand.

19 Ho, E.S. and Bedford, R.D. (2008) "Asian transnational families in New Zealand: changing dynamics and policy challenges", *International Migration*, 46(4): 42-62; Ho, E., Lewin, J. and Ip, M. (forthcoming) On the move: subsequent migration trajectories of Hong Kong Chinese families to New Zealand. In Ip, M. (ed) *Transmigration of the New Chinese through New Zealand: Theories, Regional Studies, & Personal Reflections*.

NEW ZEALANDERS IN CHINA AND HONG KONG

IN THE FOLLOWING SECTION WE EXAMINE IN DETAIL THE PROFILE OF NEW ZEALANDERS IN CHINA AND HONG KONG.²⁰

However, we emphasise here that the official statistics of 'New Zealand citizens' exclude large numbers of Chinese citizens who have spent extended periods of time in New Zealand and many who have permanent resident status. The People's Republic of China does not allow dual citizenship. Whoever applies for a foreign passport has to give up Chinese citizenship. For many Chinese expatriates, losing their Chinese passports would mean losing the right of long-term residency in China. They would lose privileges of owning property, possibly jeopardising their business opportunities, and their children's educational opportunities would also be compromised. Many Chinese therefore choose the option of keeping their Chinese citizenship as well as their New Zealand permanent residency status, but would not apply for New Zealand passports.

According to information provided by the New Zealand Embassy and the New Zealand Consulate-General's Office in China, a total of 3,145 residency permits had been issued to New Zealand citizens as at March 2010. Of these, 1,320 had been issued in Beijing. Within one month of arriving in China, all visitors must register with their nearest Public Security Bureaux and obtain residence certificates, known as *hukou*.²¹ A *hukou* allows the holder to reside in a particular area but does not give permission to work or stay indefinitely. In order to work in China, foreigners usually require Z-class visas, which are valid for employment of up to a 12-month period. These visas can be reissued or extended at Public Security Bureaux.

In Hong Kong, data on the New Zealand population can be derived from census material. Since 1961, Hong Kong has undertaken a population census every 10 years and a bi-census in the middle of the intercensal period. Table 9 (page 19), gives the demographic profile of the New Zealand-born population in Hong Kong in the 2001 census and the 2006 bi-census. Included in the table are statistics on people who stated their nationality as New Zealander in the two censuses.

In 2001, there were 2,242 people born in New Zealand who were resident in Hong Kong, and there were 2,176 people who self-identified as New Zealanders. A total of 1,674 people, who were born in New Zealand and stated their nationality as New Zealanders, were counted in both populations. Because of the small population sizes, we were only able to obtain one-way statistics. Hence, we decided to get data on both the New Zealand-born and the New Zealand nationality populations in Hong Kong to help us better understand the demographic characteristics of New Zealanders in Hong Kong. Overall, the two populations have quite similar structures. Over half had been resident in Hong Kong for fewer than five years in 2001, but the proportion was slightly larger in the New Zealand nationality population (57 percent) than in the New Zealand-born population (51 percent).

²⁰ The authors have made every effort to obtain clear statistics on the number of 'New Zealanders' in the two regions.

²¹ New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand Embassy Beijing, China <http://www.nzembassy.com/china/nzers-overseas/living-in-china/working-in-china/residence-certificate-hukou>

TABLE 9: PEOPLE BORN IN NEW ZEALAND AND PEOPLE WITH NEW ZEALAND NATIONALITY, RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2001 AND 2006

	NEW ZEALAND-BORN				NEW ZEALAND NATIONALITY			
	2001		2006		2001		2006	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GENDER								
Male	1,169	52.1	1,396	64.7	1,101	50.6	1,332	61.7
Female	1,073	47.9	762	35.3	1,075	49.4	828	38.3
TOTAL	2,242	100	2,158	100	2,176	100	2,160	100
DURATION IN HONG KONG								
Under 5 years	1,147	51.2	870	40.3	1,244	57.2	1,005	46.5
5 – <7 years	192	8.6	320	14.8	172	7.9	306	14.2
7 years or longer	903	40.3	968	44.9	760	34.9	849	39.3
ETHNICITY								
Chinese	664	29.6	738	34.2	---	---	---	---
Australian/New Zealander*	1,341	59.8	1,300	60.2	---	---	---	---
Others	237	10.6	120	5.6	---	---	---	---
NATIONALITY								
Chinese	439	19.6	472	21.9	---	---	---	---
New Zealander	1,674	74.7	1,586	73.5	---	---	---	---
Other	129	5.8	100	4.6	---	---	---	---
PLACE OF BIRTH								
New Zealand	---	---	---	---	1,674	76.9	1,586	73.4
Hong Kong	---	---	---	---	153	7.0	235	10.9
China (incl. Macao and Taiwan)	---	---	---	---	96	4.4	120	5.6
Other	---	---	---	---	253	11.6	219	10.1

* In the 2006 bi-census, ethnicity was grouped under 'white'

--- Not applicable

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

In 2006, the number of people born in New Zealand, and the number with New Zealand nationality, resident in Hong Kong, dropped to 2,158 and 2,160 respectively (Table 9, above). The number of people who had been resident in Hong Kong for fewer than five years was 870 in the New Zealand-born population and 1,005 in the New Zealand nationality population.²² These figures reveal the estimated number of New Zealanders who might have left Hong Kong between 2001 and 2006, either returning to New Zealand or moving to other countries.

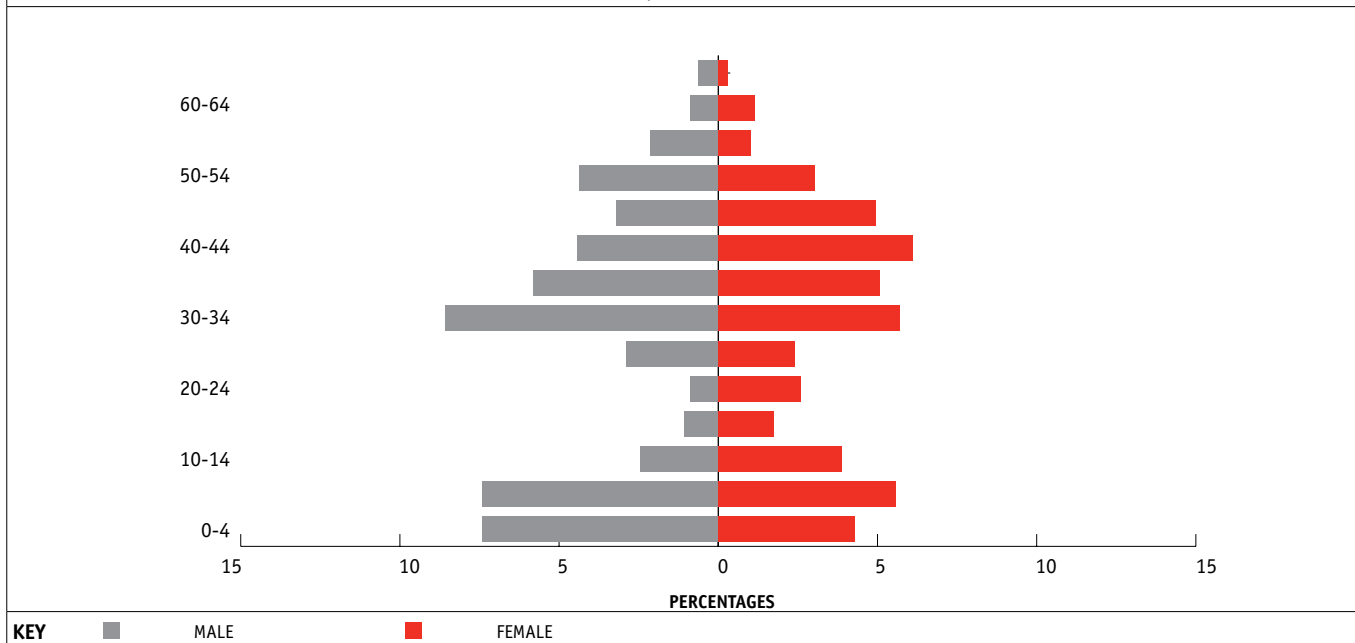
The age-gender structure of the two populations is given in Figures 6a and 6b on page 20 and Figures 7a and 7b on page 21. Overall, the age and gender distributions of people born in New Zealand and those with New Zealand nationality are quite similar, but the differences between censuses are more marked. In 2001, New Zealanders living in Hong Kong had a reasonably balanced gender ratio at 109 (men per 100 women) in the New Zealand-born population, and 102 in the New Zealand nationality population. Large proportions were in the working-age groups (25-54 years).

22 The method used by the first author (Ho, E. (2003) Reluctant exiles or roaming transnationals? The Hong Kong Chinese in New Zealand. In Ip, M. (ed.) *Unfolding History, Evolving Identity: The Chinese in New Zealand*. Auckland: Auckland University Press, pp.165-184) to calculate population changes between censuses was to take the total number of people enumerated in the 2006 census, less the number of recent migrants who had arrived between 2001 and 2006, and compare the balance (i.e. 1,288 in the New Zealand-born population and 1,155 in the New Zealand nationality population) with the stock of the two populations in 2001. This gives a 'loss' of 954 people in the New Zealand-born population and a 'loss' of 1,021 people in the New Zealand nationality population.

“The changing age-gender structure seems to suggest that between 2001 and 2006, many working-age women left Hong Kong but their departures were ‘replaced’ by the arrival of men, particularly in the 30-44 age group.”

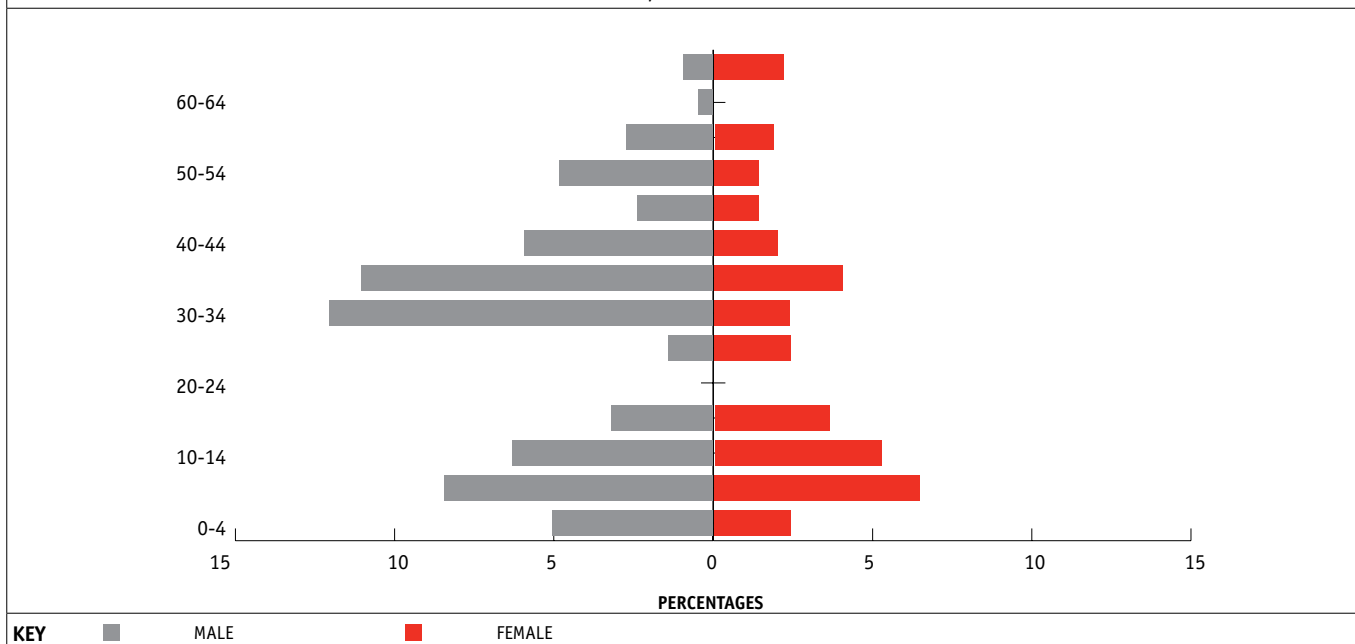
The 2006 populations had much higher gender ratios (183 in the New Zealand-born population and 161 in the New Zealand nationality population). In comparison with 2001, there were much larger proportions of males in the 30-44 age group, and smaller proportions of females in the 30-54 age group. The changing age-gender structure seems to suggest that between 2001 and 2006, many working-age women left Hong Kong but their departures were ‘replaced’ by the arrival of men, particularly in the 30-44 age group.

FIGURE 6a: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BORN IN NEW ZEALAND, RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2001



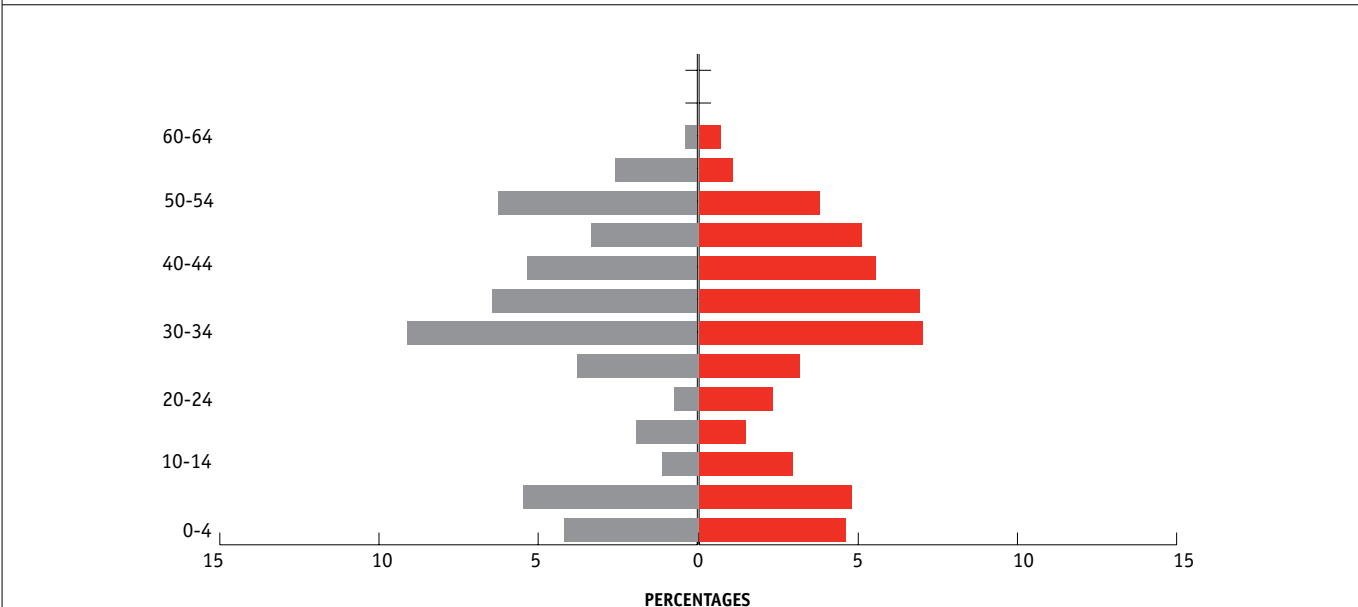
Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

FIGURE 6b: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE BORN IN NEW ZEALAND, RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2006



Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

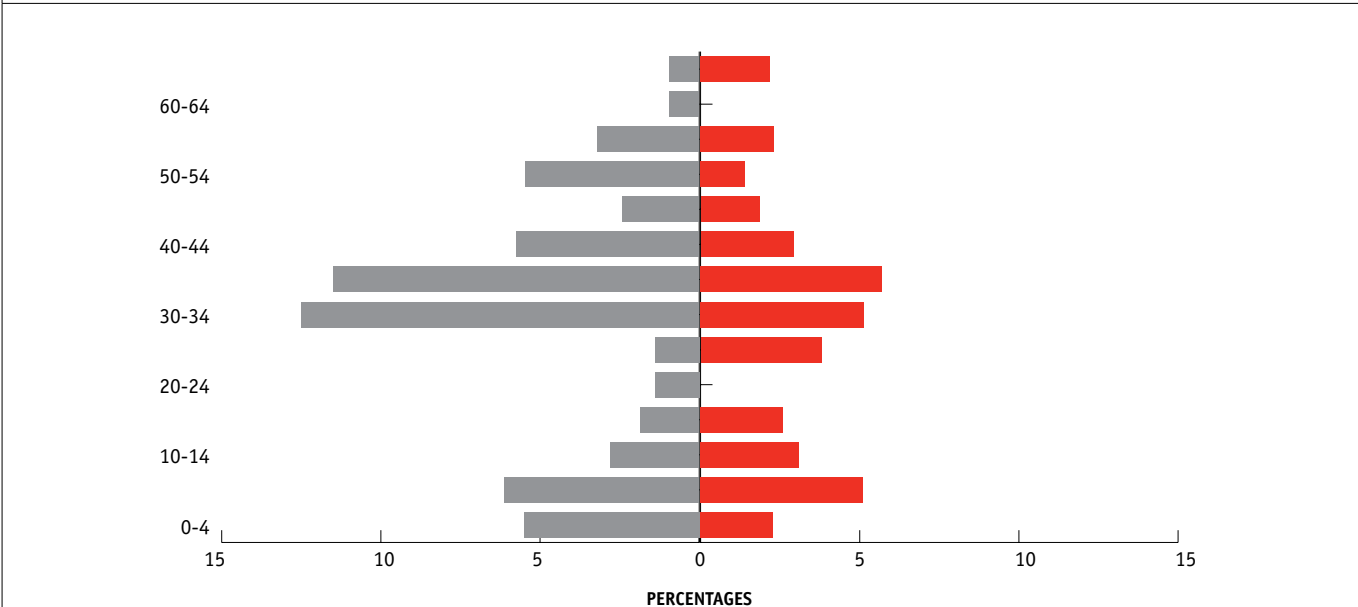
FIGURE 7a: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE WITH NEW ZEALAND NATIONALITY, RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2001



KEY ■ MALE ■ FEMALE

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

FIGURE 7b: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE WITH NEW ZEALAND NATIONALITY, RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2006



KEY ■ MALE ■ FEMALE

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

“The data suggest that New Zealand-born people in Hong Kong, or those with New Zealand nationality, are mostly in the working-age bracket, highly educated and employed in the top three occupation levels.”

A brief description of the socio-economic characteristics of New Zealanders in Hong Kong in the two censuses is presented in Table 10, below. As expected they were highly educated and had high labour force participation rates. The majority worked in the top three occupation tiers as managers/administrators, professionals and associate professionals. ‘Finance, insurance, real estate and business services’ was the most common industry sector in which New Zealand men and women engaged. However, there were variations across censuses. For example, in the 2006 cohort there were larger proportions of both men and women engaged in the ‘manufacturing/wholesale, retail and import/export trades, and restaurants and hotels’ sectors, and smaller proportions of women working in the ‘community, social and personal services’ sector.

Because of the small size of the New Zealand population in Hong Kong, it is not possible to examine its characteristics in greater detail. Despite this, the available census information provides us with a glimpse of the population’s main features. For this report, we also used census data to study the characteristics of some returnees to Hong Kong. The findings are outlined following the next section, which presents an overview of the Chinese diaspora communities in New Zealand.

TABLE 10: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE BORN IN NEW ZEALAND AND PEOPLE WITH NEW ZEALAND NATIONALITY, AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, LIVING IN HONG KONG IN 2001 AND 2006

	NEW ZEALAND-BORN				NEW ZEALAND NATIONALITY			
	2001		2006		2001		2006	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL NUMBER, AGED 15+	782	765	969	458	867	807	1,021	602
% Degree or above	71.1	50.9	53.5	34.1	72.4	54.7	54.7	41.9
Labour force participation rate	93.4	63.4	83.5	43.5	92.3	64.9	84.7	44.0
OCCUPATION, TOTAL NUMBER	730	485	809	199	800	524	865	265
% Managers/Administrators	30.3	29.3	34.6	30.7	34.5	30.5	37.1	23.0
% Professionals	56.4	29.7	24.4	27.1	51.8	28.4	22.8	26.4
% Associate professionals	9.5	31.3	25.5	31.2	10.3	29.2	25.0	30.9
% Others/Unclassified	3.8	9.7	15.6	11.1	3.5	11.8	15.1	19.6
INDUSTRY, TOTAL NUMBER	730	485	809	199	800	524	865	265
% Manufacturing/Wholesale, retail & import/Export trades, restaurants & hotels	10.6	5.6	18.5	30.7	10.3	8.2	16.3	23.0
% Transport, storage & communications	17.1	5.6	19.9	1.5	16.8	3.8	16.9	8.7
% Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	49.9	25.2	38.2	31.7	53.4	28.1	42.7	29.8
% Community, social & personal services	21.4	63.7	20.8	36.2	18.6	59.9	21.7	34.7
% Others and Unclassified	1.1	-	2.6	-	1.0	-	2.4	3.8

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

SECTION SUMMARY

Although obtaining information on the number of New Zealanders permitted to reside in China proved difficult, estimates from the New Zealand Embassy and New Zealand Consulate-General indicate that the number stands at around 3,100. The number of New Zealanders living in Hong Kong is around 2,200. The 2001 census and the 2006 bi-census in Hong Kong provided information on the characteristics of this population. The data suggest that New Zealand-born people in Hong Kong, or those with New Zealand nationality, are mostly in the working-age bracket, highly educated and employed in the top three occupation levels. The changes between the 2001 census and the 2006 bi-census indicate that these people are also very mobile and do not necessarily reside in Hong Kong permanently.

RETURN MIGRATION AND RETURNEES

PRIOR TO THE 1970S, FEW CHINESE SCHOLARS WERE ABLE TO STUDY ABROAD. However, in 1978 China's political leaders made a strategic decision allowing students to travel overseas in order to further their education. The aim of this strategy was to rebuild China's scientific community,²³ which had been decimated during the Cultural Revolution. They recognised that a new generation of researchers was required. Initially, many of the students – who were usually mature or advanced scholars with established families in China – returned home. Throughout the 1980s, however, more graduates left China and chose not to return because they were attracted by both the opportunities and political stability offered in the West. After the political fallout following the Tiananmen Square incident in 1989, the number of returnees declined even further, turning the 'brain drain' trickle into a veritable flood. Of the 1,076,000 Chinese scholars who had travelled overseas to study between the years 1978 and 2006, only 275,000 returned home.²⁴

In recent years, China has instituted a number of deliberate and sustained strategies to reverse its 'brain drain'. A number of central government policies have been initiated to encourage the return of highly skilled migrants. Although these policies are complex and changing, they include: numerous state programmes that give overseas students financial support if they return; improved communication between organisations in China and overseas scholars; specific service centres that help returnees to find employment; and the simplification of residency and visa requirements for students who have taken foreign citizenship.²⁵

A number of funds have also been set up by the Education Bureaux and the Human Resources Bureaux, including the 'Billion Dollar Talent Scheme' and the 'Hundred People Project'. These aim to court and foster top scholars in order to develop a batch of leading-edge academic leaders in China.²⁶

The result of these strategies has been the creation of an environment that is more positive and supportive of people returning to China, coupled with an economy that continues to grow at a rapid rate.

A 2007 analysis of Chinese international students who were studying in New Zealand revealed that a large proportion of participants intended looking for work or applying for permanent residence here once they had completed their education.²⁷ The main reason for this related to policy initiatives providing students with a pathway from study to work and then to residence. However, as expected, other participants indicated their plans to return to China because of economic, familial and social circumstances.

23 Zweig, D. (1997) To return or not to return? Politics vs. economics in China's brain drain. *Studies in Comparative International Development* (SCID) 32(1): 92-125.

24 Welch, A. and Zhen, Z. 2008: Higher education and global talent flows: Brain drain, overseas Chinese intellectuals, and diasporic knowledge networks. *Higher Education Policy* 21(4): 519-537.

25 Zweig, D. (2006) Competing for talent: China's strategies to reverse the brain drain. *International Labour Review* 145(1/2): 65-89.

26 Luo, K., Ip, M., Ma, Z., Huang, W. and Ma, C. (2008) "Aodaliya yu Xinxilan de huaren ji qi xinshengdai yanjiu" – (A study on the Australian and New Zealand Chinese and their local-born children). Beijing: Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

27 Ho, S., Li, W.W., Cooper, J. and Holmes, P. (2007) *The Experiences of Chinese International Students in New Zealand*. Commissioned report for Education New Zealand, Wellington.

“Apart from the movements of international students, data also appears to indicate that thousands of Chinese permanent residents are likely to have returned to China and Hong Kong during the past decade.”

TABLE 11: PEOPLE AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD LIVED IN NEW ZEALAND FIVE YEARS AGO, RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2001 AND 2006

	2001		2006	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
GENDER				
Male	1,961	50.6	1,436	45.7
Female	1,913	49.4	1,705	54.3
TOTAL	3,874	100	3,141	100
ETHNICITY				
Chinese	3,055	78.9	2,789	88.8
Australian/New Zealander*	518	13.4	289	9.2
Others	301	7.8	63	2.0
NATIONALITY				
Chinese	2,816	72.7	2,613	83.2
New Zealander	785	20.3	380	12.1
Other	273	7.1	148	4.7
PLACE OF BIRTH				
New Zealand	662	17.1	249	7.9
Hong Kong	2,362	61.0	2,094	66.7
China (incl. Macao and Taiwan)	500	12.9	640	20.4
Other	350	9.0	158	5.0

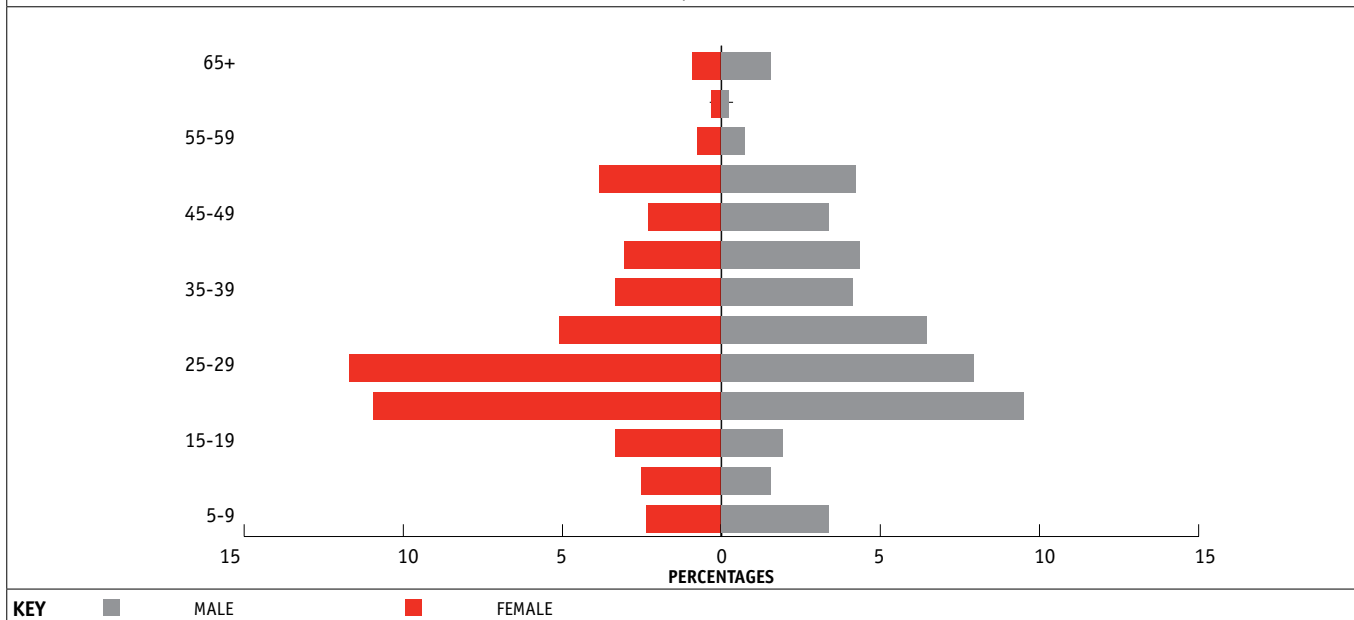
* In the 2006 bi-census, ethnicity was grouped under 'white'

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

Apart from the movements of international students, data also appears to indicate that thousands of Chinese permanent residents are likely to have returned to China and Hong Kong during the past decade. Using the 'area of residence five years ago' question in the census, we identified a group of 3,874 people who had lived in New Zealand five years prior to the Hong Kong 2001 census. The number of people who had lived in New Zealand prior to the 2006 bi-census was 3,141 (Table 11, above).

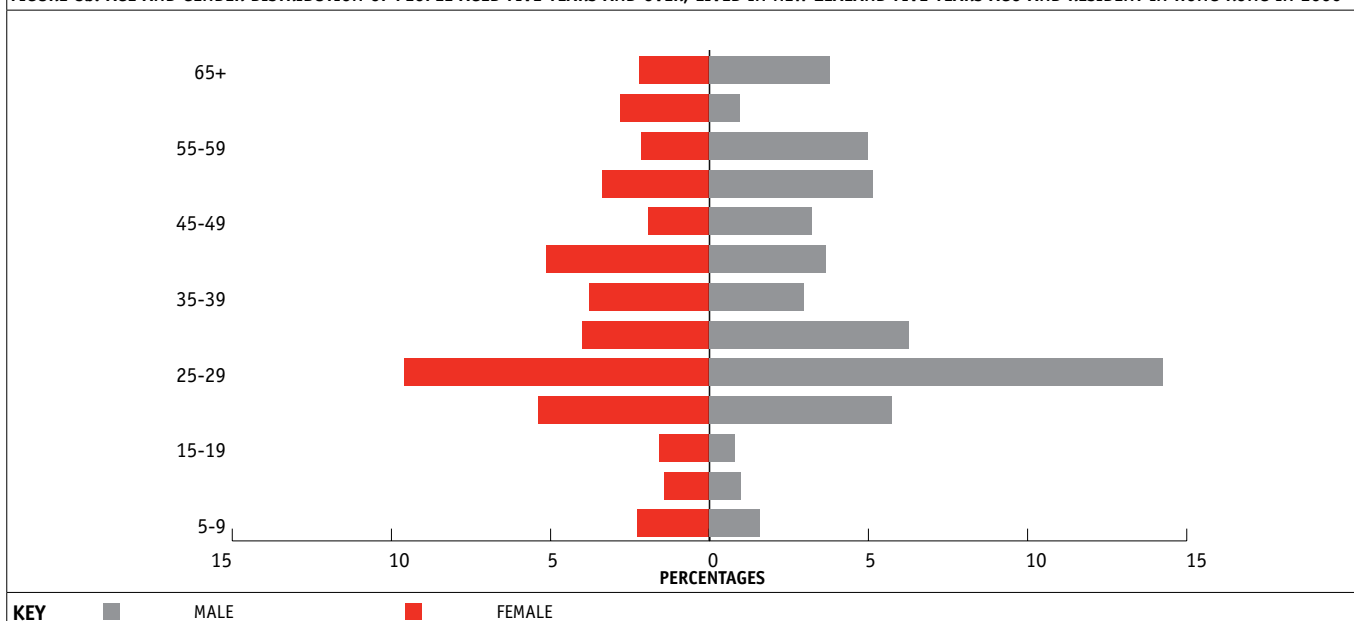
The age-gender structure of people who had lived in New Zealand five years ago and were resident in Hong Kong in 2001 and 2006 is shown in Figure 8a and figure 8b both on page 25. Young people in their 20s or early 30s made up a large proportion of the population in 2001, and there were very few people over the age of 50. In 2006 people were spread across the age groups, but there was still a dominance of young people, especially those aged between 25 and 29 years.

FIGURE 8a: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER, LIVED IN NEW ZEALAND FIVE YEARS AGO AND RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2001



Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

FIGURE 8b: AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER, LIVED IN NEW ZEALAND FIVE YEARS AGO AND RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2006



Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

In an earlier section, an analysis of the New Zealand census data estimated the age-gender profiles of Hong Kong-born Chinese who were 'lost' from New Zealand between 1996 and 2006 (Table 8, page 17). The cohort analysis suggests that the most substantial losses occurred amongst people in their 20s, although between 2001 and 2006 the losses were more widespread across all age groups. The two groups derived from the Hong Kong census of people who had lived in New Zealand five years ago and were resident in Hong Kong in 2001 and 2006 show similar age structures (Figure 8a and Figure 8b above). Within these groups, there were some 3,055 people in 2001 and 2,789 people in 2006 who self-identified as Chinese. They were the potential 'returnees'. The socio-economic characteristics of the potential returnees aged 15 years and over are further examined in Table 12 (page 26).

“The data indicate that these returnees are likely to be desirable entrepreneurs or employees – young, multilingual and well educated – who, if they maintain connections with New Zealand, have the potential to be valuable assets.”

Compared with the Hong Kong-born population resident in New Zealand, a higher proportion of returnees resident in Hong Kong had university degrees or above, and labour force participation rates were also higher. A majority of returnees were in the top three occupation tiers – managers and administrators (10-25 percent), professionals (17-32 percent) and associate professionals (30-44 percent). Large proportions were employed in the ‘finance, insurance, real estate and business services’ sector (31-39 percent) and ‘manufacturing/wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels’ sectors (29-38 percent). A considerable proportion was also employed in the ‘community, social and personal services’ industry sector (16-25 percent). These findings support surveys on returnees in China and Hong Kong that indicate returnees are of a high academic calibre, possessing skills, knowledge and experience that are generally unavailable to those who have not gone abroad.²⁸ Returnees have also had opportunities to develop strong global networks, and because they can draw on and utilise contacts within New Zealand, they have the potential to link New Zealand to international markets.

TABLE 12: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE WITH CHINESE ETHNICITY AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD LIVED IN NEW ZEALAND FIVE YEARS AGO, RESIDENT IN HONG KONG IN 2001 AND 2006

	2001		2006	
	M	F	M	F
TOTAL NUMBER, AGED 15+	1,412	1,417	1,123	1,508
% Degree or above	55.4	45.8	48.0	36.3
Labour force participation rate	66.5	53.4	66.6	55.6
OCCUPATION, TOTAL NUMBER	939	756	748	838
% Managers/administrators	25.0	11.2	19.1	9.6
% Professionals	31.5	19.6	18.7	16.7
% Associate professionals	29.6	43.7	30.5	33.4
% Others/unclassified	13.8	25.5	31.7	40.3
INDUSTRY, TOTAL NUMBER	939	756	748	838
% Manufacturing/wholesale, retail & import/export trades, restaurants & hotels	29.5	33.1	37.6	29.4
% Transport, storage & communications	13.6	6.1	10.6	10.3
% Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	38.6	34.4	30.5	32.9
% Community, social & personal services	15.7	25.4	16.0	23.9
% Others and unclassified	2.7	1.1	5.4	3.6

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

SECTION SUMMARY

Where once the outflow of skilled migration far exceeded the inflow of return migration, this trend is beginning to change in China. This is in part due to the efforts of the Chinese government, which in recent years has initiated a number of policies and schemes to entice talented nationals back to China. The pull of economic opportunities, family responsibilities and social ties can also be strong. Although limited data can be obtained on the characteristics of the returnees in China, the Hong Kong census provides information on Chinese returnees from New Zealand. The data indicate that these returnees are likely to be desirable entrepreneurs or employees – young, multilingual and well educated – who, if they maintain connections with New Zealand, have the potential to be valuable assets.

28 Zweig, D. (2006) Competing for talent: China's strategies to reverse the brain drain. *International Labour Review* 145(1/2): 65-89; Census and Statistics Department 2000: *Special Topics Report – Report No.25: Job-changing of employed persons, Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 5 years, Returnees to Hong Kong*. Hong Kong: Social Analysis and Research Section, Census and Statistics Department.

DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT

THE PREVIOUS SECTIONS HAVE PROVIDED AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND CHINA, and examined the three diaspora communities: New Zealanders living in China; Chinese living in New Zealand; and returnees to China. What is clear from this analysis is not only that population movements between New Zealand and China have grown rapidly since the 1980s, but that these diaspora populations are transnational in nature. In an increasingly globalised economy, these groups of people are moving freely between New Zealand and China to take advantage of lifestyle, employment, business and travel opportunities.

There is great potential to leverage these diasporic communities in ways that will benefit New Zealand. Fullilove²⁹ examines how the strengthening of diasporas has important implications for global economics and politics. Although complex and difficult to measure accurately, the economic value of diasporas is likely to be immense. Research already suggests that large migrant numbers are associated with higher trade flows,³⁰ and remittances now outweigh international aid or investment in some countries, allowing them to import more than they otherwise would.³¹ Diasporas have the potential power to stimulate bilateral trade and connect domestic businesses with international sources of trade, investment and knowledge.³² Diasporas can also exert 'soft power' as emigrants act as ambassadors and contacts, and can help to induce tourism flows.

Although the advantages of engaging diaspora communities are starting to be realised by governments worldwide, policies are often insubstantial. Gamlen³³ points out that while New Zealand's diaspora is proportionally larger than Australia's, the Australian one has been treated to a more serious and sophisticated debate. Despite the fact that the diaspora is a long-term economic, political and social reality for New Zealand, expatriate engagement has been lacking in substance, direction and research.

Despite this lack of coherent approach, diasporas themselves are certainly becoming more self-aware, as evidenced in the growing number of expatriate associations. With an increasing number of New Zealanders now living and working in China and Hong Kong, the development of expatriate organisations in these areas has flourished. However, within the two areas these organisations are quite different in both origin and nature, although these features are often overlooked by casual observers. This section provides a comprehensive overview of expatriate organisations. It also reports on a research project that set out to survey people who had returned to Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong. This study explored the economic and social linkages that New Zealand diasporas in China have with their former country of residence. Finally, the example of Comvita Hong Kong Ltd is used as a case study to highlight the success that one such returnee family has achieved, bringing great export opportunities to New Zealand.

EXPATRIATE/TRADE ORGANISATIONS

In order to explore the role of expatriate groups, a short survey of these organisations was conducted via email in April 2010. Questions in the survey covered the main objectives of the organisation, the number and composition of membership, types of event and activity, and the nature of interaction with other expatriate groups or trade associations. Further information about the role of the organisations was gained from their respective websites. A table detailing the various expatriate and trade organisations in China and Hong Kong is included in Appendix One (page 36).

New Zealand expatriate organisations have a long history in Hong Kong, largely because of British Commonwealth affinities. Before 1997, when Hong Kong was still a British colony, it was host to New Zealand's largest expatriate community in East Asia. The New Zealand Society of Hong Kong (NZSHK) dates back to 1957. By comparison, New Zealand expatriate organisations in China have much shallower roots. Up until the 1990s, the small number of New Zealanders who travelled to China for long-term stays included a select group of diplomats, trade representatives (e.g. representatives of the Wool Board), agricultural experts and students sent to study Chinese languages.

29 Fullilove, M. (2008) *World wide webs: diasporas and the international system*. Sydney: Lowy Institute for International Policy.

30 Bryant, J., Genç, M., and Law, D. (2004). *Trade and migration to New Zealand*. Working Paper No. 2004/18, New Zealand Treasury, Wellington; Strutt, A., Poot, J. and Dubbeldam, J. (2008) *International Trade Agreements and International Migration*. PRSCO 10th Summer Institute Conference, Dhaka, India.

31 World Bank. (2006). *Global Economic Prospects: Economic Implications of Remittances and Migration*. World Bank, Washington D.C.

32 Fullilove, M. (2008) *World wide webs: diasporas and the international system*. Sydney: Lowy Institute for International Policy

33 Gamlen, A. (2007) Making hay while the sun shines: envisioning New Zealand's state-diaspora relations. *Policy Quarterly* 3(4): 12-21.

“The number of New Zealanders in China did not reach significant levels until the mid-2000s.”

The number of New Zealanders in China did not reach significant levels until the mid-2000s, when China freed up its travel visa policies, and when trade and business opportunities became attractive to a diverse group of New Zealanders.

NZSHK is a typical voluntary social club formed by expatriates who get together for company and to share nostalgic memories of home. The Society's aim is to promote and encourage fellowship among New Zealanders who reside in Hong Kong, and activities include monthly informal gatherings, cultural and social activities and the observance of special New Zealand occasions such as ANZAC Day and Waitangi Day. Currently the Society has 200 members, although according to the President of NZSHK, membership has been falling since a high of around 400 in the late 1990s. The President observed that this may be due to the diminishing need for formal or community-based groups, as people are increasingly staying connected through social network sites such as Facebook and AsiaExpat.com. He also noted that some New Zealanders have chosen to join the Australian Association of Hong Kong instead. This larger group has a full-time administration staff, while NZSHK is run entirely by volunteers. The drop in membership may also be indicative of the tilting centre of gravity from Hong Kong to mainland China since 1997.

Kea New Zealand was founded in 2001 with the aim of building a network of New Zealand 'global citizens'. 'Kea' is an acronym for Kiwi Expatriate Association, a by-product of the early 2000 'Knowledge Wave' conferences, which attempted to propel New Zealand into the knowledge economy and tackle the country's 'brain drain' problem. Instead of seeing expatriates as human resources lost forever, Kea aimed to turn them into overseas ambassadors for New Zealand and potential global networkers. Kea has branches in both mainland China and Hong Kong.

Kea China was launched in 2005 to leverage the fast-growing relationship between China and New Zealand in areas such as trade, education, tourism and migration. There are two Kea groups, one in Shanghai and one in Beijing, with a total of around 900-950 members. Approximately 50 percent of its members are non-Chinese New Zealanders, while the remainder are returned Chinese migrants and international students as well as Chinese people with interests in New Zealand. Kea China organises regular monthly social gatherings as well as networking and business forums about three to five times a year.

Kea in Hong Kong is represented by the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong (NZCCHK). The objective of NZCCHK is to provide a forum between New Zealand, Hong Kong and China business executives. As such, it maintains a close relationship with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise in Hong Kong. It also promotes a range of events, including networking functions, business leader forums and post-Budget and policy address luncheons.

The New Zealand Embassy and Consulates in China organise the Kiwi Club, which is primarily a social club for expatriates. Drinks are held about once a month in Beijing and on the third Friday of each month in Shanghai. The involvement and enthusiasm of foreign office staff are integral to the success of these informal expatriate gatherings. The Kiwi Club is a social group while the Kea groups are more business oriented. In reality, their memberships overlap and important functions like ANZAC Day commemorations and Christmas functions are often held jointly using the same venue.

In both Shanghai and Beijing, a number of smaller, informal social groups meet regularly for Friday drinks at their favourite bars or at shops, which are usually run by New Zealanders. There, New Zealanders mix easily with Australians. Young ethnic Chinese returned migrants frequently participate in these social occasions as well, partly to maintain networks and partly to relive their earlier experiences of living in New Zealand. In her fieldwork, the second author attended various social functions and witnessed the effectiveness of these groups, with their young, close-knit participants who meet up on a regular basis. Favourite conversation topics include New Zealand-China trade links, job prospects in both destinations, house prices, education opportunities and comparative incomes.

“From in-depth interviews, the returnees to China revealed that their education and work experience in New Zealand were crucial factors that had enabled them to be successful in their current careers in China.”

SURVEY OF RETURNED CHINESE MIGRANTS

Between December 2007 and April 2009, a series of interviews and several focus groups were conducted in Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong in order to examine the connections that returned Chinese migrants who used to live in New Zealand continue to have with that country. The focus group interviews in China were conducted in Beijing and Shanghai, mega-cities that are the two most preferred return destination cities for many Chinese immigrants. The participants were recruited mainly via the New Zealand Embassy in Beijing and the Consulate-General in Shanghai, the Kiwi Club in Shanghai, and the Auckland University Alumni Association in Beijing. Initial contact was made via email with the liaison people for those organisations, then detailed information about the research project and criteria for selecting interviewees was forwarded to them. That information was distributed to potential interviewees by the liaison people on behalf of the researchers. After receiving confirmation from potential participants that they were willing to be interviewed, phone contact was made to clarify the aim of the interviews further. Times and venues for the focus groups were also arranged with the participants. During the period when research was being conducted in Shanghai, the researchers also personally attended one Kiwi Club monthly gathering in Shanghai, and some participants were recruited at that occasion. A snowballing technique was also employed for recruitment.

The focus group in Hong Kong was set up by one of the second author's former students, who is a returnee. She was sent the specifications for focus group participants (that they must be former New Zealand residents who had returned to settle in Hong Kong) and she organised the meeting. The questions asked during the focus groups related to: demographic characteristics; permanent resident and/or citizenship status; year of first arrival in New Zealand; migration category; highest qualification; occupation (prior to arrival in New Zealand, in New Zealand, and current); location of family members (parents, spouses, children); location of professional networks, property or investments in New Zealand; and plans to move within the next five or ten years.

The focus group participants who had settled in Beijing and Shanghai were predominantly young professionals in the under-45 age bracket (Table 13, page 30). They had reached the 'pinnacle', in terms of both career pathway and earning capacity. It is of little surprise that they had decided to return to a China that was 'booming' and to a location where their multilingual language abilities and cultural capital would be put to good use. By comparison, Hong Kong focus group participants were older, and had mostly returned to retire. While an attempt was made to recruit participants from different sectors, this was not achieved owing to the limited time available for this component of the research project. Hence the focus group participants were not a representative sample of the returnees in China and Hong Kong. However, the interviews allowed us to gain a more in-depth understanding of the experiences of returnees and the connections they had with New Zealand – information that cannot be obtained from census data and migration statistics.

All except one of these returnees has received post-secondary education and many were tertiary qualified. Looking at their last occupations prior to arriving in New Zealand and their current occupations, it is clear that the majority of those who had returned to Beijing and Shanghai had risen in professional rank (to manager/director), with a minority group being housewives, retired or looking for employment. By contrast, those who had decided to return to Hong Kong appeared to have done so in order to retire. From in-depth interviews, the returnees to China revealed that their education and work experience in New Zealand were crucial factors that had enabled them to be successful in their current careers in China.

In terms of family networks, all returnees interviewed had stronger networks in China and Hong Kong than in New Zealand. The usual pattern was for returnees to have their spouses and parents back in China with them. A significant phenomenon is that some returnees (nine Beijing returnees and one Shanghai returnee) had their children still resident in New Zealand, presumably for education. The China cohort was rather young – 19 of the group had no children and nine were single. Therefore, it should be pointed out that they and their family members were likely to be highly mobile. The centre of gravity of these returnee families could easily change.

TABLE 13: SURVEY OF RETURNED MIGRANTS

CHARACTERISTICS	BEIJING	SHANGHAI	HONG KONG
GENDER			
Male	7	8	2
Female	8	11	4
TOTAL	15	19	6
AGE			
Under 35	2	11	2
35-44	12	7	1
45+	1	1	3
QUALIFICATIONS			
Secondary school	0	0	1
Post secondary	15	19	5
LAST OCCUPATION BEFORE ARRIVAL IN NEW ZEALAND			
Manager/Director	5	3	0
Professional	6	7	4
Student	0	6	2
Other (housewife or looking for employment)	4	3	0
CURRENT OCCUPATION			
Manager/Director	10	10	0
Professional	2	7	2
Student	0	0	0
Other (housewife, retired, or looking for employment)	3	2	4
SPOUSE IN NEW ZEALAND			
Yes	1	2	0
No (usually in China or Hong Kong)	10	12	5
Not applicable (single, divorced or passed away)	4	5	1
CHILDREN IN NEW ZEALAND			
Yes	9	1	0
No (in China or Hong Kong)	0	5	5
Not applicable (no children)	6	13	1
PARENTS IN NEW ZEALAND			
Yes	3	1	0
No (in China or Hong Kong)	12	17	5
Not applicable (passed away)	0	1	1
PROFESSIONAL/BUSINESS NETWORK			
China/Hong Kong	6	9	5
New Zealand	1	2	0
China/Hong Kong & New Zealand	4	5	0
Global	3	2	0
Not applicable	1	1	1
PROPERTY IN NEW ZEALAND¹			
Yes	4	6	1
No	--	--	3
Used to have, but sold it later on	3	1	0
Not applicable	--	--	2

¹ This question was not applicable to a large number of respondents because they considered this question very personal and were not willing to share this information with the researchers. Only a small number of responses are recorded here.

“Chinese migrants do not regard New Zealand as an ideal place for investment, and that the ‘economic factor’ had not been their primary reason for migrating to New Zealand in the first place.”

Among all returnee groups, their business networks were much stronger in China/Hong Kong than in New Zealand. A large proportion indicated that their networks included New Zealand, while others said that their business networks were global. Only a very small number of returnees said that they had investments or property in New Zealand. Perhaps this reflects the fact that Chinese migrants do not regard New Zealand as an ideal place for investment, and that the ‘economic factor’ had not been their primary reason for migrating to New Zealand in the first place.

While many of the people interviewed stated that their professional and business networks were not in New Zealand, this did not mean that they did not maintain connections with New Zealand, and with New Zealanders. Indeed, many of the participants were recruited through New Zealand expatriate organisations and expressed their desire to stay connected with New Zealand. This is further discussed in the following section, where we outline the growing opportunities of diasporic connections, and the role that returnees can play in promoting such links.

CASE STUDY – COMVITA HONG KONG LTD

The Butt family arrived in New Zealand from Hong Kong as business migrants in 1991. K.C. Butt had always been interested in organic foods and health products. He rightly predicted that New Zealand’s natural products would have a strong market in Hong Kong and China, especially when people’s standards of living were rapidly rising. When he tasted some manuka honey, he marvelled at its distinctive taste and also carried out research to verify its medicinal values.

In 1993, he signed a contract with Comvita New Zealand and gained the export rights of Comvita products to China and Hong Kong. He advised Comvita to diversify its product line, and soon ‘Greenlife Hong Kong’, the company he founded, was exporting a great variety of honey products such as royal jelly capsules, propolis ointment and honey throat spray, as well as many types of honey.

The Butts have a daughter and a son. Both completed New Zealand degrees. The family returned to Hong Kong in 1996, a year ahead of the 1997 changeover when Britain handed back the sovereignty of Hong Kong to China. Currently the Butts live and operate in Hong Kong and China while maintaining close business and personal links with New Zealand. With the rapid expansion of the China market in the past decade, the Butts have helped to transform Comvita New Zealand from a small Te Puke-based company to a multinational business.

SECTION SUMMARY

While academics and politicians increasingly recognise the power of diasporas, the economic impacts of these groups have yet to be fully documented, examined or incorporated into sound policy. Their potential power thus remains largely untapped. However, in a world of increased migrant mobility, diasporas are undoubtedly more self-aware. In China and Hong Kong there now exist a number of expatriate organisations and trade associations set up to connect people socially and culturally, as well as to foster economic and business relations. Some of the people who utilise these groups are returned Chinese migrants who once lived in New Zealand.

As part of this research project, a survey of returned migrants to China and Hong Kong was conducted between 2007 and 2009. The results showed that the participants were mainly young educated professionals. Although many did not have official economic networks in New Zealand, many had family here and expressed a desire to remain connected. The case study of Comvita Hong Kong Ltd illustrates the opportunities for trade between New Zealand and China, and how returned migrants continue to foster economic linkages with their former country of residence.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

THIS REPORT HAS PROVIDED A COMPREHENSIVE SET OF RELEVANT DATA ON THE CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION BETWEEN CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND, and on the population size and characteristics of those who are currently residing in and between the two countries. An examination of this information has revealed that there exists great potential and economic benefit for New Zealand if the diaspora can be engaged and supported. This discussion section examines the growing economic ties between China and New Zealand and, importantly, the role that diasporas can play in further strengthening and enhancing these connections.

STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC TIES

Political and economic ties between New Zealand and China have strengthened over the years. In December 2007, New Zealand celebrated 35 years of diplomatic relations with China. Foreign policy discussions and economic and trade talks are held regularly. China is a global and regional powerhouse, and the New Zealand government recognises its value and importance as a trading partner and source of migrants, students and tourists. China is one of New Zealand's largest trading partners, and is the largest partner in the dairy trade.

The FTA between New Zealand and China came into force on 1 October 2008. New Zealand is the first OECD country to conclude an FTA with China. Over time the FTA will result in the elimination of tariffs on 96 percent of New Zealand exports to China, and it is projected that it will lift New Zealand's export revenue from trade with China by between NZ\$225 million and \$350 million per year.³⁴

China also hosts the World Expo this year, which opened on 1 May in Shanghai and runs until 31 October. The Expo is expected to draw 70 million visitors, making it an important opportunity for New Zealand to showcase itself in China. The theme of the Expo is 'Better City, Better Life', which emphasises ways to achieve healthy and sustainable urban living. In keeping with this concept, the New Zealand pavilion follows the theme 'Cities of Nature, Living between Land and Sky', which aims to present a vision of a nation with great natural beauty, lifestyle and sustainability.³⁵ New Zealand Trade and Enterprise is the agency helping to bring the concept to life.

New Zealand Trade and Enterprise is also responsible for the 'New Zealand Central' (NZC) initiative in Shanghai.³⁶ NZC is a business centre for New Zealand companies and provides a physical presence for the New Zealand brand (New Zealand Trade and Enterprise). The centre offers New Zealand companies a short-term location for their business needs and a venue for meetings and events. In this way, the centre aims to help New Zealand businesses build connections and visibility in China, and is an entry point for those looking to explore the Chinese market.

New Zealand has maintained a long history of economic relations with Hong Kong, both being strong proponents of open markets and multilateral trading systems. New Zealand and Hong Kong began 'Closer Economic Partnership' negotiations in 2001, which were suspended after five rounds in 2002 before resuming again in 2009.³⁷ An agreement was signed on 29 March 2010. Hong Kong is an important trading partner and New Zealand's ninth-largest export market. Hong Kong also provides New Zealand businesses with an entry point to the Chinese market.

34 New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, *China Country Brief*, 2010

35 New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, *Shanghai World Expo 2010* <http://www.nzte.govt.nz/explore-export-markets/North-Asia/Doing-business-in-China/New-Zealand-at-Shanghai-World-Expo-2010/Pages/New-Zealand-at-Shanghai-World-Expo-2010.aspx>

36 New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, *New Zealand Central Shanghai* <http://www.nzte.govt.nz/explore-export-markets/North-Asia/Doing-business-in-China/Pages/New-Zealand-Central-Shanghai.aspx>

37 New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, *Hong Kong Economy Brief*, 2010

“So far, however, the potential benefits that Chinese returnees could offer New Zealand remain largely untapped.”

ROLE OF RETURNEES IN PROMOTING TRADE AND CONNECTIONS WITH NEW ZEALAND

The returnees described in this report are an increasingly significant sector of New Zealand’s diaspora. The story of the Butt family and Comvita Hong Kong Ltd is a case in point. It is therefore to New Zealand’s advantage to regard them as ‘Chinese New Zealanders who can strengthen New Zealand’s ties with China’ as opposed to ‘Chinese migrants who have left New Zealand’.

As revealed in the returnee surveys conducted in Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong, the one common feature returnees share is the benefits gained from attaining a New Zealand education and/or a stint of New Zealand work experience. These returnees are also fluent in both Chinese and English, have a good knowledge of New Zealand culture and strong personal networks in China. Many have already become sought-after ‘local employees’ of New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, Tourism New Zealand and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade offices. Many more are active and adventurous individuals eager to try out their creative talents and business acumen in a ‘rising China’.

A number of these young returnees have shown particular interest in the food and beverage sector as well as the seafood industry. With their knowledge of and sensitivity to the emerging Chinese market’s demand for luxury exotic food and drink, these young entrepreneurs have shown great diligence in seeking out New Zealand suppliers. Examples range from the obvious instances of retailers importing New Zealand wines and New Zealand Natural ice-cream to cater for the increasingly sophisticated Chinese urban tastes, to the individual efforts of artistic buyers procuring Nelson glassworks and contemporary paintings for their salon-style boutique shops.

Through qualitative interviews, the returnees also described a general appreciation of the lifestyle on offer in New Zealand and the friendliness shown by most people when they lived there. It is quite clear that the general goodwill harboured by the majority of the Chinese returnees can be nurtured as ‘soft power’ dividends as New Zealand continues to strengthen its connections with China further. So far, however, the potential benefits that Chinese returnees could offer New Zealand remain largely untapped. New Zealand’s expatriate organisations are still being run on a voluntary basis, and very few of them have dedicated permanent secretariats. The level of connection and engagement has so far depended on the goodwill, availability and energy levels of the key personnel in each organisation.

With a stronger infrastructure, these organisations and trade associations would be able to harness the energy of the returnees much better.

IMPORTANCE OF FOSTERING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN NEW ZEALAND

Butcher³⁸ argues that despite the large number of international students in New Zealand returning home upon graduation, there remains little research on the experiences of re-entry for these students. Graduates are valuable assets because many intend to maintain business, political and social links with New Zealand, all of which can benefit the country in a number of ways. As discussed earlier, the alumni networks of various New Zealand universities have branches in Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

If the local network person is active and innovative, it helps create a strong sense of solidarity between alumni. It also appears that, more often than not, alumni of New Zealand universities show great friendship and goodwill towards fellow ex-New Zealanders, regardless of whether they are from the same university. They meet up for outings, go for drinks and partake in many joint activities, such as going together as a group to the embassy to cast votes in New Zealand general elections.

The Chinese expatriates generally indicated a strong willingness to get together to support New Zealand functions. Even with their very busy professional lives, they still make an effort to attend Kiwi Club gatherings. When asked by the second author at one such gathering why they do this, some reported that they really liked the atmosphere because it reminded them of their student days in New Zealand. Others said it was very important for them to maintain ‘New Zealand networks’ even though they did not have immediate plans to return to New Zealand. Obviously, keeping strong ties with New Zealand is a key to keeping future options open.

38 Butcher, A. (2010) International students and New Zealand’s future. *Journal of International Education and Business* 1(1): 9-26.

“In another few years, the idea of young New Zealanders travelling to China for a ‘working holiday’ and to teach English will be commonplace.”

THE FUTURE?

The flow of New Zealanders to Asia will accelerate with the FTA and the various short-term working schemes now in place. The size of the New Zealand diaspora will therefore increase in volume. In another few years, the idea of young New Zealanders travelling to China for a ‘working holiday’ and to teach English will be commonplace.

Concurrent with this increasing flow, there will be increasing diversity within the New Zealand expatriate community. In the 1970s, it was predominantly highly qualified lawyers, doctors and university lecturers who were recruited by international corporations and institutions to work in British Hong Kong. In the 21st century, the New Zealand diaspora is much more eclectic, being made up of individual young graduates and adventurous persons who have made their move as independent travellers and migrants.³⁹ It is not the exclusive group of privileged ‘experts’ that it once was.

Increasingly, Maori people have joined this diasporic community. There are well known Maori artists, musicians and entrepreneurs who consider China an interesting destination in which to travel, as well as a potential market to explore. Enterprising individuals are working with Chinese food hotel industries, with a view to building a shared portal to leverage off Maori cultural values and the strong innate connection they have with the Chinese culture. Still others are New Zealand-born Chinese, of whom many have families in New Zealand that date back to the late 19th century. They have returned to China to ‘seek their roots’, to learn the Chinese language and to secure employment in China so that their Chinese identity can be fulfilled.⁴⁰

39 See Ip, M. (forthcoming) *Transmigration of the New Chinese through New Zealand: Theories, Regional Studies, & Personal Reflections*. Hong Kong University Press: Hong Kong.

40 See Ip, M. (2008) *Being Maori-Chinese: Mixed Identities*. Auckland: Auckland University Press, for examples of young Maori-Chinese seeking their roots in China.

CONCLUSION

SINCE THE MID-1980S THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE GROWTH AND STRENGTHENING OF CONNECTIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND. Tens of thousands of Chinese with foreign language skills and social and business networks have gained residence in New Zealand. Their immigration has stimulated a considerable exchange of people, knowledge, networks and trade between the two countries. Currently, China is a popular destination for New Zealanders to live, work and carry out business, and New Zealand is also a popular destination for China's international students and tourists.

So far, however, the opportunities and potential benefits that these diaspora groups could offer New Zealand remain largely untapped. This is partly because there is little available research regarding the size and nature of diasporic communities in New Zealand and China, and also because there is a lack of sustained support for these groups and an absence of coherent and long-term diaspora strategies. The value of this report, therefore, lies in the way it provides an insight into the types of people who live, work and travel between China and New Zealand. If New Zealand wants to reap the rewards of these diaspora, a deliberate approach to fostering and managing good relations with these migrants is important.

IN CONCLUSION, THEREFORE, WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Expand and develop expatriate organisations and trade associations

Currently, expatriate organisations are still lacking a strong infrastructure. The level of connection and engagement has so far depended on the goodwill, availability and energy levels of the key personnel in each organisation. With a stronger infrastructure, these organisations and trade associations would be able to harness the energy of the expatriate New Zealanders and returnees much better. Kea would benefit from a full-time secretariat, and the alumni associations would be advantaged if they were able to utilise a dedicated webmaster co-ordinating activities and news in relation to all New Zealand universities.

Support international students in New Zealand and link them up with expatriate and alumni groups in China

It is crucial that international students are well supported during their time in New Zealand. If they have good and rewarding experiences here, it is likely that they will be more willing to maintain connections with New Zealand once they graduate and return home. Once in China, it would be useful to link them up with expatriate and alumni organisations so that these connections can continue to grow. Social networking sites and the internet may play a key role in helping to maintain these linkages.

Nurture migrant communities in New Zealand

Research shows that contemporary Chinese migrants in New Zealand are very mobile. Many spend substantial periods of time outside New Zealand, while some end up leaving New Zealand permanently. Just as it is with international students, there lies great value in supporting these communities and encouraging them to maintain networks in New Zealand even after returning to their place of origin.

Develop strategies and policies that support and specifically target New Zealand's diaspora in China

Despite New Zealand's growing expatriate population in China, there is a lack of coordinated and deliberate strategies to support this small but talented group. In 2005 the Department of Labour established the \$3-million Expatriates Programme, which concentrated on New Zealand's traditional diaspora communities in the United Kingdom and Australia. This initiative came out of the 2002 Growth and Innovation Framework strategy. Some \$2.4-million worth of infrastructure grants were also given to Kea between 2002 and 2010 in an attempt to improve communication and keep expatriates connected. We believe the time is now ripe to fund similar initiatives in China as diaspora communities in Asia continue to expand and develop.

APPENDIX ONE:

NEW ZEALAND EXPATRIATE GROUPS IN CHINA/TRADE AND ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS IN CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

NAME	WHERE	MEMBERSHIP	AIM /ACTIVITIES	CONTACT	WEBSITE
New Zealand Society of Hong Kong	Hong Kong	200 members	The New Zealand Society of Hong Kong has been active since 1957 and aims to promote and encourage fellowship among New Zealanders who reside in Hong Kong. Activities include monthly informal gatherings, cultural and social activities and the observance of New Zealand occasions.	contact@nzshk.org	www.nzshk.org
Kea Hong Kong	Hong Kong	50 members	Kea is represented in Hong Kong by the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce (see below).	exec.officer@nzcchk.com	www.keanewzealand.com/asia/groups/kea-hong-kong
New Zealand Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong (NZCCHK)	Hong Kong	150-200 members	The objectives of the Chamber are to provide a forum between New Zealand, Hong Kong and China business executives. NZCCHK maintains close relations with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise and has a variety of sub-groups that members are invited to join. NZCCHK promotes a range of events including networking, business leader forums and post-Budget and post-policy address luncheons.	exec.officer@nzcchk.com	www.nzcchk.com
Kea China	Shanghai and Beijing	More than 900 members	Kea China was launched in 2005 to leverage the fast-growing relationships between China and New Zealand in trade, investment, education, tourism and migration. There are two Kea China groups, one in Shanghai and one in Beijing. Events are held on a regular basis.	china@keanewzealand.com	www.keanewzealand.com/node/112/
New Zealand Alumni Network in China	China-wide	No formal database kept	The purpose of the New Zealand Alumni Network in China is to assist alumni who have graduated from New Zealand higher education institutions to keep in contact with their schools, with New Zealand and with each other. It is not a formal association, but provides updates and information on New Zealand and the New Zealand-China relationship, and organises events in Shanghai and Beijing. Many New Zealand universities also keep in contact with their own Chinese alumni.		www.nzembassy.com/china/going-to-nz/studying-in-nz/nz-alumni-network-in-china
The New Zealand Embassy	Beijing	N/A	The Embassy organises the Kiwi Club. In Beijing the Club meets about once a month for drinks. In Shanghai drinks are held on the third Friday of each month.	beijing.enquiries@mft.net.nz	www.nzembassy.com/china
New Zealand China Trade Association (NZCTA)	Auckland	More than 100 individual and company members	NZCTA's mission is to promote and strengthen trade relations between New Zealand and China. It aims to create an awareness of trade opportunities and relationship initiatives between New Zealand and China and foster an active community of members comprising New Zealand-China traders and those with an interest in doing business with China. It organises trade missions to China and provides members with access to China business intelligence NZCTA works closely with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise and is allied with Kea.	info@nzcta.co.nz	www.nzcta.co.nz

PROFILE: DR ELSIE HO

Dr Elsie Ho MNZM is Associate Professor and Director of Population Mental Health in the School of Population Health of the University of Auckland. She is an Honorary Visiting Research Fellow in the School of Social Science of the University of Adelaide, South Australia and an Honorary Research Fellow in the Centre of Asian Studies of the University of Hong Kong.

Her research is in the areas of migration and mental health. She has published widely on the topics of Asian transnational communities, migrant and refugee settlement and integration, and diversity issues. She was the co-author (with Richard Bedford) of Outlook Paper No. 7 on *Asians in New Zealand: Implications of a Changing Demography* (2008).

PROFILE: JOANNA LEWIN

Joanna Lewin has a Master of Social Sciences degree in Geography from the University of Waikato. Since graduating in 2009, she has been working with Associate Professor Elsie Ho as a Project Co-ordinator at the University of Auckland.

Joanna has been involved in a number of research projects relating to migration and transnational communities, and as a result has co-authored several reports and articles. Her research interests include environmental issues, social justice and diversity, and transnational migration.

PROFILE: PROFESSOR MANYING IP

Professor Manying Ip is the Professor in Asian Studies at Auckland University and the author of several critically acclaimed books on Chinese in New Zealand as well as over 30 journal articles and book chapters in international publications on issues pertaining to recent Asian immigrants.

Her recent research has resulted in two books: *Being Maori-Chinese: mixed identities*, 2008, and *The Dragon and the Taniwha: Maori and Chinese in New Zealand*, 2009. Reviewers praised the works for elucidating ethnic relations, particularly the tension between the First Nation and immigrant groups.

Professor Manying Ip is a respected advocate for Chinese communities living in New Zealand, and is a sought-after commentator on Asian issues. She was awarded a Suffrage Centennial Medal in 1993, and was created an Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit (ONZM) in 1996. In 2008, she was elected Fellow of the New Zealand Academy of Humanities (FNZAH) in recognition of her outstanding scholarship. In 2009, she was inducted into the Royal Society of New Zealand and became FRSNZ.

Professor Manying Ip is a long-time trustee of the Asia New Zealand Foundation and a member of the Foundation's Research Advisory Group.

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The Asia New Zealand Foundation (Asia:NZ) was founded in 1994 as a non-profit, apolitical organisation dedicated to building New Zealand's links with Asia. Through its activities in education, business, media, culture, research and policy, Asia:NZ aims to promote initiatives that deepen understanding and relationships between New Zealanders and the peoples of Asia.

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