

Department of Labour
TE TARI MAHI



LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND: SETTLEMENT EXPERIENCES OF SKILLED MIGRANTS

↘ RESULTS FROM THE 2007 SURVEY



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Contents

Contents	3
List of Tables	4
List of Figures	5
Executive Summary	7
1.0 Introduction	10
1.1 Report Structure	10
1.2 Immigration Policy – Skilled/Business Stream	11
2.0 Methodology	13
2.1 Survey Population	13
2.2 Questionnaire	13
2.3 Survey Administration	13
2.4 Survey Coverage	14
2.5 Analysis	14
3.0 Results	16
3.1 Migrant Demographic Characteristics	17
3.2 Immigration Application – Principal Applicants	20
3.3 Satisfaction with Immigration New Zealand	22
3.4 Current Employment	23
3.5 Housing	41
3.6 Children’s Schooling	46
3.7 Further Education and Training	47
3.8 Social Networks	50
3.9 Access to Services	52
3.10 Living in New Zealand	56
4.0 Discussion	75
Appendix A – Questionnaire	79
Appendix B – Groupings for Analysis	100
Appendix C – Onshore and Offshore and Region of Origin Analysis	102
Appendix D – Contact with Immigration Services and Information Sought	104
Appendix E – Sampling and Limitations	107
Sampling and Response Rates	107
Limitations	107

List of Tables

Table 1: Migrant regions of origin	18
Table 2: Migrant demographics	18
Table 3: Application and acceptance criteria	19
Table 4: Proportion of principal applicants working for pay or profit by region of origin	24
Table 5: Proportion of principal applicants working for pay or profit by application category	24
Table 6: Region of origin breakdown of the proportion of principal applicants in employment by year	26
Table 7: Proportion of secondary applicants working for pay or profit by region of origin	26
Table 8: Migrants employed by regional council	28
Table 9: Annual incomes from main job before tax by principal and secondary applicants	33
Table 10: Annual incomes from main job before tax by region of origin – principal applicants	34
Table 11: Where migrants live by regional council	42
Table 12: Proportion of migrants seeking help by application type	53
Table 13: Proportions of migrants who received help with a particular service sought versus those who did not receive help	54
Table 14: Aspects of New Zealand that migrants like – principal and secondary applicants (2007 only)	61
Table 15: Aspects of New Zealand that migrants like, by region of origin (2007 only)	62
Table 16: What migrants disliked the most about New Zealand by region of origin (2007 only)	65
Table 17: What migrants disliked the most about New Zealand by applicant category (2007 only) ...	66
Table 18: Country list and corresponding regions	100
Table 19: New Zealand regional groups	101
Table 20: Differences in settlement outcomes, migrants approved onshore and offshore	102
Table 21: Reasons for undertaking study by region of origin (principal applicants)	103
Table 22: Reasons for undertaking study by region of origin (secondary applicants)	103
Table 23: Frequency of contact with immigration services	104
Table 24: Reasons for contact with immigration services	104
Table 25: Sources of information (principal applicants only)	105
Table 26: Sources of information outside of New Zealand (principal applicants only)	105
Table 27: Sources of information outside of New Zealand (secondary applicants only)	106
Table 28: Sources of information outside of New Zealand (Secondary applicants only)	106
Table 29: SEFS 2007 population versus respondent population chi-square estimates	110

List of Figures

Figure 1: Nationalities of migrants (n=601)	17
Figure 2: Reasons for not staying in job that applicant received points for (n=62)	21
Figure 3: Principal applicants' perceptions of how good the immigration service was in helping settlement into New Zealand by year (2005 n=1,258) (2006 n=983) (2007 n=370)	22
Figure 4: Application category of principal applicants working for pay or profit by year (2005 n=1,282) (2006 n=917) (2007 n=377)	25
Figure 5: Principal applicants' employment status by year (2005 n=1,272) (2006 n=913) (2007 n=374)	25
Figure 6: New Zealand region of employment by region of origin (n=493)	27
Figure 7: Main job (work the most hours) by principal and secondary applicants (n=496)	28
Figure 8: Occupation in main job by principal and secondary applicants (n=503)	29
Figure 9: Principal applicants' occupations in main job by region of origin (n=346)	30
Figure 10: Industry of main job, all employed migrants (n=485)	32
Figure 11: Satisfaction with main job by principal and secondary applicants (n=498)	35
Figure 12: Satisfaction with main job by region of origin (n=498)	36
Figure 13: Satisfaction with main job – principal applicants only, by year of survey (2005 n=1,157) (2006 n=849) (2007 n=343)	37
Figure 14: Reasons for dissatisfaction with main job for employed respondents by principal and secondary applicants (n=121)	38
Figure 15: Reasons for difficulty in getting work in New Zealand by principal and secondary applicants (n=130)	39
Figure 16: New Zealand regions where migrants live by region of origin (n=595)	41
Figure 17: Types of problems with finding suitable housing (n=202)	43
Figure 18: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with quality of housing by region of origin (n=591)	44
Figure 19: Reasons for dissatisfaction with quality of housing (n=108)	45
Figure 20: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with children's school by region of origin (n=293)	46
Figure 21: Where migrants have studied by principal and secondary applicants (n=238)	47
Figure 22: Reasons for undertaking study by principal and secondary applicants (n=238)	48
Figure 23: Clubs or networks migrants are involved in (n=587)	50
Figure 24: Migrants who sought help with a particular service (n=566)	52
Figure 25: Lengths of time migrants planned on living in New Zealand at time of residence and after 12 months (n=598)	56
Figure 26: Lengths of time migrants planned on living in New Zealand at time of receiving residence and after 12 months by region of origin (n=598)	57
Figure 27: What migrants liked the most about New Zealand (n=600)	59
Figure 28: Significant changes in what migrants like about New Zealand – principal applicants only (2005 n=1,193) (2006 n=872) (2007 n=354)	60
Figure 29: What migrants disliked the most about New Zealand (n=562)	63
Figure 30: Significant changes in what migrants dislike about New Zealand – principal applicants only (2005 n=1,193) (2006 n=872) (2007 n=354)	64
Figure 31: How well migrants' income met their needs in New Zealand compared with their source country (n=582)	67
Figure 32: How well migrants' income met their needs in New Zealand compared with their source country by region of origin (n=582)	68
Figure 33: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with living in New Zealand (n=595)	70

Figure 34: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with living in New Zealand by year – principal applicants only (n=3,546)	71
Figure 35: Recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live (n=595)	72
Figure 36: Recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live by year	73

Executive Summary

This report details the findings from the 2007 Settlement Experience Feedback Survey (SEFS) of migrants who took up residence in New Zealand through the Skilled/Business Stream from January 2006 to June 2006. The survey is sent out to these migrants 12 months after residence approval or arrival into New Zealand. Therefore, these migrants were surveyed from 1 January 2007 to 31 June 2007. This report also contains information on trends (from 2005 to 2007) on the key settlement outcomes of principal applicants.

The Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey (SEFS) was designed to monitor and provide a detailed picture of early settlement outcomes (i.e. the first year of settlement) for Skilled/Business Stream migrants who took up residence in New Zealand.

The SEFS was originally set up to monitor the settlement experiences and outcomes of migrants included in the Customised Service strategy, with a particular focus on migrants who took up residence through the Skilled/Business Stream.

In its current form, the SEFS collects information regarding specific aspects of migrants' settlement outcomes in New Zealand, including employment and personal income, satisfaction with housing and children's schooling, and access to core services, as well as likes, dislikes and satisfaction with living in New Zealand.

The SEFS questionnaire was successfully sent out to 1,054 addresses, of which 601 responded to the survey, generating a 57 percent response rate.

Key findings from the 2007 survey are as follows:

Employment

- 92 percent of principal and 70 percent of secondary applicants were working for pay or profit at the time of the survey.
- Of the principal applicants who applied for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream, 91 percent of those from the United Kingdom/Ireland, 93 percent from Asia, 91 percent from Europe/South Africa/North America (ESANA) and 94 percent from Other regions were working for pay or profit.
- 35 percent of principal and 16 percent of secondary applicants were classified as Professionals.
- 79 percent of principal and 74 percent of secondary applicants reported not having any difficulties in finding work in New Zealand.
- 74 percent of principal and 73 percent of secondary applicants were very satisfied/satisfied with their job.

Income

- 45 percent of principal applicants (who were working for pay or profit) had pre-tax incomes of over \$50,000, whereas 85 percent of secondary applicants had incomes of less than \$50,001.
- When viewed by migrant region of origin, there were no significant differences between the reported income levels of principal applicants, with 46 percent of those from the United Kingdom/Ireland and 50 percent of those from ESANA reporting incomes of over \$50,000, while 33 percent of those from Asia and 39 percent of those from Other regions also reported earning greater than \$50,001.

Housing

- The majority of migrants (71 percent) reside in one of three main regions, with 47 percent being in Auckland, 13 percent in Canterbury and 11 percent in Wellington.
- At 57 percent, home ownership among migrants is similar to the national average (53 percent based on 2006 Census results), with 43 percent of migrants reporting they owned their home with a mortgage and 14 percent owning their home without a mortgage.
- One-third of migrants (34 percent) reported having difficulties finding suitable housing in New Zealand, with this most frequently being issues related to the high costs of rent or having a mortgage.
- However, 80 percent report being very satisfied/satisfied with the quality of their current accommodation, and there were no significant differences in satisfaction with accommodation when viewed by migrant region of origin.
- Of the one-fifth of migrants who were not satisfied with the quality of their current accommodation, most frequently this related to difficulties in heating or keeping their home warm (reported by 68 percent of all those who were not satisfied), followed by the cost of their accommodation (reported by 41 percent of all those who were not satisfied).

Children

- 88 percent of migrants were very satisfied/satisfied with their children's schooling.

Further education and training

- A significant number of migrants (37 percent of principal and 44 percent of secondary applicants) have undertaken study since taking up residence in New Zealand.¹
- Most frequently, principal applicants undertook study to get their qualifications upgraded (44 percent), while secondary applicants were more likely to have done so to get a job/find a better job (40 percent).

¹ The observed difference in study rates is statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence estimate but not at the 95 percent estimate.

- One-fifth of migrants who have undertaken study (20 percent) did so to improve their English language skills.

Access to services

- Most frequently, migrants sought assistance in gaining a driver licence (46 percent), with the tax system (37 percent) or to find a general practitioner or family doctor (33 percent).
- Secondary applicants were more likely to have sought assistance with looking for work (25 percent compared with 17 percent of principal applicants).

Living in New Zealand

- At the time of obtaining residence, 65 percent of migrants had planned to live in New Zealand for five or more years; however, 12 months on into their residence, this had increased to 70 percent.
- Aspects of New Zealand that migrants liked most include New Zealand's climate/natural beauty/clean and green environment (85 percent), the friendly people or relaxed pace of life (77 percent), New Zealand's recreation and leisure activities (57 percent) and its small population (56 percent).
- Aspects of New Zealand that migrants disliked most include the cost of health services (46 percent), New Zealand's high tax rates/tax system difficult to understand (43 percent), the distance of New Zealand from home or family (40 percent), poor quality of housing/the cost of housing (39 percent) and poor public transport/lack of public transport (36 percent).
- The majority of migrants (86 percent) were very satisfied/satisfied with living in New Zealand.
- Similarly, 87 percent of migrants would recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live.

Conclusions

Skilled migrants in New Zealand are a diverse group. This report shows that the early settlement outcomes of skilled migrants are positive. Employment is a key determinant for positive settlement, and this report shows that over 90 percent of skilled principal applicants were employed at the time of the survey. Despite a few areas of dissatisfaction, skilled migrants were mainly pleased with living in New Zealand, their jobs, their children's schools and their homes, and planned to live in New Zealand for at least five or more years.

1.0 Introduction

This report details the findings from the 2007 Settlement Experience Feedback Survey (SEFS) of migrants who took up residence in New Zealand from January 2006 to June 2006.

The Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey (SEFS) was designed to monitor and provide a detailed picture of early settlement outcomes (i.e. the first year of settlement) for Skilled/Business Stream migrants who have taken up residence in New Zealand.

The SEFS collects information regarding specific aspects of migrants' settlement outcomes in New Zealand, including employment and income, satisfaction with housing and children's schooling, and access to core services, as well as likes, dislikes and satisfaction with living in New Zealand.

1.1 Report Structure

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 provides an introduction and background to the survey and immigration policies.
- Section 2 outlines the survey methodology and the statistical analysis undertaken.
- Section 3 presents the descriptive results of the SEFS and, where relevant, highlights differences between principal and secondary applicants, and between migrants' region of origin, as well as comparisons with the findings from the 2005 and 2006 surveys.
- Section 4 summarises the main results and provides a brief discussion and conclusions.

1.2 Immigration Policy – Skilled/Business Stream

The Skilled/Business Stream policies include the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC), the predecessors to the SMC – the General Skills Category (GSC) and Interim General Skills Category (IGSC),² the Work to Residence categories and the Business categories.

Skilled Migrant Category

A person who is interested in applying for residence under the SMC must first submit an Expression of Interest (EOI). Points are awarded for employability and capacity-building factors, including skilled employment, work experience, qualifications and age. An EOI is entered into a pool if the application meets prerequisites for health, character and English language skills and has a point score of 100 or more.

EOIs are ranked on the basis of their point scores, and the Department of Labour then determines the number of EOIs to be selected from the pool, and a selection point is set. EOIs that meet or exceed the selection point may be invited to apply for residence through the SMC.

Applicants may be granted residence if they can demonstrate the ability to settle and contribute to New Zealand. This includes evidence of skilled employment in New Zealand (or an offer of skilled employment) or New Zealand recognised qualifications that are either to a specified level, in an area of identified growth, or relevant to an occupation that is in absolute shortage. As noted above, applicants are also required to meet relevant health, character and English language skills requirements.

Business categories

The Business categories include the Investor Category,³ Entrepreneur Category and Employees of Relocating Business Category. The Long Term Business Visa (LTBV) allows an applicant to establish a business in New Zealand before applying for residence through the Entrepreneur Category. The Investor Category aims to provide targeted use of investor funds and attract skilled business people to New Zealand. The Investor Category operates in a similar manner to the SMC, where applicants must first submit an EOI, after which the applicant may be invited to apply for residence.

Work to Residence

Work to Residence policies grant residence subject to certain conditions being met, including a sustained period of work in a skilled occupation in New Zealand. The Work to Residence policies include the Talent Visa (Accredited Employers), the Talent Visa (Arts, Culture and Sports) and the Long Term Skill Shortage List (LTSSL). The Work to Residence policies were introduced on 29 April 2002. After holding one of these work permits for two

² The General Skills Category (GSC) closed on 1 July 2003 and the Interim General Skills Category (IGSC) took effect until 12 November 2003. The IGSC was an intermediate step before the introduction of the SMC. Under the IGSC, principal applicants had to meet the same requirements as they did under the GSC, and they were also required to have a skilled job offer in New Zealand.

³ The previous Investor Category closed on 13 June 2005 and was replaced by a new Investor Category, which came into effect from 4 July 2005.

years, applicants are eligible for permanent residence, provided they have met the conditions of their permit, will continue to work in New Zealand, and meet the English language, health and character requirements.

2.0 Methodology

This section of the report outlines the survey methodology and the statistical analysis undertaken.

2.1 Survey Population

The SEFS questionnaire was mailed out to a randomly selected sample of new migrants, aged 16 years and over, whose contact details were known 12 months after they had taken up residence.

The survey was sent to migrants whose residence applications were approved both offshore and onshore. For migrants whose application was approved offshore, the survey questionnaire was posted 12 months after they arrived in New Zealand. For those migrants who were already onshore when their application was approved, the questionnaire was posted 12 months after the approval of their residence application.⁴

The survey was also sent to migrants approved under the Talent and LTSSL work permit categories 12 months after approval of their application, or 12 months after their arrival in New Zealand.

2.2 Questionnaire

The SEFS questionnaire was designed by the Department of Labour to collect information about migrants' satisfaction with Immigration New Zealand; their current employment status and other recent activities; their satisfaction with housing and, where applicable, with their children's schools; the services they have accessed from a government or private organisation in the last 12 months; and their likes and dislikes about living in New Zealand.

A copy of the SEFS questionnaire can be found in Appendix A.

2.3 Survey Administration

Research New Zealand, an independent market and social research company, was contracted to administer the 2007 SEFS. The Department of Labour provided the names and contact details of all migrants who were eligible to participate in the survey to Research New Zealand under strict confidentiality.

Research New Zealand selected a random sample of principal and secondary applicants with known contact details and posted out the questionnaires. Two reminder letters were sent to those migrants who had not responded to the survey, approximately one and three weeks after the initial mail out. The first reminder letter also included a second copy of the survey questionnaire.

⁴ It should be noted that migrants approved onshore will have been in New Zealand for varying lengths of time before completing the survey.

In order to boost the response rate to the 2007 SEFS, non-respondents with known telephone numbers were contacted approximately one month after the initial mail out to confirm if they were willing to participate in the survey, and where this was the case, they were surveyed by telephone.

All responses to the survey were collated and data entered, and monthly reports on the survey's progress were provided to the Department of Labour.

2.4 Survey Coverage

As noted above, the 2007 SEFS was posted out to a randomly selected sample of eligible principal and secondary applicants with known New Zealand addresses who had taken up residence or had their application approved onshore between January 2006 and June 2006. Therefore, the survey was sent out 12 months after residence approval or arrival, between January 2007 and June 2007.

Participation in the SEFS is voluntary, and respondents were able to complete it on an anonymous basis, if they chose. The overall response rate to the survey was 57 percent.

2.5 Analysis

The results from the 2007 SEFS presented in the remainder of this report are primarily descriptive. During the analysis, the results were examined for differences between applicant type (i.e. principal versus secondary), onshore versus offshore approval, region of origin (see comments below), as well as the gender of the applicant.

For the most part, the results are stratified by principal and secondary applicants, to provide an indication of differences in settlement outcomes by applicant status and, where relevant, by the migrants' region of origin, in order to gain an understanding of settlement outcomes and experiences for migrants from different regions. To facilitate this, four regions were used:

- United Kingdom/Ireland
- ESANA (Europe, South Africa and North America)
- Asia
- Other.

In order to have a robust sub-sample for analysis, the North Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia regions have been combined as one region. The Pacific region has been combined with the Other regions, as there was an insufficient sample size of Pacific origin respondents to conduct any meaningful analysis. With the exception of the collapsed Asia and Other regions, the other two regions are categories that are consistent with the Department of Labour's analysis and reporting style.

The analysis determined that there were no statistically significant differences between applicants who were approved onshore versus offshore. Similarly, there were also very few differences when viewed by gender or the age of the migrant. As such, differences by gender or age, or other key variables of interest, are generally commented on in the body of the report only when they are statistically significant.

In addition to the above analyses, the results were examined for differences between two applicant approval grouping categories for principal applicants only:

- those approved under an SMC, LTSSL or Talent category
- those approved under an Entrepreneur, Investor or LTBV category.

Time series analysis was also conducted to identify if there were any significant differences between the findings for principal applicants who participated in the 2007 SEFS and those found by the 2005 and 2006 surveys. As a matter of course, this is commented on at the end of each sub-section where relevant.

As a final note, given the relative homogeneity of the findings across the various key variables of interest, and a desire to maintain consistency with how the 2005 SEFS results were reported and published, the 2007 SEFS data has not been weighted to adjust for the over/under representation of migrants based upon their characteristics, as detailed in Table 29 in Appendix E (Sampling and Limitations).

3.0 Results

This section of the report details the main findings from the 2007 SEFS. Key areas covered include:

- migrants' demographic characteristics
- immigration application and acceptance criteria
- current employment status
- current housing situation
- satisfaction with children's schools
- participation in further education and training
- participation in social networks
- access to key services
- perceptions of, and satisfaction with, living in New Zealand.

3.1 Migrant Demographic Characteristics

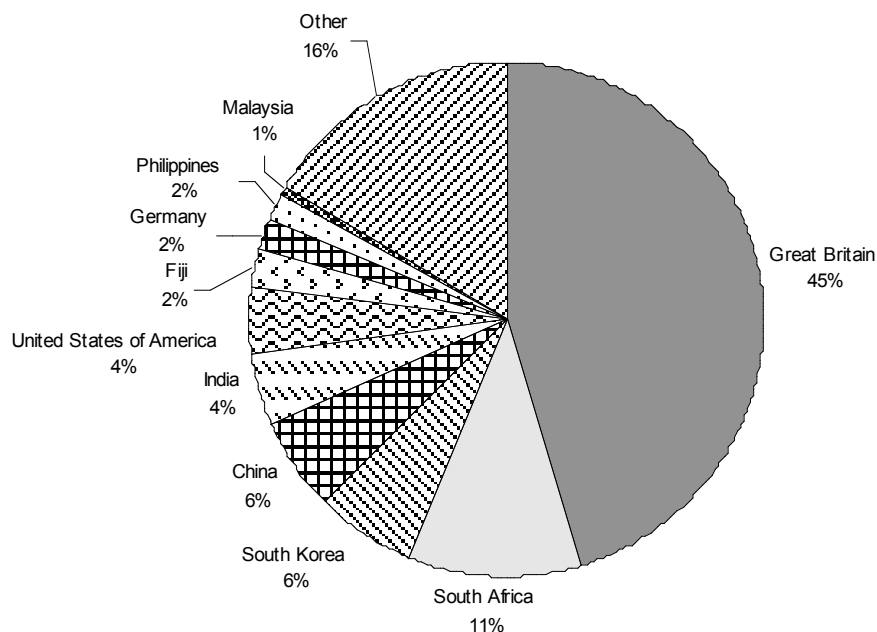
This section details the demographic characteristics of the migrants who responded to the survey. It provides an overview of the respondents' nationalities, gender and age, as well as their application type and categories and, for principal applicants only, the criteria under which they were approved.

For details as to the representativeness of the achieved survey sample in relation to the eligible survey population, see Table 29 in Appendix E.

3.1.1 Demographics

In total, 601 migrants from 40 different countries participated in the 2007 SEFS. As with previous years' surveys, the largest groups of migrants came from Great Britain (45 percent), followed by South Africa (11 percent), South Korea and China (both six percent) and India and the United States of America (both at four percent) (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Nationalities of migrants (n=601)



Total may not add to 100% due to rounding.

When viewed by region of origin (Table 1), 46 percent of the migrants who participated in the survey migrated from the United Kingdom/Ireland, 23 percent from ESANA, 22 percent from Asia and nine percent from Other regions.

Table 1: Migrant regions of origin

	Total		Principal		Secondary	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
United Kingdom/Ireland	277	46	171	45	106	47
ESANA	138	23	83	22	55	25
Asia	132	22	88	23	44	20
Other	54	9	35	9	19	8
Total	601	100	377	100	224	100

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

As detailed in Table 2, slightly more males than females responded to the survey, but their numbers are relatively proportional to the number of eligible males and females who were approved for residence in New Zealand between January 2006 and June 2006.

Of note, more than three-quarters (78 percent) of the respondents were aged 30 years and over.

Table 2: Migrant demographics

	n	%
Gender		
Males	335	56
Females	266	44
Age groups		
16-19 year olds	23	4
20-29 year olds	105	17
30-39 year olds	228	38
40-44 year olds	117	19
45-49 year olds	62	10
50 and over	66	11
Total	601	100

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

3.1.2 Application and acceptance criteria

Over 60 percent of the migrants were principal applicants, reflecting their relative proportions in the eligible population of migrants who were accepted between January 2006 and June 2006.

In relation to their application type, the majority of principal applicants (87 percent) were approved under a residence criteria, with this most frequently being the Skilled Migrant Category (71 percent of the sub-sample), followed by the Entrepreneur Category (15 percent of the sub-sample).

A relatively small proportion of the respondents (13 percent) were approved under one of the Work to Residence criteria, with this most frequently being the Long Term Business Visa Category (39 percent of the sub-sample), followed by Talent (35 percent).

Table 3: Application and acceptance criteria

	n	%
Applicant		
Principal applicants	377	63
Secondary applicants	224	37
Application type – principal applicants only		
Residence	328	87
Work	49	13
Residence criteria – principal applicants only		
Skilled Migrant	234	71
Entrepreneur	49	15
1995 General Skills	29	9
Investor	15	5
Talent (Accredited Employers)	1	*
Work to Residence criteria – principal applicants only		
Long Term Business Visa (LTBV)	19	39
Talent (Accredited Employers) (Arts, Culture and Sports)	17	35
Long Term Skill Shortage List (LTSSL)	13	27

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentages not calculated for counts of less than five.

There were no significant differences in relation to the above findings when viewed by gender or region of origin.

3.2 Immigration Application – Principal Applicants

Only principal applicants were asked to respond to the following section of the survey. Specifically, they were asked to provide information regarding the category they applied under and whether they received points on their application for a job offer. Those who did receive points for a job offer were also asked if they were still working in the job for which they received points on their application and, if not, their reasons for leaving the job.

3.2.1 Immigration application categories

About three-quarters of principal applicants who participated in the 2007 SEFS reported they applied under the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC), while 18 percent did so under one of the Business categories, and the remainder under Talent/Long Term Skill Shortage List, General Skills or Other.

While there were no significant differences in relation to these findings when viewed by gender (or region of origin), the proportions of principal applicants approved under the different application categories has changed significantly over the last three years. There has been a significant increase in the number of principal applicants accepted under the Skilled Migrant Category since 2005, while the proportion accepted under the General Skills Category has decreased significantly. This is not surprising, as the GSC closed in July 2003.

3.2.2 Points for employment

Sixty-nine percent of principal applicants received points on their residence application for employment in New Zealand, and the majority of these (97 percent) worked in the job that they received points for. At 12 months on, 75 percent of those who worked in the job that they received points for reported they were still working in that job.

These findings are consistent with those found in the 2005 and 2006 surveys. In 2005, 96 percent of principal migrants worked in the job that they received points for, and 12 months on, 75 percent of those who worked in the job that they received points for reported they were still working in that job.

In 2006, 97 percent of principal migrants worked in the job that they received points for, and 12 months on, 71 percent of those who worked in the job that they received points for reported they were still working in that job.

As shown in Figure 2, the most frequent reason given by those principal applicants who were no longer working at the job for which they received points on their application was that they had started another job with a different employer (50 percent of the sub-sample).

Figure 2: Reasons for not staying in job that applicant received points for (n=62)



Total may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

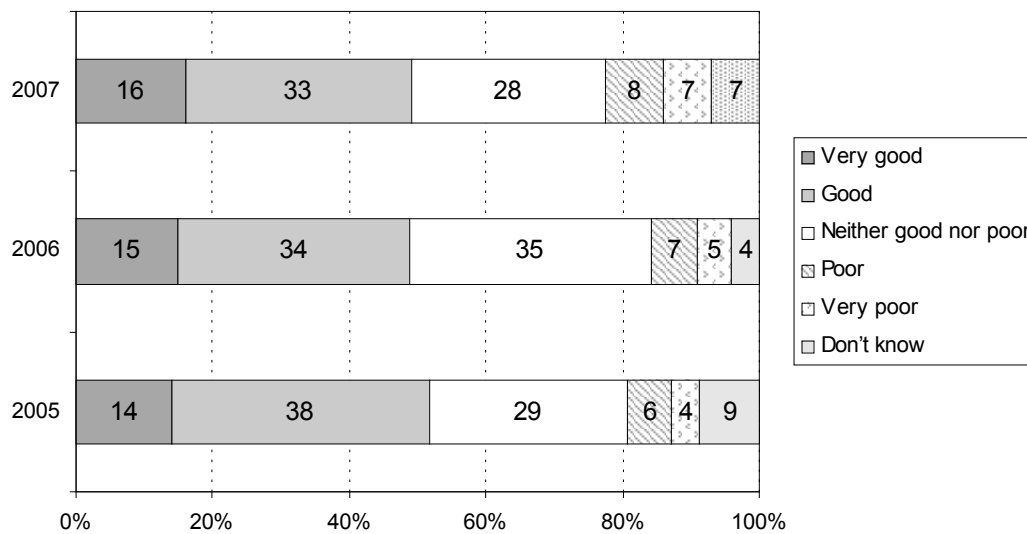
Summary

- About three-quarters of the principal applicants were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC).
- 69 percent of principal applicants received points for employment in New Zealand on their residence application, and the majority of these (97 percent) worked in the job for which they received points for.
- Twelve months on, 75 percent of those who worked in the job they received points for were still working in that job.

3.3 Satisfaction with Immigration New Zealand

As detailed in Figure 3, principal applicants' perceptions as to how they would rate the immigration services in helping with settlement in New Zealand are similar to those found in the 2005 and 2006 SEFS, with 49 percent of those who participated in the 2007 survey reporting that the immigration services were good/very good in assisting in the process.

Figure 3: Principal applicants' perceptions of how good the immigration service was in helping settlement into New Zealand by year (2005 n=1,258) (2006 n=983) (2007 n=370)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

For information regarding the frequency and reasons for having contact with the immigration services, please refer to Table 22 and Table 23 in Appendix D.

Sources of information that applicants used to find out about migrating to New Zealand, as well as finding employment in New Zealand, can also be found in Appendix D, Table 25, Table 26, Table 27 and Table 28.

3.4 Current Employment

The purpose of New Zealand's skilled immigration policy is to maximise and accelerate the contribution of immigration to New Zealand's capacity building, global connectedness, and thriving and inclusive communities. The ability of migrants to integrate into the labour market and find work that fits their skills and qualifications are therefore important indicators of their settlement progress.

The following section looks specifically at five labour market-related indicators:

- Employment outcomes (including employment experiences).
- Occupation.
- Industry of employment.
- Personal income.
- Job satisfaction.

3.4.1 Employed and not employed

Principal applicants

The 2007 SEFS found that the majority of principal applicants were employed (i.e. working for pay or profit) at the time they were surveyed (92 percent), as were 70 percent of secondary applicants.⁵

When asked whether they had been working for pay or profit six months earlier, 93 percent of all principal applicants and 67 percent of all secondary applicants reported that they were, indicating that the majority of migrants who were approved and arrived between January 2006 and June 2006 had integrated into the labour market and were working six months after their approval date.

When analysed by region of origin (Table 4), there were no significant differences in relation to employment outcomes for principal applicants, with 91 percent of those from the United Kingdom/Ireland reporting they were employed at the time of being surveyed. Similarly, 91 percent of principal applicants from ESANA, 93 percent of those from Asia and 94 percent of those from Other regions were employed.

⁵ Employment outcomes for migrants approved for residence onshore and offshore were also analysed. The results show that relatively equal proportions were employed (see Appendix C).

Table 4: Proportion of principal applicants working for pay or profit by region of origin

	Working for pay or profit		Not working for pay or profit	
	n	%	n	%
UK/Ireland	154	91	16	9
ESANA	74	91	7	9
Asia	82	93	6	7
Other	33	94	2	6
Total	343	92	31	8

Excludes missing and not stated data.

Notably, there were no significant differences in relation to current employment status among principal applicants when viewed by application category type, with 91 percent of those approved under an SMC, LTSSL and Talent category working for pay or profit at the time of the survey and 94 percent of principal applicants approved under an Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category.

Table 5 provides a breakdown of these results by principal applicants' application category.

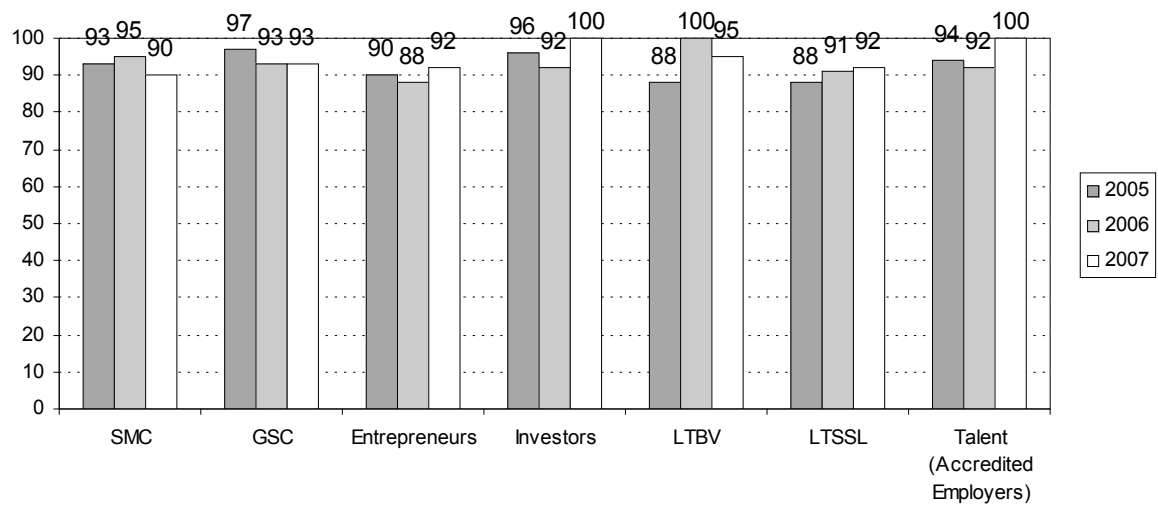
Table 5: Proportion of principal applicants working for pay or profit by application category

	Working for pay or profit		Not working for pay or profit	
	n	%	n	%
SMC	208	90	23	10
GSC	27	93	2	7
Entrepreneur	45	92	4	8
Investor	15	100	0	0
LTBV	18	95	1	5
LTSSL	12	92	1	8
Talent (Accredited Employers)	18	100	0	0
Total	343	92	31	8

Excludes missing and not stated data.

These findings are consistent with the employment outcomes reported by principal applicants accepted under various application categories in 2005 and 2006 (Figure 4).

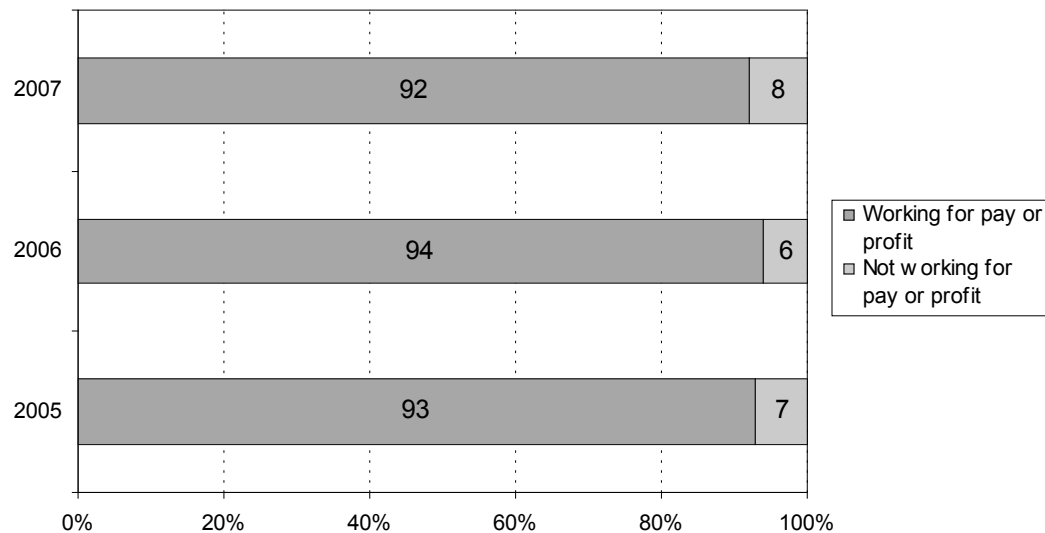
Figure 4: Application category of principal applicants working for pay or profit by year (2005 n=1,282) (2006 n=917) (2007 n=377)



Excludes missing and not stated data.

On a further positive note, there were no significant differences in relation to current employment status for all principal applicants who participated in the 2007 SEFS when compared with those who completed the survey in 2005 (93 percent) and 2006 (94 percent), as detailed in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Principal applicants' employment status by year (2005 n=1,272) (2006 n=913) (2007 n=374)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Similar to the findings for principal applicants approved under different application criteria, when the employment outcomes for principal applicants who were surveyed in 2005, 2006 and 2007 were analysed by region of origin, no significant differences were found from year to year between the different regions.

Table 6: Region of origin breakdown of the proportion of principal applicants in employment by year

	2005		2006		2007	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
UK/Ireland	549	94	354	95	154	91
ESANA	224	94	162	92	74	91
Asia	330	92	254	94	82	93
Other	82	93	87	92	33	94
Total	1185	93	857	94	343	92

Excludes missing and not stated data.

Secondary applicants

Secondary applicants from different regions also had relatively high employment outcomes (Table 7), with 72 percent of those from the United Kingdom/Ireland, 65 percent of those from ESANA, 70 percent of those from Asia and 74 percent of those from Other regions being employed. Also, while not statistically significant due to the size of the sub-sample, the results suggest that employment rates for secondary applicants have increased from 67 percent in 2005 to the current level of 70 percent.

Table 7: Proportion of secondary applicants working for pay or profit by region of origin

	Working for pay or profit		Not working for pay or profit	
	n	%	N	%
UK/Ireland	76	72	30	28
ESANA	35	65	19	35
Asia	30	70	13	30
Other	14	74	5	26
Total	155	70	67	30

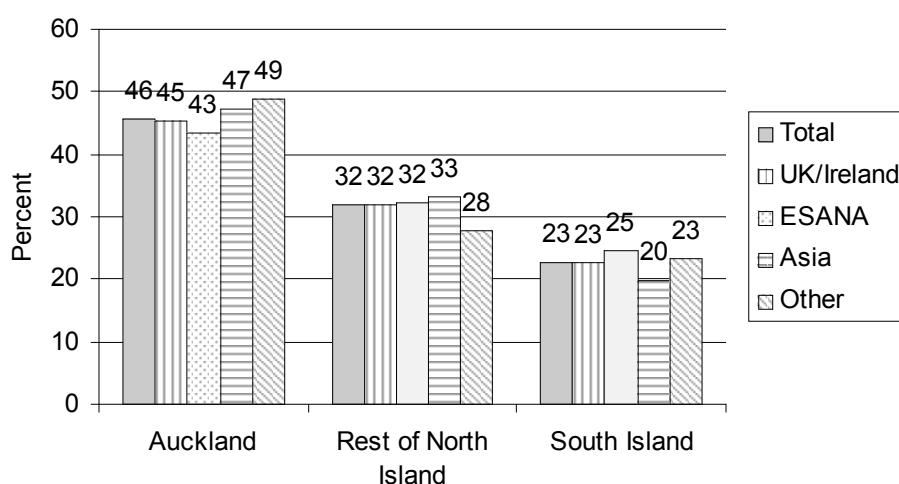
Excludes missing and not stated data.

3.4.2 New Zealand regional employment

Figure 6 examines where employed migrants are working, dividing New Zealand into three regions – Auckland, the rest of the North Island (excluding Auckland) and the South Island).

The 2007 SEFS found that 46 percent of employed migrants were working in the Auckland region, while 32 percent were working in other regions of the North Island and 23 percent in the South Island.

Figure 6: New Zealand region of employment by region of origin (n=493)



Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

These results are very similar when viewed by region of origin. One significant change from what was found in the 2005 SEFS is the apparent decrease in the proportion of survey respondents from Asia working in the Auckland region (47 percent in 2007, compared with 60 percent in 2005). It is not known if this is a result of variance in the sample frame, response bias or a trend reflecting policy initiatives in encouraging migrants to work and live outside of Auckland; however, it merits monitoring in the future.

Table details the breakdown of employment outcomes among those migrants who participated in the 2007 SEFS by regional council and shows that 71 percent of all migrants are employed in the Auckland, Canterbury or Wellington regions. This is consistent with the results from *Migration Trends 06/07*, which show that 44 percent of SMC principal applicants were employed in the Auckland region, followed by 14 percent in each of the Wellington and Canterbury regions.⁶

⁶ Department of Labour (2007). *Migration Trends 2006/07*. www.dol.govt.nz

Table 8: Migrants employed by regional council

Working for pay or profit		
	n	%
Auckland	225	46
Canterbury	68	14
Wellington	59	12
Bay of Plenty	33	7
Waikato	27	5
Otago	21	4
Manawatu-Wanganui	20	4
Nelson	8	2
Northland	7	1
Hawke's Bay	7	1
Marlborough	7	1
Southland	6	1
Gisborne	*	*
Taranaki	*	*
West Coast	*	*
Total	498	100

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

* Percentages not calculated for counts of less than five.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

As detailed in Figure 7, of those migrants who were working for pay or profit, 79 percent of principal applicants and 81 percent of secondary applicants were working for salary or wages in their main job, while a relatively small proportion (20 percent of principal applicants and 16 percent of secondary applicants) owned the business they worked in.

Figure 7: Main job (work the most hours) by principal and secondary applicants (n=496)



Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

3.4.3 Occupation and industry

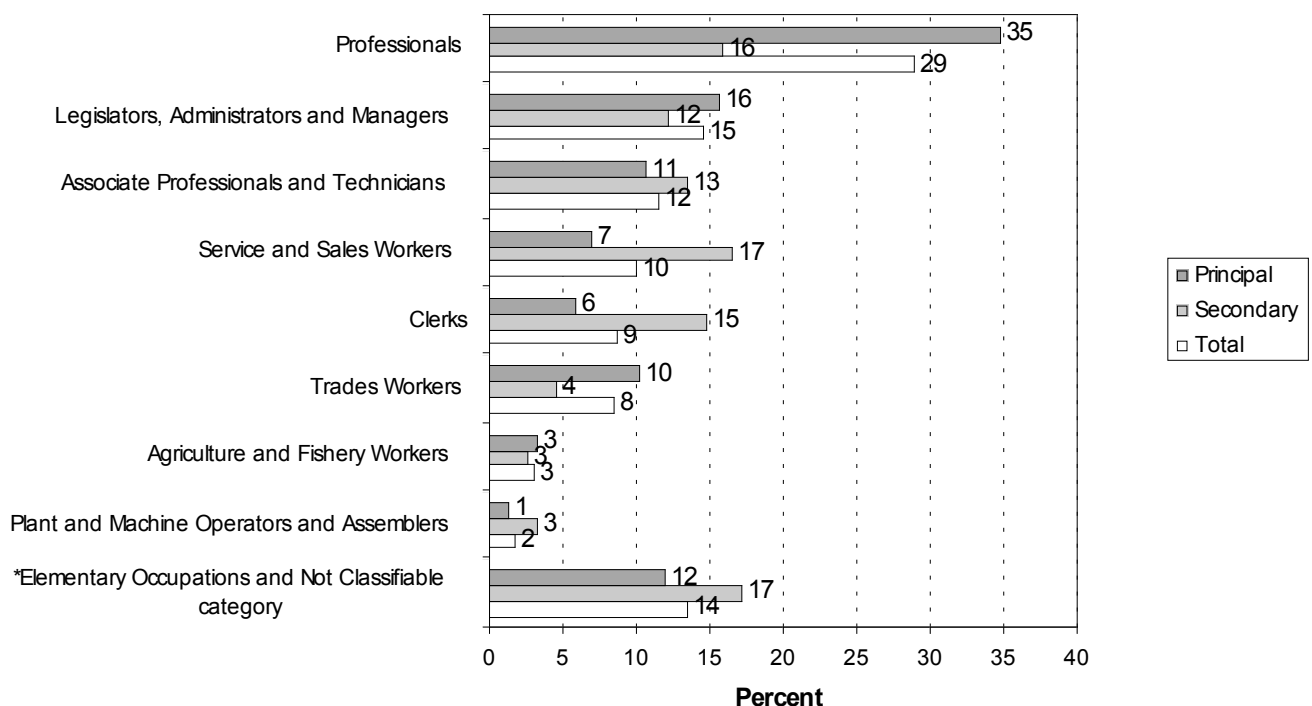
The occupations of the migrants who participated in the 2007 SEFS were classified according to the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSCO).

As detailed in Figure 8, the most common occupational classification for all migrants was Professional (29 percent), followed by Legislators, Administrators and Managers (15 percent) and Associate Professionals and Technicians (12 percent).

Principal applicants were more likely to be working as Professionals (35 percent compared with 16 percent of secondary applicants).⁷ Secondary applicants were more likely to be working in Service and Sales (17 percent compared with seven percent of principal applicants) or as Clerks (15 percent compared with six percent of principal applicants).

Although 12 percent of principal applicants were working in the Elementary Occupations, it should be noted that 78 percent of the occupations in this category were not classifiable.

Figure 8: Occupation in main job by principal and secondary applicants (n=503)



Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

* The majority of those in this category (78 percent) could not be classified in terms of their main occupation.

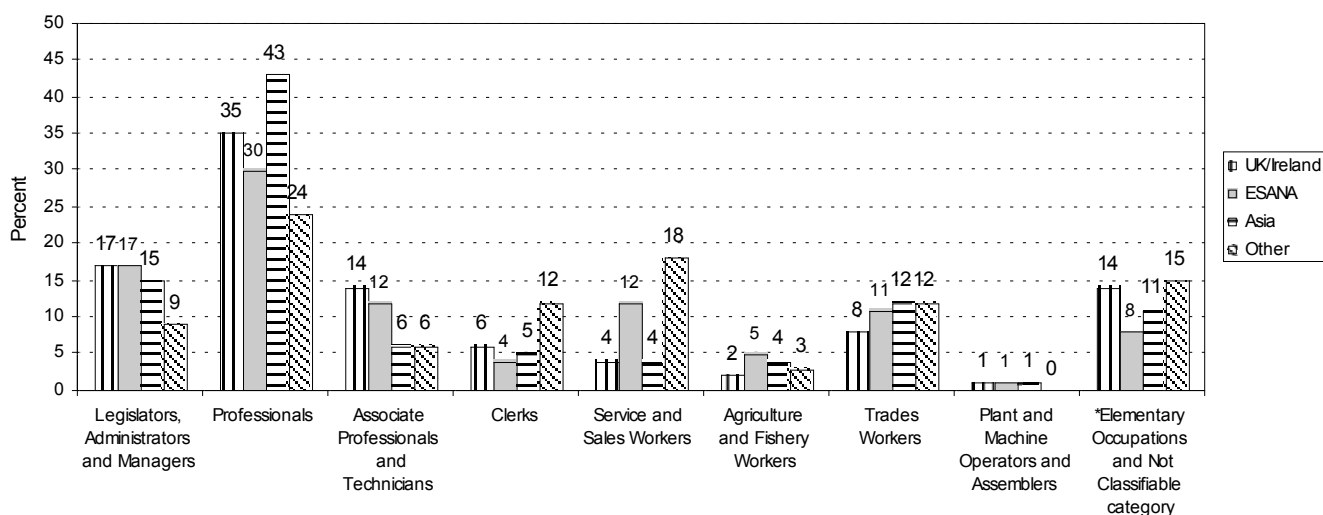
⁷ This is consistent with the proportion of SMC principal applicants classified as Professionals in *Migration Trends 06/07*, which was 36 percent.

Figure 9 provides details of principal applicants' main occupation, when viewed by region of origin.

The most frequent occupation classification for migrants from all four regions was Professionals, and while the results suggest that principal applicants from Asia are more likely than migrants from all other regions to be working as Professionals, the observed differences are not statistically significant at either the 95 percent or 90 percent confidence estimate.

It should be noted, however, that principal applicants from ESANA and Other regions are significantly more likely to be working as Service and Sales Workers (12 percent and 18 percent respectively), when compared with principal applicants from the United Kingdom/Ireland or Asia.

Figure 9: Principal applicants' occupations in main job by region of origin (n=346)



Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

* The majority of those in this category (78 percent) could not be classified in terms of their main occupation.

With the exception that male principal applicants were significantly more likely to be working as Professionals (40 percent) than were female principal applicants (27 percent), there were no significant differences in principal applicants' main occupation when viewed by gender.

When the results for principal applicants were examined by application approval category, the only significant difference found was that principal applicants approved under an SMC, LTSSL and Talent category were less likely to be working as Professionals (29 percent) and more likely to be employed in an Elementary Occupation and Not Classifiable category (14 percent). In contrast, 54 percent of principal applicants approved through the Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category said they were working as Professionals, while only five percent reported being employed in an Elementary Occupation.

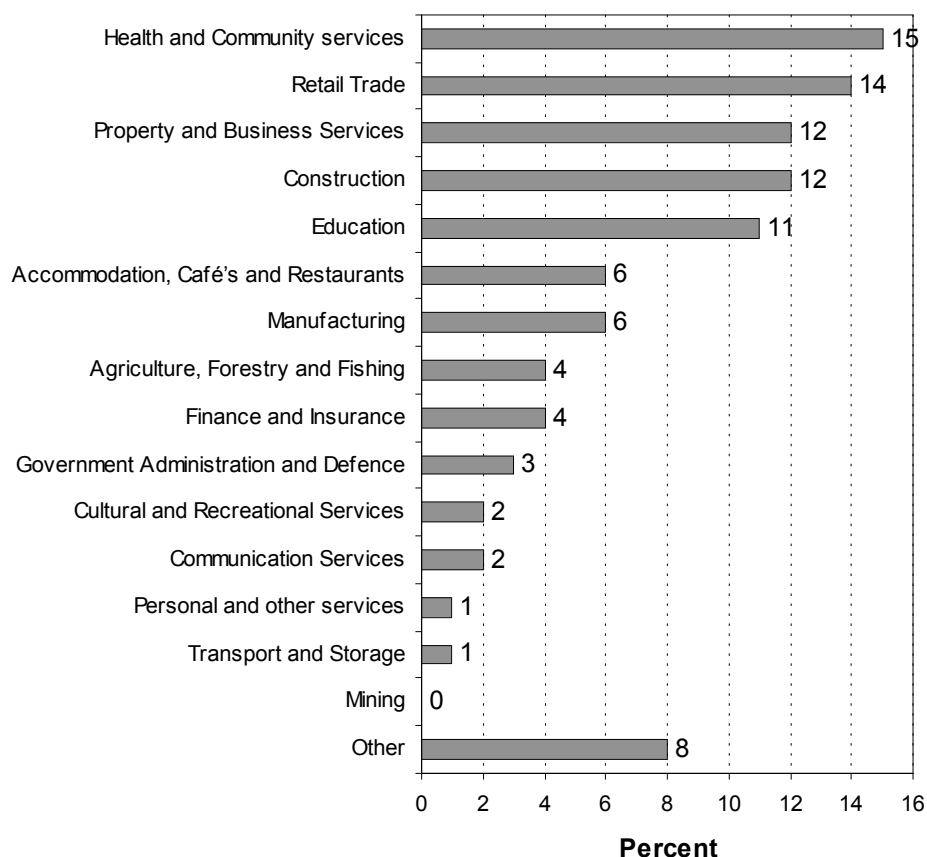
The proportions of principal applicants working in certain occupations have changed significantly between the 2005 and 2007 SEFS. Based upon the 2005 survey results, 41 percent of principal applicants reported working as Professionals and 15 percent as Associate Professionals and Technicians, whereas, in 2006, the proportions of principal applicants working in these occupations were 36 and 15 percent respectively and, in 2007, 35 and 11 percent respectively.

Of principal applicants, seven percent reported they were Service and Sales Workers, and six percent said they were employed as Clerks in 2007, a significant increase over the proportions of principal applicants working in these occupations in 2005 (four and two percent respectively). The 2006 survey found that three percent of principal respondents reported working as Clerks in 2006 and six percent as Service and Sales Workers.

Figure 10 details the main industries in which the SEFS 2007 respondents (both principal and secondary applicants) were employed.

Most frequently, these migrants were employed in Health and Community Services (15 percent), Retail Trade (14 percent), Property and Business Services or Construction (both at 12 percent) and Education (11 percent).

Figure 10: Industry of main job, all employed migrants (n=485)



Total may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Notably, there were no significant differences in relation to these findings when viewed by principal versus secondary applicants, gender or region of origin.

When the results for principal applicants were examined by application approval category, the only significant difference found was that principal applicants approved under an SMC, LTSSL and Talent category were less likely to be working in Education (eight percent) compared with 18 percent of principal applicants approved under an Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category.

3.4.4 Income levels

As detailed in Table 9, 45 percent of principal applicants reported having an annual income of over \$50,000 before tax, whereas the majority of secondary applicants (85 percent) earned less than \$50,001, though this is partly due to the fact that secondary applicants are more likely to work fewer than 30 hours per week (30 percent compared to 10 percent of principal applicants). It is important to note that the minimum salary requirement under the SMC is \$45,000. Therefore, since the majority of approvals were through the SMC, it is not surprising that principal applicants earned over \$45,000.

To put these findings in context, the median annual pre-tax income of employed New Zealanders in 2007 was \$26,988.⁸

Table 8: Annual incomes from main job before tax by principal and secondary applicants

	Principal applicants		Secondary applicants	
	n	%	n	%
\$20,000 or less	33	10	58	38
\$20,001 to \$30,000	33	10	31	20
\$30,001 to \$50,000	120	36	42	27
\$50,001 to \$70,000	79	24	15	10
\$70,001 to \$100,000	53	16	5	3
\$100,001 or more	17	5	*	*
Total	335	100	153	100

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

* Percentage not calculated for counts of less than five.

When viewed by region of origin, there were no significant differences between the reported income levels of principal applicants (Table 10).⁹

⁸ Statistics New Zealand. <http://www.stats.govt.nz>

⁹ Due to the relatively smaller sub-samples of employed secondary applicants when broken down by region of origin, analysis of income variances was not possible.

Table 9: Annual incomes from main job before tax by region of origin – principal applicants

	UK/Ireland		ESANA		Asia		Other**	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
\$20,000 or less	15	10	9	12	5	6	*	*
\$20,001 to \$30,000	15	10	5	5	10	13	*	*
\$30,001 to \$50,000	53	35	22	30	34	43	11	35
\$50,001 to \$70,000	37	25	19	26	16	20	7	23
\$70,001 to \$100,000	24	16	14	19	10	13	5	16
\$100,001 or more	7	5	7	5	*	*	*	*
Total	151	100	74	100	79	100	31	100

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

* Percentage not calculated for counts of less than five.

** Caution: small sub-sample of principal applicants from Other regions. Results are indicative only.

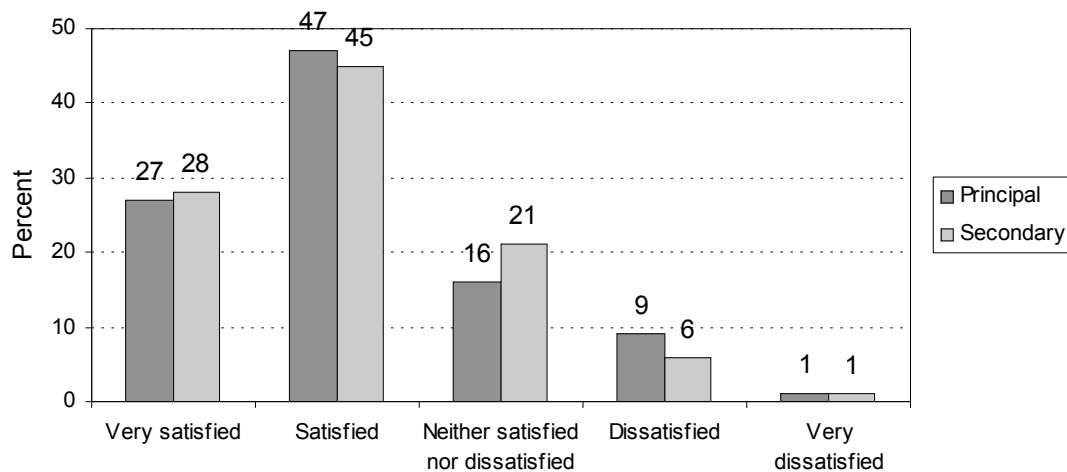
Analysis of principal applicants by their application approval criteria found that, as a group, those approved under an SMC, LTSSL and Talent category were significantly more likely to be earning \$30,000 or less per year (22 percent compared with 12 percent of principal applicants approved under an Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category).

Notably, there were no significant differences in relation to reported incomes of principal applicants when the 2007 survey results were compared with those of 2005 and 2006.

3.4.5 Job satisfaction

The majority of principal (74 percent) and secondary applicants (73 percent) were very satisfied/satisfied with their main job in 2007, while only a relatively small proportion of migrants were dissatisfied/very dissatisfied (Figure 11).

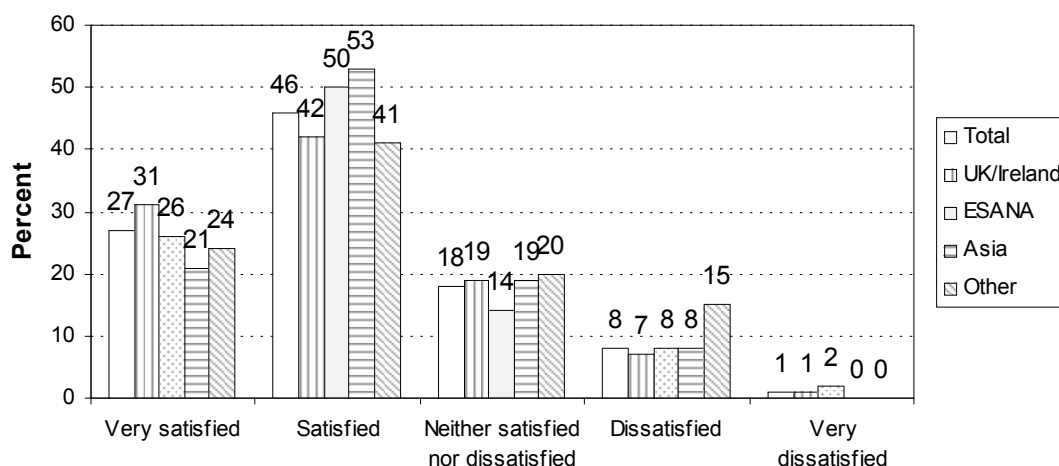
Figure 11: Satisfaction with main job by principal and secondary applicants (n=498)



Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

When viewed by region of origin (Figure 12), there were no significant differences in migrants' satisfaction levels with their main job, with the majority of migrants from each of the different regions being very satisfied/satisfied with their main job: UK/Ireland (73 percent), ESANA (76 percent), Asia (74 percent) and Other regions (65 percent). Similarly, there were no significant differences when viewed by gender.

Figure 12: Satisfaction with main job by region of origin (n=498)

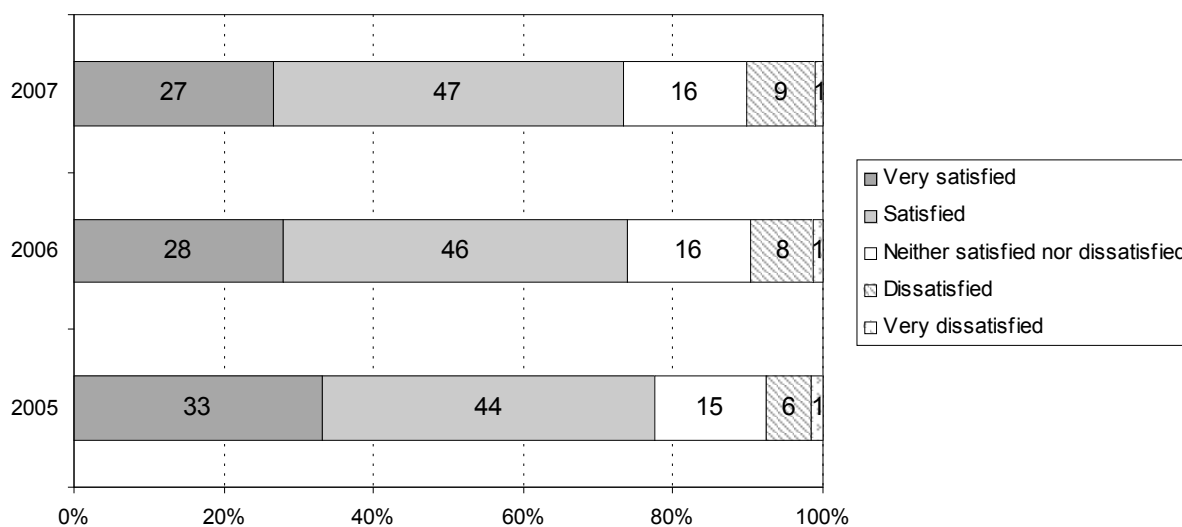


Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

When the results for principal applicants were analysed by their application approval categories, the only significant difference found was that applicants approved under an Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category, as a group, were more likely to report they were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with their main job (24 percent compared with 14 percent of principal applicants approved under an SMC, LTSSL and Talent category).

Of note, comparative analysis of 2007 principal applicants' results with their counterparts who participated in the 2005 and 2006 SEFS found that there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of principal migrants who were very satisfied with their main job (Figure 13).

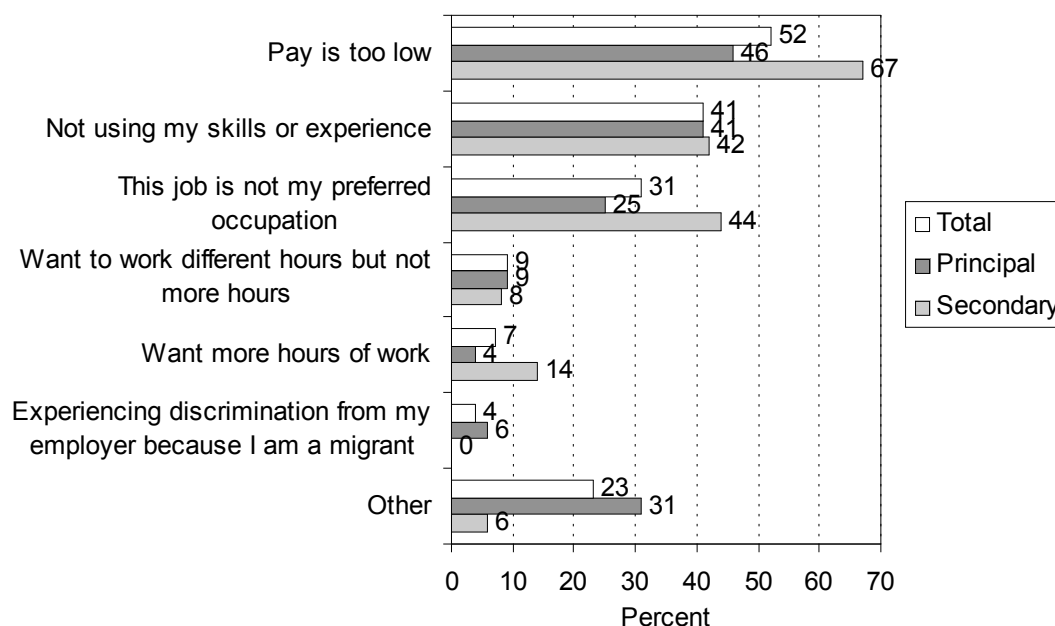
Figure 13: Satisfaction with main job – principal applicants only, by year of survey (2005 n=1,157) (2006 n=849) (2007 n=343)



Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

As shown in Figure 14, most frequently, those migrants who were dissatisfied with their main job said this was because their pay was too low (46 percent of principal applicants and 67 percent of secondary applicants), that they were not using their skills or experience (41 percent and 42 percent respectively) and/or that they were not in their preferred occupation (25 percent of principal applicants and 44 percent of secondary applicants).

Figure 14: Reasons for dissatisfaction with main job for employed respondents by principal and secondary applicants (n=121)



Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Due to the small sub-samples of migrants who were dissatisfied with their main job, analysis as to the reasons for this by region of origin, demographics or, in the case of principal applicants, application approval category was not possible.

When asked if they had any difficulties in getting work in New Zealand since gaining residence, 79 percent of principal applicants and 74 percent of secondary applicants reported they had not had any. Of note, there were no significant differences in relation to this finding when viewed by onshore versus offshore application status, with 77 percent of respondents from both groups reporting they did not have any difficulties in getting work in New Zealand.¹⁰

As shown in Figure 15, of those who reported having difficulties, most frequently these related to:

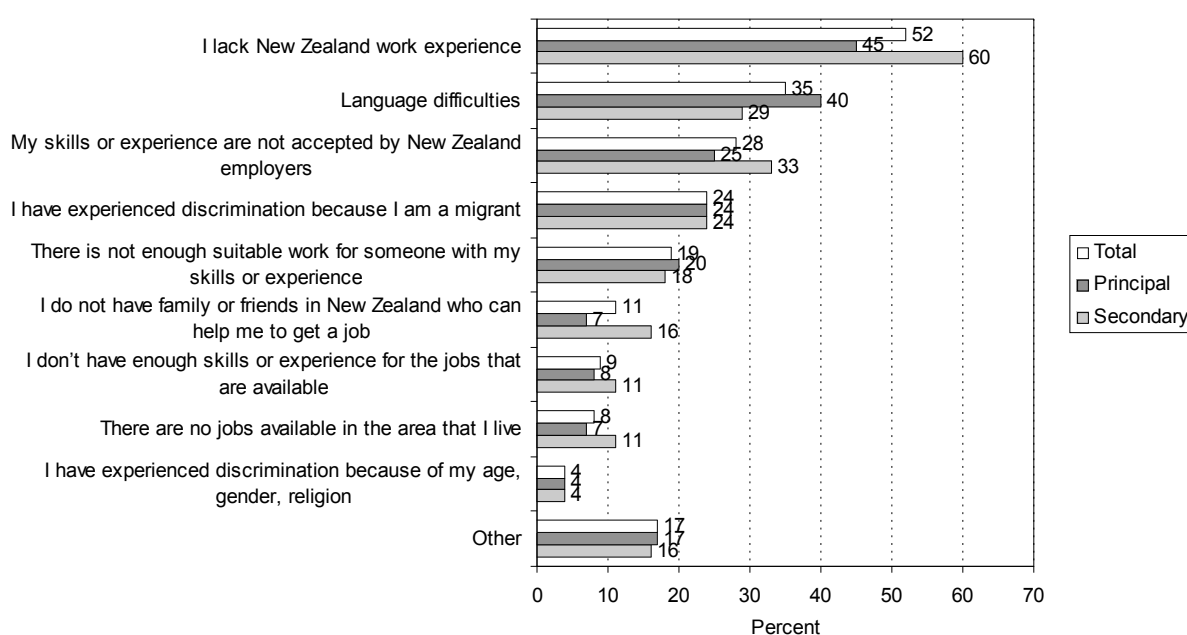
- lacking New Zealand work experience (reported by 45 percent of principal applicants and 60 percent of secondary applicants with difficulties)
- language difficulties (40 percent of principal applicants and 29 percent of secondary applicants with difficulties)
- their skills not being accepted by New Zealand employers (25 percent of principal applicants and 33 percent of secondary applicants with difficulties).

¹⁰ Analysis of the above results by region of origin was not possible due to the small sub-sample sizes.

It should be noted that, while the findings suggest varying reasons for difficulties in finding employment in New Zealand, when viewed by principal versus secondary applicant, the observed differences are not statistically significant, due to the relatively small sub-samples and, thus, should be viewed as indicative only.

Men who reported having difficulties were significantly more likely to have said this was because they do not have family or friends in New Zealand to help them get a job (17 percent), whereas women with difficulties were significantly less likely to report this reason (three percent).

Figure 15: Reasons for difficulty in getting work in New Zealand by principal and secondary applicants (n=130)



Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Summary

- 92 percent of principal and 70 percent of secondary applicants were working for pay or profit at the time of the survey.
- Of the principal applicants who applied for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream, 91 percent of those from the United Kingdom/Ireland, 93 percent from Asia, 91 percent from ESANA and 92 percent from Other regions were working for pay or profit.
- 35 percent of principal and 16 percent of secondary applicants were classified as Professionals.
- Most frequently, migrants were employed in Health and Community Services (15 percent), Retail Trade (14 percent) or either Property and Business Services or Construction (both at 12 percent).

- 79 percent of principal and 74 percent of secondary applicants reported not having any difficulties in finding work in New Zealand.
- 74 percent of principal and 73 percent of secondary applicants were very satisfied/satisfied with their job.
- 45 percent of principal applicants had pre-tax incomes of over \$50,000, whereas 85 percent of secondary applicants had incomes of less than \$50,001.
- When viewed by region of origin, there were no significant differences between the reported income levels of principal applicants.

3.5 Housing

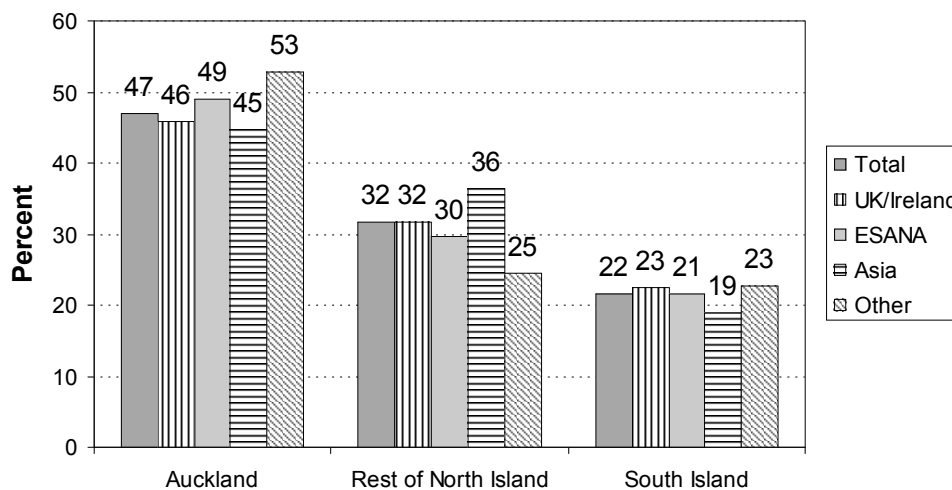
This section of the report looks at where migrants settle in New Zealand, whether or not they have had any difficulties in finding suitable housing and their levels of satisfaction with the quality of housing they are currently in.

3.5.1 Where in New Zealand do migrants settle?

As noted previously in Table 8, 46 percent of employed migrants were working in the Auckland region, while 32 percent were working in other regions of the North Island and 23 percent in the South Island. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that similar proportions of all migrants who participated in the 2007 SEFS are living in these regions.

As detailed in Figure 16, there were no significant differences in relation to this finding when viewed by the migrants' region of origin.

Figure 16: New Zealand regions where migrants live by region of origin (n=595)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Table 10 provides a breakdown of the 2007 survey results by regional council, which shows that 71 percent of all migrants live in the Auckland, Canterbury or Wellington regions.

Table 10: Where migrants live by regional council

	n	%
Auckland	279	47
Canterbury	79	13
Wellington	64	11
Bay of Plenty	38	6
Waikato	37	6
Manawatu-Wanganui	27	5
Otago	24	4
Nelson	11	2
Hawke's Bay	10	2
Northland	7	1
Marlborough	7	1
Southland	6	1
Taranaki	4	*
Gisborne	1	*
West Coast	1	*
Total	595	100

Total may not add to 100% due to rounding and the exclusion of percentages for counts of less than five.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

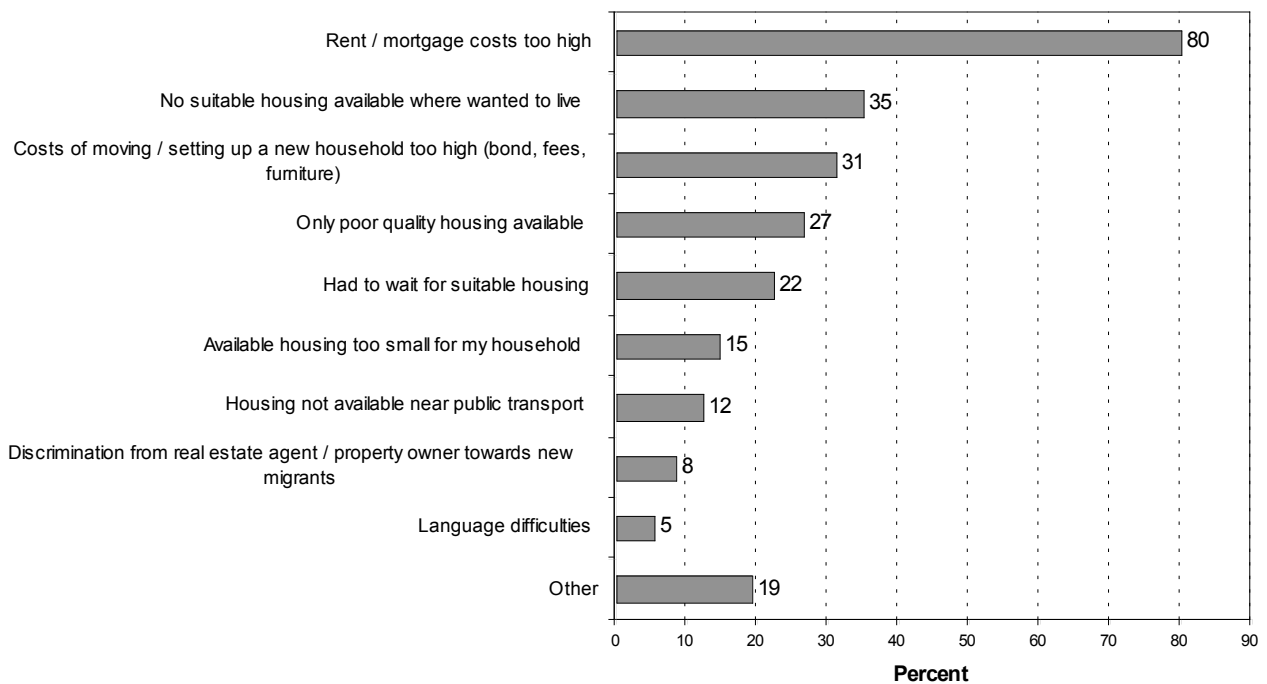
* Percentages not calculated for counts of less than five.

3.5.2 Difficulties and satisfaction with housing

Almost all of the migrants surveyed were living in a house, flat or apartment (rather than a non-private dwelling), and home ownership among migrants is similar to that seen in the 2006 Census, with 43 percent reporting they owned their home with a mortgage, while 14 percent reported they own their home without a mortgage.¹¹

Thirty-four percent of migrants reported having problems finding suitable housing in New Zealand. Figure 17 shows that the main issues reported by those who said they had problems finding suitable housing were the high costs of rent/mortgage (80 percent of the sub-sample), a lack of suitable housing where they wanted to live (35 percent), the high costs of moving/setting up a new household (31 percent) and the poor quality of available housing (27 percent).

Figure 17: Types of problems with finding suitable housing (n=202)



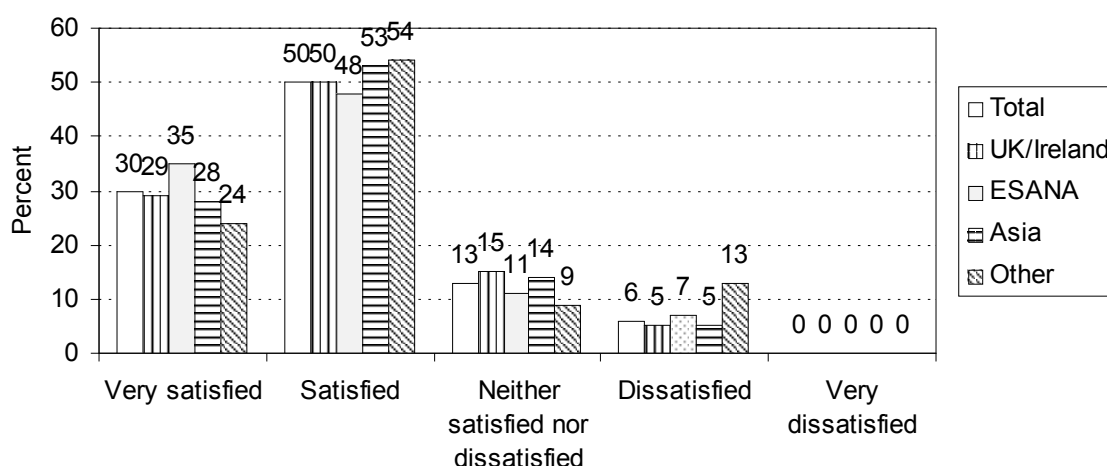
Total may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

¹¹ Results from the 2006 Census show that over half (53.2 percent) of the usually resident population aged 15 years and over owned or partly owned the dwelling they lived in. This has decreased marginally from 2001 (54.9 percent).

Despite the previous finding that one-third of migrants reported having problems findings suitable housing in New Zealand, the majority (80 percent) reported they were very satisfied/satisfied with the quality of their current New Zealand accommodation.

As detailed in Figure 18, this result is similar when viewed by region of origin such that 83 percent of migrants from ESANA, followed by 81 percent for migrants from Asia, 79 percent of migrants from the UK/Ireland and 78 percent for those from Other regions reported that they were very satisfied/satisfied with the quality of their housing.

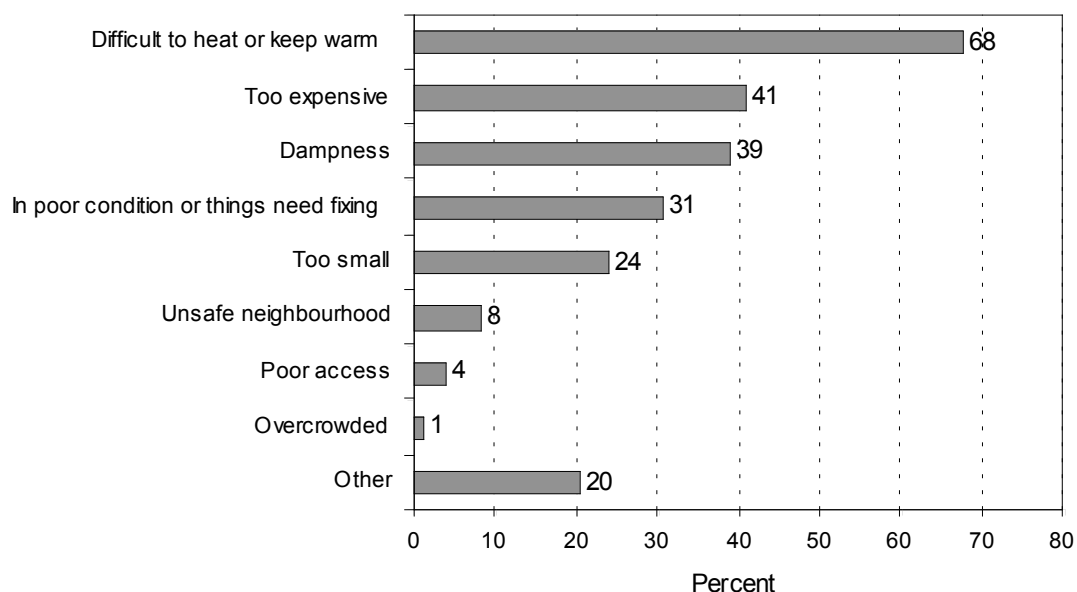
Figure 18: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with quality of housing by region of origin (n=591)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

As shown in Figure 18, 13 percent of migrants were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the quality of their current housing in New Zealand, and six percent were dissatisfied. As detailed in Figure 19, when queried why this was so, most frequently this related to difficulty to heat or keep their home warm (reported by 68 percent of the sub-sample), the expense of their accommodation (41 percent), dampness (39 percent) and/or the poor condition of their housing and it needing repairs (31 percent).

Figure 19: Reasons for dissatisfaction with quality of housing (n=108)



Total may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Summary

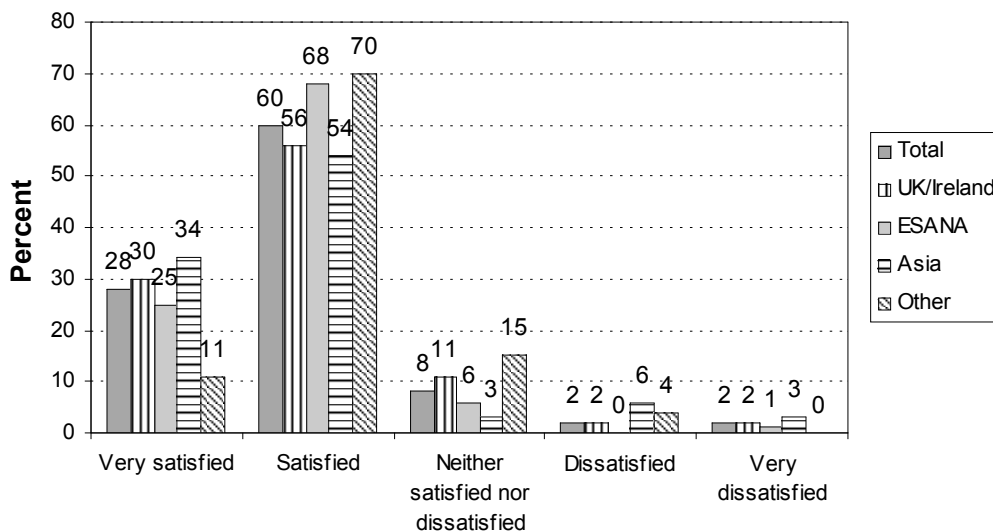
- The majority of migrants (71 percent) reside in one of three main regions, with 47 percent being in Auckland, 13 percent in Canterbury and 11 percent in Wellington.
- At 57 percent, home ownership among migrants is relatively similar to that found in the 2006 Census for all New Zealanders (53 percent), with 43 percent reporting they owned their home with a mortgage and 14 percent owning their home mortgage free.
- One-third of migrants (34 percent) reported having difficulties finding suitable housing in New Zealand, with this most frequently being issues related to the high costs of rent or having a mortgage (reported by 80 percent of all migrants who had difficulties finding suitable housing).
- However, 80 percent report being very satisfied/satisfied with the quality of their current accommodation, and there were no significant differences in satisfaction with accommodation when viewed by region of origin.
- 13 percent of migrants were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the quality of their current housing in New Zealand, and six percent were dissatisfied with the quality of their current accommodation. Most frequently, this related to difficulties in heating or keeping their home warm (reported by 68 percent of the sub-sample), followed by the cost of their accommodation (reported by 41 percent of all those who were not very satisfied/satisfied).

3.6 Children’s Schooling

Many migrants come to New Zealand with their families. Satisfaction with the quality of schooling for their children can therefore be a significant factor in their settling successfully in New Zealand. Of those migrants surveyed in 2007, 49 percent reported they were parents or guardians of a child or children attending school in New Zealand.

The survey found that 88 percent of migrants with children attending school in New Zealand were very satisfied/satisfied with their children’s school(s). As detailed in Figure 20, satisfaction levels with children’s schooling were similar when viewed by region of origin.¹²

Figure 20: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with children’s school by region of origin (n=293)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Excludes missing and not stated data.

Of the small number of respondents who were not very satisfied/satisfied with the quality of their children’s schooling (n=34), most frequently, this related to concerns about the quality of teaching and fighting or bullying at school.¹³

Summary

- 88 percent of migrants were very satisfied/satisfied with their children’s schooling.

¹² While the survey findings suggest that migrants from Other regions are less likely to be very satisfied/satisfied with their children’s schooling, the observed difference is based upon a relatively small sub-sample (n=27 migrants from Other regions who reported they were parents or guardians of a child or children attending school in New Zealand) and not statistically significant.

¹³ Due to the relatively small sub-sample of migrants who were not very satisfied/satisfied with their children’s schooling, the reported frequencies for different reasons for dissatisfaction should be viewed with some degree of caution.

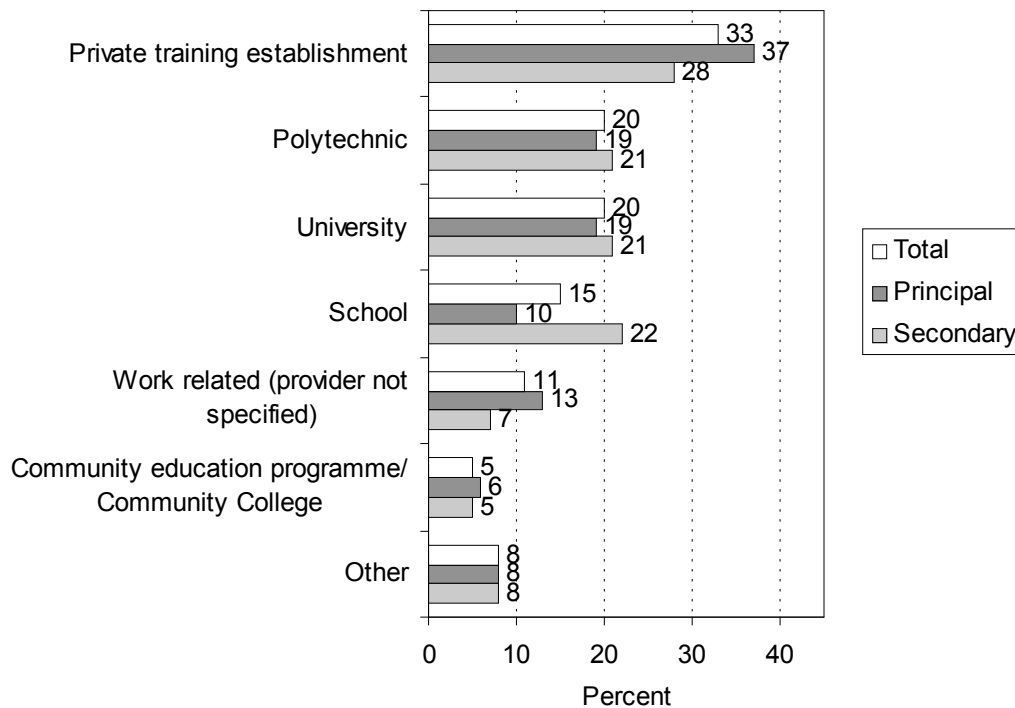
3.7 Further Education and Training

As in previous years, all migrants who participated in the 2007 SEFS were asked if they had taken up study or training since gaining residence in New Zealand and their reasons for doing so.

The survey found that 39 percent of migrants had taken up studying or training.¹⁴ When viewed by region of origin, at 24 percent, migrants from Other regions were significantly less likely to have undertaken study or training when compared with migrants from ESANA, the UK/Ireland or Asia (43 percent, 41 percent and 39 percent respectively).¹⁵

Figure 21 shows that 33 percent of migrants who have taken up study since gaining residence in New Zealand did so at a private training establishment, while 20 percent have done so at a university, 20 percent at a polytechnic and 15 percent at school.

Figure 21: Where migrants have studied by principal and secondary applicants (n=238)



Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

¹⁴ The survey found that 37 percent of principal and 44 percent of secondary applicants reported they have taken up training since gaining residence in New Zealand, a statistically significant difference at the 90 percent confidence estimate, though not at the 95 percent confidence estimate.

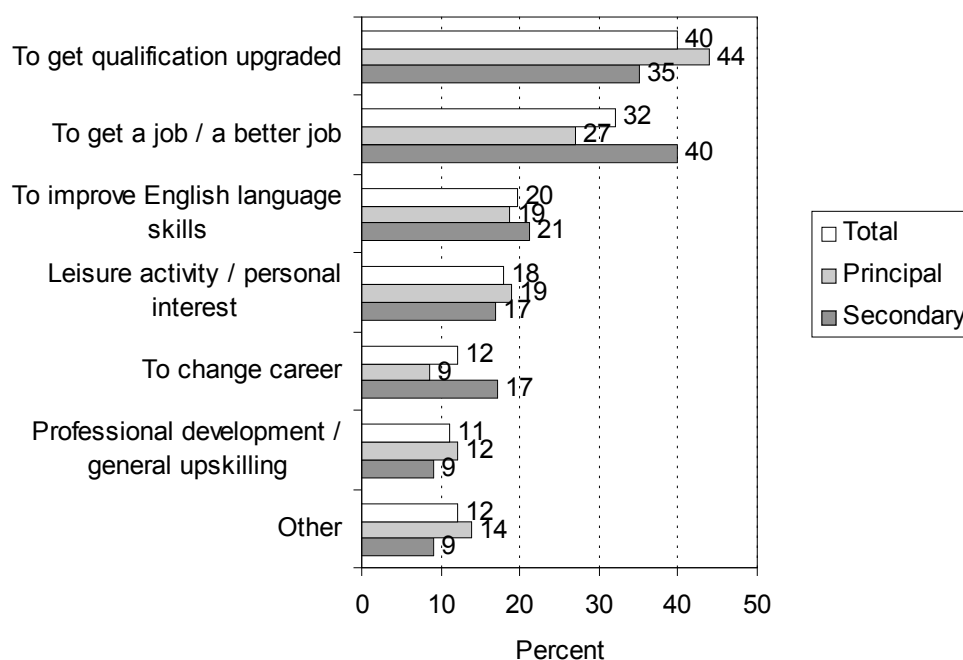
¹⁵ Due to small sub-sample sizes, it was not possible to determine if there were differences as to where migrants undertake study when viewed by region of origin.

With the exception that principal applicants were significantly less likely to have undertaken study at a school since gaining residence (ten percent compared with 22 percent of secondary applicants), the results are relatively similar when viewed by applicant type, and there were no significant differences when viewed by application approval category.¹⁶

As detailed in Figure 22, most frequently, migrants undertook study to upgrade their qualifications (40 percent), or to get a job/better job (32 percent).

With the exception that secondary applicants were significantly more likely to report getting a job/a better job as a reason for studying (40 percent compared with 27 percent of principal applicants), there were no significant differences in relation to the reasons for undertaking study when viewed by applicant type.

Figure 22: Reasons for undertaking study by principal and secondary applicants (n=238)



Totals may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Due to small sub-sample sizes, it was not possible to determine if there were any significant differences in relation to principal and secondary applicants when viewed by

¹⁶ While it is not known when, or at what age, those migrants who participated in the 2007 SEFS took up training in New Zealand, it could be hypothesised that the high proportion of secondary applicants who reported undertaking training at school reflects a large proportion of dependent children, as the SEFS is sent to both principal and secondary applicants aged 16 years and older.

region of origin. However, a breakdown down of these results among principal and secondary applicants by region of origin can be found in Appendix C.¹⁷

Summary

- A significant proportion of migrants (39 percent) have undertaken study since taking up residence in New Zealand.
- Migrants from Other regions were significantly less likely to have undertaken study (24 percent) than migrants from ESANA (43 percent), the United Kingdom/Ireland (41 percent) or Asia (39 percent).
- Principal applicants most frequently undertook study to get their qualifications upgraded (44 percent), while secondary applicants were more likely to have done so to get a job/find a better job (40 percent).
- 19 percent of principal applicants and 21 percent of secondary applicants who have undertaken study did so to improve their English language skills.

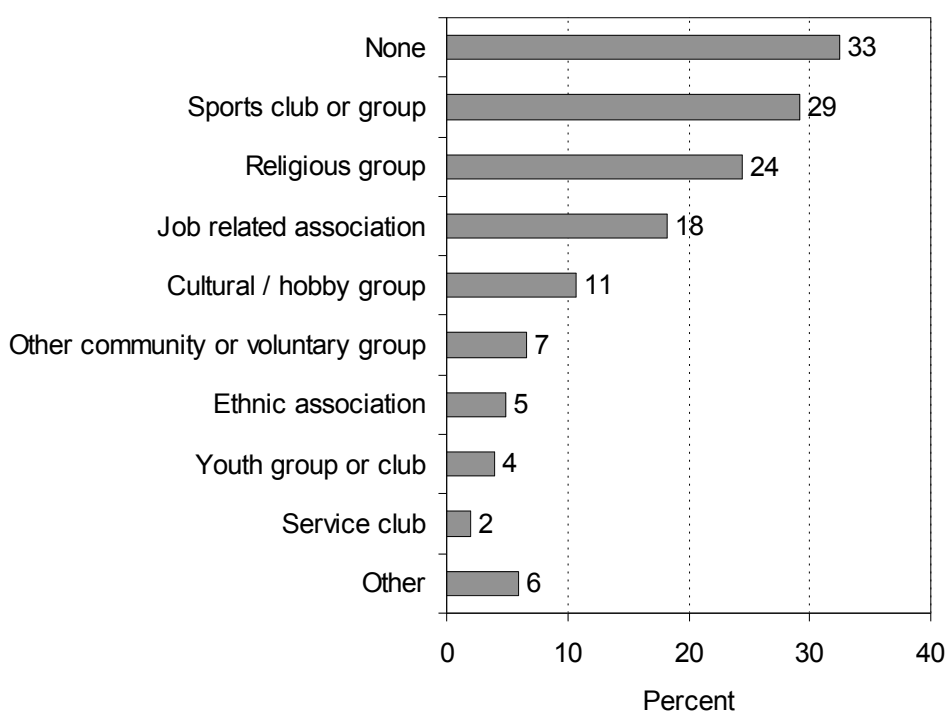
¹⁷ Similarly, due to the small sub-sample of principal applicants approved through the Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category who have undertaken study, analysis of reasons for undertaking study by applicant approval category was not possible.

3.8 Social Networks

Community groups, ethnic associations and other social networks can provide a significant support to migrants when settling in a new country. All survey respondents were asked if they were involved in any social groups or networks in New Zealand and, if so, what these were.

As detailed in Figure 23, two-thirds of migrants who participated in the 2007 SEFS were involved with at least one such group, including 29 percent who had an association with a sports club or group, 24 percent a religious group, 18 percent a job-related association and 11 percent a cultural or hobby group.

Figure 23: Clubs or networks migrants are involved in (n=587)



Total may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Principal applicants were significantly more likely to have an involvement with job-related association (22 percent) than were secondary applicants (10 percent). This likely reflects the fact that principal applicants are more likely to be in paid employment.

There were no significant differences in relation to involvement in clubs or networks when viewed by region of origin.

Summary

- Two-thirds of migrants (67 percent) were involved with at least one community group or organisation.
- Reflecting the fact that that they are more likely to be working for pay or profit, principal applicants were significantly more likely to have an involvement with a job-related association (22 percent) than were secondary applicants (10 percent).

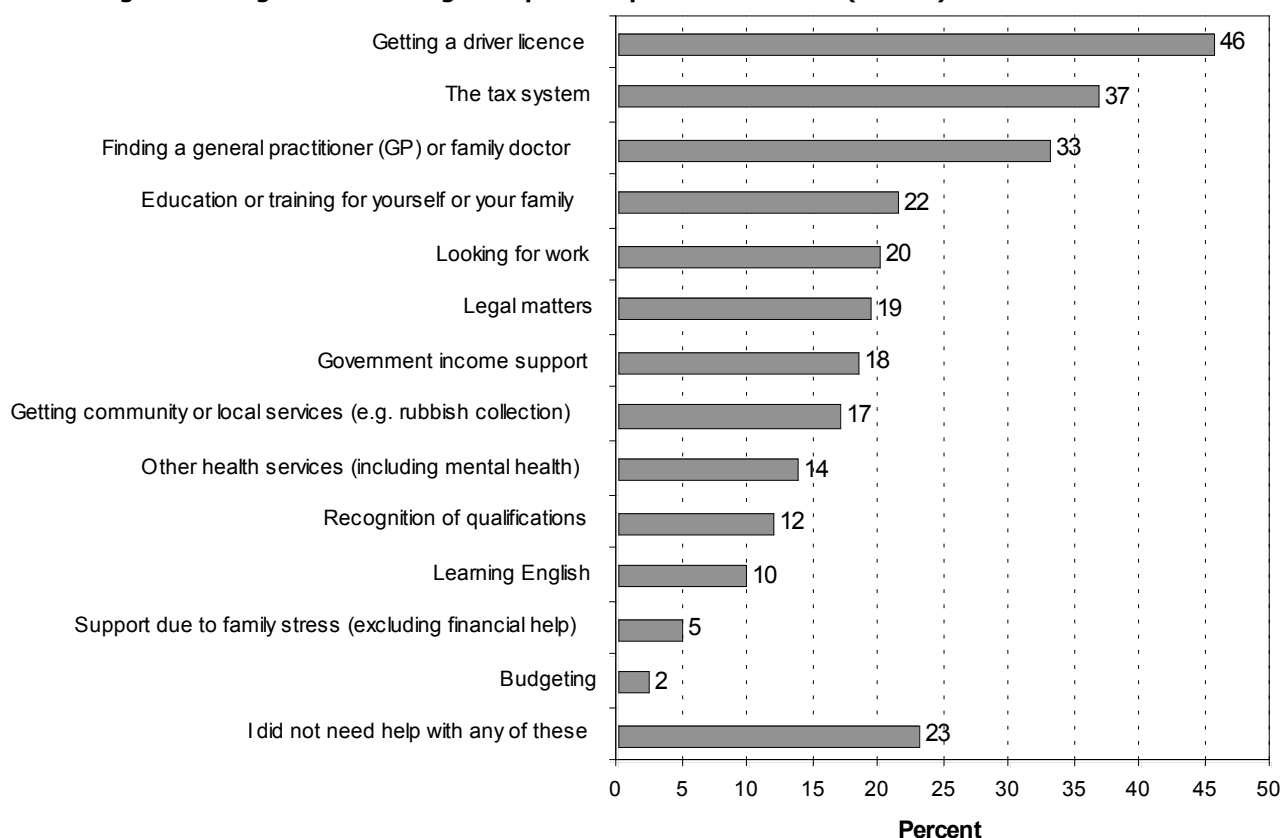
3.9 Access to Services

The ability to access appropriate services such as health and education, as well as understanding everyday matters and legal requirements, can be crucial for migrants when they settle in a new country.

To gain a better understanding of the types of services and help that migrants seek when settling, all of the respondents were asked to identify, out of a given list, which ones they had sought help with and whether or not they received the help they required.

As shown in Figure 24, migrants most frequently sought help in getting a driver licence (46 percent), the tax system (37 percent), finding a general practitioner or family doctor (33 percent), education or training for themselves or another family member (22 percent) and looking for work (20 percent).

Figure 24: Migrants who sought help with a particular service (n=566)



Total may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

In contrast, relatively few migrants sought help with support due to family stress or with budgeting, while roughly one-quarter of migrants (23 percent) reported that they did not seek help from a government or private organisation in any of the areas covered by the survey.

As Table 12 shows, secondary applicants were more likely to have sought assistance in finding work (25 percent compared with 17 percent of principal applicants), and principal applicants were more likely to have sought assistance in getting a qualification recognised (14 percent) than were secondary applicants (eight percent). There were no significant differences by region of origin.

Table 11: Proportion of migrants seeking help by application type¹⁸

	Principal		Secondary	
	n	%	n	%
Getting a driver licence	168	47	90	43
The tax system	134	37	74	36
Finding a general practitioner (GP) or family doctor	111	31	76	37
Education or training for yourself or your family	79	22	43	21
Legal matters	70	20	40	19
Looking for work	62	17	51	25
Government income support	59	16	45	22
Getting community or local services (e.g. rubbish collection)	56	16	40	19
Other health services (including mental health)	51	14	27	13
Recognition of qualifications	50	14	17	8
Learning English	35	10	21	10
Support due to family stress (excluding financial help)	16	4	12	6
Budgeting	10	3	*	*
I did not need help with any of these	79	22	51	25

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

* Percentages not calculated for counts less than five.

There were no significant differences in relation to services or assistance sought by principal applicants when viewed by applicant approval categories.

However, when the 2007 findings for principal applicants were compared with previous years' surveys, it was found that the proportion of principal applicants seeking help with government income support increased significantly, from eight percent in 2005 to 12 percent in 2006 and 16 percent in 2007. This is in contrast to a report (based on a data-match between the Department of Labour and Ministry of Social Development) that showed, since 2001, the proportion of all migrant groups receiving income support was declining. In order for migrants to qualify for a benefit, they must be either a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident for two years.

Further, this report showed that the benefit uptake rate for those approved through the Skilled/Business Stream in the two years between July 2004 and June 2006 was 0.4 percent (one in 250) compared to 1.3 percent (one in 100) in 2001.¹⁹

¹⁸ The questions are being redeveloped to provide better information.

¹⁹ Department of Labour (2006). *Benefit Receipt of Recent Migrants to New Zealand – 2006*.

<http://www.dol.govt.nz/publication-view.asp?ID=223>

The overall increase in skilled migrants seeking help with government income support could be attributed to the introduction of the Working for Families Tax Credits (which is not a benefit), which does not require migrants to have held their residence permit for two years. The Working for Families Tax Credits was rolled out during the 2005 to 2007 period. The SEFS, in its current form, does not differentiate between main and supplementary forms of government income support, or even between seeking information about government income support as against actual receipt of a benefit.

The proportion of principal applicants seeking help in looking for work has also increased significantly (from 12 percent in 2005 to 15 percent and 17 percent respectively in 2006 and 2007).

The proportion of principal applicants who reported not seeking assistance in relation to any of the options covered in the survey has decreased significantly, from 32 percent in 2005 to 29 percent in 2006 and 22 percent in 2007.

Table 13 details the proportion of migrants in 2007 that sought and received, or did not receive, help with particular services. For example, of the 46 percent of migrants who sought assistance with getting a driver licence, 93 percent of the sub-sample received the help they sought whereas seven percent did not. In addition, of the 20 percent who sought assistance in looking for work, roughly half of the sub-sample (53 percent) received the help they sought while 47 percent did not get the assistance they required.

Table 12: Proportions of migrants who received help with a particular service sought versus those who did not receive help

	Percent seeking help	Received help sought		Did not receive help sought	
		n	%	n	%
	Base = 566				
Getting a driver licence	46	239	93	19	7
The tax system	37	178	86	30	14
Finding a general practitioner (GP) or family doctor	33	157	84	30	16
Education or training for yourself or your family	22	96	79	26	21
Looking for work	20	60	53	53	47
Legal matters	19	97	88	13	12
Government income support	18	75	72	29	28
Getting community or local services (e.g. rubbish collection)	17	79	82	17	18
Other health services (including mental health)	14	58	74	20	26
Recognition of qualifications	12	45	67	22	33
Learning English	10	35	63	21	38
Support due to family stress (excluding financial help)	5	17	61	11	39
Budgeting	2	4	31	9	69
Did not need help with any of these	23	-	-	-	-

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Sub-samples based on those seeking help for specific services.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

Summary

- Most frequently, migrants seek help with gaining a driver licence (46 percent), with the tax system (37 percent) or finding a general practitioner or family doctor (33 percent).
- Secondary applicants were more likely to have sought help with looking for work (25 percent compared with 17 percent of principal applicants).
- There has been a significant increase in the number of migrants seeking help in looking for work since 2005, with 17 percent of principal applicants reporting they have sought help in looking for work in 2007 (compared with 12 percent in 2005 and 15 percent in 2006).
- Similarly, the proportion of principal applicants seeking help with government income support has increased from eight percent in 2005 to 12 percent in 2006 and 16 percent in 2007. A likely explanation for this could be the introduction of the Working for Families Tax Credits, which was rolled out during the 2005 to 2007 period.

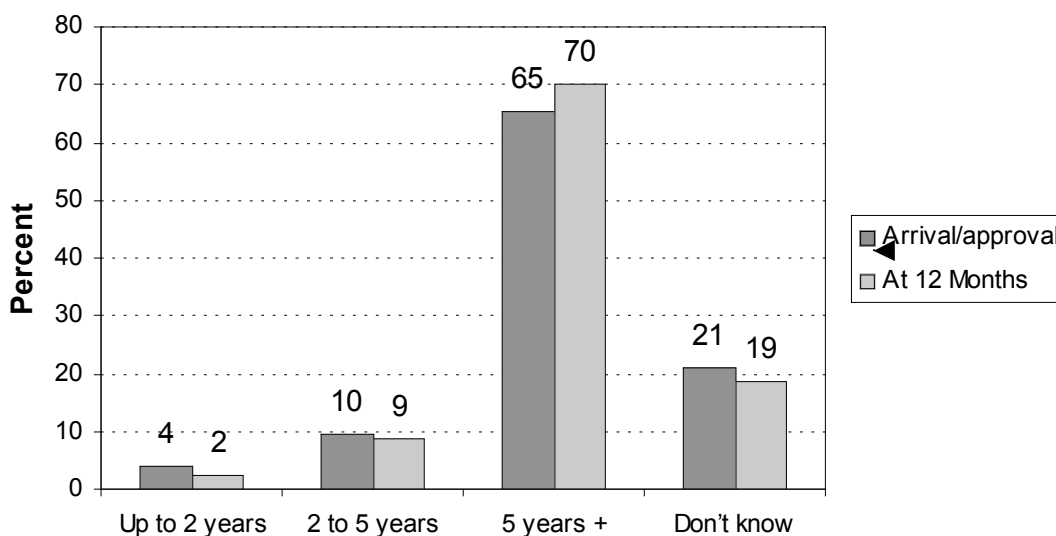
3.10 Living in New Zealand

All migrants were asked to provide an indication of how long they originally planned to live in New Zealand at the time of receiving residence, as well as 12 months into their residence.

As shown in Figure 25, 65 percent of migrants expected to live in New Zealand for five years or more at the time they were approved for residence. However, 12 months later, 70 percent of migrants reported they planned to live in New Zealand for five years or longer.

There were no significant differences in relation to this finding when comparing principal with secondary applicants, whether a migrant’s application was approved onshore or offshore, or approval category.

Figure 25: Lengths of time migrants planned on living in New Zealand at time of residence and after 12 months (n=598)



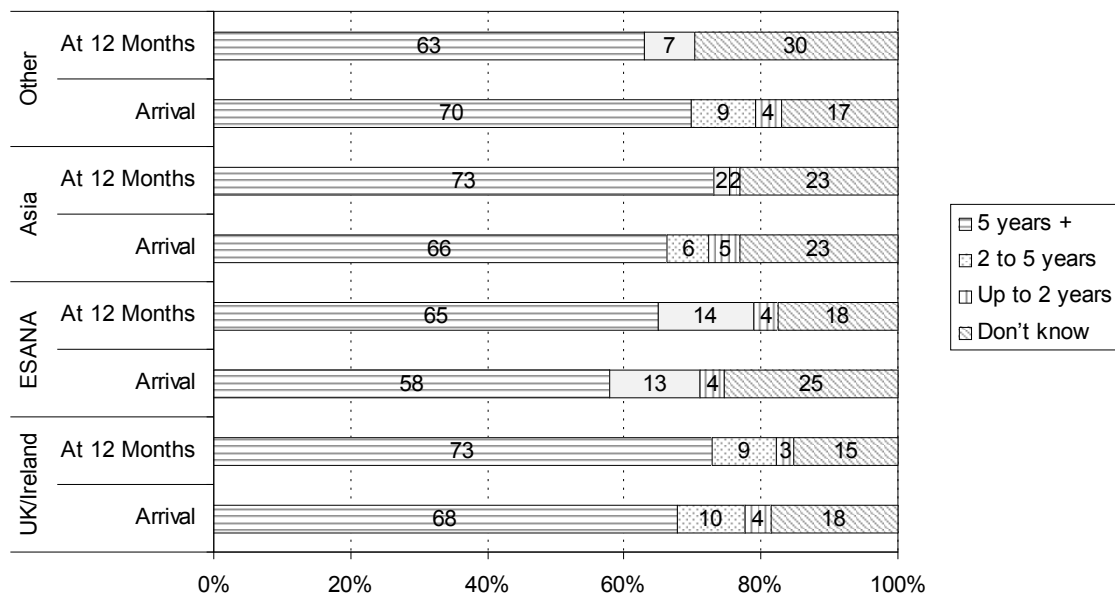
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Analysis by region of origin (Figure 26), also found that the majority of migrants from each of the different regions (between 58 and 70 percent) expected to live in New Zealand for five years or more at the time of receiving their residence.

When asked about their expectations 12 months into their residence, 73 percent of migrants from the United Kingdom/Ireland said they intended to live in New Zealand for five years or more, whereas only 68 percent of these migrants had planned to do so at the time they received their residence.

Also, while the proportion of migrants from Other regions who expected to live in New Zealand for five years or more dropped from 70 percent at the time of receiving residence to 63 percent 12 months into residence (the only group to have a noted decrease), the observed change relates primarily to an increase in the number of migrants from Other regions who were not sure how long they will stay in New Zealand (from 17 percent at the time of receiving residence to 30 percent 12 months on).

Figure 26: Lengths of time migrants planned on living in New Zealand at time of receiving residence and after 12 months by region of origin (n=598)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Though not statistically significant, the results also suggest that the proportion of principal applicants approved under an SMC, LTSSL and Talent category (as a group) who planned to live in New Zealand for five or more years when they first took up residence (65 percent) was greater than that for principal applicants approved under an Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category (56 percent).

However, 12 months into their residence, the difference between the two principal applicant groups had increased significantly, with 75 percent of those approved under an SMC, LTSSL and Talent category planning to live in New Zealand for five or more years, while the contrasting figure for those approved under an Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category had increased only slightly to 58 percent.

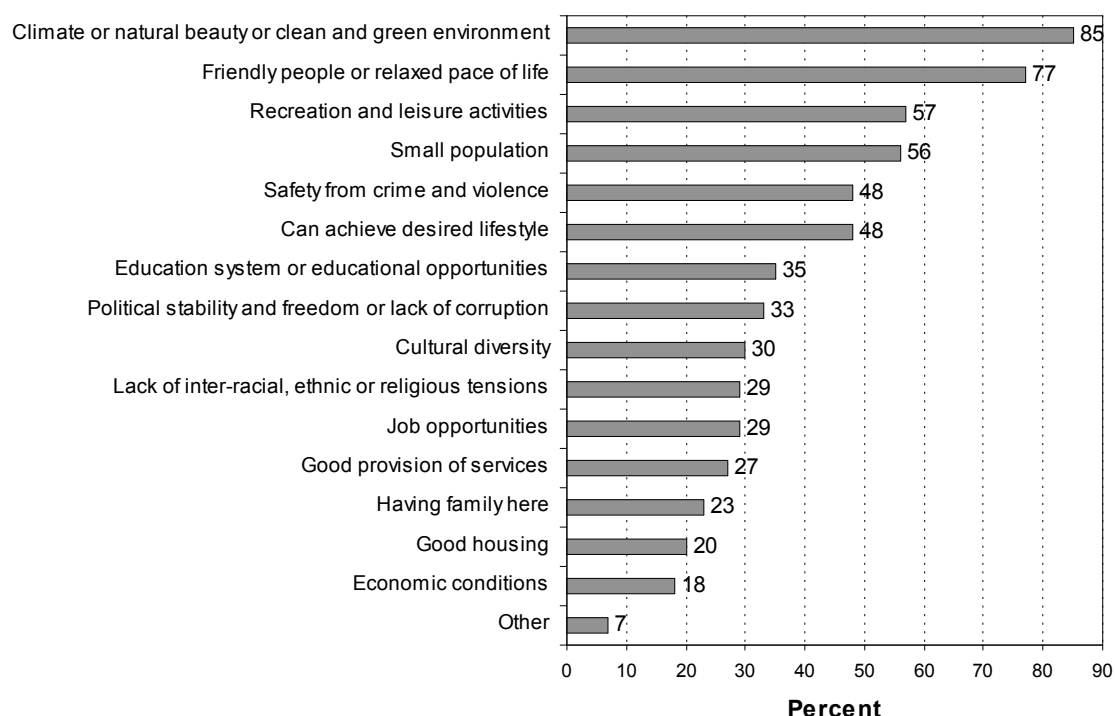
Twelve months into their residence, 21 percent of migrants reported that they did not intend to live in New Zealand for more than two years or were not sure how long they would stay.

When asked what country they were going to live in when they left, 69 percent of the sub-sample reported that they did not know. However, 11 percent said they might migrate to Asia, 10 percent to the United Kingdom/Ireland, six percent to Australia, and three percent reported ESANA or an Other region, respectively.

3.10.1 Likes and dislikes about New Zealand

When asked to select from a range of options on what they liked most about New Zealand (Figure 27), respondents most frequently identified New Zealand’s climate/natural beauty/clean and green environment (85 percent), the friendly people or relaxed pace of life (77 percent), New Zealand’s recreation and leisure activities (57 percent) and its small population (56 percent). In contrast, migrants were less likely to report liking the quality of New Zealand housing (20 percent) or its economic conditions (18 percent).

Figure 27: What migrants liked the most about New Zealand (n=600)



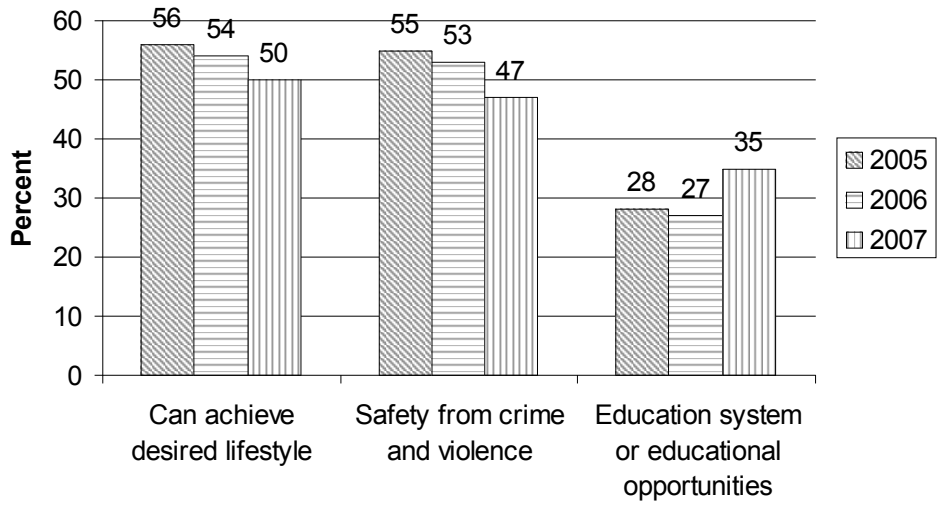
Total may exceed 100% due to multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

As shown in Figure 28, in 2007, principal applicants were significantly more likely to report liking New Zealand’s educational system/educational opportunities than in previous years (35 percent in 2007 compared with 28 percent of principal applicants in 2005 and 27 percent in 2006).

Principal applicants in 2007 were significantly less likely to report being safe from crime and violence as one of the options they liked most about New Zealand (47 percent in 2007 compared with 55 percent of principal applicants in 2005 and 53 percent in 2006). They were also significantly less likely to report they like New

Zealand as a place where they can achieve their desired lifestyle (50 percent in 2007 compared with 56 percent of principal applicants in 2005 and 54 percent in 2006).

Figure 28: Significant changes in what migrants like about New Zealand – principal applicants only (2005 n=1,193) (2006 n=872) (2007 n=354)



Excludes missing and not stated data.

As detailed in Tables 14 and 15, there were no significant differences in relation to what migrants reported liking most about New Zealand when viewed by applicant type or region of origin, with the only exception that secondary applicants were more likely to report liking the fact that family were in New Zealand (30 percent compared with 19 percent of principal applicants).

Similarly, there were no significant differences between those admitted under an SMC, GSC, LTSSL or Talent category and those admitted under an Entrepreneur, Investor or LTBV category, with the exception that the first group were more likely to report liking the fact that family were in New Zealand (24 percent compared with 16 percent of those in the second group).

Table 13: Aspects of New Zealand that migrants like – principal and secondary applicants (2007 only)

	Principal		Secondary	
	n	%	n	%
Climate or natural beauty or clean and green environment	323	86	186	83
Friendly people or relaxed pace of life	289	77	175	78
Recreation and leisure activities	221	59	119	53
Small population	219	58	119	53
Can achieve desired lifestyle	188	50	100	45
Safety from crime and violence	177	47	113	50
Political stability and freedom or lack of corruption	118	31	81	36
Education system or educational opportunities	133	35	79	35
Cultural diversity	105	28	76	34
Lack of inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions	118	31	56	25
Job opportunities	110	29	61	27
Good provision of services	103	27	61	27
Good housing	78	21	40	18
Economic conditions	70	19	38	17
Having family here	71	19	67	30
Other	24	6	16	7
Total	376	63	224	37

Excludes missing and not stated data.

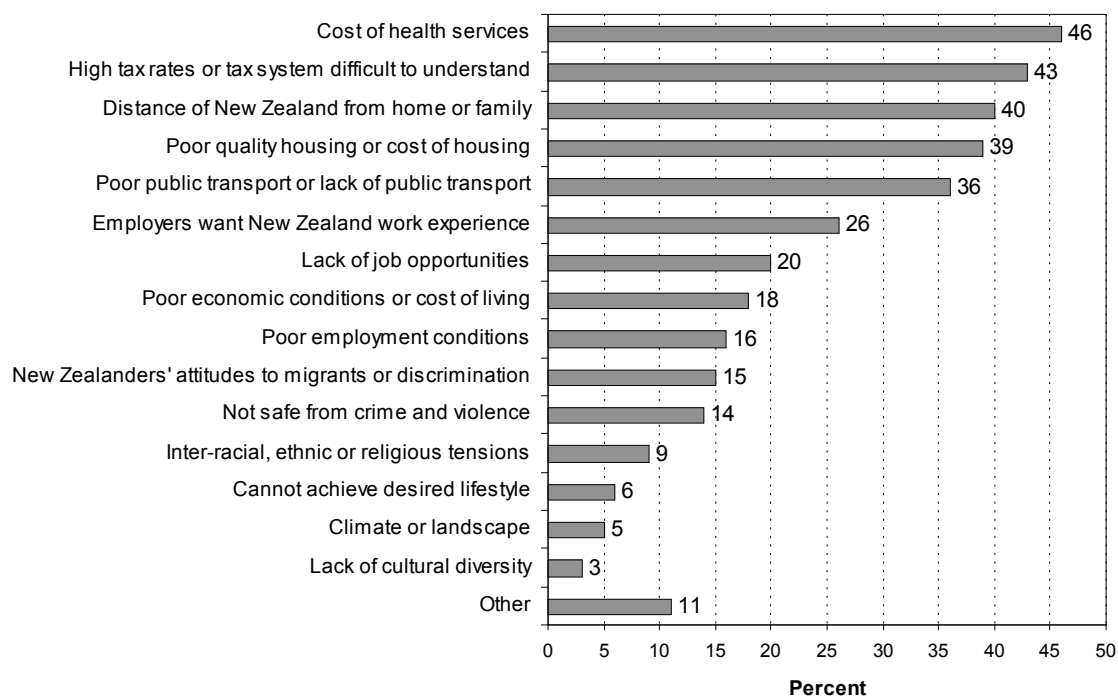
Table 14: Aspects of New Zealand that migrants like, by region of origin (2007 only)

	UK/Ireland		ESANA		Asia		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Climate or natural beauty or clean and green environment	149	87	74	89	72	83	28	80
Friendly people or relaxed pace of life	132	77	66	80	65	75	26	74
Recreation and leisure activities	100	58	51	61	52	60	18	51
Small population	100	58	45	54	51	59	23	66
Can achieve desired lifestyle	85	50	47	57	41	47	15	43
Safety from crime and violence	82	48	41	49	39	45	15	43
Political stability and freedom or lack of corruption	48	28	31	37	28	32	11	31
Education system or educational opportunities	60	35	29	35	31	36	13	37
Cultural diversity	46	27	22	27	27	31	10	29
Lack of inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions	51	30	30	36	25	29	12	34
Job opportunities	52	30	23	28	25	29	10	29
Good provision of services	48	28	22	27	26	30	7	20
Good housing	33	19	20	24	14	16	11	31
Economic conditions	30	18	17	20	17	20	6	17
Having family here	36	21	10	12	15	17	10	29
Other	14	8	7	8	1	1	2	6
Total	171	45	83	22	87	23	35	9

Excludes missing and not stated data.

When asked about what they dislike most about New Zealand, identified most frequently were the cost of health services (46 percent), New Zealand’s high tax rates/tax system difficult to understand (43 percent), the distance of New Zealand from home or family (40 percent), poor quality of housing/the cost of housing (39 percent) and poor public transport/lack of public transport (36 percent) (Figure 29).

Figure 29: What migrants disliked the most about New Zealand (n=562)



Total may exceed 100% due to multiple responses.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

When compared with previous years’ results, the 2007 SEFS found that there were a number of issues or aspects about New Zealand that principal applicants were significantly more or less likely to dislike than in previous survey years. These specific issues are summarised in Figure 30.

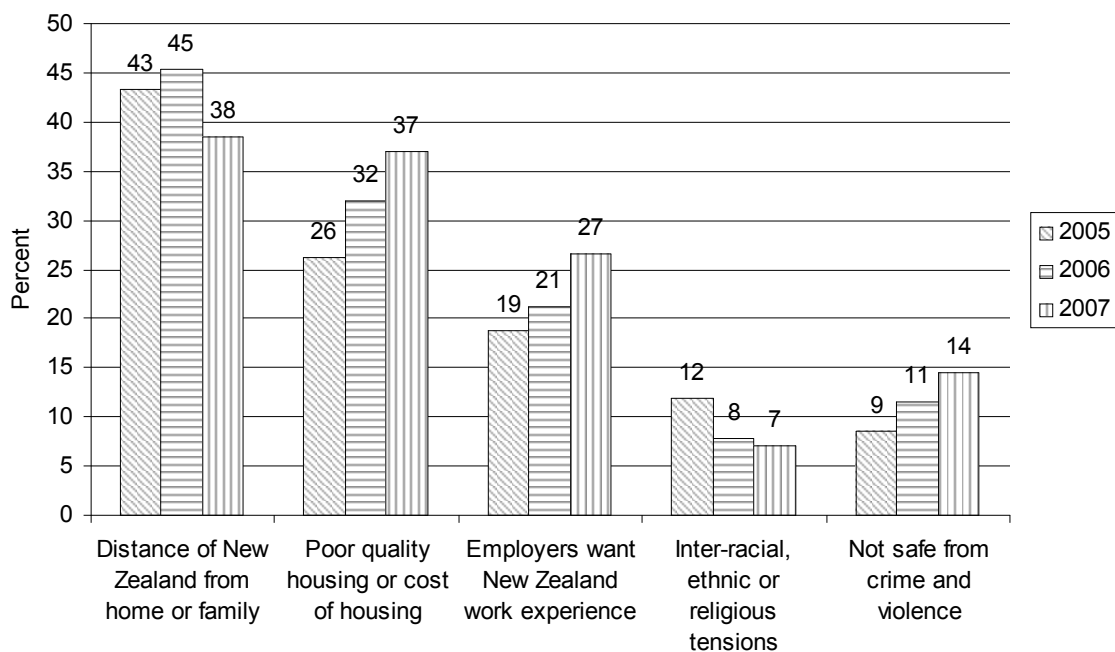
In 2007, principal applicants were significantly more likely to report disliking:

- New Zealand’s poor quality housing or cost of housing (37 percent compared to 32 percent in 2006 and 26 percent in 2005)
- employers wanting New Zealand work experience (27 percent compared to 21 percent in 2006 and 19 percent in 2005)

- New Zealand not being safe from crime and violence (14 percent compared to 11 percent in 2006 and nine percent in 2005).

In contrast, principal applicants in 2007 were less likely to dislike the distance of New Zealand from their home or family (38 percent compared to 45 percent in 2006 and 43 percent in 2005) and the inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions (seven percent compared to eight percent in 2006 and 12 percent in 2005).

Figure 30: Significant changes in what migrants dislike about New Zealand – principal applicants only (2005 n=1,193) (2006 n=872) (2007 n=354)



Excludes missing and not stated data.

Tables 16 and Table 17 show that there were no significant differences in relation to what migrants dislike about New Zealand when viewed by region of origin or applicant type.

Table 15: What migrants disliked the most about New Zealand by region of origin (2007 only)

	UK/Ireland		ESANA		Asia		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Lack of job opportunities	50	20	27	21	28	24	7	15
Poor employment conditions	42	16	22	17	21	18	5	11
Employers want New Zealand work experience	64	25	35	27	37	32	11	23
Cost of health services	118	46	59	46	55	47	25	53
Climate or landscape	15	6	7	5	6	5	2	4
Not safe from crime and violence	37	15	13	10	17	15	13	28
Poor economic conditions or cost of living	56	22	17	13	16	14	14	30
Lack of cultural diversity	10	4	2	2	4	3	1	2
Inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions	22	9	10	8	9	8	8	17
Cannot achieve desired lifestyle	17	7	8	6	7	6	3	6
Poor quality housing or cost of housing	92	36	55	43	49	42	22	47
New Zealanders' attitudes to migrants or discrimination	40	16	23	18	12	10	12	26
Poor public transport or lack of public transport	97	38	51	40	37	32	17	36
Distance of New Zealand from home or family	108	42	53	41	45	39	18	38
High tax rates or tax system difficult to understand	116	45	54	42	44	38	29	62
Total	255	47	128	23	116	21	47	9

Excludes missing and not stated data.

Table 16: What migrants disliked the most about New Zealand by applicant category (2007 only)

	Principal		Secondary	
	n	%	n	%
Lack of job opportunities	65	19	47	23
Poor employment conditions	54	16	36	18
Employers want New Zealand work experience	94	27	53	26
Cost of health services	166	48	91	45
Climate or landscape	16	5	14	7
Not safe from crime and violence	51	15	29	14
Poor economic conditions or cost of living	69	20	34	17
Lack of cultural diversity	15	4	2	1
Inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions	25	7	24	12
Cannot achieve desired lifestyle	19	6	16	8
Poor quality housing or cost of housing	131	38	87	43
New Zealanders' attitudes to migrants or discrimination	53	15	34	17
Poor public transport or lack of public transport	130	38	72	35
Distance of New Zealand from home or family	136	40	88	43
High tax rates or tax system difficult to understand	159	46	84	41
Total	343	63	203	37

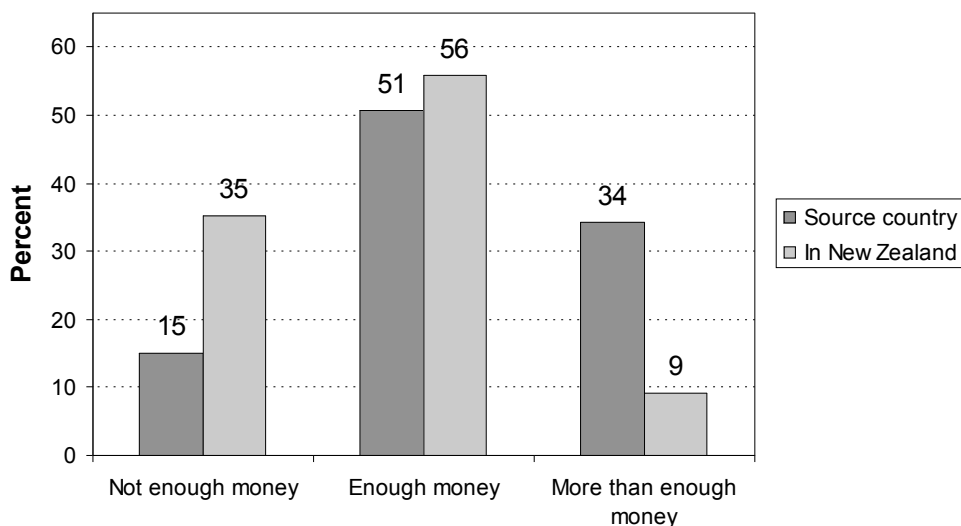
Excludes missing and not stated data.

3.10.2 Cost of living

As shown in Figure 31, the majority of migrants reported that they had enough money to meet their everyday needs (51 percent), or more than enough money (34 percent) in the country they lived in before coming to New Zealand.

In contrast, only nine percent reported having more than enough money now that they were in New Zealand, while 35 percent said they did not have enough money (compared to 15 percent reporting this was the case in their source country).

Figure 31: How well migrants' income met their needs in New Zealand compared with their source country (n=582)



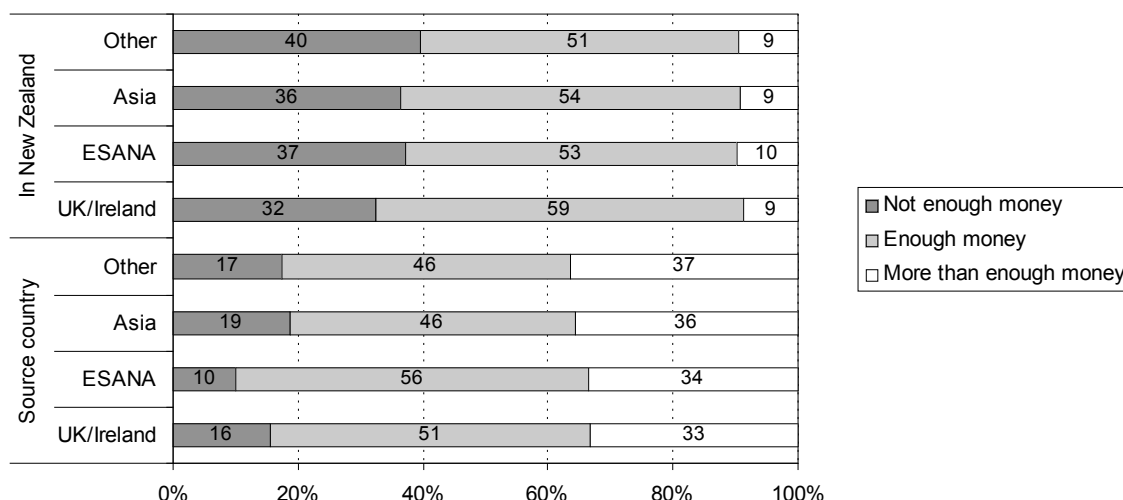
Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

There were no significant differences in relation to the above findings when viewed by applicant type or approval criteria.

Figure 32 provides the breakdown of how well migrants' incomes met their needs in their source country, as well as now that they are in New Zealand, by region of origin. Notably, migrants from ESANA were more likely to feel they had enough/more than enough money when they were in their source country (90 percent) than they do in New Zealand (63 percent).

The proportion of migrants from the United Kingdom/Ireland who stated they had enough/more than enough money in their source country was 84 percent, compared with 68 percent now that they are in New Zealand. The proportion of migrants from Asia and Other regions who reported having enough/more than enough money in their source country was 65 percent and 63 percent respectively, whereas 63 percent and 60 percent respectively report this is the case in New Zealand.

Figure 32: How well migrants' income met their needs in New Zealand compared with their source country by region of origin (n=582)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Also of note, in 2007, principal applicants were significantly more likely to report they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs (35 percent) when compared with the findings in 2005, when only 27 percent of principal migrants noted this, while 30 percent of principal migrants reported this in the 2006 survey.

However, this issue does not necessarily equate to a problem solely with the economic conditions in New Zealand, as 16 percent of 2007 principal applicants also reported not having enough money to meet their everyday needs in their source country (a significant increase from just 10 percent of principal applicants noting this in 2005 and 12 percent in the 2006 survey).

These findings should be considered in context with the socio-economic realities of the source countries of migrants and the migrants' personal circumstances when living there (the details of which were outside of the scope of the SEFS).

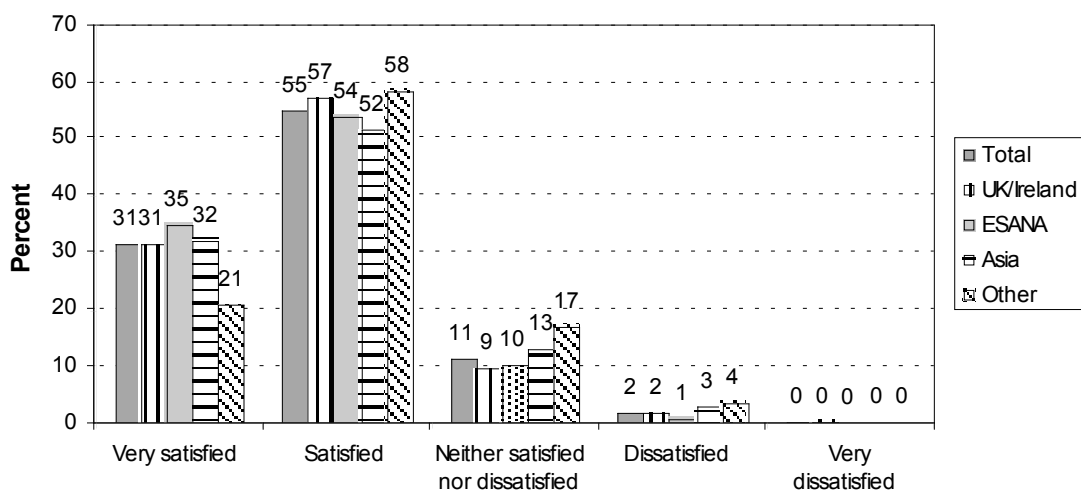
For example, it is not known to what degree migrants were able to rely on their extended families and relatives for additional support such as childcare. Migrants from Asia would also be likely to have experienced paying lower taxes in their source country, but this would be commensurate with lower levels of government provision of social services.

Also, for some migrants, additional financial resources may be required during the establishment of a new home during the first year of settlement in a new country.

3.10.3 Satisfaction with New Zealand

The majority of migrants surveyed in 2007 (86 percent) reported being very satisfied/satisfied with living in New Zealand. This high level of satisfaction is found regardless of the migrants' region of origin (as reflected in Figure 33), and while the results suggest that migrants from Other regions were less likely to be very satisfied, the observed difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 33: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with living in New Zealand (n=595)

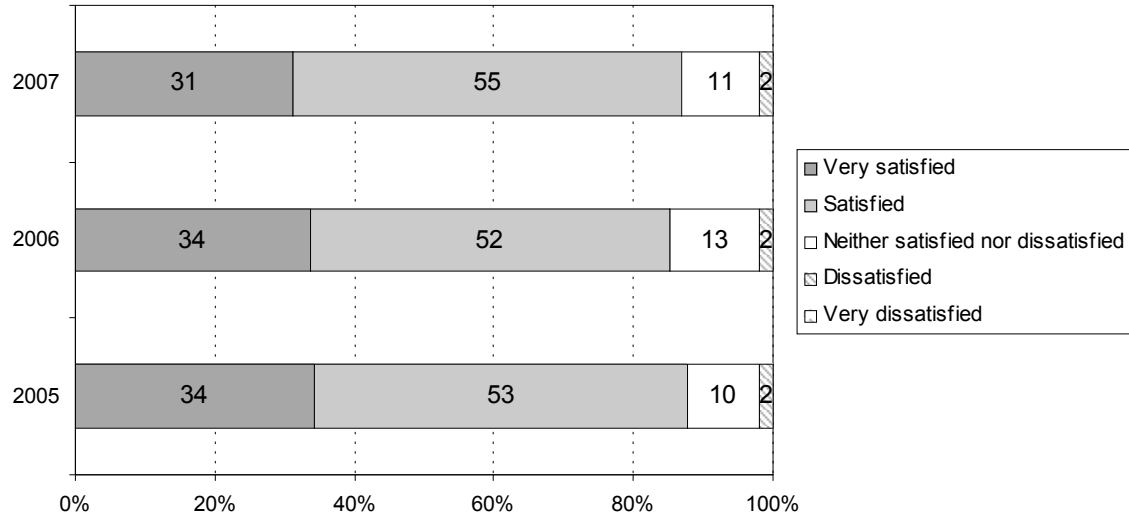


Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

There were also no significant differences in satisfaction with living in New Zealand when viewed by principal versus secondary applicant (both at 86 percent very satisfied/satisfied) or application category (86 percent of those admitted under either an SMC, GSC, LTSSL or Talent category and 84 percent of those admitted under either an Entrepreneur, Investor or LTBV category).

There were also no significant differences in principal applicants' satisfaction levels with living in New Zealand in the 2007 survey, when compared with satisfaction levels of migrants who participated in previous years' surveys (Figure 34).

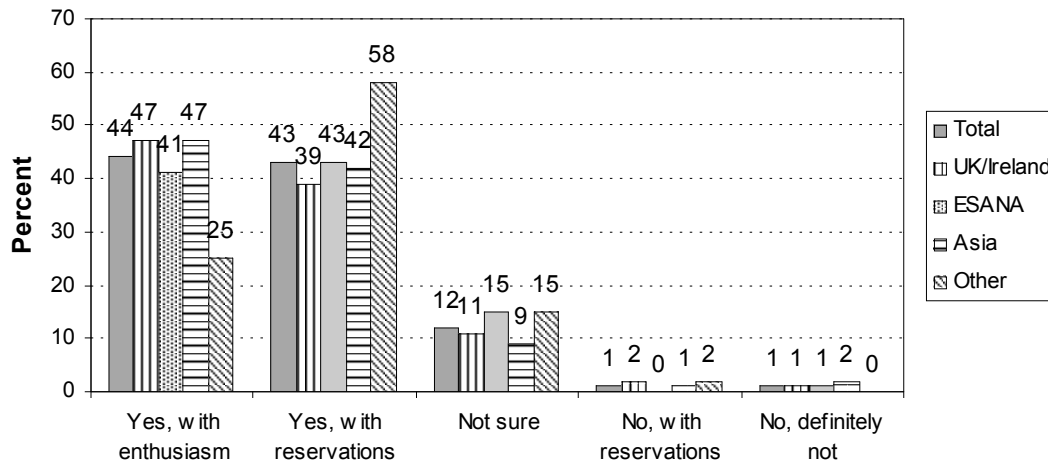
Figure 34: Satisfaction/dissatisfaction with living in New Zealand by year – principal applicants only (n=3,546)



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

The majority of migrants (87 percent) also reported they would recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live (Figure 35), though 43 percent said their recommendation would be with some reservations, while 44 percent would do so with enthusiasm.

Figure 35: Recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live (n=595)

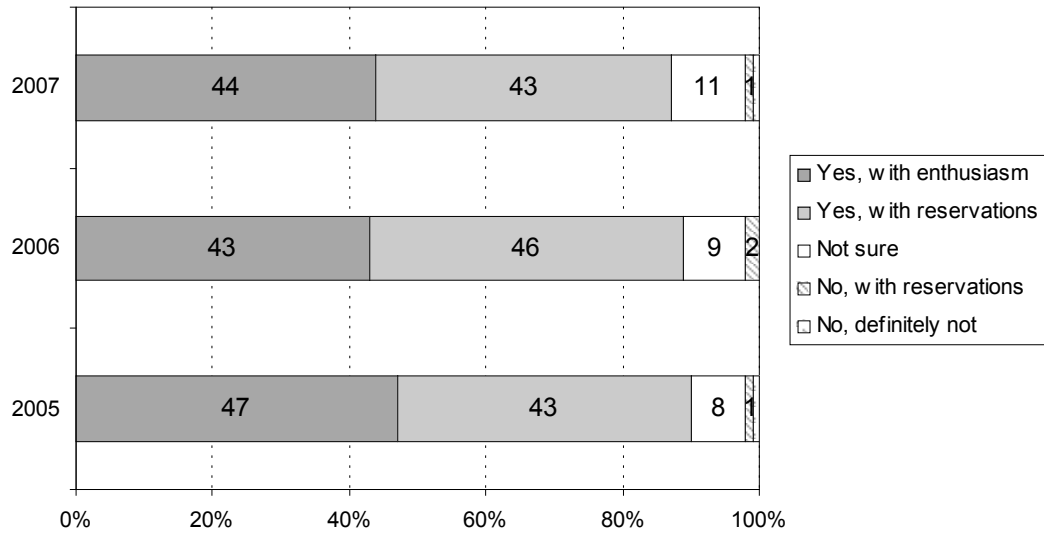


Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

There were no significant differences in the likelihood of recommending New Zealand to others when viewed by principal versus secondary applicants or applicant approval categories.

Similarly, as detailed in Figure 36, there were also no significant differences in principal applicants recommending New Zealand, when compared with the findings of the 2005 and 2006 surveys.

Figure 36: Recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live by year



Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Summary

- At the time of obtaining residence, 65 percent of migrants had planned to live in New Zealand for five or more years; however, 12 months later, this increased to 70 percent.
- Aspects of New Zealand that migrants like most frequently were New Zealand's climate/natural beauty/clean and green environment (85 percent), the friendly people or relaxed pace of life (77 percent), New Zealand's recreation and leisure activities (57 percent) and its small population (56 percent).
- Aspects of New Zealand that migrants dislike most frequently were the cost of health services (46 percent), New Zealand's high tax rates/tax system difficult to understand (43 percent), the distance of New Zealand from home or family (40 percent), poor quality of housing/the cost of housing (39 percent) and poor public transport/lack of public transport (36 percent).
- There has been an increase in the proportion of applicants who report not having enough money to meet their needs in New Zealand since 2005, with 35 percent of principal applicants reporting this was the case in 2007, compared with 27 percent in 2005 and 30 percent in 2006.
- The majority of migrants (86 percent) were very satisfied/satisfied with living in New Zealand.
- Similarly, 87 percent of migrants would recommend New Zealand to others as a place to live.

4.0 Discussion

The Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey (SEFS) was designed to monitor the short term settlement outcomes of migrants who came to New Zealand through the Skilled/Business Stream, 12 months after residence approval or arrival. The purpose of the Skilled/Business Stream is to attract qualified and skilled migrants who will assist with New Zealand's economic transformation by contributing to New Zealand's economic growth, innovation and global connectedness. Gaining residence through the Skilled/Business Stream is based on employability and capacity building factors and an applicant's ability to settle in and contribute to New Zealand.

Settling into a new country takes time, and the process is different for each person and family. Settlement starts with people's expectations of life in New Zealand and the information available to them before they arrive, and it is achieved when those expectations are met and people are able to reach their full potential in New Zealand.

The integration of migrants into New Zealand society depends on many factors. Like all New Zealanders, migrants need a foundation from which to contribute to society. The top priority for migrants is to secure employment and a place to live and to understand how to access health, education and other services. The results from this survey provide the Department of Labour with a snapshot about the early settlement outcomes of skilled migrants.

Employment and income

As with previous years, the findings from this survey show that employment outcomes were generally very good for all migrants approved through the Skilled/Business Stream. Employment remained high for principal applicants and relatively high for secondary applicants as well. This high level of employment is consistent with the previous two years.²⁰ This suggests that the Skilled/Business Stream policies are attracting well-qualified migrants who are employable and are contributing to New Zealand's economy. These results support findings from a recent study that showed that the migrant population in New Zealand had a positive net fiscal impact of \$3,288 million in the year to 30 June 2006.²¹

In addition, the majority of principal and secondary applicants were very satisfied/satisfied with their main job. However, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of skilled principal applicants who were very satisfied with their main job when compared to earlier surveys. Similar to the 2005 survey, the main reasons for job dissatisfaction for both principal and secondary applicants were around low pay and underutilisation of skills.

²⁰ 93 percent in 2005 and 94 percent in 2006 of principal applicants were working for pay or profit.

²¹ Department of Labour (2007). *Fiscal impacts of immigration 2005/06*.
<http://www.dol.govt.nz/PDFs/fiscal-impacts-of-immigration-2005-06.pdf>

Almost half of the principal applicants surveyed reported having an annual income of over \$50,000 before tax, whereas the majority of secondary applicants earned less than \$50,001. This is partly due to the fact that secondary applicants were more likely to work fewer than 30 hours per week (30 percent compared to 10 percent of principal applicants). To put these findings in the context of the national average, the median annual pre-tax income of employed New Zealanders in 2006 was \$25,220 and in 2007 was \$26,988, suggesting that New Zealand is attracting migrants who are highly skilled and contributing to the current labour needs.

The most common occupational classification for all migrants was Professionals, followed by Legislators, Administrators and Managers, and Associate Professionals and Technicians. One change over the years was the decrease in the proportion of principal applicants working as Professionals and Associate Professionals and Technicians. These differences could reflect changes in New Zealand's labour market needs.

Where migrants live

Consistent with the previous surveys, almost half of the employed migrants were working in the Auckland region, while a third were working in other regions of the North Island and a fifth in the South Island. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that similar proportions were living in these regions. Almost all migrants surveyed were living in a house, flat or apartment, with 43 percent reporting that they owned their home with a mortgage and 14 percent without a mortgage, which is similar to that of the New Zealand population.²²

Difficulties with finding suitable housing were an issue for the majority of migrants. Of those who did have difficulties, the main issues around finding suitable housing were the high costs of rent/mortgage, lack of suitable housing where they wanted to live, high cost of moving/setting up a new household and the poor quality of available housing. Despite these issues, a high proportion of migrants were very satisfied/satisfied with the quality of their housing.

Further education and training, children and social networks

Over a third of migrants had taken up study or training since taking up residence, in order to upgrade their qualifications or to get a better job. Migrants were very satisfied/satisfied with their children's schooling, and two-thirds were involved in a club/network. This suggests that migrants were integrating into New Zealand society through their children and themselves accessing education and extending their social networks by joining various clubs in New Zealand.

Access to services

As in the 2005 results, migrants reported needing help with getting a driver licence, the tax system and finding a general practitioner/family doctor. Although a quarter of migrants did not seek help from a government or private organisation, it is important

²² The 2006 Census showed that 53 percent owned or partly owned the dwelling they lived in.

to be aware that there might have been other areas that they needed help with that were not covered by the survey.

The proportion of principal applicants seeking help with government income support was found to have increased significantly, from eight percent in 2005 to 12 percent in 2006 and to 16 percent in 2007. This is in contrast to a report (based on a data-match between the Department of Labour and Ministry of Social Development) that showed, since 2001, the proportion of all migrant groups receiving income support was declining.

Further, this report showed that the benefit uptake rate for those approved through the Skilled/Business Stream in the two years between July 2004 and June 2006 was 0.4 percent or one in 250 compared to 1.3 percent or one in 100 in 2001.²³ A likely explanation for this could be the introduction of the Working for Families Tax Credits, rolled out during the 2005 to 2007 period, which do not require migrants to have held their residence permit for two years.

The SEFS, in its current form, does not differentiate between main and supplementary forms of government income support, or even between seeking information about government income support as against actual receipt of a benefit.

Living in New Zealand

Two-thirds of migrants expected to live in New Zealand for five years or more at the time they were approved for residence. This increased after 12 months to 70 percent who reported that they planned to live in New Zealand for five years or longer. Migrants approved in certain categories, like the SMC, LTSSL and Talent category, were found to be significantly more likely to report that they planned to live in New Zealand for five years or more than those approved through the Entrepreneur, Investor and LTBV category.

There were a number of things that migrants liked about New Zealand including New Zealand's climate, natural beauty or clean and green environment; the relaxed pace of life or the friendly people; the recreation and leisure activities; and the small population in New Zealand. Compared to the previous surveys, principal applicants were significantly more likely to report liking New Zealand's educational system in 2007, but were less likely to report safety from crime and violence, or the ability to achieve desired lifestyle as things they most liked about New Zealand.

The main dislikes given by migrants were related to the cost of health services, New Zealand's high tax rates/tax system difficult to understand, the distance of New Zealand from home or family, poor quality of housing/cost of housing and poor public transport/lack of public transport in New Zealand. In 2007, principal applicants were more likely than in previous years to report disliking New Zealand's poor quality housing or cost of housing, employers wanting New Zealand work experience and New Zealand not being safe from crime and violence. On a positive note, principal

²³ Department of Labour (2006). *Benefit Receipt of Recent Migrants to New Zealand – 2006*.
<http://www.dol.govt.nz/publication-view.asp?ID=223>

applicants were less likely to dislike the distance of New Zealand from their home or family, and the inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions than in previous years.

Despite the dislikes, the majority of migrants reported being very satisfied/satisfied with living in New Zealand. This high level of satisfaction is found regardless of the migrants' region of origin, applicant status or application category. Consistent with the 2005 and 2006 surveys, the majority of migrants (87 percent) would recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live.

The majority of migrants (85 percent) reported that they had enough or more than enough money to meet their everyday needs in the country they lived in before coming to New Zealand.

In contrast, less than ten percent reported having more than enough money now that they were in New Zealand, while a third (35 percent) said they did not have enough money (compared to 15 percent reporting this was the case in their source country).

These findings should be considered in the context of the socio-economic realities of the source countries of migrants and the migrants' personal circumstances when living there (the details of which were outside of the scope of the SEFS). For example, it is not known to what degree migrants were able to rely on their extended families and relatives for additional support such as childcare. Migrants from Asia would also be likely to have experienced paying lower taxes in their source country, but this would be commensurate with lower levels of government provision of social services. Furthermore, additional financial resources may be required for some migrants during the establishment of a new home during the first year of settlement in a new country.

Conclusion

The findings from the Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey provide a wide range of useful information about early settlement experiences and outcomes for migrants who gained residence through the Skilled/Business Stream. For the most part, the findings from the survey are positive in relation to employment outcomes for skilled principal applicants. The trend analysis provides comprehensive information on what areas and aspects of settling in New Zealand have improved or need improvement. The information from this report will be useful to the Department of Labour in developing settlement resources and services for migrants, as well as providing useful information for the review of the Skilled Migrant Category.

Future surveys

In the future, the SEFS will be part of the Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme. The programme is being developed to provide a comprehensive monitoring base on a three-year cycle for understanding the experience of all migrants who come to New Zealand, including other residence streams such as the Family Sponsored Stream and temporary work permits. Additional surveys studying the perspectives of employers of migrants will also be undertaken as part of the Survey Monitoring Programme. The Survey Monitoring Programme will also be used as a tool to understand the impacts of changes in immigration and settlement policy and practice.

Appendix A – Questionnaire

Settlement Experience Feedback Survey (SEFS)

The purpose of this survey is to find out about how you are settling in New Zealand, and how satisfied you are with your life here. The information you provide will help us find out about migrant settlement in New Zealand and improve our services for other new migrants.

What you need to know

This survey should take only 20 minutes to complete. Here are some other things you should know before you start.

- Your answers to the survey questions are confidential and will be combined with other people's feedback to prepare statistical reports.
- Your name will not be used in any of these reports. Your answers will only be used for research purposes and will have no effect on your status in New Zealand.
- Depending on the answers you provide, you may need to skip some questions, or you may be asked to complete additional questions. None of the questions are mandatory.

Once again, we appreciate you taking the time to complete this survey. Please place the completed survey in the supplied envelope and send to:

Research New Zealand
Box 10 617
Wellington

Client ID: _____

Please fill in the following:

Date: Day / month / year _____

AA) Information Sources About Migrating to and Working in New Zealand

AA. 1 Which of the following sources did you use to find out about migrating to New Zealand?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Friend or relative who was living in New Zealand**
- 2 **Friend or relative who was not living in New Zealand**
- 3 **Immigration consultant**
- 4 **Immigration New Zealand**
- 5 **Other New Zealand government department or embassy**
- 6 **School, university or other educational institution**
- 7 **The internet** (please state website) _____

- 8 **Attending an immigration expo** (please state event) _____

AA. 2 When you were living outside New Zealand, before you applied for residency how did you find out about employment in New Zealand?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Friend or relative who was living in New Zealand**
- 2 **Friend or relative who was not living in New Zealand**
- 3 **Immigration consultant**
- 4 **Immigration New Zealand**
- 5 **Other New Zealand government department or embassy**
- 6 **Prospective employer in New Zealand**
- 7 **School, university or other educational institution**
- 8 **The internet** (please state website) _____

- 9 **Attending an immigration expo or job event** (please state event) _____

A) Satisfaction with the Immigration Service in New Zealand

A. 1 Since gaining residence or work to residence, please describe any contact you have had with an immigration officer?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **I was contacted by an immigration officer to see how I was getting on**
- 2 **I was sent a New Migrant Follow-up Survey**
- 3 **I contacted an immigration officer about a settlement issue**
- 4 **I contacted an immigration officer about an immigration issue**
- 5 **Other** (please state) _____

- 6 **I have had no contact** ⇒Go to A. 3

A. 2 How often have you had contact with your immigration officer since you arrived in NZ?

Tick the box that **most** applies.

- 1 **Once**
- 2 **2 to 5 times**
- 3 **6 to 9 times**
- 4 **10 or more times**

A. 3 Please indicate any areas where Immigration New Zealand could have provided more information to help you settle in New Zealand.

Tick **all** that apply and briefly describe the type of information that would have been helpful.

- 1 **Employment** (please state) _____

- 2 **Health services** (please state) _____

- 3 **Business set up** (please state) _____

- 4 **Housing** (please state) _____

- 5 **Education** (please state) _____

- 6 **Learning English** (please state) _____

- 7 **Budgeting and / or income support** (please state) _____

- 8 **Daily life** (please state) _____

- 9 **Other** (please state) _____

A. 4 Overall, how would you rate our service in helping you to settle in New Zealand?

Please tick the option that **best** describes our service.

- 1 **Very good**
- 2 **Good**
- 3 **Neither good nor poor**
- 4 **Poor**
- 5 **Very poor**
- 6 **Don't know**

A. 5 What are your reasons for this rating?

(please state)

B) Current Activities

Tell us what you are currently doing in New Zealand.

B. 1 In the last seven days which of these activities were you doing?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Working for pay or profit**
- 2 **Working without pay in a family business or farm**
- 3 **Looking for work**
- 4 **Studying**
- 5 **At home caring for dependants**
- 6 **Retired or at home without dependants**
- 7 **Doing voluntary work**
- 8 **Suffering ill health**
- 9 **Taking steps to set up or buy a business in New Zealand**
- 10 **On holiday or visiting friends or relatives**
- 11 **Getting set up in New Zealand – organising housing, education, etc**
- 12 **Trying to get qualifications recognised**
- 13 **Other**

B. 2 In the last seven days which activity did you spend the most time doing?

Tick **the one** that applies.

- 1 **Working for pay or profit**
- 2 **Working without pay in a family business or farm**
- 3 **Looking for work**
- 4 **Studying**
- 5 **At home caring for dependants**
- 6 **Retired or at home without dependants**
- 7 **Doing voluntary work**
- 8 **Suffering ill health**
- 9 **Taking steps to set up or buy a business in New Zealand**
- 10 **On holiday or visiting friends or relatives**

- 11 **Getting set up in New Zealand – organising housing, education, etc**
- 12 **Trying to get qualifications recognised**
- 13 **Other**

C) Current Employment

Tell us about your employment in New Zealand.

C. 0 Were you working for pay or profit in a job, business or farm 6 months ago?

- 1 **Yes**
2 **No**

C. 1 Do you currently work for pay or profit in a job, business or farm?

- 1 **Yes**
2 **No** ⇒Go to C. 9

C. 2 Which option best describes your main job (the one in which you usually work the most hours)?

- 1 **Working for salary or wages**
2 **An employer of other person(s) in my own business**
3 **Self employed and NOT employing others**
4 **Working without pay in a family business or farm**

C. 3 In your main job, do you usually work for:

Tick the option that applies.

- 1 **30 hours or more per week**
2 **Less than 30 hours per week**

C. 4 What is your occupation in your main job (the one in which you usually work the most hours)?
(e.g. secondary school teacher, mechanic, accountant)

C. 5 What industry is your main job in (i.e. the main activity of the place where you work)?
(e.g. education, health services, retail trade)

(please provide as much detail as possible)

C. 6 What is the annual amount that you earn in your main job before tax is taken out?

- 1 **zero income**
2 **\$1 - \$5,000**

- 3 **\$5,001 - \$10,000**
- 4 **\$10,001 - \$15,000**
- 5 **\$15,001 - \$20,000**
- 6 **\$20,001 - \$25,000**
- 7 **\$25,001 - \$30,000**
- 8 **\$30,001 - \$40,000**
- 9 **\$40,001 - \$50,000**
- 10 **\$50,001 - \$70,000**
- 11 **\$70,001 - \$100,000**
- 12 **\$100,001 or more**

C. 7 How satisfied are you with your main job?

Tick the option that applies.

- 1 **Very satisfied ⇒Go to C. 9**
- 2 **Satisfied ⇒Go to C. 9**
- 3 **Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied**
- 4 **Dissatisfied**
- 5 **Very dissatisfied**

C. 8 What are the main reasons you are dissatisfied with your main job?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Not using my skills or experience**
- 2 **This job is not my preferred occupation**
- 3 **Pay is too low**
- 4 **Want more hours of work**
- 5 **Want to work different hours but not more hours**
- 6 **Experiencing discrimination from my employer because I am a migrant**
- 7 **Other (please state) _____**

C. 9 Since gaining residence or work to residence, have you had any difficulty in getting work in New Zealand?

- 1 **Yes**
- 2 **No ⇒Go to D. 1**

C. 10 What was the reason for this difficulty?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Language difficulties**
- 2 **My skills or experience are not accepted by New Zealand employers**
- 3 **I lack New Zealand work experience**
- 4 **There is not enough suitable work for someone with my skills or experience**
- 5 **I don't have enough skills or experience for the jobs that are available**
- 6 **There are no jobs available in the area that I live**
- 7 **I do not have family or friends in New Zealand who can help me to get a job**
- 8 **I have experienced discrimination because I am a migrant**
- 9 **I have experienced discrimination because of my age, gender, religion**
- 10 **Other** (please state) _____

D) Immigration Application

D. 1 Were you the principal applicant in your application?

- 1 **Yes**
- 2 **No ⇒Go to E. 1**

D. 2 Through which category did you apply?

- 1 **Talent Visa/ POL Visa ⇒Go to E. 1**
- 2 **Business e.g. Investor, Entrepreneur, LTBV**
- 3 **General Skills**
- 4 **Skilled Migrant**
- 5 **Other ⇒Go to E. 1**

D. 3 Do you own, or partly own, a business in New Zealand?

- 1 **Yes**
- 2 **No ⇒Go to D. 5**

D. 4 Which option best describes how you came to own, or partly own, your business?

- 1 **I purchased an existing business**
- 2 **I bought a part ownership in an existing business**
- 3 **I established a new business**
- 4 **Other** (please state) _____

D. 5 Did you get points on your residence application for employment in New Zealand?

- 1 **Yes**
- 2 **No ⇒Go to E. 1**

D. 6 Did you work in the job that you got points for?

- 1 **Yes**
- 2 **No ⇒Go to D. 8**

D. 7 Are you still employed in that job?

- 1 **Yes ⇒Go to E. 1**
- 2 **No**

D. 8 Why are you not working in that job?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Started another job with another employer**
- 2 **Started another job with the same employer**
- 3 **Job not suitable**
- 4 **Contract ended / redundancy**
- 5 **Took up study**
- 6 **Moved city**
- 7 **Family, childcare, personal or health issues**
- 8 **Started own business**
- 9 **Difficulty with the job** (please state) _____

E) Housing

Tell us about the place where you currently live.

E. 1 Which New Zealand city or town do you live in or near to?
(e.g. Upper Hutt, Porirua, Manukau, Waitakere or North Shore)
_____ (please state)

E. 2 What type of dwelling do you currently live in?

- 1 **House, flat, apartment**
2 **Hotel, motel, guest house** ⇒Go to E. 4
3 **Other dwelling such as a retirement home, hospital** ⇒Go to E. 4

E. 3 Do you, or does someone in your family, own or partly own the dwelling you live in?

- 1 **Own without mortgage**
2 **Own with mortgage**
3 **Do not own, e.g. rent**

E. 4 Have you had any problems finding suitable housing?

- 1 **Yes**
2 **No** ⇒Go to E. 6

E. 5 What sorts of problems have you had?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Rent / mortgage costs too high**
2 **Costs of moving / setting up a new household too high (bond, fees, furniture)**
3 **Language difficulties**
4 **No suitable housing available in the area where I wanted to live**
5 **Available housing too small for my household**
6 **Discrimination from real estate agent / property owner towards new migrants**
7 **Only poor quality housing available**
8 **Housing not available near public transport**
9 **Had to wait for suitable housing**
10 **Other** (please state) _____

E. 6 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the overall quality of the accommodation you are currently living in?

Tick the option that applies.

- 1 **Very satisfied** ⇒Go to F.1
- 2 **Satisfied** ⇒Go to F.1
- 3 **Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied**
- 4 **Dissatisfied**
- 5 **Very dissatisfied**

E. 7 What are the main reasons you are dissatisfied with the quality of your accommodation?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Too expensive**
- 2 **Too small**
- 3 **In poor condition or things need fixing**
- 4 **Difficult to heat or keep warm**
- 5 **Dampness**
- 6 **Poor access**
- 7 **Unsafe neighbourhood**
- 8 **Overcrowded**
- 9 **Other** (please state) _____

F) Children

Tell us what you think about your child(ren)'s schooling in New Zealand.

F. 1 Are you a parent/guardian with a child or children attending school in New Zealand?

- 1 **Yes**
2 **No** ⇒Go to G. 1

F. 2 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your child(ren)'s school?

Tick the option that applies.

- 1 **Very satisfied** ⇒Go to G. 1
2 **Satisfied** ⇒Go to G. 1
3 **Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied**
4 **Dissatisfied**
5 **Very dissatisfied**

F. 3 What are the reasons you are dissatisfied with your child(ren)'s school?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **School doesn't provide enough help for children who are not fluent English speakers**
2 **There is fighting or bullying at the school**
3 **Schooling is not appropriate to our ethnic, religious or cultural preferences**
4 **Teaching or education is of poor quality**
5 **There is not enough teaching materials e.g. books or other resources**
6 **My child(ren) is not well accepted by classmates or does not have many friends at the school**
7 **My child(ren)'s school friends are unsuitable or a bad influence**
8 **My child(ren) is not making good progress e.g. not getting good enough marks**
9 **My child(ren) can't do the courses he or she wants to do**
10 **Other** (please state) _____

G) Further Education and Training

G. 1 Since taking up residence, have you done any study or training in New Zealand?

- 1 **Yes**
- 2 **No** ⇒Go to H. 1

G. 2 Where have you studied?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **School**
- 2 **University**
- 3 **Polytechnic**
- 4 **Private training establishment**
- 5 **Other** (please state) _____

G. 3 What are your reasons for undertaking this study?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **To get a job / a better job**
- 2 **To get qualification upgraded**
- 3 **To change career**
- 4 **Leisure activity / personal interest**
- 5 **To improve English language skills**
- 6 **Other** (please state) _____

H) Social Networks

H. 1 What social clubs or groups are you involved in?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Sports club or group**
- 2 **Youth group or club (e.g. Scouts, Guides)**
- 3 **Ethnic association**
- 4 **Religious group (e.g. church, temple, synagogue, mosque)**
- 5 **Cultural / hobby group (e.g. choir, film / drama group, gardening / Mah-jong club)**
- 6 **Job related association (e.g. union, professional body)**
- 7 **Service club (e.g. Lions, Rotary)**
- 8 **Other community or voluntary group**
- 9 **Other** (please state) _____

- 10 **None**

I) Access to Services

We would like to find out what help you have needed while you have been in New Zealand.

- I. 1** a) In the last twelve months, have you tried to get help from a government or private organisation with any of these things in New Zealand? (column A below)
 b) If so, did you get the help you needed? (column B below)

	A. Yes, tried to get help (tick all that apply)	B. Yes, got help required (tick all that apply)
Looking for work	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
The tax system	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Government income support	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Budgeting	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
Education or training for yourself or your family	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 19
Recognition of qualifications	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 20
Learning English	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 21
Getting community or local services (e.g. rubbish collection)	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 22
Legal matters	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 23
Support due to family stress (excluding financial help)	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	<input type="checkbox"/> 24
Finding a general practitioner (GP) or family doctor	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	<input type="checkbox"/> 25
Other health services (including mental health)	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	<input type="checkbox"/> 26
Getting a driver licence	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	<input type="checkbox"/> 27
I did not need help with any of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 14	

J) Living in New Zealand

We would like to know your impressions and experiences settling in New Zealand.

J. 1 At the time you gained New Zealand residence or work to residence, how long were you planning to live in New Zealand for?

- 1 **Up to 2 years**
- 2 **2 to 5 years**
- 3 **5 years +**
- 4 **Didn't know**

J. 2 Now that you have been here approximately 12 months, how long do you think you will live in New Zealand?

- 1 **Up to 2 years**
- 2 **2 to 5 years ⇒Go to J. 4**
- 3 **5 years + ⇒Go to J. 4**
- 4 **Don't know**

J. 3 Which country are you going to live in when you leave New Zealand?

- 1 **Country** (please state)
- 2 **Don't know**

J. 4 What do you like most about New Zealand?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Job opportunities**
- 2 **Friendly people or relaxed pace of life**
- 3 **Climate or natural beauty or clean and green environment**
- 4 **Education system or educational opportunities**
- 5 **Safety from crime and violence**
- 6 **Economic conditions**
- 7 **Cultural diversity**
- 8 **Lack of inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions**
- 9 **Can achieve desired lifestyle**
- 10 **Political stability and freedom or lack of corruption**
- 11 **Good housing**
- 12 **Having family here**
- 13 **Small population**

- 14 **Good provision of services**
- 15 **Recreation and leisure activities**
- 16 **Other** (please state) _____

J. 5 What do you dislike most about New Zealand?

Tick **all** that apply.

- 1 **Lack of job opportunities**
- 2 **Poor employment conditions**
- 3 **Employers want New Zealand work experience**
- 4 **Cost of health services**
- 5 **Climate or landscape**
- 6 **Not safe from crime and violence**
- 7 **Poor economic conditions or cost of living**
- 8 **Lack of cultural diversity**
- 9 **Inter-racial, ethnic or religious tensions**
- 10 **Cannot achieve desired lifestyle**
- 11 **Poor quality housing or cost of housing**
- 12 **New Zealanders' attitudes to migrants or discrimination**
- 13 **Poor public transport or lack of public transport**
- 14 **Distance of New Zealand from home or family**
- 15 **High tax rates or tax system difficult to understand**
- 16 **Other** (please state) _____

J. 6 In the country you lived in **before coming to New Zealand**, how well did your total income meet your every day needs for things such as housing, food, clothing and other necessities?

- 1 **Not enough money**
 - 2 **Enough money**
 - 3 **More than enough money**
- What is your reason for this rating?** (please state) _____

J. 7 **Now you are in New Zealand**, how well does your total income meet your every day needs for things such as housing, food, clothing and other necessities?

- 1 **Not enough money**
 - 2 **Enough money**
 - 3 **More than enough money**
- What is your reason for this rating?** (please state) _____

J. 8 Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with living in New Zealand?

Tick the option that applies.

- 1 **Very satisfied**
- 2 **Satisfied**
- 3 **Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied**
- 4 **Dissatisfied**
- 5 **Very dissatisfied**

J. 9 Would you recommend New Zealand to others as a place to come and live?

Tick the box that **most** applies.

- 1 **Yes, with enthusiasm**
- 2 **Yes, with reservations**
- 3 **Not sure**
- 4 **No, with reservations**
- 5 **No, definitely not**

J. 10 What are your reasons for your answer to question J. 9? (please state)

J. 11 Please feel free to make any other comments about Immigration New Zealand or living in New Zealand.

J. 12 Finally, all individual results from this research are confidential. However, giving us your consent to pass on identifying information to Immigration New Zealand will enable them to improve their services for new migrants. Please note that all identifying information that is passed on to Immigration New Zealand will remain confidential within the Immigration New Zealand research team.

Do you agree for us to pass on identifying information about you to Immigration New Zealand?

- 1 **Yes**
- 2 **No**

Survey Completed

Thank you for taking the time to answer these questions. The information you have provided will help us improve how we assist migrants to settle in New Zealand. Please place the completed questionnaire in the supplied envelope and send to:

Research New Zealand**Box 10 617****Wellington**

Appendix B – Groupings for Analysis

Table 17: Country list and corresponding regions

Country	Region	Country	Region
Great Britain	UK/Ireland	Afghanistan	South Asia
Ireland	UK/Ireland	Bangladesh	South Asia
Albania	ESANA	India	South Asia
Austria	ESANA	Maldives	South Asia
Belgium	ESANA	Nepal	South Asia
Bosnia & Herzegovina	ESANA	Pakistan	South Asia
Bulgaria	ESANA	Sri Lanka	South Asia
Canada	ESANA	Cambodia	South East
Croatia	ESANA	Indonesia	South East
Czech Republic	ESANA	Laos	South East
Denmark	ESANA	Malaysia	South East
Estonia	ESANA	Myanmar	South East
Finland	ESANA	Philippines	South East
France	ESANA	Singapore	South East
Germany	ESANA	Thailand	South East
Greece	ESANA	Vietnam	South East
Greenland	ESANA	American Samoa	Pacific
Hungary	ESANA	Fiji	Pacific
Iceland	ESANA	French Polynesia	Pacific
Italy	ESANA	Guam	Pacific
Kosovo	ESANA	Marshall Islands	Pacific
Luxembourg	ESANA	Pacific Island Trust Territory	Pacific
Macedonia	ESANA	Samoa	Pacific
Malta	ESANA	Tonga	Pacific
Netherlands	ESANA	Tuvalu	Pacific
Norway	ESANA	Algeria	Other
Poland	ESANA	Angola	Other
Portugal	ESANA	Argentina	Other
Romania	ESANA	Armenia	Other
Serbia & Montenegro	ESANA	Azerbaijan	Other
Slovakia	ESANA	Bahamas	Other
Slovenia	ESANA	Bahrain	Other
South Africa	ESANA	Belarus	Other
Spain	ESANA	Belize	Other
Sweden	ESANA	Benin	Other
Switzerland	ESANA	Bolivia	Other
US Outlying Islands	ESANA	Botswana	Other
USA	ESANA	Brazil	Other
Yugoslavia	ESANA	British Indian Ocean Territory	Other
China	North Asia	Burundi	Other
Hong Kong	North Asia	Cameroon	Other
Japan	North Asia	Chad	Other
Macau	North Asia	Chile	Other
Mongolia	North Asia	Colombia	Other
North Korea	North Asia	Congo	Other
South Korea	North Asia	Costa Rica	Other
Taiwan	North Asia	Cuba	Other

Table 18: New Zealand regional groups

Region	New Zealand grouping
Auckland	Auckland
Northland	Other North Island
Waikato	Other North Island
Bay of Plenty	Other North Island
Gisborne	Other North Island
Hawke's Bay	Other North Island
Taranaki	Other North Island
Manawatu-Wanganui	Other North Island
Wellington	Other North Island
West Coast	South Island
Canterbury	South Island
Otago	South Island
Southland	South Island
Tasman	South Island
Nelson	South Island
Marlborough	South Island

Appendix C – Onshore and Offshore and Region of Origin Analysis

Table 19: Differences in settlement outcomes, migrants approved onshore and offshore

	Approved onshore (n=445)**		Approved offshore* (n=156)**	
	n	%	n	%
Employed	367	83	131	85
Further education (since taking up residence)	177	40	60	39
Reasons for taking up study				
To get a job/better job	52	29	19	32
To get qualifications upgraded	73	41	22	37
To change career	23	13	6	10
Leisure activity/personal interest	28	16	8	13
To improve English language skills	33	19	14	23
Other	50	28	14	23
Areas INZ could have provided more information				
Employment	90	25	37	28
Health service	119	33	49	37
Business set up	45	13	18	14
Housing	89	25	28	21
Education	72	20	20	15
Learning English	32	9	16	12
Budgeting/income support	43	12	21	16
Daily life	40	11	17	13
Other	62	17	18	14

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

* Small sample size of offshore groups.

** Bases for each question vary as not all respondents answered questions in relation to employment, studying or how INZ could have provided more information (i.e. percentages have been calculated excluding missing and not stated data).

Table 20: Reasons for undertaking study by region of origin (principal applicants)

	UK/Ireland		ESANA		Asia		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
To get a job/better job	15	25	11	32	9	31	**	**
To get qualifications upgraded	23	39	17	50	14	48	7	88
To change career	**	**	5	15	**	**	**	**
Leisure activity/personal interest	12	20	7	21	**	**	**	**
To improve English language skills	13	22	7	21	5	17	**	**
Other	10	17	5	15	**	**	**	**
Total	59	45	34	26	29	22	8	6

Excludes missing and not stated data.

Caution: Small sub-sample. Results are indicative only.

** Percentages not calculated for counts of less than five.

Table 21: Reasons for undertaking study by region of origin (secondary applicants)

	UK/Ireland		ESANA		Asia		Other	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
To get a job/better job	19	42	11	48	8	40	**	**
To get qualifications upgraded	14	31	10	43	8	40	**	**
To change career	9	20	**	**	5	25	**	**
Leisure activity/personal interest	6	13	5	22	6	30	**	**
To improve English language skills	11	24	**	**	**	**	**	**
Other	5	11	**	**	**	**	**	**
Total	45	48	23	25	20	22	5	5

Excludes missing and not stated data.

Caution: Small sub-sample. Results are indicative only.

** Percentages not calculated for counts of less than five.

Appendix D – Contact with Immigration Services and Information Sought

Table 22: Frequency of contact with immigration services

A2. How often have you had contact with your immigration officer since you arrived in NZ?

	Total (n=331*)		Principal (n=229)		Secondary (n=102)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Once	132	40	89	39	43	42
2 to 5 times	177	53	122	53	55	54
6 to 9 times	8	2	7	3	1	1
10 or more times	14	4	11	5	3	3
Total	331	100	229	100	102	100

Total may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

* Sub-sample based on those who have had contact with an immigration officer.

Table 23: Reasons for contact with immigration services

A3. Please indicate any areas where Immigration New Zealand could have provided more information to help you settle in New Zealand.

	Total (n=402)		Principal (n=253)		Secondary (n=149)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Employment	127	32	83	33	44	30
Health services	168	42	113	45	55	37
Business set up	63	16	46	18	17	11
Housing	117	29	76	30	41	28
Education	92	23	55	22	37	25
Learning English	48	12	33	13	15	10
Budgeting and/or income support	64	16	44	17	20	13
Daily life	57	14	39	15	18	12
Other	80	20	46	18	34	23

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.

Excludes missing and not stated data.

Table 24: Sources of information (principal applicants only)*AA1. Which of the following sources did you use to find out about migrating to New Zealand?*

	Total (n=371)		UK/Ireland (n=169)		ESANA (n=81)		Asia (n=86)		Other (n=35)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Friend or relative who was living in New Zealand	160	43	69	41	36	44	39	45	16	46
Friend or relative who was not living in New Zealand	45	12	23	14	10	12	10	12	2	6
Immigration consultant	93	25	42	25	19	23	26	30	6	17
Immigration New Zealand	174	47	90	53	41	51	28	33	15	43
Other New Zealand government department or embassy	22	6	15	9	5	6	1	1	1	3
School, university or other educational institution	20	5	11	7	3	4	3	3	3	9
The internet	129	35	60	36	29	36	28	33	12	34
Attending an immigration expo	49	13	27	16	11	14	7	8	4	11

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Table 25: Sources of information outside of New Zealand (principal applicants only)*AA2. When you were living outside New Zealand, before you applied for residency how did you find out about employment in New Zealand?*

	Total (n=349)		UK/Ireland (n=162)		ESANA (n=75)		Asia (n=80)		Other (n=32)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Friend or relative who was living in New Zealand	131	38	56	35	27	36	35	44	13	41
Friend or relative who was not living in New Zealand	26	7	12	7	7	9	7	9	0	0
Immigration consultant	62	18	31	19	13	17	16	20	2	6
Immigration New Zealand	57	16	31	19	12	16	10	13	4	13
Other New Zealand government department or embassy	19	5	12	7	5	7	1	1	1	3
Prospective employer in New Zealand	82	23	44	27	17	23	13	16	8	25
School, university or other educational institution	27	8	13	8	2	3	8	10	4	13
The internet	123	35	59	36	29	39	25	31	10	31
Attending an immigration expo or job event	33	9	20	12	8	11	3	4	2	6

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Table 26: Sources of information outside of New Zealand (secondary applicants only)*AA1. Which of the following sources did you use to find out about migrating to New Zealand?*

	Total (n=220)		UK/Ireland (n=106)		ESANA (n=54)		Asia (n=41)		Other (n=19)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Friend or relative who was living in New Zealand	94	43	47	44	22	41	18	44	7	37
Friend or relative who was not living in New Zealand	25	11	11	10	5	9	7	17	2	11
Immigration consultant	63	29	35	33	15	28	8	20	5	26
Immigration New Zealand	65	30	33	31	8	15	19	46	5	26
Other New Zealand government department or embassy	11	5	5	5	2	4	2	5	2	11
School, university or other educational institution	7	3	6	6	0	0	1	2	0	0
The internet	68	31	29	27	17	31	15	37	7	37
Attending an immigration expo	31	14	19	18	6	11	6	15	0	0

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Table 27: Sources of information outside of New Zealand (Secondary applicants only)*AA2. When you were living outside New Zealand, before you applied for residency how did you find out about employment in New Zealand?*

	Total (n=205)		UK/Ireland (n=97)		ESANA (n=51)		Asia (n=39)		Other (n=18)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Friend or relative who was living in New Zealand	78	38	39	40	20	39	13	33	6	33
Friend or relative who was not living in New Zealand	8	4	2	2	1	2	4	10	1	6
Immigration consultant	51	25	23	24	17	33	6	15	5	28
Immigration New Zealand	25	12	13	13	4	8	8	21	0	0
Other New Zealand government department or embassy	9	4	2	2	2	4	3	8	2	11
Prospective employer in New Zealand	33	16	12	12	10	20	9	23	2	11
School, university or other educational institution	13	6	9	9	1	2	2	5	1	6
The internet	68	33	32	33	18	35	12	31	6	33
Attending an immigration expo or job event	13	6	6	6	4	8	3	8	0	0

Total may exceed 100% because of multiple response.
Excludes missing and not stated data.

Appendix E – Sampling and Limitations

Sampling and Response Rates

There were 12,726 migrants who were eligible to receive a questionnaire during the surveying period. Of these, 11,004 had New Zealand addresses.

In total, 1,320 of the 11,004 eligible migrants with known New Zealand addresses were randomly selected to participate in the research – a sampling rate of 12 percent.

Of the 1,054 questionnaires that were successfully posted out (266 of the 1,320 questionnaires were returned for reason of wrong address), n=601 migrants responded to the survey. This equates to a 57 percent response rate for migrants with known addresses in New Zealand.

Limitations

The findings detailed in this report have four main limitations, which need to be considered in interpreting and generalising the results:

1. The overall representation of those migrants who participated in the survey compared to the actual eligible migrant population.
2. The length of time some migrants spent in New Zealand prior to having their residence approved.
3. The response rate and non-response bias.
4. The margin of error of ± 4.0 percent (at the 95 percent confidence level) associated with a randomly selected sample of n=601 migrants.

Representation of migrants

The survey results are comprised of a sample of migrants for whom the Department of Labour had address details. Table 14 identifies the differences between the eligible population of migrants (n=12,726) and the achieved sample of survey respondents (n=601).

As shown in the table, there is little variance between the percentages of principal and secondary applicants, as well as males and females, in the achieved sample of respondents when compared with the eligible population.

Migrants who were approved onshore, however, are significantly over-represented among the survey respondents (83 percent compared with 65 percent of the eligible population), while those approved offshore are significantly under-represented (17 percent compared with 35 percent of the eligible population).

Migrants approved through the SMC are under-represented among the survey respondents, while those approved under the GSC and LTBV categories are over-represented. Similarly, migrants from Great Britain and South Africa are over-represented, while those from China, the Philippines and Malaysia are under-represented.

Those aged 20 to 29 years old are under-represented among the survey respondents, while those aged 40 years and over are over-represented, when compared with the total population of migrants who were eligible to participate during the study period of January 2007 to June 2007.

Length of time in New Zealand

The purpose of the SEFS is to collect migrant settlement outcomes and experiences 12 months on. Table 29 shows that the majority of the survey respondents (83 percent compared with 65 percent of the eligible survey population) were already living in New Zealand when they were approved for residence. Their responses are over-represented compared to migrants approved offshore (17 percent of the survey sample).

Therefore, the greater proportion of onshore approvals in the achieved survey sample should be taken into account when interpreting the results from the survey (migrants approved onshore would have an increased familiarity with living in New Zealand than those approved offshore). The fact that those approved onshore would have been already living in New Zealand for varying lengths of time should also be taken into account.

Response and non-response bias

As discussed above, there were 12,726 migrants who were approved for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream in New Zealand between January 2006 and June 2006. The Department of Labour had address details for 11,004 of these individuals, of whom a sample of 1,320 respondents were posted survey questionnaires. Of these, 266 were returned to New Zealand as having incorrect addresses (a 20 percent wrong address rate), and 108 individuals refused to participate in the survey when contacted by telephone as part of the reminder process.

Of the 1,054 potential respondents with correct address details, 601 responded to the survey – a 57 percent response rate. However, as the degree to which non-respondents differ from respondents in relation to their settlement experiences is not known, care should be taken when interpreting and extrapolating the survey results to the entire eligible population of migrants who took up residence in 2006, or in previous years.

It should also be noted that the survey was administered in English. As such, it may not represent the experiences and views of secondary migrants with poor or little written English language skills, although this is not an issue for principal applicants as they are tested for English as part of the application process.

Despite these limitations, the survey findings covered in this report provide a useful body of information on the short term settlement experiences and outcomes of Skilled/Business Stream migrants, and how these change over time.

Table 28: SEFS 2007 population versus respondent population chi-square estimates

Total population estimate: n=12,726

Total responses: n=601

Variable	Eligible population		Respondent population		<i>p-value</i>	Comment
	n	%	n	%		
Applicant						
Principal applicants	7,578	60	344	63	0.1143	
Secondary applicants	5,148	40	224	37	0.1143	
Gender						
Males	6,673	52	335	56	0.1024	
Females	6,053	48	266	44	0.1024	
Permit/Visa						
Permit	8,257	65	496	83	<0.0001	Over-represented in response data
Visa	4,469	35	105	17	<0.0001	Under-represented in response data
Application type						
Skilled Migrant	9,821	77	419	70	<0.0001	Under-represented in response data
Entrepreneur Category	1,427	11	69	11	0.6955	
Talent (Accredited Employers)	720	6	30	5	0.3024	
Investor Category	244	2	15	2	0.3817	
LTSSL Occupation	196	2	15	2	0.3817	
GSC	190	1	31	5	<0.0001	Over-represented in response data
LTBV	123	1	22	4	<0.0001	Over-represented in response data
Employees of Relocating Businesses	5	<1	0	0	0.0247	Under-represented in response data
Nationality						
Great Britain	4,012	32	272	45	<0.0001	Over-represented in response data
China	2,382	19	34	6	<0.0001	Under-represented in response data
South Africa	1,094	9	65	11	0.1166	Over-represented in response data
South Korea	818	6	39	6	0.6061	
India	728	6	27	4	0.1219	
Philippines	613	5	10	2	0.0002	Under-represented in response data
USA	456	4	25	4	0.8350	
Fiji	369	3	15	2	0.4728	
Malaysia	214	2	4	<1	0.0197	Under-represented in response data
Germany	201	2	12	2	1.0000	
Age groups						
16–19 year olds	669	5	23	4	0.1898	
20–29 year olds	3,908	31	105	17	<0.0001	Under-represented in response data
30–39 year olds	4,422	35	228	38	0.1236	
40–44 year olds	1,943	15	117	19	0.0020	Over-represented in response data
45–49 year olds	1,071	8	62	10	0.0352	Over-represented in response data
50 and over	713	6	66	11	<0.0001	Over-represented in response data

Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Chi-square estimates at the 95% significance levels.

Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants
Results from the 2007 Survey

Notes

Notes