

MIGRANTS' EXPERIENCES OF NEW ZEALAND



Pilot Survey Report

Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand
Te Ara O Nga Manene

Migrants' Experiences of New Zealand

Pilot Survey Report

March 2004

Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand

Te Ara O Nga Manene

Disclaimer

This report summarises data from a pilot study undertaken primarily to inform the development of the main LisNZ survey. As such, there are a number of limitations applying to the pilot data that are discussed in the section on methodology. It is recommended that the reader become familiar with these limitations.

The Department of Labour has taken all care to accurately reflect the data and to ensure the information contained in the report is reliable, but makes no guarantee of its accuracy or completeness and does not accept any liability for any errors. The information and opinions contained in this report are not intended to be used as a basis for commercial decisions and the Department accepts no liability for any decisions made in reliance on them. The Department may change, add to, delete from, or otherwise amend the contents of this report at any time without notice.

The material contained in this report is subject to Crown copyright protection unless otherwise indicated. Crown copyright protected material may be reproduced free of charge in any format or media without requiring specific permission. This is subject to the material being reproduced accurately and not being used in a derogatory manner or a misleading context. Where the material is being published or issued to others, the source and copyright status should be acknowledged.

New Zealand Immigration Service
Department of Labour
P O Box 3705
Wellington
New Zealand

www.immigration.govt.nz

ISBN: 0-477-03696-1

Acknowledgements

The Department of Labour's Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) project team includes staff from the New Zealand Immigration Service and the Labour Market Policy Group. The project team would like to thank a number of people for their assistance in preparing this pilot summary report. Professor Richard Bedford and Michael Pergamit (members of the External Advisory Group), Marilyn Little and Sylvia Dixon from the Department of Labour and staff from Statistics New Zealand provided very useful comments on the draft chapters.

Whenever research is undertaken there are always the unsung heroes who provide the information that is analysed and transformed into reports such as this. In this case, we wish to thank the migrants who gave their time to answer questions about their initial settlement experiences. Statistics New Zealand conducted the fieldwork for the pilot survey and the data was analysed in the Statistics New Zealand data laboratory. The Department of Labour was responsible for the data analysis and report production.

The LisNZ has been jointly developed by the Department of Labour and Statistics New Zealand. This pilot survey report presents the first published results from the LisNZ project and, as such, it marks a significant point in the project after several years of development work.

We would like to acknowledge all of the Statistics New Zealand and Department of Labour staff who have worked on this project since its inception. Members of the External Advisory Group, the Key User Group, the Steering Group and the project sponsors have also made an important contribution to the LisNZ. Finally, we would like to thank other groups and individuals who have provided input, including those involved in the initial consultation for the survey.

The 'hongi' photo on the front cover is provided courtesy of Auckland University of Technology (AUT).

Stephen Dunstan, Sharon Boyd, Sarah Crichton

Foreword

New Zealand is a country that has been built through immigration, and immigration is vital for New Zealand's future well-being. Immigration assists with capacity building, sustainable economic growth and innovation. We are now part of a global community and migrants help New Zealand to stay connected with the rest of the world.

Immigration also assists with developing a skilled and productive labour force, allows families to be united and allows us to fulfil obligations to the international community. It is important that immigration leads to thriving and inclusive communities. To accomplish this, a balance is required between the needs and rights of migrants and the needs and rights of the existing community. In other words, we require mutually successful outcomes for migrants and for New Zealand.

It is with these goals in mind that research such as the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) is undertaken. The LisNZ is a significant project. It will provide government, policy makers, local government, service providers and academics with robust information about migrants' initial settlement experiences and the outcome of immigration policies. The main reporting from the LisNZ project will be released progressively from 2007, however this initial report summarising some findings from the pilot survey demonstrates the rich possibilities that this project affords to policy makers and service providers. It is important to this government that immigration policy is evidence based and underpinned by solid research.

While the results of this small pilot survey cannot be generalised to all migrants, they provide useful insights into the processes of settlement and some of the outcomes being achieved. New Zealand is a small economy and to attract highly skilled migrants we have to vigorously compete with an increasing number of countries, particularly in Europe and North America. The information in this report, and from subsequent survey reports, will help us to market migration opportunities to those people most likely to succeed in New Zealand. It will also help us to target settlement assistance to those most in need.

The government is committed to developing a robust and sustainable economy with thriving and inclusive communities and immigration will play a key role in this. This is not to negate that there are also valid issues and concerns with the integration of migrants. It is likely, however, that integration issues will be more effectively managed when the analysis and information that will be provided from the LisNZ is integrated into the development of immigration and settlement policy.

I am looking forward, therefore, to the continued development of this project and the future analysis and reporting. I encourage planners and policy makers to consider this research and its implications for their areas of work.



Hon Paul Swain
Minister of Immigration

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
Introduction to the LisNZ	1
The pilot survey	1
Background	2
The motives and processes of migration	3
The skills and resources migrants bring.....	4
Family relationships, living arrangements and housing in New Zealand	4
Labour force participation.....	5
Labour force integration	6
Income	6
Social integration and settlement.....	7
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 Introduction.....	9
1.2 Immigration to New Zealand	9
1.3 Introduction to the LisNZ	11
1.4 Information needs and objectives.....	12
1.5 Why a longitudinal survey	13
1.6 Use of the information	13
1.7 Report structure.....	13
CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY	15
2.1 Introduction.....	15
2.2 The pilot survey	15
2.3 Weighting and random rounding of the pilot data.....	19
2.4 Limitations of the pilot data.....	19
2.5 Sampling errors	20
2.6 Definitions.....	20
CHAPTER 3: BACKGROUND	23
3.1 Introduction.....	23
3.2 Key findings.....	23
3.3 Demographic characteristics	24
3.4 Previous experience of New Zealand.....	29
3.5 English language ability.....	30
3.6 Marital status	32
3.7 Living arrangements in New Zealand.....	33
3.8 Health status	35
CHAPTER 4: MOTIVES AND PROCESSES OF MIGRATION.....	37
4.1 Introduction.....	37
4.2 Key findings.....	37
4.3 Previous temporary permits held.....	38
4.4 Main reasons for applying for New Zealand residence	39
4.5 Applications for residence in other countries.....	40
4.6 Information sources and use of agents	40
4.7 Contacts in New Zealand before arrival	42
4.8 Staying with family, friends or a sponsor on arrival	44
4.9 Number of places lived at.....	44
4.10 Reasons for living at various locations	45
4.11 Settlement intentions.....	46

CHAPTER 5: THE SKILLS AND RESOURCES MIGRANTS BRING	49
5.1 Introduction.....	49
5.2 Key findings.....	49
5.3 Years of previous education.....	50
5.4 Main activity in source country	50
5.5 Employment history.....	51
5.6 Language skills.....	53
CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION TO NEW ZEALAND.....	57
6.1 Introduction.....	57
6.2 Key findings.....	58
6.3 Labour force activity	61
6.4 Occupation	78
6.5 Industry.....	81
6.6 Satisfaction with main job.....	82
6.7 How the first job was obtained	83
6.8 Time before first employment.....	84
6.9 Total number of jobs since residence approval.....	85
6.10 Main factors that helped with finding work.....	86
6.11 Main difficulties with finding employment	86
6.12 Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force	87
6.13 Income and assets	89
CHAPTER 7: SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND SETTLEMENT	99
7.1 Introduction.....	99
7.2 Key findings.....	99
7.3 Housing	101
7.5 Participation in study and training	104
7.6 Establishing social networks	106
7.7 Experiences of discrimination.....	111
7.8 Settlement assistance needed	112
7.9 Settlement indicators.....	114
CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION	125
Reasons for applying for residence.....	125
Labour market outcomes	125
Occupational mismatch.....	126
Language	126
Family, friends and social integration.....	127
Discrimination.....	127
Settlement assistance	127
Income	128
Concluding comment	128
APPENDIX 1: Pilot and target population comparisons.....	129
APPENDIX 2: Nationality of all residence approvals in the 2001 June year.....	131
APPENDIX 3: Sampling errors	132
APPENDIX 4: Additional tables.....	142

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1.1	People approved for residence compared with the approval programme from 1992/1993 to 2002/2003	10
Table 2.1	Wave 1 – New Zealand region lived in by category.....	17
Table 2.2	Response and contact rates for the LisNZ pilot survey	18
Table 3.1	Wave 1 – Characteristics of the migrants by category (grouped).....	26
Table 3.2	Wave 1 – Characteristics of the migrants by category (detailed)	27
Table 3.3	Wave 2 – Ethnicity	28
Table 3.4	Wave 2 – Religion	28
Table 3.5	Previous New Zealand experience by location of approval and category	29
Table 3.6	Time spent in New Zealand before residence approval by location of approval and category	30
Table 3.7	Wave 1 – English language ability by category	31
Table 3.8	Wave 1 – English language ability by region	31
Table 3.9	Change in English language ability from Wave 1 to Wave 2.....	32
Table 3.10	Marital status by category	33
Table 3.11	Living arrangements by category.....	34
Table 3.12	Health status by category	35
Table 4.1	Temporary permits held in the previous 3 years by category	38
Table 4.2	Last temporary permit held by category.....	39
Table 4.3	Reasons for choosing New Zealand by category	40
Table 4.4	Sources of information by category	41
Table 4.5	Use of the Internet to access information by category.....	41
Table 4.6	Use of immigration consultant in residence application by category	42
Table 4.7	Contacts in New Zealand before coming to live here by category	43
Table 4.8	Family in New Zealand other than those in the approval unit or the household by category	43
Table 4.9	Staying with family, friends or a sponsor on arrival by category.....	44
Table 4.10	Wave 2 – Number of places lived at since approval by category	44
Table 4.11	Wave 1 – Reasons for living at first address by category.....	45
Table 4.12	Wave 2 – Reasons for living at current address by category	46
Table 4.13	Settlement intentions at time of approval by category	47
Table 4.14	Settlement intentions after residence uptake by category	47
Table 5.1	Number of years of education before approval by category	50
Table 5.2	Main activity in source country by category	51
Table 5.3	Number of years of paid work before approval by category	52
Table 5.4	Main labour force activity in source country by category	52
Table 5.5	Occupation in last main job in source country by category.....	53
Table 5.6	Wave 1 – Languages spoken best by category	54
Table 5.7	Wave 1 – Languages spoken best (detailed breakdown) by category	54
Table 5.8	Wave 1 – Languages spoken well (detailed breakdown) by category.....	55
Table 5.9	Wave 1 – Number of languages spoken well by category.....	56
Table 6.1	Labour force activity by category	63
Table 6.2	Labour force activity by location of approval.....	64
Table 6.3	Labour force activity by English language ability – SB principals.....	65
Table 6.4	Labour force activity by English language ability – All other migrants (non-SB principals)	66
Table 6.5	Labour force activity by previous New Zealand experience – SB principals	67
Table 6.6	Labour force activity by previous New Zealand experience – All other migrants (non-SB principals).....	68
Table 6.7	Labour force activity by region	69
Table 6.8	Labour force activity by region and by category	70
Table 6.9	Labour force activity by qualification level – All other migrants (non-SB principals)	71

Table 6.10	Labour force activity by age – SB principals.....	72
Table 6.11	Labour force activity by age – All other migrants (non-SB principals).....	73
Table 6.12	Labour force activity by gender – SB principals.....	74
Table 6.13	Labour force activity by gender – All other migrants (non-SB principals).....	75
Table 6.14	Wave 1 Labour force activity by Wave 2 labour force activity	76
Table 6.15	Labour force activity by full-time versus part-time employment status and by category	77
Table 6.16	Occupation by category	79
Table 6.17	Wave 2 – Occupation by source country occupation.....	80
Table 6.18	Wave 2 – Industry by category	81
Table 6.19	Satisfaction with main job by category.....	82
Table 6.20	Wave 1 – Finding the first job in New Zealand by category.....	83
Table 6.21	Whether offshore approved migrants had prearranged jobs by category	83
Table 6.22	Time before first employment by category.....	84
Table 6.23	Total number of jobs in New Zealand since approval by category	85
Table 6.24	Wave 1 – Main factors that helped with finding work.....	86
Table 6.25	Wave 1 – Main difficulties with finding employment	86
Table 6.26	Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force by category	88
Table 6.27	Wave 2 – Current sources of income by category.....	89
Table 6.28	Wave 2 – Estimated personal gross annual income from all sources in NZ by category	90
Table 6.29	Wave 2 – Estimated joint gross annual income from all sources in NZ and overseas by category (for partnered migrants only)	91
Table 6.30	Wave 2 – Total assets owned at current market value by category	92
Table 6.31	Wave 2 – Types of assets owned by category	93
Table 6.32	Wave 1 – Government assistance received since residence uptake by category	95
Table 6.33	Wave 2 – Government assistance received since Wave 1 by category.....	96
Table 6.34	Rating of adequacy of income to meet cost of living in source country by category	97
Table 6.35	Rating of adequacy of income to meet cost of living in New Zealand by category	98
Table 7.1	Ownership of dwelling by category	101
Table 7.2	Purchase of property in New Zealand in the 18 months since residence uptake by category	102
Table 7.3	Wave 1 – Whether migrants had looked for housing and problems finding suitable housing by category	103
Table 7.4	Satisfaction with housing by ownership of dwelling.....	104
Table 7.5	Formal study or training in the 18 months since residence uptake by category.....	105
Table 7.6	English language study or training in the 18 months since residence uptake by category (for migrants who spoke English as a second language)	105
Table 7.7	Other study or training to improve employment prospects in the 18 months since residence uptake by category	106
Table 7.8	Proportion of migrants who had made new friends in New Zealand	106
Table 7.9	Whether new friends were of the same ethnic group	107
Table 7.10	How or where new friends were met by region.....	108
Table 7.11	Wave 1 – Involvement in clubs and groups by region	109
Table 7.12	Wave 2 – Involvement in clubs and groups by region	109
Table 7.13	Importance of maintaining values and traditions of ethnic group by region.....	110
Table 7.14	Proportion who experienced discrimination by region	111
Table 7.15	Situations where discrimination occurred by region	112
Table 7.16	Wave 1 – Whether help, advice or information was needed in New Zealand and types of help needed by category	113
Table 7.17	Wave 2 – Whether help, advice or information was needed since Wave 1 and types of help needed by category	114
Table 7.18	Proportion who had encouraged others to apply for residence in the 18 months since residence uptake	114
Table 7.19	Wave 2 – Migrants’ satisfaction with their child’s school in New Zealand.....	115
Table 7.20	Wave 2 – Migrants’ rating of their children’s settlement at school and overall in New Zealand	115
Table 7.21	Migrants’ rating of spouse or partner’s settlement in New Zealand by category.....	116
Table 7.22	Migrants’ rating of their settlement in New Zealand by category.....	117

Table 7.23	Migrants' rating of their settlement in New Zealand by region.....	118
Table 7.24	Satisfaction with life in New Zealand by category.....	119
Table 7.25	Satisfaction with life in New Zealand by region	119
Table 7.26	Things liked most about New Zealand by category	122
Table 7.27	Things disliked most about New Zealand by category	123
Figure A.1.1	Differences between LisNZ respondents and the target population by category	129
Figure A.1.2	Differences between LisNZ respondents and the target population by age.....	130
Figure A.1.3	Differences between LisNZ respondents and the target population by region.....	130
Figure A.2.1	Residence approvals by top ten nationalities for 2000/2001	131
Table A.3.1	Wave 1 – Jackknife sampling error estimates for selected variables.....	133
Table A.3.2	Wave 1 – Jackknife sampling error estimates for selected variables by category	134
Table A.3.3	Wave 2 – Jackknife sampling error estimates for selected variables by category	137
Table A.3.4	Sampling errors associated with a SRS design.....	140
Table A.4.1	Wave 2 – Characteristics of the migrants by category (grouped).....	142
Table A.4.2	Time spent onshore continuously by category (for onshore approved migrants).....	143
Table A.4.3	Wave 1 – Self ratings of English language ability by category	144
Table A.4.4	Wave 2 – Self ratings of English language ability by category	145
Table A.4.5	Wave 1 – Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force by gender.....	146
Table A.4.6	Wave 1 – Activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force.....	146
Table A.4.7	FI migrants who were out of the labour force by age	146
Table A.4.8	Wave 2 – Activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force.....	147
Table A.4.9	Formal study or training since residence uptake by category and gender	147

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction to the LisNZ

This report presents findings from the pilot of the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ). It is the first in a series of reports from this survey. The primary objective of the LisNZ is to provide reliable and authoritative data about migrants' initial settlement experiences in New Zealand and the outcomes of immigration policies. The survey is intended to provide a profile of new migrants to New Zealand, linking migrant characteristics with subsequent settlement experiences and outcomes.

Sampling for the LisNZ main survey will start in 2004. The main survey will interview migrants at around six months, 18 months and 36 months after their residence uptake. The aim is to achieve a sample of around 5,000 migrants at the third interview, allowing for attrition.

The pilot survey

The LisNZ pilot survey was undertaken to trial aspects of the survey development 'in the field' in preparation for the main survey. The primary purpose was to test the electronic questionnaire and survey methodology, including ways to establish and maintain contact with those taking part in the survey. Interviews for Wave 1 of the pilot survey were conducted six months after residence uptake, in July and August 2001 and the Wave 2 interviews were undertaken in July and August 2002. For Wave 1 of the pilot survey 691 migrants were interviewed and 546 of these migrants were re-interviewed at Wave 2.

Overall, the piloting process worked very well. There were few areas of the questionnaire that caused any issues in terms of content or comprehension. Some difficulties were experienced with contacting selected respondents for the Wave 1 interviews, in particular those approved for residence while still offshore. It is expected that contact rates will be better for the main survey due to an improved respondent management process and because interviewers will have a longer period of time to contact respondents. There were also some problems with the translated questionnaires, however these issues are being addressed for the main survey.

The pilot survey population included migrants who were approved for residence in New Zealand and who were aged 16 years and over at the time of approval. It included those who were approved for residence offshore (and who arrived in New Zealand in January and February 2001) and those who changed status in New Zealand from a temporary permit to residence, with the migrants being sampled at residence approval. The population included principal applicants and secondary applicants from the approved application.¹ It excluded refugees, temporary visitors, persons in New

¹ Principal applicants are those who make the applications and, in the first instance, are those who get assessed against the policy criteria. Secondary applicants are supplementary people included in the application such as partners and children.

Zealand unlawfully, and people from Australia, Niue, the Cook Islands and Tokelau.² The population also excluded migrants who did not speak one of the pilot survey languages (English, Tongan, Samoan, Mandarin and Cantonese) and those who did not live in one of the pilot survey areas (Auckland, the Waikato, Wellington and Christchurch). The sample frame was constructed from the New Zealand Immigration Service's Application Management System.

The sample for the pilot survey was designed so that its composition was very similar to the target population. However, of those selected for the survey and successfully contacted, 24 percent did not live in one of the survey areas or did not speak one of the survey languages. For this reason, results from the pilot are not representative of the total target population, but only of those speaking one of the survey languages and living in the survey regions. The data should therefore be treated with caution.

The results of the Wave 1 and 2 pilot tests are being used to assist in the design and planning of the LisNZ main survey. The pilot data also provides an opportunity to analyse the settlement experiences of this cohort of migrants, which is the main purpose of this report. The LisNZ pilot data presented in this report have been weighted and randomly rounded. The comparisons discussed in the text of this report are statistically significant at a 95 percent confidence interval. It should be noted that results from Wave 1 of the pilot survey are based on the total responding sample at Wave 1, not just those who responded at Wave 2 of the pilot.

Background

There are three streams in the New Zealand Immigration Programme (NZIP). Migrants through the Skilled/Business Stream are selected for their ability to contribute to New Zealand's capacity building, global connectedness and thriving and inclusive communities. People can be approved through Business Categories, which include an Investor and Entrepreneur Category, or a skilled labour category. This latter category, the General Skills Category, was based on the principal applicant meeting a minimum level of points earned through a combination of their qualifications, work experience, job offer in New Zealand, age and settlement factors. The General Skills Category was superseded by the Skilled Migrant Category in December 2003. The Family Sponsored Stream allows family members, in certain circumstances, to be sponsored to New Zealand, while the International/Humanitarian Stream includes the Refugee Quota, Samoan Quota and various other policies that allow New Zealand to meet its humanitarian or international obligations.

Around half of the migrants in the LisNZ pilot survey were approved through the General Skills Category and approximately two-thirds were principal applicants in the application for residence. Most migrants were relatively young, with only around one in ten being over 54 years of age.³ The general characteristics of the respondents in the pilot survey were similar to the characteristics of the target population.

² Special circumstances exist for these countries – people from Niue, the Cook Islands, and Tokelau are New Zealand citizens, and Australians do not require approval to reside in New Zealand.

³ For more information on the composition of and trends in residence approvals to New Zealand, please refer to the *Trends in Residence Approvals* series, New Zealand Immigration Service, Department of Labour.

Europe, South Africa and North America (ESANA) and North Asia together accounted for over half of the migrants in the survey (contributing 35 percent and 22 percent of migrants respectively). Ethnicity was closely linked to country of origin, with European, Chinese, South African and Indian being the main ethnic groups for new migrants in the pilot survey.

Many of the migrants had previous experience of New Zealand, having visited or lived here before their residence uptake. Around two-thirds of the migrants had spent time here before being approved for residence and a quarter had previously worked in this country. Thirty-nine percent of those approved offshore had been to New Zealand before being approved for residence, however only 5 percent of offshore approved migrants had worked here previously. In comparison, just over half of those approved onshore had worked in New Zealand before their residence approval. While around half of onshore approved migrants had spent more than 12 months in New Zealand before their residence uptake, fewer than one in ten offshore approved migrants had previously spent this long here.

Family Sponsored and International/Humanitarian Stream (FI) migrants were the most likely group to have held a temporary permit for New Zealand in the three years prior to residence approval. As expected, Skilled/Business Stream principal applicants (SB principals) were more likely to have held a work permit in the three years before residence approval compared with all other migrants (32 percent compared with 15 percent respectively). Overall, one in five migrants had held a New Zealand work permit in the previous three years.

The motives and processes of migration

Lifestyle was the main reason given by SB principals for applying for residence, while reasons were more mixed for Skilled/Business Stream secondary applicants (SB secondaries). Family relationships were the key motivating factor for FI migrants. Most new migrants knew people in New Zealand before they came to live here (73 percent). At the time of the Wave 1 interviews, 49 percent of FI migrants and 28 percent of SB migrants said they had family living in New Zealand who were not part of their application for residence or their household.⁴ Friends and family living in New Zealand were the main source of information on New Zealand for migrants before they came to live here.

A high proportion of migrants said they were intending to live in New Zealand for five years or more when they were approved for residence. One in ten migrants said they were intending to live here for less than five years and the same proportion did not know how long they were going to live in New Zealand. It is notable that one in ten migrants were intending to maintain dual residence, i.e. live in New Zealand for part of the time and in another country for part of the time, at the time of their residence approval.

⁴ The grouping 'SB migrants' includes Skilled/Business Stream principal and secondary applicants.

The skills and resources migrants bring

Migrants were generally well educated, with over half having completed post-school study before being approved for residence. Around nine out of ten SB principals had completed more than 13 years of full-time education before their residence approval. Working for pay or profit was the most common main activity for migrants before coming to New Zealand.⁵ For SB secondaries, after paid work, studying and caring for children were the next most common main activities during the last 12 months in their source country. Most of those who were employed or self employed had been working for wages or salaries and the majority had been in paid work for a number of years. Migrants were more likely to have been working as professionals than in other types of occupations in their last main job in their source country.⁶

Most of the migrants had good English language skills. Just over half said that English was the language or one of the languages they spoke best and another quarter rated their English language skills as being either good or very good. However, one in five migrants rated their English language ability as moderate to poor. SB principals had the best English language skills followed by SB secondaries then FI migrants. As expected, migrants from ESANA had the best English language skills overall and North Asian migrants the weakest skills. From Wave 1 to Wave 2, only around one in ten of the migrants who spoke English as a second language rated their language skills as having improved.

Migrants also came to New Zealand with a range of other language skills, with around two-thirds speaking more than one language well. Around one in five migrants said they spoke both English and another language best. After English, the next language spoken best by new migrants was Northern Chinese (including Mandarin). FI migrants were the group most likely to speak a language other than English best.

Family relationships, living arrangements and housing in New Zealand

The majority of those approved for residence offshore stayed with someone they knew when they first arrived to take up residence. At the time of the Wave 1 interviews, migrants were most likely to be living with other family members in New Zealand. Living as a couple with dependent children was most common for SB migrants, while FI migrants lived in a number of different family combinations. Most migrants had a spouse or partner and around one in ten had a New Zealand-born spouse or partner.

The most common reason for choosing the first location lived at (for those who had changed address between residence approval and Wave 1) was to live with family or a spouse or partner. Eighteen months after residence uptake, reasons for choosing where to live were more varied, with family reasons being more influential for FI

⁵ Questions on main activities and labour force activities before residence uptake were only asked of respondents who were living in their source country in the two years prior to their residence approval. Source country is the country last lived in for 12 months or more, excluding New Zealand.

⁶ See Section 2.6 for more information on occupational classifications.

migrants than for SB migrants. SB migrants were more likely than FI migrants to be living at their current address because they liked the area and it was close to schools. By the time of the Wave 2 interviews, around two-thirds of the migrants had shifted at least once in their first 18 months since residence uptake.

Migrants were most likely to be living in rental accommodation at Wave 1. Home ownership rates had increased by Wave 2, however SB migrants were still more likely to be living in rental accommodation than in housing they owned or housing owned by a family member.

Six months after residence uptake, around one in three of those who had looked for housing in New Zealand had experienced problems finding suitable housing, with the main difficulty being the high cost of rents and mortgages. However, most respondents were satisfied with the overall quality of the place they were living in at both waves of interviewing. There was also an increase from Wave 1 to Wave 2 in the proportion who were very satisfied with their accommodation.

Labour force participation

Employment rates and seeking work rates improved for all migrants from Wave 1 to Wave 2, with the overall employment rate increasing from 53 percent to 62 percent and the seeking work rate falling from 14 percent to 6 percent.⁷ As expected, SB principals had higher employment and labour force activity rates and lower seeking work rates at both waves of interviewing compared with all other migrants.⁸ The employment rate for SB principals increased from 76 percent at Wave 1 to 84 percent at Wave 2. SB principals from ESANA had higher employment and labour force activity rates than SB principals from other regions.

At Wave 1, migrants approved offshore had lower employment rates and higher seeking work rates than those approved onshore. However, the employment and seeking work rates for offshore approved migrants converged towards those of onshore approved migrants by the time of the Wave 2 interviews. This finding was consistent for SB principals and all other migrants.

Factors associated with higher employment rates *at both interviews* were:

- being a SB principal applicant;
- having English as a language spoken best;
- having worked in New Zealand before being approved for residence;
- having post-school qualifications;
- being aged 25-34 rather than 55-64; and
- being from ESANA rather than North Asia.

⁷ The term 'employment rate', as used in this report, refers to the proportion of all migrants who were employed or self-employed, not just those who were in the labour force. The seeking work rate is the proportion of migrants who were looking for work (and who were not currently working) out of all those in the labour force (i.e. out of those who were working or looking for work).

⁸ The labour force activity rate is the proportion of migrants who were working or looking for work out of the total, excluding unspecified responses.

Higher rates of seeking work *at Wave 1* were noted among:

- migrants approved offshore;
- SB secondaries and FI migrants; and
- North Asian migrants compared with those from ESANA.

Employment rates for SB principals were similar to age and gender adjusted rates for the New Zealand working age population.⁹ The rates were lower for SB secondaries and FI migrants compared with age and gender adjusted rates for the New Zealand working age population.

At both interviews, SB principals were more likely to be working as professionals than in other types of occupations and they were also more likely to be working in professional occupations than non-SB principals. SB secondaries were more likely than other migrants to be working as clerks, while FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to be concentrated in the following occupational groupings: plant and machine operators and assemblers; elementary occupations; and agriculture and fishery workers. Most migrants were satisfied with their main job in New Zealand and an increased proportion was very satisfied by the time of the Wave 2 interviews.

At both interviews, around one-third of the migrants were out of the labour force doing other activities. The main activities of these migrants were studying and caring for children. Migrants who had been to New Zealand before but had not worked here were more likely to be out of the labour force than those who had not been to New Zealand previously. This was consistent for both SB principals and all other migrants. However, this may reflect the intention of many of these migrants to remain out of the labour force.

Labour force integration

Migrants most commonly found their first job in New Zealand by either making direct contact with an employer or through friends and relatives.¹⁰ Twenty percent of those approved offshore had a prearranged job to come to in New Zealand. Around one-third of the migrants who had worked here since residence uptake or who were looking for work at the time of the Wave 2 interviews were working in New Zealand when their residence was approved. A similar proportion took less than three months to find work. However, 15 percent of those who were in the labour force at Wave 2 took seven months or longer to find work. It is notable that around one in ten SB principals had not worked in New Zealand in the 18 months since residence uptake.

Income

At the time of the Wave 2 interviews, more migrants were receiving income from wages and salaries (62 percent) than from any other source. Twelve percent had received core benefits or supplementary payments from the Ministry of Social

⁹ Source: Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). Note that the HLFS excludes the armed forces whereas the LisNZ does not.

¹⁰ This finding applies to all migrants who had worked for an employer in New Zealand in the 30 months up to and including the Wave 1 interview.

Development's Work and Income in the two weeks prior to the Wave 2 interview.¹¹ At Wave 1, 6 percent of migrants said they had received a core benefit from Work and Income at some time since their residence uptake. At Wave 2, 8 percent of migrants reported having received a core benefit at some time since the Wave 1 interview. At both waves of interviewing, only 3 percent of SB principals said they had received a core benefit at some time since residence uptake or since the Wave 1 interview.

At Wave 2, just over half of all migrants estimated their joint income from all sources as being over \$30,000 per annum. As expected, estimates for personal income were lower, with around one-third of the migrants estimating their personal gross annual income in New Zealand at less than \$10,000 and a similar proportion estimating their personal income at \$10,001 to \$40,000. SB principals had higher joint and personal incomes than other migrants.

At Wave 1, migrants perceived they had less income overall to meet their basic living costs in New Zealand compared to when they were living in their source country. By the time of the Wave 2 interviews there was some improvement in the ratings given by SB migrants for how well their income was meeting the cost of living in New Zealand. Overall, however, ratings were still lower compared with the ratings given for how well income met living costs in the migrants' source country.

Social integration and settlement

Findings from the pilot survey show that migrants, and the family members who came to New Zealand with them, were generally very well settled here. The majority had made new friends since coming to live in New Zealand, with migrants most likely to have made new friends through other friends, relatives or neighbours. North Asian migrants were more likely to have made friends with people from their own ethnic group than were other migrants.

At both interviews, around half of the migrants said they belonged to various clubs or groups, with higher proportions involved in religious groups than other types of groups. At Wave 2, Pacific migrants were more likely to belong to religious groups than migrants from other regions and North Asian migrants were less likely. The findings also show that migrants felt it was increasingly important to carry on the values and traditions of their ethnic group the longer they had spent in New Zealand, with Pacific migrants placing greater importance on maintaining cultural values and traditions than migrants from ESANA and North Asia.

Around one in five migrants perceived they had experienced discrimination in New Zealand at both waves of interviewing and around half of these migrants said this had happened when applying for jobs. At Wave 1, migrants from the Pacific were less likely to report having experienced discrimination than migrants from other regions.

¹¹ Core benefits included: Unemployment Benefit (Hardship); Sickness Benefit (Hardship); Emergency Benefit; Emergency Maintenance Allowance; Student Allowance; and Domestic Purposes Benefit. Supplementary payments included: Accommodation Supplement; Childcare Subsidy; Family Assistance; Disability Allowance; and any other non-core payments from Work and Income.

In total, around three out of ten migrants did some study in New Zealand towards a formal qualification in their first 18 months as a resident, and almost half of the migrants who spoke English as a second language did some English language study or training during this time. Smaller proportions had done some other study or training to improve their employment prospects.

A relatively high proportion of migrants said they had needed some help, advice or information with various aspects of life in New Zealand. At Wave 1, assistance with education or training for the migrant or their family was the most common type of assistance needed.

Most parents were very satisfied with their children's school and the majority also gave high ratings for their children's settlement at school and their children's overall settlement in New Zealand. Similarly, most migrants said they thought their spouse or partner was settled here and there was a decrease in the proportion who felt their partner or spouse was not settled from Wave 1 to Wave 2.

The migrants also rated their own settlement highly at both waves of interviewing. By Wave 2, there was an increase in the proportion of migrants who said they were very settled in New Zealand for each of the four regional groupings. However, migrants from ESANA and the Pacific were more likely to report they were very settled at both waves of interviewing than were migrants from Asia.

Most migrants also said they were satisfied with living in New Zealand and there was a notable increase from Wave 1 to Wave 2 in the proportion of migrants from ESANA and the Pacific who said they were very satisfied. The things migrants said they liked most about New Zealand were the climate/physical environment, friendly people, safety, educational opportunities and the ability to achieve one's desired lifestyle. The lack of, or poor, employment opportunities was the aspect disliked most about New Zealand.

Overall, the results from the LisNZ pilot survey show that most migrants were settling well in New Zealand. There were, however, issues for some migrants in terms of employment and getting the specific help, advice and information needed with various aspects of life in New Zealand. Recent changes to skilled immigration policy have been designed to impact positively on employment outcomes for skilled migrants and the introduction of the New Zealand Immigration Service's new long-term business strategy, 'Customised Service', is being developed to help ensure that migrants' initial settlement needs are met in a timely and effective way.¹² The main LisNZ survey will enable an objective evaluation of how effectively immigration policy and settlement programmes are working to achieve good settlement outcomes for recent migrants, as well as for the New Zealand economy and society at large.

¹² Customised Service is the New Zealand Immigration Service's new long-term business strategy. It is designed to improve outcomes for customers and for New Zealand. Customised Service is focused on providing a service tailored to the particular needs of individual customers from 'recruitment' through to 'settlement'.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Migrants who have made this country home are important to New Zealand's heritage, culture and economy. The experiences of these migrants during their first few years in New Zealand are likely to have a strong bearing on their longer term settlement outcomes. Increasing global demand for skilled labour and the increasing circulation of people due to globalisation mean New Zealand can no longer afford a long, slow process of migrant adaptation and settlement.

These first years, during which migrants orient themselves to their new country, find housing, employment, new friends and settle into neighbourhoods and schools, are often the most challenging. Describing these processes of acclimatisation and adaptation will assist migrants, the government, and the wider New Zealand community to realise fully the social, cultural and economic benefits of immigration.

This report briefly describes the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) and presents a summary of findings from the LisNZ pilot survey. While the pilot survey results are not generalisable to all migrants (due to the restricted pilot survey population and the limited sample for the pilot), this report provides a useful overview of migrant experiences and helps demonstrate the types of analysis that will be possible using the LisNZ main survey data, which will be available from 2008 onwards.

This is the first in a series of summary reports from the LisNZ project. A longitudinal survey interviews the same people over a period of time. For the LisNZ pilot survey, migrants were recruited post-residence uptake in January and February 2001. They were first interviewed for Wave 1 of the pilot survey in July and August 2001 (six months after residence uptake) and again for Wave 2 in July and August 2002 (18 months after residence uptake). The number of participating respondents at Wave 1 was 691 and, of these, 546 were able to be re-interviewed at Wave 2.

The pilot survey included those arriving from offshore for residence and those who changed from a temporary permit to residence onshore. The migrants were interviewed face to face by Statistics New Zealand interviewers using an electronic questionnaire, which was administered by the interviewer on a laptop computer. The main purpose of the pilot survey was to test the survey process.

1.2 Immigration to New Zealand

Currently around 19 percent of all New Zealanders were born overseas. People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand must apply through one of the three residence streams of the New Zealand Immigration Programme – introduced in October 2001. The streams are: Skilled/Business, Family Sponsored, and International/Humanitarian.¹³ Each stream has a number of residence categories.

¹³ For more information on residence streams and residence approval categories refer to the *Trends in Residence Approvals* series, New Zealand Immigration Service, Department of Labour.

Present immigration policy (particularly for skilled immigration) is based on the principle that immigration should meet New Zealand's needs and opportunities through: capacity building, sustainable growth and innovation; global connectedness; and thriving and inclusive communities.

In the Skilled/Business Stream, people can be approved through Business Categories, which include an Investor and Entrepreneur Category, or a skilled labour category. This latter category, the General Skills Category, was based on the principal applicant meeting a minimum level of points earned through a combination of their qualifications, work experience, job offer in New Zealand, age and settlement factors.¹⁴ The General Skills Category was superseded by the Skilled Migrant Category in December 2003.

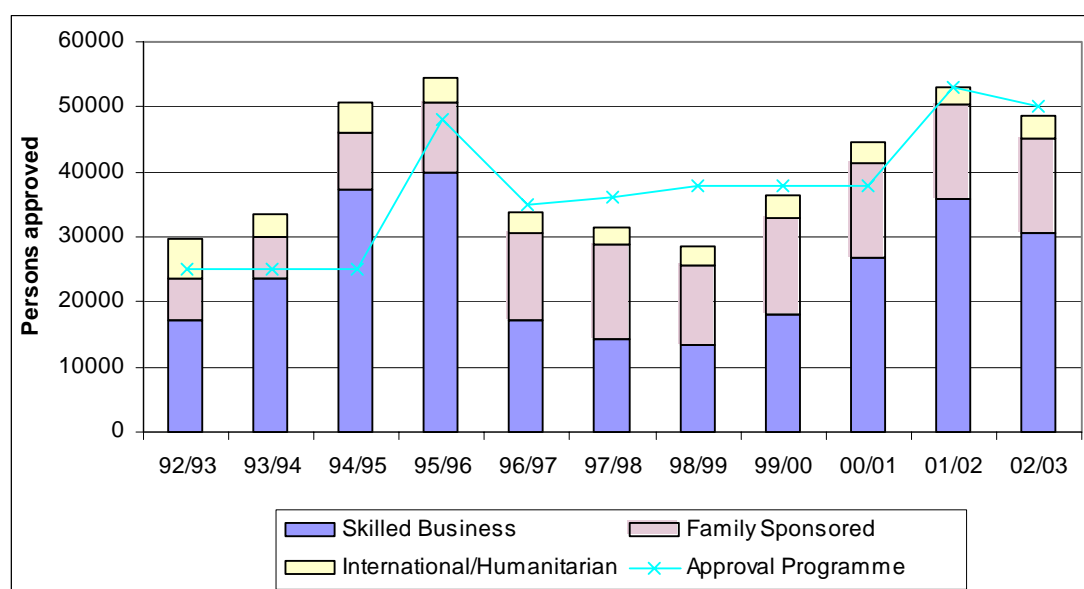
The Family Sponsored and International/Humanitarian Streams are intended to:

- enhance the well-being of existing New Zealand residents by allowing other people with whom they have emotional or family links to come to New Zealand;
- contribute to international humanitarian activities; and
- fulfill other humanitarian objectives or international obligations.

The International/Humanitarian Stream includes the Refugee Quota, Samoan Quota and various other policies that allow New Zealand to meet its humanitarian or international obligations. Refugees are not included in the survey population.¹⁵

Figure 1.1 shows the number of people approved through each immigration stream since 1992/1993 compared with the number of approvals set by the government.

Figure 1.1 People approved for residence compared with the approval programme from 1992/1993 to 2002/2003



¹⁴ Principal applicants are those who make the applications and, in the first instance, are those who get assessed against the policy criteria.

¹⁵ Refugee Voices, a separate research project, explored the resettlement experiences of refugees to New Zealand. Reports are available on the New Zealand Immigration Service website: <http://www.immigration.govt.nz>

1.3 Introduction to the LisNZ

The Department of Labour (DOL) began work on developing a large-scale immigration survey in 1997. Early work focused on identifying the options then examining the feasibility of those options. In June 1999 the government approved the LisNZ and later Statistics New Zealand became the partner for developing and undertaking the survey.

The primary objective of the LisNZ is to provide reliable, authoritative data about migrants' initial settlement experiences in New Zealand and the outcomes of immigration policies. This information will fill major gaps in existing data sources and complement information currently available, providing more policy-relevant information and permitting analysis of migrants' settlement experiences and labour market outcomes.

The LisNZ main survey will interview migrants at around six months, 18 months and 36 months after they have taken up residence. Sampling for the main survey will start in late 2004, with the first interviews taking place in early 2005 and the final interviews being completed in 2009. The aim is to achieve a sample of around 5,000 migrants at the third interview, allowing for attrition.

The target population will be all migrants (excluding refugees) who are approved for residence in New Zealand, who are 16 years of age and over at approval, and who are either already in New Zealand or arrive in New Zealand within 12 months of approval over the specified sampling period for the survey. The population will include principal applicants and secondary applicants from the approved application.¹⁶ It will exclude temporary visitors, persons in New Zealand unlawfully, and people from Australia, Niue, the Cook Islands and Tokelau.¹⁷ The sample frame will be constructed from the New Zealand Immigration Service's Application Management System.

As noted above, the population will include those who are approved for residence offshore and those who change status in New Zealand from a temporary permit to residence, with the migrants being sampled at residence approval. Offshore approved migrants have 12 months from the date of their residence approval to arrive in New Zealand and take up residence. LisNZ interviews will be conducted face to face, using laptop computers and an electronic questionnaire. Respondents will be interviewed in several different languages by bilingual interviewers.

Statistics New Zealand will manage the interview process and only they will know who has been interviewed. The DOL will access the unit record data for reporting purposes, with identifying information such as names and addresses removed. The information will only be used for research purposes.

¹⁶ Secondary applicants are supplementary people included in the application such as partners and children.

¹⁷ Special circumstances exist for these countries – people from Niue, the Cook Islands, and Tokelau are New Zealand citizens, and Australians do not require approval to reside in New Zealand.

1.4 Information needs and objectives

The survey will provide a profile of new migrants to New Zealand, linking migrant characteristics with subsequent settlement experiences and outcomes. The design for the main survey is a stratified random sample using strata based on the following variables: immigration category; region of origin; and type of application (offshore/onshore). The survey will also collect some information about migrants who decide not to stay in New Zealand.

The objectives and information needs were developed and refined as part of an extensive consultation process which started in 1999. The DOL consulted with a number of agencies and individuals, including central government agencies, ethnic and community groups, non-government organisations, local government and academics.

The following 12 survey objectives were developed to reflect the detailed information needs for the survey:

1. To describe key individual, family, household and other general characteristics of migrants;
2. To describe the reasons for migration, migration information sources used, locations chosen within New Zealand, and perceptions of and satisfaction with New Zealand;
3. To describe the types of housing used by migrants, the problems experienced in accessing suitable housing, and expectations of and satisfaction with housing in New Zealand;
4. To describe migrants' labour market experiences and identify issues associated with labour market integration;
5. To describe the characteristics of migrants involved in business and the nature of their business activities;
6. To describe levels of personal and business assets brought to New Zealand, and levels of migrant income and expenditure;
7. To identify levels of English language proficiency, issues relating to language proficiency, and English language acquisition and training for migrants;
8. To describe levels of schooling and qualifications on arrival, factors affecting use of qualifications, participation in schooling and further education and training in New Zealand, and issues related to schooling in New Zealand;
9. To identify migrants' need for and use of government and / or community social services and health services, issues relating to service use, and unmet needs in the provision of these services;
10. To describe the social networks that migrants develop, identify factors affecting the establishment of these networks, and investigate some initial indicators of settlement;
11. To identify migrants' perceptions of their health status; and
12. To collect key information on partners of migrants, to be analysed as characteristics of the survey respondent.

1.5 Why a longitudinal survey

International literature is unanimous in endorsing the longitudinal approach as the best way to gain an understanding of the dynamics of migration and settlement processes. The United States, Canada and Australia initiated longitudinal surveys in the 1990s and the Australian government has now undertaken a second longitudinal immigration survey. The Australian experience has shown that the survey data provides a timely and effective instrument to inform policy makers and planners about what is happening in the immigration and settlement area.

Key reasons for choosing a longitudinal rather than a cross-sectional approach are that it:

- separates the effects of immigration based on the characteristics of migrants from those due to the circumstances of the time when they arrived;
- differentiates between the reasons and circumstances for migrating to another country, and the subsequent events and outcomes of that migration;
- provides information about the migrants who do not stay; and
- has greater potential to add considerable value to existing databases such as the Census database.

1.6 Use of the information

The LisNZ is an important project, not only for the government agencies that work with and provide services for migrants, but also for the wide range of community and ethnic groups supporting and assisting new migrants. It will provide an opportunity to understand how government policy (migrant selection criteria in particular) and programmes impact on migrants. It will also provide information on how well migrants settle over their initial years in New Zealand.

It is intended that information from the longitudinal survey will be used in four main ways: to inform immigration policy; to provide insights for other social and economic policy development; to provide information to local government, the voluntary sector and community groups; and to enable further academic research.

1.7 Report structure

Following this introduction there is a Methodology chapter which describes the pilot survey, including sample selection and coverage and response rates. This chapter also lists the definitions used throughout the report and discusses the pilot data and its limitations. The main body of the report summarises the pilot data and includes the following chapters:

- Chapter 3: Background. This chapter presents information on some of the demographic characteristics of the migrants, including where they came from, their previous experience of New Zealand and their English language skills.
- Chapter 4: The motives and processes of migration. This chapter looks at previous temporary permits held, the reasons why migrants chose to apply for residence, the types of information sources used, contacts in New Zealand and settlement intentions.

- Chapter 5: The skills and resources migrants bring. This chapter summarises aspects such as previous education and employment, and languages spoken.
- Chapter 6: Economic contribution to New Zealand. The focus of this chapter is labour market integration, including labour market activities, how long it took to find the first job, occupation, and activities of those out of the labour force. Information on income, assets, receipt of government benefits, and adequacy of income is also presented.
- Chapter 7: Social integration and settlement. This chapter includes information on housing, participation in study and training, the establishment of social networks, experiences of discrimination, settlement assistance needed and indicators of settlement.
- Chapter 8: Conclusion. This draws together some of the key findings from the LisNZ pilot survey and looks at the implications of these findings.

The appendices include information on the differences between the pilot sample and the target population, information on the nationalities of all residence approvals in 2000/2001, sampling error tables, and additional tables referred to in the main body of the report.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology used for the LisNZ pilot survey and describes the pilot survey sample, including coverage and response rates, and selection effects. The limitations of the pilot data, definitions used in the analysis and sampling errors are also discussed.

2.2 The pilot survey

The pilot survey was an important aspect of the LisNZ survey development. It provided an opportunity to trial aspects of the survey development 'in the field', and was used primarily as a means of testing and improving all aspects of the survey in preparation for the main survey. The primary purpose was to test the electronic questionnaire and survey methodology, including ways to establish and maintain contact with people taking part in the survey.

The pilot survey population included migrants who were approved for residence in New Zealand and who were aged 16 years and over at the time of approval. It included those who were approved for residence offshore (and who arrived in New Zealand in January and February 2001) and those who changed status in New Zealand from a temporary permit to residence, with the migrants being sampled at residence approval. The population included principal applicants and secondary applicants from the approved application. It excluded refugees, temporary visitors, persons in New Zealand unlawfully, and people from Australia, Niue, the Cook Islands and Tokelau. The population also excluded migrants who did not speak one of the pilot survey languages (English, Tongan, Samoan, Mandarin and Cantonese) and those who did not live in one of the pilot survey areas (Auckland, the Waikato, Wellington and Christchurch). The sample frame was constructed from the New Zealand Immigration Service's Application Management System.

Overall, the piloting process worked very well. There were few areas of the questionnaire that caused any issues in terms of content or comprehension and the questionnaire was generally well received by respondents and interviewers. There were a few problems with the translated questionnaires, with some questions having been translated too literally, however this issue is being addressed for the main survey.

The average interview length at Wave 1 was 80 minutes. This total interview time included time spent on non-interview tasks, such as making tea and coffee, and other interruptions such as telephone calls. The Wave 1 pilot survey questionnaire also included some additional questions that will not be in the main survey. At Wave 2, the average interview length was 47 minutes.

Some problems were experienced with contacting selected respondents for the Wave 1 interviews – particularly respondents approved for residence offshore – due to difficulties in obtaining usable New Zealand addresses. It is expected that contact rates will be higher for the main survey due to improved respondent management

processes and because interviewers will have a longer period of time in which to contact respondents. The majority of refusals to participate in the pilot were due to respondents being too busy to do the interview.

The results of the Wave 1 and 2 pilot tests are being used to assist in the redesign and planning of the LisNZ main survey. The pilot data also provides an opportunity to analyse the settlement experiences of this cohort of migrants, which is the key purpose of this report.

2.2.1 Sample design and selection

The sample design used for the LisNZ pilot survey was a stratified clustered design. It was designed so that its composition was very similar to the target population (see Appendix 1). Approval units (approved applications for residence) were stratified by region (Europe, South Africa and North America [ESANA], North Asia, South Asia, South East Asia, the Pacific and Other); approval category (General Skills, Business, Family, Humanitarian and Other); and onshore/offshore approval.¹⁸

The sample for the pilot survey was designed to achieve approximately equal numbers of migrants approved onshore and offshore. Offshore applications had a probability of selection equal to one, as did those approved onshore from the Pacific region and the Business Categories. The remainder of the applications approved onshore had a probability of selection equal to one-half. The higher probability of selection for offshore applications was designed to offset the much greater rate of non-contact expected in the offshore sample (due to no usable address being available). Migrants from the Pacific and the Business Categories had a higher probability of selection to ensure sufficient numbers in the pilot survey.

There were three stages of selection for the pilot survey:

1. The offshore selection period – a random sample was taken of people approved overseas for residence during the period 1 August 2000 to 31 January 2001;
2. The offshore arrival period – the period in which those migrants selected offshore had to arrive in New Zealand in order to be eligible for the survey – 1 January 2001 to 28 February 2001;
3. The onshore selection period – a random sample was taken of people approved onshore in the period 1 January 2001 to 28 February 2001.

From the selected applications, the principal applicant plus one other person in the approval unit aged 16 years or over (where there was more than one person in the approval unit) was interviewed.¹⁹

¹⁸ For the main survey a stratified simple random sample will be used, rather than the clustered design used for the pilot survey.

¹⁹ The approval unit includes those people listed on the application for residence, i.e. the principal applicant and any secondary applicants.

2.2.2 Coverage and response rates

Interviews for Wave 1 of the pilot survey were conducted in July and August 2001, with Wave 2 interviews taking place in July and August 2002. The target population for the main survey is described in Section 1.3. The survey population for the pilot excluded migrants who lived outside the pilot survey regions and those who did not speak one of the pilot survey languages.

The pilot survey areas were restricted to the Auckland urban area, Hamilton City, the Waikato region, the Wellington urban area and the Christchurch urban area.²⁰ Of those selected for the survey and successfully contacted, 20 percent did not live in one of the survey areas. The survey population for the main survey will include all migrants living on the North and South Islands of New Zealand, and those living on Waiheke Island.

The following table (Table 2.1) gives the weighted proportions of migrants in the survey by category who were living in the pilot survey areas. Just over three-quarters of the migrants were living in the Auckland urban area at the time of the Wave 1 interviews. Twelve percent were living in Hamilton city, the Waikato region and the Wellington urban area and 6 percent were living in the Christchurch urban area.

Table 2.1 Wave 1 – New Zealand region lived in by category

W1 New Zealand region lived in	Immigration approval category ¹		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Auckland urban area	79	78	78
Hamilton city, the Waikato region and Wellington urban area	15	8	12
Christchurch urban area	4	7	6
Unspecified	2	7	4
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2496	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	396	297	693

¹ SB migrants were those approved through the Skilled/Business Stream and FI migrants were those approved through the Family Sponsored and International/Humanitarian Streams.

In addition to English language interviews, pilot interviews were conducted in Tongan, Samoan, Mandarin and Cantonese by bilingual interviewers. The electronic questionnaire was translated into Tongan and Samoan and paper questionnaires were provided in Chinese script to assist the bilingual interviewers. Migrants who could not speak one of these languages were not in the survey population and were therefore not interviewed. Of those selected for the survey and successfully contacted, 5 percent did not speak one of the survey languages. Interviews will be conducted in additional languages for the main survey and this is intended to reduce, to

²⁰ The Auckland urban area included North Shore City, Waitakere City, Auckland City and Manukau City and the Wellington urban area included Porirua City, Upper Hutt City, Hutt City and Wellington City.

approximately 3 percent, the proportion of migrants who are ineligible because they do not speak a survey language.

Twenty-four percent of those selected for the survey and successfully contacted, lived outside the survey areas or did not speak one of the survey languages. For this reason results from the pilot are not representative of the total target population, but only of those speaking one of the survey languages and living in the survey regions.

Allowing for attrition, the pilot survey aimed to achieve a sample of 500 respondents at Wave 2. Six hundred and ninety-one migrants were interviewed for Wave 1 of the pilot survey and 546 at Wave 2. Table 2.2 below gives response and contact rates for the LisNZ pilot survey.

Table 2.2 Response and contact rates for the LisNZ pilot survey

Contact/response rates	Onshore %	Offshore %	Total %
Frame coverage rate (i.e. able to obtain an initial usable address)	96	50	74
Pilot test Wave 1 contact rate (given an initial usable address)	73	73	73
Pilot test Wave 1 response rate (given contact has been made by an appropriate interviewer)	89	87	88
Pilot test Wave 1 contact/response rate	65	64	64
Pilot test Wave 2 contact rate	93	95	94
Pilot test Wave 2 response rate (given contact has been made by an appropriate interviewer)	90	86	88
Pilot test Wave 2 contact/response rate	84	82	83
Overall contact/response rate	55	52	53
Combined frame coverage and contact response rate	52	26	39

The final overall ‘response rate’ for the pilot of 39 percent is a combination of the frame coverage rate (74 percent) and the contact/response rate (53 percent). The frame coverage rate represents a unique contact issue related to obtaining usable addresses from respondents in the LisNZ pilot survey. The pilot highlighted that the main driving factor behind the low overall response rate was the difficulty in getting adequate usable addresses from migrants approved for residence offshore. In all other respects, the response rates achieved at the different stages were quite high. Where a successful contact was made, the Wave 1 response rate was 88 percent.

A comparison of the characteristics of pilot respondents and the population (see Appendix 1) showed that while there are some differences, the profiles displayed by the respondents in both waves were similar to the demographic profile for the target population. This analysis of the pilot data has certainly not revealed any strong bias resulting from the lower frame coverage rate for offshore approved migrants compared with the rate for onshore approved migrants (at 50 percent and 96 percent respectively). Therefore, the unique issues for the LisNZ with obtaining usable addresses do not seem to have the same potential to cause bias as poor contact rates and high refusal rates do in more general household surveys.

2.2.3 Selection effects

Selection effects occur when those who were not contacted or did not participate in the research differ systematically from survey respondents. In the LisNZ, selection effects may have arisen from non-contact or non-response at the first stage of the research and from attrition between Wave 1 and 2.

Results from Wave 1 of the pilot survey are based on the total responding sample at Wave 1, not just those who responded at Wave 2 of the pilot. Consequently, changes reported from Wave 1 to Wave 2 may have been affected by attrition from the sample (due to changes in the profile of those remaining), or may have been due to a combination of actual changes in people's circumstances *and* changes in the sample size and composition.

The demographic profiles of migrants at Wave 1 and Wave 2 are given in Table 3.1 and Table A.4.1 respectively. The weighting method calibrated the weighted sample totals at Wave 1 and Wave 2 with the known population totals (see Section 2.3). The data show that the key demographic characteristics of migrants at Waves 1 and 2 were very similar, and that the selection effects with respect to age and gender were small.

2.3 Weighting and random rounding of the pilot data

The LisNZ pilot sample data was weighted to reflect the differing probabilities of selection then post-stratified by onshore/offshore approval, region of origin and immigration approval category to account for any differences in contact and response rates across the target population. All results from the LisNZ pilot survey presented in this report are based on weighted data (apart from the data in Table 2.2 and the data used in Figures A.1.1, A.1.2 and A.1.3). The term 'migrants' is used throughout this report to describe the weighted pilot sample.

The LisNZ data presented in this report is based on randomly rounded numbers. All cells within the tables are randomly rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of three. Column totals are the sum of these randomly rounded cells and therefore the table totals vary. Due to this, there may be instances in this report where figures do not add up exactly. This rounding is consistent with Statistics New Zealand's confidentiality protection. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number and for this reason column and row percentages may not always add to 100 percent.

2.4 Limitations of the pilot data

The pilot survey excluded those migrants who did not speak one of the pilot survey languages or lived outside the pilot regions – approximately 24 percent of the target population (Section 2.2.2 provides further details). The following **caveat** should be borne in mind when reading this report and it should also be used when reporting the LisNZ pilot data:

These data have been produced from a LisNZ pilot test and are restricted to a small sample of migrants settling in specific areas, speaking a given set of languages and arriving in New Zealand over a particular two month period (January and February 2001). Wave 1 of the pilot consisted of approximately 690 responding migrants and Wave 2 of 540 responding migrants. Data from this test are indicative as they are derived from a sample designed to evaluate the LisNZ methodology, not to produce reliable statistics. The data should therefore be treated with caution.

2.5 Sampling errors

Sampling error estimates have been calculated for selected estimates presented in this report, including those for the main sub-populations identified. A ‘jackknife’ method was used to estimate sampling errors, 95 percent confidence intervals, and design effects for particular sample and sub-population estimates.²¹ This method takes into account the stratified clustered design and post-stratification.

The jackknife sampling errors and design effects for selected variables are given in Appendix 3. In most instances, the design effects are between 0.8 and 1.2. The average of the design effect for these variables is very close to 1.0. For this reason, approximate sampling error estimates for results presented in this report can be obtained assuming a SRS design (see Appendix 3).

The sub-group and between-wave comparisons discussed in this report have been examined for statistical significance. An adjustment for multiple comparisons has been applied when several comparisons are being made within the same table. The comparisons discussed in the text of this report are statistically significant (adjusting for multiple comparisons) at the 95 percent confidence level.

It is important to take into account the sample error when assessing the reliability of an estimate. Many of the estimates in this report have sampling errors between 7 percent and 10 percent. Note that while sampling errors reflect the variability in estimates that arise from sampling the population, additional (and possibly greater) sources of error can arise from non-sampling errors, which include respondent misreporting, interviewer and coding errors and non-response bias.

2.6 Definitions

Below are descriptions of the key terms used in this report.

Immigration stream

SB Stream:

People approved in the Skilled/Business Stream of the New Zealand Immigration Programme, which had the following categories: General/General Skills, Entrepreneur, Investor, Employees of Businesses Relocating.

²¹ Wolter, K. M. (1985), *Introduction to Variance Estimation*, New York: Springer-Verlag.

FI Stream:

People approved in the Family Sponsored and International/Humanitarian Streams, which – excluding refugees – had the following categories: Family, Humanitarian, Samoan Quota, Ministerial Direction, October 2000 Transitional Policy, Section 35A, Transition 33(2) Compliance, Transition 33(2) Voluntary.

Applicant status

Principal applicant:

The principal applicant is the person who is assessed against the policy criteria.

Secondary applicant:

A secondary applicant is included in the same application as the principal applicant.

Applicant status and immigration stream combinations

SB migrants:

Migrants approved through the Skilled/Business Stream (including principal and secondary applicants).

SB principals:

Principal applicants approved through the Skilled/Business Stream.

SB secondaries:

Secondary applicants approved through the Skilled/Business Stream – spouse/partner and dependent children aged 16 years and over.

FI migrants:

Migrants approved through the Family Sponsored and Humanitarian Streams.

Region of origin

ESANA:

Europe (including Russia), South Africa, North America.

North Asia:

China, North and South Korea, Mongolia, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau etc.

South Asia:

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan, Nepal etc.

South East Asia:

Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Philippines, East Timor, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia etc.

Pacific:

Fiji, Samoa, Tonga etc.

Other/Unknown:

Middle East, Caribbean, South America, Africa etc.

Source country:

The country in which the respondent last lived for 12 months or more.

Occupation²²

Legislators, administrators and managers:

Legislators and administrators; corporate managers

Professionals:

Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals; life science and health professionals; teaching professionals; other professionals

Technicians and associate professionals:

Physical science and engineering associate professionals; life science and health associate professionals; other associate professionals

Clerks:

Office clerks; customer services clerks

Service and sales workers:

Personal and protective services workers; salespersons, demonstrators and models

Agriculture and fishery workers:

Market oriented agricultural and fishery workers

Trades workers:

Building trades' workers; metal and machinery trades' workers, precision trades' workers; other craft and related trades workers

Plant and machine operators and assemblers:

Industrial plant operators; stationary machine operators and assemblers; drivers and mobile machinery operators, building and related workers

Elementary occupations:

Labourers and related elementary service workers

²² These occupational groupings are based on Statistics New Zealand's New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (NZSC099).

CHAPTER 3: BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the demographic characteristics of the migrants in the LisNZ pilot survey. Factors likely to impact on the settlement outcomes of new migrants, such as previous experience of New Zealand, English language ability and health status, are also discussed. Some of these characteristics are used as key analysis variables in other sections of this report.

3.2 Key findings

- Around half of the migrants were approved for residence through the General Skills Category. The next largest groups were the Family Marriage and De facto sub-categories, followed by the Family Parent sub-category.
- Approximately two-thirds of the migrants were principal applicants in the application and the majority of new migrants were relatively young, with only around one in ten being over 55 years of age.
- Europe, South Africa and North America (ESANA) and North Asia together accounted for over half of the migrants to New Zealand (contributing 35 percent and 22 percent of migrants respectively). Ethnicity was closely linked to country of origin, with European, Chinese, South African and Indian being the main ethnic groups for new migrants.
- Overall, around two-thirds of the migrants had spent some time in New Zealand before they were approved for residence, and a quarter had previously worked in New Zealand. Thirty-nine percent of those approved offshore had been to New Zealand before being approved for residence. However, only 5 percent of offshore approved migrants had previously worked here. In comparison, just over half of those approved onshore had worked in New Zealand before their residence approval. Eight percent of offshore approved migrants had spent more than 12 months in New Zealand before being approved for residence compared with 52 percent of onshore approved migrants.
- Most of the migrants had good English language skills. Just over half said that English was the language or one of the languages they spoke best and another quarter rated their English language skills as being either good or very good. However, one in five migrants rated their English language ability as moderate to poor.
- Skilled/Business Stream principal applicants (SB principals) had the best English language skills followed by Skilled/Business Stream secondary applicants (SB secondaries) and then Family and International/Humanitarian Stream (FI) migrants. As expected, migrants from ESANA had the best English language skills overall and North Asian migrants had the weakest English language skills.

- Only around one in ten migrants who spoke English as a second language rated their language skills as having improved between the two waves of interviewing.
- Most migrants had a spouse or partner and around one in ten had a New Zealand-born spouse or partner.
- Migrants were most likely to be living with other family members in New Zealand. Living as a couple with dependent children was the most common living arrangement for SB migrants, while FI migrants were living in a range of different family combinations.
- Almost all migrants reported having good to excellent health at both interviews.

3.3 Demographic characteristics

This section describes some of the demographic and immigration related characteristics of the sample of migrants included in Wave 1 of the LisNZ pilot survey. These migrants were approved for residence between August 2000 and February 2001. The information presented below is provided in tabular form in Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

Refer to Table A.4.1 in Appendix 4 for a breakdown of the demographic characteristics of the sample of migrants who were re-interviewed for Wave 2 of the pilot survey. Note that Appendix 1 provides a comparison of the characteristics of the pilot survey respondents with the target population.

3.3.1 Immigration approval category and type of applicant

Just over half of the migrants in the LisNZ pilot survey were approved for residence through the General Skills Category (54 percent). Those approved through the Family Marriage and De facto sub-categories (21 percent) were the next largest group, followed by the Family Parent sub-category (13 percent). Thirteen percent of the migrants were approved through other categories and these were: Humanitarian (5 percent), Business (4 percent), Family Other (3 percent), and Samoan Quota (1 percent). Two-thirds (67 percent) of the migrants were principal applicants in the application for New Zealand residence and around one-third were secondary applicants.

3.3.2 Nationality and location of residence approval

The largest proportion of migrants interviewed was from ESANA (35 percent) followed by North Asia (22 percent).²³ The Pacific (15 percent), South Asia (13 percent) and South East Asia (11 percent) were the other major contributing regions. Another 3 percent of the migrants came from other regions or did not specify their country of nationality. Just over half of the migrants were approved for residence

²³ Refer to Appendix 2 for a breakdown of the top ten nationalities of all migrants approved for New Zealand residence in the year ended June 2001.

offshore (56 percent), with the remainder already in New Zealand on temporary permits when they were approved for residence.

3.3.3 Age and gender

Most migrants were under 45 years of age, with the 25 to 34 years age group accounting for 35 percent of the migrants and another 31 percent being aged 35 to 44 years. Fourteen percent were 16 to 24 years old and 11 percent were 45 to 54 years. Nine percent were over 54 years of age.

Overall, there were slightly more female than male migrants (53 percent compared with 47 percent), however this result varied by immigration approval category. While there were higher proportions of female than male SB secondaries and FI migrants, SB principals were more likely to be male than female.

The Wave 1 age by gender breakdown for all migrants was very similar for males and females. The most noticeable difference by immigration category was the higher proportion of male SB secondaries in the youngest age group – 37 percent of male SB secondaries were in the 16 to 24 years age category compared with only 20 percent of female SB secondaries.

Table 3.1 Wave 1 – Characteristics of the migrants by category (grouped)

	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Location of residence approval				
Offshore	55	73	48	56
Onshore	45	27	52	44
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Region of origin				
ESANA	43	40	27	35
North Asia	20	22	23	22
Pacific	7	10	25	15
South Asia	14	15	12	13
South East Asia	12	10	11	11
Other/Unspecified	3	3	3	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Age				
16 to 24 years	1	26	17	14
25 to 34 years	41	29	33	35
35 to 44 years	46	39	16	31
45 to 54 years	11	6	13	11
55 to 64 years	0	0	14	6
65 years and over	0	0	7	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Gender by age				
Female	43	66	54	53
16 to 24 years	1	20	19	15
25 to 34 years	48	30	33	36
35 to 44 years	41	42	16	31
45 to 54 years	10	7	13	10
55 to 64 years	0	0	14	6
65 years and over	0	0	5	2
Total female	100	100	100	100
Male	57	34	46	47
16 to 24 years	1	37	15	13
25 to 34 years	36	28	34	34
35 to 44 years	50	33	16	32
45 to 54 years	13	3	13	11
55 to 64 years	0	0	13	6
65 years and over	0	0	9	4
Total male	100	100	100	100
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total proportion (row %)				
	33	25	43	100
Total weighted number				
	1422	1074	1869	4365
Total unweighted number				
	249	147	297	693

Table 3.2 Wave 1 – Characteristics of the migrants by category (detailed)

	Immigration approval category							
	General Skills %	Business %	Family Parent %	Family Partner ¹ %	Family Other %	Humanitarian %	Samoaan Quota %	Total %
Region of origin								
ESANA	44	4	21	38	16	6	0	35
Other Asia	27	0	21	24	27	24	0	24
North Asia	16	91	35	15	32	25	0	22
Pacific	9	6	22	18	16	46	100	15
Other/Unspecified	3	0	1	4	9	0	0	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Principal v. secondary applicant								
Principal	58	43	56	99	100	53	47	67
Secondary	42	57	44	1	0	47	53	33
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Location of residence approval								
Offshore	63	57	67	29	62	55	100	56
Onshore	37	43	33	71	38	45	0	44
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total proportion (row %)	54	4	13	21	3	5	1	100
Total weighted number	2337	162	564	912	132	204	51	4362
Total unweighted number	378	18	87	159	21	24	9	696

¹ Family Partner includes the Family Marriage and De facto sub-categories.

3.3.4 Ethnicity and religion

Table 3.3 shows the ethnic groups of the migrants at the time of the Wave 2 interviews. Due to the small sample size for the pilot survey, ethnicity can only be presented in the high level categories shown in the table. The main ethnicities for migrants were European, Chinese, South African and Indian.

Table 3.3 Wave 2 – Ethnicity

W2 Ethnicity	Total %
European	21
Chinese	19
Other	17
South African	14
Indian	13
Fijian	7
Samoan	4
South Korean	4
Tongan	2
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	4374
Total unweighted number	552

When asked about their religion at the time of the Wave 2 interviews, the largest proportion of migrants in the LisNZ pilot survey said they were Christian (41 percent) (see Table 3.4). The next largest groups were those who said they had no religion (almost a quarter of all migrants) and those who were Hindu (12 percent).

Table 3.4 Wave 2 – Religion

W2 Religion	Total %
Christian	41
None	24
Hindu	12
Buddhist	6
Islam	5
Judaism	1
Spiritual	1
Other	11
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	4359
Total unweighted number	552

3.4 Previous experience of New Zealand

Two-thirds of the migrants had spent some time in New Zealand before their residence approval and a quarter had some experience of working in New Zealand before they were approved for residence (see Table 3.5). Thirty-nine percent of those approved offshore had been to New Zealand before being approved for residence, however only 5 percent had worked here previously. In comparison, just over half of those approved onshore had worked in New Zealand prior to their residence approval.

As expected, SB principals were more likely to have worked in New Zealand previously, compared with all other migrants. Around two-thirds of the SB principals who were approved offshore had never visited New Zealand prior to their residence approval and only 8 percent had worked in New Zealand previously. However, 74 percent of the SB principals who were approved onshore had worked in New Zealand before they were approved for residence. Forty-two percent of all other onshore approved migrants had also worked in New Zealand previously.

Table 3.5 Previous New Zealand experience by location of approval and category

Previous experience of New Zealand	Location of residence approval						Total %
	Offshore			Onshore			
	SB principals %	All Others %	Total %	SB principals %	All Others %	Total %	
Not been to NZ before	65	59	61	0	0	0	34
Been to NZ before, but not been employed	28	38	34	26	58	47	40
Been to NZ before, been employed	8	4	5	74	42	53	26
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	783	1659	2442	639	1269	1908	4350
Total unweighted	120	228	348	126	216	342	690

Around half of the migrants approved onshore had spent more than 12 months in New Zealand prior to their residence approval compared with 8 percent of those approved offshore (see Table 3.6). It is also notable that 43 percent of those approved onshore had been in New Zealand for more than 12 months **continuously** (i.e. they had not left the county) and this was consistent for SB principals, SB secondaries and FI migrants. Of the 43 percent of onshore approved migrants who had been in New Zealand continuously for more than 12 months, around half had been here for up to two years, just over a quarter had spent two to three years here and almost a quarter had spent more than three years in New Zealand continuously (see Table A.4.2 in Appendix 4). Information on the temporary permits previously held by migrants who had spent some time in New Zealand is provided in Chapter 4 (see Section 4.3).

Table 3.6 Time spent in New Zealand before residence approval by location of approval and category

Time spent in NZ before approval	Location of residence approval						
	Offshore			Onshore			Total %
	SB principals %	All Others %	Total %	SB principals %	All Others %	Total %	
Not been to NZ before	65	59	61	0	0	0	34
Up to 12 months	30	32	31	39	52	48	38
More than 12 months	5	9	8	61	48	52	27
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	780	1662	2442	633	1269	1896	4338
Total unweighted	123	228	351	123	210	333	684

3.5 English language ability

At the time of the Wave 1 interviews, just over half of the migrants said that English was the language or one of the languages they spoke best. SB migrants were more likely than FI migrants to say English was the language they spoke best (see Table 3.7 below).

Migrants who said that English was not the language (or one of the languages) they spoke best were asked to rate their English language ability, using a five point scale, in each of the following areas: spoken English; written English; comprehension of written English; and understanding of spoken English.²⁴ Those who said they could speak, read, write and understand spoken English ‘very well’ or ‘well’ were categorised as having ‘very good or good English skills’. Migrants who said that they could communicate ‘fairly well’, ‘not very well’ and those who knew ‘no more than a few words or phrases’ were categorised as having ‘moderate to poor English skills’. An average measurement of English language ability was derived from these self ratings (see Table 3.7).

At Wave 1, almost all of the SB principals who spoke English as a second language rated their English language skills as either good or very good. However, 7 percent of SB principals rated their English skills as moderate to poor. This compares with 21 percent of SB secondaries who rated their English language skills as moderate to poor.

The English language skills of FI migrants were more variable. At both interviews, less than half of the FI migrants said that English was the language they spoke best. Around two in ten rated their proficiency in English as either good or very good and around three in ten rated their English skills as moderate to poor (see Table 3.7 for Wave 1 data and Table A.4.4 in Appendix 4 for Wave 2 results).

²⁴ Those migrants who said that English was not the language or one of the languages they spoke best are described in this report as speaking English as a second language.

Table 3.7 Wave 1 – English language ability by category

W1 English language ability	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
English spoken best	65	60	44	55
English as a second language	35	40	50	43
Very good/good English skills	28	19	21	23
Moderate to poor English skills	7	21	29	20
Unspecified	0	0	6	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1419	1074	1866	4359
Total unweighted number	243	147	297	687

The proportion of migrants who rated their English language skills as very good or good was similar across the four individual skill areas (i.e. spoken English, written English, comprehension of written English and understanding spoken English). Refer to Tables A.4.3 and A.4.4 in Appendix 4 for more detail on migrants' English language ability in the four separate skill areas at Waves 1 and 2 of the pilot survey. These tables also give the average ratings for English language ability across the four skill areas.

As expected, there were regional differences in the proportions who said that English was the language or one of the languages they spoke best (see Table 3.8). ESANA migrants had the best English skills overall and migrants from North Asia had the weakest English language skills.

Over half of the migrants from both the Pacific and Other Asia (excluding North Asia) said that English was the language or one of the languages they spoke best. Around one in five migrants from both of these regions rated their English skills as moderate to poor. Only one in ten North Asian migrants said that English was the language they spoke best, and approximately half of the migrants from North Asia rated their English language skills as moderate to poor.

Table 3.8 Wave 1 – English language ability by region

W1 English language ability	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
English spoken best	79	10	53	58	54
English as a second language	21	78	47	42	43
Very good/good English skills	20	25	27	23	23
Moderate to poor English skills	1	53	20	19	20
Unspecified	0	12	0	0	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1548	948	675	1059	4368
Total unweighted number	255	135	135	141	690

¹ The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

An interesting finding was that by Wave 2, only around one in ten of those who spoke English as a second language rated their English ability more highly than at Wave 1. Just over half gave the same rating for their English skills and approximately a quarter gave their English language skills a lower rating at Wave 2 than at Wave 1 (see Table 3.9).

Notably, almost half of those with moderate to low level English ability at Wave 1 rated their proficiency in English as being worse by the time of the Wave 2 interviews. These results may indicate that migrants' perceptions of their proficiency in English changed between the two waves of interviewing, possibly due to having a better understanding of the English skills required for daily life in New Zealand.

Table 3.9 Change in English language ability from Wave 1 to Wave 2

W2 Change in English language ability	W1 English language ability for migrants with English as a second language		
	Very good or good English skills %	Moderate to poor English skills %	Total ¹ %
Better	13	11	11
Worse	13	46	27
Same	74	39	54
Total percent ²	100	100	100
Total weighted number	945	846	1905
Total unweighted number	126	90	231

¹ The proportions for total include unspecified.

² The proportions for total include unspecified and therefore some of the columns do not add to 100%.

3.6 Marital status

Most migrants had a partner or spouse at the time of the Wave 1 interview (70 percent), and one in ten had a New Zealand born partner or spouse. While the proportions of both SB and FI migrants who were partnered were very similar, as expected, FI migrants were much more likely to have a New Zealand-born spouse or partner. As shown in Table 3.10, at Wave 1, 20 percent of FI migrants had a New Zealand-born spouse or partner compared with only 3 percent of SB migrants.

Table 3.10 Marital status by category

Marital status	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1			
Partnered	71	70	70
NZ born spouse or partner	3	20	10
Spouse/partner not born in NZ	67	49	59
Unspecified	1	1	1
Not partnered	29	30	30
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	396	294	690
Wave 2			
Partnered	76	77	76
NZ born spouse or partner	4	24	12
Spouse/partner not born in NZ	69	52	62
Unspecified	3	1	2
Not partnered	24	23	24
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	306	237	543

3.7 Living arrangements in New Zealand

At both interviews, most migrants were living with other family members in New Zealand. Six months after residence approval, around one-third of migrants were living as part of a couple with dependent children, 19 percent were living in family combinations other than those presented in Table 3.11 below, 16 percent were living as a couple only and 15 percent as a couple with no children but with extended family. For SB migrants, living as a couple with dependent children was the most common living arrangement, while FI migrants had more varied living arrangements.

Similar patterns were evident at Wave 2. Again, the most common arrangement was living with a spouse and dependent children (39 percent), followed by living in other family combinations (20 percent) and living as a couple (18 percent). There was a lower proportion living as a couple with extended family at Wave 2 compared with Wave 1, particularly for FI migrants.

Table 3.11 Living arrangements by category

Living arrangements	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Alone	11	6	4	7
Couple only	15	13	20	16
Couple and dependent child/ren	39	47	17	32
Couple and extended family only	9	8	24	15
Couple, dependent child/ren and extended family	2	3	6	4
Single parent with dependent child/ren only	2	1	1	2
Other family combination	8	22	26	19
Living with non relatives	14	0	2	5
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1416	1080	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	249	150	297	696
Wave 2				
Alone	9	0	3	4
Couple only	16	10	24	18
Couple and dependent child/ren	47	52	24	39
Couple and extended family only	3	2	7	4
Couple, dependent child/ren and extended family	4	6	7	6
Single parent with dependent child/ren only	5	4	2	4
Other family combination	5	22	30	20
Living with non relatives	11	2	2	5
Unspecified	0	1	2	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1392	1104	1875	4371
Total unweighted number	186	114	243	543

3.8 Health status

Almost all migrants reported having good to excellent health at both interviews. In general, SB migrants rated their health status as being better than did other migrants.

Table 3.12 Health status by category

Health status	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Fair/Poor ¹	2	6	9	6
Good	22	23	23	22
Very good	41	34	36	37
Excellent	35	37	32	35
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1419	1074	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	243	150	294	687
Wave 2				
Fair/Poor ¹	1	6	12	7
Good	25	21	25	24
Very good	37	33	34	35
Excellent	37	40	29	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1389	1104	1878	4371
Total unweighted number	189	123	240	552

¹ The categories 'fair' and 'poor' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

CHAPTER 4: MOTIVES AND PROCESSES OF MIGRATION

4.1 Introduction

Migration is a complex process. Finding out more about the motives of migrants and the processes of their getting to New Zealand is essential to improving our understanding of the social, economic and policy determinants of migration. Relevant, up to date information about life in New Zealand enables people to make informed decisions about migration. Understanding why migrants choose to come to New Zealand provides an insight into the different motivations of migrants from the various immigration approval categories. This knowledge will assist with the marketing of New Zealand as a migrant destination. For those migrating to New Zealand, knowing people living here, particularly friends and family, is likely to assist with the transition from the home country and may also impact on longer term settlement outcomes.

This chapter examines: the types of temporary permits previously held by the migrants; their information sources on New Zealand; their main reasons for applying for New Zealand residence; whether they had friends and family in New Zealand; their reasons for living at their first and current addresses; and their settlement intentions.

4.2 Key findings

- Overall, two-thirds of the migrants had held a temporary permit for New Zealand in the three years prior to residence approval and one in five migrants had held a New Zealand work permit. FI migrants were the most likely group to have held a temporary permit in the previous three years. As expected, SB principals were more likely to have held a work permit compared with all other migrants (32 percent compared with 15 percent respectively).
- Lifestyle was the main reason given by SB principals for deciding to apply for New Zealand residence. Reasons were more mixed for SB secondaries. Family relationships were the key motivating factor for FI migrants.
- Friends and family living in New Zealand were the main source of information on New Zealand for migrants before they came to live here.
- Around three out of ten migrants used a professional immigration consultant when they applied for residence in New Zealand. Migrants also used immigration agents as a source of information on New Zealand, although this was more common for SB migrants (23 percent) than for FI migrants (2 percent).
- Most new migrants knew people in New Zealand before they came to live here. Many migrants also had family living in New Zealand who were not part of their approval unit or their household (49 percent of FI migrants and 28 percent of SB migrants).

- The majority of those approved for residence offshore stayed with someone they knew when they first arrived to take up residence in New Zealand.
- Around two-thirds of the migrants had shifted at least once in their first 18 months as a New Zealand resident.
- The most common reason for choosing the first location lived at (for those who had changed address between residence approval and Wave 1) was to live with family or a spouse or partner. Eighteen months after residence uptake, reasons for choosing where to live were more varied. Family reasons were more influential for FI migrants than for SB migrants. SB migrants were more likely than FI migrants to be living at their current address because they liked the area and it was close to schools.
- Most migrants (81 percent) said they were intending to live in New Zealand for five years or more when they were approved for residence. Ten percent said they were intending to live here for less than five years and the same proportion did not know how long they were going to live in New Zealand.
- At the time of their residence approval, around one in ten migrants were intending to maintain dual residence, i.e. live in New Zealand for part of the time and in another country for part of the time.

4.3 Previous temporary permits held

As discussed in Section 3.4 of this report, many migrants had spent some time in New Zealand before they were approved for residence. Around two-thirds of the migrants had held a temporary permit for New Zealand in the three years prior to being approved for residence, although only one in five migrants had held a work permit during this time (see Table 4.1).

Overall, FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to have held a temporary permit for New Zealand in the three years prior to their residence approval. SB principals were more likely than other migrants to have held a work permit. Thirty-two percent of SB principals had held a New Zealand work permit compared with 21 percent of FI migrants and 4 percent of SB secondaries.

Table 4.1 Temporary permits held in the previous 3 years by category

Temporary permits held in the 3 years before residence approval	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Yes, including a work permit	32	4	21	20
Yes, but not including a work permit	31	46	53	44
None	34	45	23	32
Unspecified	3	4	3	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1419	1074	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	246	150	297	693

Thirty-nine percent of all migrants (or sixty percent of those who had held a permit before being approved for residence) had most recently held a visitor permit (see Table 4.2). While FI migrants were more likely to have most recently held a visitor permit, the last permit type held by SB principals was more likely to have been a work permit. Overall, 20 percent of migrants had most recently held a work permit and only 6 percent had most recently held a student permit.

Table 4.2 Last temporary permit held by category

Last temporary permit held	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Visitor	25	37	51	39
Work	31	4	20	20
Student	6	10	3	6
None	34	45	23	32
Unspecified	3	4	3	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1422	1077	1872	4371
Total unweighted number	246	150	297	693

4.4 Main reasons for applying for New Zealand residence

At Wave 1, all respondents were asked about their main reasons for deciding to apply for New Zealand residence. While lifestyle was cited as the main reason for choosing to migrate to New Zealand, other key motivating factors included: joining family members; the climate or physical environment; educational opportunities; safety from crime; and employment opportunities in New Zealand. Differences between immigration approval categories were notable.

Table 4.3 shows that lifestyle was the main reason given by SB principals for deciding to apply for residence. For SB secondaries there was a mix of reasons. As expected, wanting to join family members in New Zealand followed by coming here to marry/live with a spouse or partner living in New Zealand were the key motivations for FI migrants.

Table 4.3 Reasons for choosing New Zealand by category

Reasons for choosing NZ ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Lifestyle in NZ	63	46	23	42
To join family members in NZ	12	15	58	32
Climate/physical environment in NZ	42	41	18	32
Educational opportunities in NZ	33	53	14	30
Safe from crime in NZ	33	38	15	26
Employment opportunities in NZ	38	26	17	26
To marry/live with a spouse/partner living in NZ	5	2	35	17
Political freedom in NZ	16	20	5	12
Economic conditions in NZ	16	13	8	12
To study in NZ	10	16	11	12
To accompany family members to NZ	6	16	10	10
As a way of getting into Australia	1	1	0	1
Other	12	8	6	8
Total weighted number	1419	1074	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	246	150	294	690

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

4.5 Applications for residence in other countries

All respondents to the LisNZ pilot survey were asked whether they had applied for residence in any countries other than New Zealand in the last three years. Almost all migrants (97 percent) had applied only for residence in New Zealand.

4.6 Information sources and use of agents

4.6.1 Sources of information on New Zealand

As shown in Table 4.4, friends and family living in New Zealand were the main source of information on New Zealand for migrants before coming to live here. Eighty-five percent of FI migrants and 58 percent of SB migrants obtained information about New Zealand from this source. For SB migrants, the New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS), friends and family not living in New Zealand and immigration consultants were the other most commonly used information sources. The other most common information sources for FI migrants were the NZIS and friends and family not living in New Zealand. FI migrants were less likely to get information about New Zealand from immigration consultants than were other migrants.

Table 4.4 Sources of information by category

Sources of information on NZ ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Friends/relatives living in NZ	58	58	85	70
New Zealand Immigration Service	31	19	12	20
Friends/relatives not living in NZ	20	23	13	18
Immigration consultant	23	24	2	14
Other NZ Government departments, embassies	9	11	4	7
Prospective employer in NZ	11	6	2	6
Community or religious group, or ethnic association in NZ	1	2	0	1
Other	21	14	7	13
Total weighted number	1422	1074	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	243	150	297	690

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

4.6.2 Internet use

Almost one in four migrants (37 percent) said they used the internet to access information about New Zealand prior to coming here and around one in three migrants used the NZIS website. SB migrants were much more likely to use the Internet and also to use the NZIS website to find out about New Zealand than were FI migrants.

Table 4.5 Use of the Internet to access information by category

Whether migrants used the Internet to access information	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Yes	58	47	15	37
No	42	51	85	63
Unspecified	0	1	0	0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Whether migrants accessed information from the NZIS website				
Yes	46	37	11	29
No	53	60	89	70
Unspecified	1	2	0	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1416	1074	1869	4362
Total unweighted number	246	150	297	693

4.6.3 Use of immigration consultants

Around one-third of the migrants used a professional immigration consultant when they applied for residence. SB migrants were more likely to have used an immigration consultant when they applied for residence than FI migrants. Note that Table 4.4 above shows that only 14 percent of all migrants obtained information about New Zealand from an immigration consultant. This finding suggests that consultants are primarily used to assist in the application process rather than as a source of information on New Zealand.

Table 4.6 Use of immigration consultant in residence application by category

Use of immigration consultant in application for residence	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Yes	39	37	22	31
No	61	58	78	68
Unspecified	0	5	0	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1422	1077	1875	4374
Total unweighted number	243	147	294	684

4.7 Contacts in New Zealand before arrival

4.7.1 Whether migrants knew people in New Zealand before coming to live here

Around seven out of ten migrants said they knew people in New Zealand before they came to live here, and this was similar for both SB and FI migrants (see Table 4.7). More than one-third of all migrants knew one to four people in New Zealand before coming to live here and one-fifth knew 10 or more people. As expected, FI migrants were more likely to have known 10 or more people living in New Zealand before they came here than SB migrants.

Table 4.7 Contacts in New Zealand before coming to live here by category

Whether migrants knew people in NZ before coming to live here	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Yes	75	72	71	73
Knew 1 or 2 people	26	24	16	21
Knew 3 or 4 people	18	17	15	17
Knew 5 to 9 people	15	18	13	15
Knew 10 or more people	16	13	27	20
No	25	28	29	27
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1422	1074	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	246	150	300	696

4.7.2 Whether migrants had family in New Zealand

At the Wave 1 interview, respondents were asked whether there were other family members living in New Zealand who were not part of the approval unit and were not living in the same household as the respondent. Overall, 37 percent of all migrants had other relatives living in New Zealand.

FI migrants were almost twice as likely to have other relatives living in New Zealand compared with SB migrants. Around half of FI migrants had other family in New Zealand compared with approximately one-quarter of SB migrants. This is consistent with family being the key motivating factor for FI migrants in deciding to apply for New Zealand residence (see Table 4.3 above).

Table 4.8 Family in New Zealand other than those in the approval unit or the household by category

Whether migrants had family in NZ other than those in the approval unit or the household	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Yes	25	31	49	37
1 or 2 other relatives	11	11	17	14
3 or 4 other relatives	6	8	10	8
5 to 9 other relatives	4	9	9	7
10 or more other relatives	4	2	13	7
No	75	69	51	63
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1425	1080	1869	4374
Total unweighted number	246	147	303	696

4.8 Staying with family, friends or a sponsor on arrival

Migrants approved for residence offshore were asked whether they stayed with family, friends or a sponsor when they arrived in New Zealand. A high proportion of offshore approved migrants stayed with someone they knew when they first arrived in New Zealand (68 percent) and this was similar for SB and FI migrants.

FI migrants were more likely to spend a longer period of time staying with someone they knew compared with SB migrants. Around one in five offshore approved SB migrants stayed with a friend, family member or sponsor for more than 12 weeks after they first arrived. For FI migrants the corresponding proportion was 37 percent.

Table 4.9 Staying with family, friends or a sponsor on arrival by category

Whether migrants stayed with family or friends on arrival in NZ ¹	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Yes	66	72	68
For less than 6 weeks	33	16	27
For 6 to 12 weeks	11	18	14
For more than 12 weeks	21	37	27
No	34	28	32
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1536	945	2481
Total unweighted number	225	135	360

¹ This question was only asked of respondents who were approved for residence offshore.

4.9 Number of places lived at

By the time of the Wave 2 interviews, only one-third (34 percent) of all migrants had lived at the same address in New Zealand since their residence uptake (see Table 4.10). Four out of ten had moved only once, two in ten had lived at three different addresses and less than one in ten had lived at four or more addresses. FI migrants had moved fewer times than SB migrants, with around half of FI migrants still living at the same address by the time of the Wave 2 interviews.

Table 4.10 Wave 2 – Number of places lived at since approval by category

W2 Number of places lived at since residence approval	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
One place	24	48	34
Two places	43	35	40
Three places	25	15	20
Four or more places	8	3	6
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1869	4362
Total unweighted number	309	240	549

4.10 Reasons for living at various locations

Migrants who had changed their address in New Zealand at least once in the six months since residence uptake were asked about their reasons for living at the first address lived at for one month or more (see Table 4.11). For FI migrants, wanting to live with family and friends was the primary reason for choosing to live at this first location. Reasons were more varied for SB migrants.

Table 4.11 Wave 1 – Reasons for living at first address by category

W1 Reasons for living at first address lived at for one month or more ^{1, 2}	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
To live with my family/spouse/partner	30	63	41
To be close to family/friends	24	27	25
To be close to schools	22	14	19
It was affordable	21	9	17
It was good quality accommodation	20	7	16
I liked the neighbourhood	18	4	13
It was the only place I could find	14	9	12
To be close to public transport	9	7	8
To be close to employment opportunities	8	2	6
To be close to others of my ethnic group	5	2	4
To be close to others of my religion	1	3	2
Other	27	16	23
Total weighted number	939	480	1419
Total unweighted number	144	75	219

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

² This question was only asked of respondents who had moved from the first location lived at to a different address at the time of the Wave 1 interviews.

At the Wave 2 interview, all respondents were asked why they were living at their current address. As shown in Table 4.12, there was a mix of reasons given for choosing where to live. SB migrants were more likely than FI migrants to be living at their current address because they liked the area and it was close to schools. Conversely, family reasons (wanting to live with or near to family) were more influential for FI migrants than they were for SB migrants.

Table 4.12 Wave 2 – Reasons for living at current address by category

W2 Reasons for living at current address ¹	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
I liked the area	49	27	39
To be close to schools	45	25	36
It was affordable	37	35	36
To live with my family/spouse/partner	20	44	31
It was good quality accommodation	32	19	26
To be close to jobs	24	22	23
To be close to family/friends	14	25	19
To be close to public transport	21	15	18
It was the only place I could find	8	7	8
Accommodation organised/provided for me	5	10	7
To be close to others of my religion	4	5	4
To be close to others of my ethnic group	3	4	3
Other	11	9	10
Total weighted number	2493	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	303	240	543

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

4.11 Settlement intentions

Migrants were asked about their settlement intentions at the time they were approved for residence (see Table 4.13). The majority (81 percent) said they intended to live in New Zealand permanently – defined as five years or more. However, one in ten said they intended to live in New Zealand for less than five years and another one in ten did not know how long they would live here. The proportions of both SB and FI migrants intending to live in New Zealand permanently were similar.

At Wave 1, respondents were also asked whether they had intended to live in New Zealand for part of the time and also in another country, i.e. maintain residence in two countries, when they were approved for residence. Around one in ten migrants said they had intended to live both in New Zealand and in another country, with around half of these migrants intending to do this for five years or more.

Table 4.13 Settlement intentions at time of approval by category

Settlement intentions at time of residence approval	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Intended to live in NZ for 5 years or more	78	84	81
Live in NZ all of the time	71	80	75
Live in NZ and in another country	7	4	6
Intended to live in NZ for less than 5 years	13	5	10
Live in NZ all of the time	10	1	6
Live in NZ and in another country	3	4	4
Don't know how long I will live in NZ	8	11	10
Live in NZ all of the time	2	4	3
Live in NZ and in another country	0	1	1
Don't know if I will live in NZ all the time or not	6	6	6
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1869	4362
Total unweighted number	393	291	684

At both interviews, respondents were asked how long they were intending to live in New Zealand. Around six months after residence uptake, 86 percent of migrants said they intended to live in New Zealand for three years or more and the proportion was similar at 18 months after residence uptake. The similarity between these proportions and the proportion intending to live here 'permanently' when approved for residence, shows that longer term settlement intentions did not appear to have changed after the migrants had spent some time living in New Zealand as a resident.

Table 4.14 Settlement intentions after residence uptake by category

Settlement intentions	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1			
Live in NZ for less than 3 years	6	2	4
Live in NZ for 3 years or more	85	87	86
Don't know	9	11	10
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2496	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	396	297	693
Wave 2			
Live in NZ for less than 3 years	6	3	5
Live in NZ for 3 years or more	88	89	88
Don't know	6	8	7
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2496	1872	4368
Total unweighted number	306	240	546

CHAPTER 5: THE SKILLS AND RESOURCES MIGRANTS BRING

5.1 Introduction

Migrants bring with them a range of skills and experience that add to the economic and social capabilities of New Zealand society. This chapter summarises some of these personal attributes and describes, for this migrant population: their years of education; the main activity in their source country; their previous employment history and occupations; and their language skills. These attributes are only a selection, but combine to provide a picture of the rich resources these migrants bring.

5.2 Key findings

- Migrants were generally well educated, with over half having completed some post-school study before being approved for residence in New Zealand. Around nine out of ten SB principals had completed more than 13 years of full-time education before their residence approval.
- Working for pay or profit was the most common main activity for migrants before coming to New Zealand.²⁵ For SB secondaries, after paid work, studying and caring for children were the other most common main activities during the last 12 months in their source country. Most migrants who were in the labour force had been working for wages or salaries, and the majority had been in paid work for a number of years.
- Migrants who had worked in their source country in the two years prior to their residence approval were most likely to have been previously employed as professionals.²⁶
- Migrants came to New Zealand with a range of language skills, with around two-thirds speaking more than one language well.
- Around one in five migrants said they spoke both English and another language best. FI migrants were the group most likely to speak a language other than English best.
- After English, the next language spoken best by new migrants was Northern Chinese, including Mandarin.

²⁵ Questions on main activities and labour force activities before residence uptake were only asked of respondents who were living in their source country in the two years prior to their residence approval. Source country is the country last lived in for 12 months or more, excluding New Zealand.

²⁶ See Section 2.6 for more information on occupational classifications.

5.3 Years of previous education

This section summarises the number of years of education that migrants had before they were approved for residence in New Zealand. As seen in Table 5.1, more than half of the migrants had completed over 13 years of full-time education before their residence approval, with one-quarter having completed 17 years or more. As a rough guide, completing secondary school would generally account for around 13 years of full-time education.

SB principals had generally spent much longer studying full-time than other migrants. Eighty-seven percent of SB principals had studied full-time for 14 years or more compared with 44 percent of non-SB principals.

Table 5.1 Number of years of education before approval by category

Number of years of full-time education completed before residence approval	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
10 or fewer	2	12	21	13
11 to 13 years	11	37	36	28
14 to 16 years	42	27	29	33
17 to 20 years	39	22	10	22
More than 20 years	6	1	2	3
Unspecified	0	1	2	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1422	1071	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	249	153	291	693

Please refer to Chapter 6, Section 6.3.6 for information on migrants' qualifications at the time of the Wave 1 interviews.

5.4 Main activity in source country

Respondents were asked about their main activity during the last 12 months they were living in their source country. To ensure that timely and relevant information was collected, this question was only asked of those migrants who had lived in their source country in the two years prior to their residence approval.

Table 5.2 shows that migrants were more likely to have been working for pay or profit than doing any other activity in their source country. SB principals were much more likely to have been in paid work compared with all other migrants (at 88 percent and 47 percent respectively). For SB secondaries, after working for pay or profit, studying and being at home caring for children were the next most common main activities, while the other main activities for FI migrants were more mixed.

Table 5.2 Main activity in source country by category

Main activity during last 12 months in source country ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Working for pay or profit	88	46	48	60
Studying	1	23	14	12
At home caring for children	2	18	9	9
Working without pay in a family business or farm	1	1	3	2
Farming, fishing, doing craftwork for self or family and/or trade	1	0	2	1
Looking for work	1	0	2	1
At home not caring for children	0	1	3	1
Other activities	3	3	14	7
Multiple activities	4	9	6	6
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1185	993	1548	3726
Total unweighted number	201	138	243	582

¹ This table only includes those migrants who were living in their source country in the two years prior to their residence approval.

Refer to Section 5.5.2 below for more information on migrants' labour force activities in their source country.

5.5 Employment history

5.5.1 Total years in employment

Migrants were asked about the number of years they had been in paid employment before being approved for residence in New Zealand. This included any paid work of one hour a week or more that they had done since leaving high or secondary school.

Around six out of ten SB principals had been working for 12 years or more before their residence approval compared with four out of ten non-SB principals. Reflecting the age distribution of FI migrants (21 percent were over 54 years of age), one-quarter had worked for more than 20 years before being approved for residence.

Table 5.3 Number of years of paid work before approval by category

Number of years of paid work before residence approval	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
0 to 3 years	8	25	28	20
4 to 7 years	12	16	13	14
8 to 11 years	19	17	11	15
12 to 20 years	43	31	18	30
More than 20 years	18	6	25	18
Unspecified	0	5	5	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1422	1065	1863	4350
Total unweighted number	243	150	297	690

5.5.2 Labour force activity in source country

Table 5.4 shows the main labour force activities of migrants during their last 12 months in their source country. The majority of these migrants were in paid employment (59 percent), with another 7 percent being self-employed. SB principals were much more likely to have been working for wages and salaries compared with other migrants. Three out of ten migrants were out of the labour force (classified as 'other activity' in the table below), with SB principals less likely to be out of the labour force than other migrants.

Note that this information is not directly comparable with the data on labour force activity in New Zealand presented in Section 6.3, due to differences in the base populations and the reference periods for these questions.

Table 5.4 Main labour force activity in source country by category

Main labour force activity during last 12 months in source country ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Working for wages or salary	86	48	46	59
Self-employed	8	8	6	7
Unpaid work	0	3	4	3
Looking for work	1	0	2	1
Other activity	6	40	42	30
Unspecified	1	0	0	0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1188	999	1533	3720
Total unweighted number	204	141	237	582

¹ This table only includes those migrants who were living in their source country in the two years prior to their residence approval.

5.5.3 Occupation in source country

Migrants who had worked in the last 12 months in their source country were asked about their occupation in their last main job. Migrants were more likely to have previously worked in professional occupations than in other types of jobs. Higher proportions of SB principals worked as professionals and as legislators, administrators and managers compared with SB secondaries and FI migrants. In total, 80 percent of SB migrants compared with 50 percent of FI migrants were employed as ‘professionals’, ‘legislators, administrators and managers’ and ‘technicians and associated professionals’.

Table 5.5 Occupation in last main job in source country by category

Occupation in last main job in source country ^{1,2}	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Professionals	45	35	25	36
Legislators, administrators and managers	24	16	17	20
Technicians and associated professionals	16	20	8	14
Clerks	5	11	17	11
Service and sales workers	3	6	13	7
Trades workers	3	5	9	5
Plant and machine operators or elementary occupations	2	3	8	5
Agriculture and fishery workers	1	0	3	1
Unspecified	0	3	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1101	603	831	2535
Total unweighted number	189	96	129	414

¹ This table only includes those migrants who were living in their source country in the two years prior to residence approval, and who had worked in the 12 months prior to leaving their source country.

² Refer to Section 2.6 for detailed descriptions of the types of occupations included in the groupings given in this table.

5.6 Language skills

It should be noted that 5 percent of the migrants originally selected for the LisNZ pilot survey and successfully contacted did not speak one of the survey languages and this will have some impact on the findings discussed below. See Section 2.2.2 for more information on the pilot survey languages.

5.6.1 Languages spoken best

As discussed in Section 3.5, just over half (55 percent) of the migrants said that English was the language or one of the languages they spoke best at the time of the Wave 1 interviews. However, it is interesting to note that around one in five migrants said they spoke both English and another language(s) best, and this finding was

consistent for SB principals, SB secondaries and FI migrants (see Table 5.6). The proportions of migrants who said they spoke a language other than English best varied by immigration category, with SB migrants less likely to speak a language other than English best (32 percent) and FI migrants more likely (53 percent).

Table 5.6 Wave 1 – Languages spoken best by category

W1 Languages spoken best	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
English only	44	38	24	34
English and another language(s)	20	21	20	20
Other language(s)	29	37	53	41
Unspecified	6	3	3	4
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1416	1068	1869	4353
Total unweighted number	234	159	303	696

As seen in Table 5.7, after English, the next language spoken best by new migrants was Northern Chinese (19 percent of migrants said this was the language they spoke best at the time of the Wave 1 interviews). This finding is influenced by the nationalities of the migrants at the time of their residence approval.

Table 5.7 Wave 1 – Languages spoken best (detailed breakdown) by category

W1 Languages spoken best ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
English ²	69	61	45	57
Northern Chinese ³	15	21	20	19
Hindi	3	8	11	8
Afrikaans	7	8	1	5
Samoan	0	0	9	4
Tagalog	4	4	4	4
Tongan	1	2	5	3
Korean	3	5	0	2
Fijian Hindi	1	0	3	2
Japanese	1	1	2	2
Yue ⁴	1	1	2	2
Other language(s)	16	12	19	16
Total weighted number	1335	1044	1809	4188
Total unweighted number	231	141	285	657

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

² The proportions who spoke English best are slightly higher in this table compared with Table 5.6 because this table excludes respondents who did not specify the language or languages which they spoke best.

³ Northern Chinese included Mandarin.

⁴ Yue included Cantonese.

5.6.2 Languages spoken well

Migrants were also asked about the languages they could speak well. Speaking a language well was defined as being able to have a conversation in that language about a lot of everyday things. While only 57 percent of all migrants said that English was the language or one of the languages that they spoke best (see Table 5.7), a much higher proportion than this (84 percent) said they spoke English well (see Table 5.8 below).²⁷

Table 5.8 Wave 1 – Languages spoken well (detailed breakdown) by category

W1 Languages spoken well ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
English	94	89	73	84
Northern Chinese ²	17	21	21	20
Hindi	12	20	13	14
Afrikaans	13	18	5	11
Tagalog	7	5	4	5
Samoan	0	0	9	4
Tongan	1	2	5	3
Japanese	3	2	3	3
Yue ³	2	4	3	3
Korean	3	5	0	2
Fijian Hindi	1	0	4	2
Other language(s)	32	30	29	30
Total weighted number	1341	1044	1821	4206
Total unweighted number	231	141	288	660

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

² Northern Chinese included Mandarin.

³ Yue included Cantonese.

As shown in Table 5.9, around two-thirds of the migrants said they spoke more than one language well. SB migrants being proportionately more likely than FI migrants to speak three or more languages well (19 percent compared with 10 percent).

²⁷ All migrants were asked which languages they spoke best and which languages they spoke well. Those migrants who said that English was not one of the languages they spoke best were asked to rate their English language ability using a five point scale. These results are presented in Section 3.5.

Table 5.9 Wave 1 – Number of languages spoken well by category

W1 Number of languages spoken well	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
One language only	27	27	37	31
Two languages	50	49	51	50
Three or more languages	17	22	10	15
Unspecified	6	3	3	4
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1422	1074	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	249	150	300	699

CHAPTER 6: ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION TO NEW ZEALAND

6.1 Introduction

New migrants interact with the New Zealand economy and society in many and varied ways. They also contribute to their new country in different ways. While this chapter focuses mainly on migrants' participation in the labour market, the importance of their contribution in terms of cultural and social benefits and international linkages is also acknowledged. Some of these other aspects are discussed in the following chapter on social integration and settlement.

Understanding how migrants interact with the labour market is central to designing optimal immigration policy. The majority of migrants (including those entering through family reunification policies) are likely to be labour market participants at some time. How readily they integrate into the labour market and the skills they bring are significant factors in delivering economic benefits to New Zealand.

The purpose of New Zealand's skilled immigration policy is to maximise and accelerate the contribution of immigration to New Zealand's:

- capacity building, sustainable growth and innovation;
- global connectedness; and
- thriving and inclusive communities.

This requires mutually successful outcomes for migrants and for New Zealand. Successful outcomes are influenced by the characteristics of individual migrants and the matching of their skills to the needs of employers and the economy. The overall size and composition of migration flows in and out of New Zealand, and the 'absorptive capacity' of the labour market, also affect outcomes.

In the past, benefits of migration were often seen as manifesting themselves not in the first generation but in the children of migrants. While settlement has different facets and takes time, the pressure of global labour markets and the possibility that skilled migrants will change countries more than once mean it is important to seek fast labour market integration. Economic conditions on arrival can have a large impact on the labour force outcomes of migrants. Migrants approved for residence during the pilot survey arrived (or took up their residence if onshore at approval) in a period when New Zealand's economy was performing well with low overall rates of unemployment.

This chapter begins by looking at migrants' labour market outcomes by some of the factors likely to influence these outcomes, such as approval category, previous experience in New Zealand and English language ability. Occupation, job satisfaction and factors that helped with finding employment are also examined in this chapter, as well as the reasons why some migrants could not find employment in New Zealand. Information on the activities of those who were out of the labour force is then presented. The final section looks at income and assets, including whether migrants felt their income in New Zealand was sufficient to meet the cost of living here.

6.2 Key findings

- Employment rates and seeking work rates improved for all migrants from Wave 1 to Wave 2, with the overall employment rate increasing from 53 percent to 62 percent and the seeking work rate falling from 14 percent to 6 percent.²⁸
- SB principals had higher employment and labour force activity rates and lower seeking work rates at both waves of interviewing compared with all other migrants.²⁹ The employment rate for SB principals increased from 76 percent at Wave 1 to 84 percent at Wave 2 and the seeking work rate for this group fell from 8 percent at Wave 1 to 3 percent at Wave 2. For non-SB principals, the employment rate also showed an increase, up from 42 percent to 52 percent at Wave 2. The seeking work rate for non-SB principals decreased from 19 percent at Wave 1 to 8 percent by the time of the Wave 2 interviews.
- SB principals from ESANA had higher employment and labour force activity rates than SB principals from other regions.
- At Wave 1, migrants approved offshore had lower employment rates and higher seeking work rates than those approved onshore. However, the employment and seeking work rates for offshore approved migrants converged towards those of onshore approved migrants by the time of the Wave 2 interviews. This finding was consistent for both SB principals and all other migrants.
- Factors associated with higher employment rates *at both interviews* were:
 - being a SB principal applicant;
 - having English as a language spoken best;
 - having worked in New Zealand before being approved for residence;
 - having post-school qualifications;
 - being aged 25-34 rather than 55-64; and
 - being from ESANA rather than North Asia.
- Higher rates of seeking work *at Wave 1* were noted among:
 - migrants approved offshore;
 - SB secondaries and FI migrants; and
 - North Asian migrants compared with those from ESANA.
- At Waves 1 and 2, the employment rates for SB principals were similar to age and gender adjusted rates for the New Zealand working age population.³⁰ Employment

²⁸ The term 'employment rate', as used in this report, refers to the proportion of all migrants who were employed or self-employed, not just those who were in the labour force. The seeking work rate is the proportion of migrants who were looking for work (and who were not currently working) out of all those in the labour force (i.e. out of those who were working or looking for work).

²⁹ The labour force activity rate is the proportion of migrants who were working or looking for work out of the total, excluding unspecified responses.

³⁰ Source: Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). Note that the HLFS excludes the armed forces whereas the LisNZ does not.

rates were lower for SB secondaries and FI migrants compared with age and gender adjusted rates for the working age population.

- The majority of migrants who were working were working full-time. At Wave 2, most of those who were working part-time were looking for full-time work.
- At both interviews, SB principals were more likely to be working as professionals than in other types of occupations and they were also more likely to be working in professional occupations than non-SB principals. SB secondaries were more likely than other migrants to be working as clerks, while FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to be working as plant and machine operators and assemblers, in elementary occupations, and as agriculture and fishery workers.
- While the majority of migrants were working in the same types of occupations at 18 months after residence uptake as in their source country, there was some evidence of occupation mismatch. This was most noticeable for the 35 percent of migrants who worked in professional, managerial or technical occupations in their source country who were working in other types of occupations at 18 months after residence uptake.
- Most migrants were either satisfied or very satisfied with their main job in New Zealand at both interviews, and an increased proportion was very satisfied by the time of the Wave 2 interviews.
- Making direct contact with an employer and getting work through friends and relatives were the most common methods used by migrants to find their first job in New Zealand.³¹
- One in five migrants approved offshore had a prearranged job to come to in New Zealand. Offshore approved SB principals were more likely to have a pre-arranged job compared with other migrants (a finding influenced by the General Skills Category 'points' system).
- Around one-third of the migrants who had worked in New Zealand since residence uptake or who were looking for work at the time of the Wave 2 interviews were working in New Zealand when their residence was approved. A similar proportion took less than three months to find work. However, 15 percent of those who were in the labour force at Wave 2 took seven months or longer to find work.
- Most migrants who had worked in New Zealand since their residence uptake had worked in only one job (80 percent at Wave 1 and 59 percent at Wave 2). At the time of the Wave 1 interviews, 43 percent of all migrants had not worked since their residence uptake. By Wave 2, this proportion had fallen to 31 percent. As expected, the proportions of SB principals who had not worked in New Zealand were lower. Twenty percent of SB principals had not worked in their first six months as a New Zealand resident and at Wave 2, 11 percent had not worked in the 18 months since taking up residence.

³¹ This finding applies to all migrants who had worked for an employer in New Zealand in the 30 months up to and including the Wave 1 interview.

- At Waves 1 and 2, around one-third of the migrants were out of the labour force doing other activities. At Wave 1, more migrants who were out of the labour force were studying or caring for dependants than doing other activities. By Wave 2, migrants who were out of the labour force were more likely to be studying than doing any other activities. This result was driven by the increased proportion of SB secondaries who were studying at Wave 2 compared with at Wave 1.
- At Wave 2, wages and salaries were the main source of income for migrants (62 percent). Twelve percent of migrants had received a core benefit or a supplementary payment from the Ministry of Social Development's Work and Income in the two weeks prior to the Wave 2 interview.³²
- At Wave 1, only 6 percent of migrants said they had received a core benefit from Work and Income at some time since residence uptake and at Wave 2, 8 percent of all migrants said they had received a core benefit at some time since the Wave 1 interview. At both interviews, only 3 percent of SB principals reported having received a core benefit from Work and Income.
- At both waves of interviewing, around one in five migrants said they had received a benefit or payment from a government agency at some time during the reference period. This included having received core benefits and supplementary payments from Work and Income, and financial assistance from the Accident Compensation Corporation and the Inland Revenue Department.³³
- At Wave 2, around one in four of the migrants who specified their personal gross annual income in New Zealand estimated it at \$10,000 or less, however only around one in ten migrants said that their *joint* gross annual income was less than \$10,001 per annum. Two-thirds of the migrants who provided an estimate for their joint annual income said it was over \$30,000.
- At the time of the Wave 2 interviews, migrants were more likely to own assets in New Zealand than assets offshore (49 percent compared with 31 percent). New migrants were more likely to own property in New Zealand than any other type of asset either in New Zealand or overseas.
- At Wave 1, migrants perceived they had less income overall to meet their basic living costs in New Zealand compared to when they were still living in their source country. By the time of the Wave 2 interviews there was some improvement in the ratings given by SB migrants' for how well their income was meeting the cost of living in New Zealand. However, overall, ratings were still lower than the ratings given for how well income met living costs in the migrants' source country.

³² Core Work and Income benefits included: Unemployment Benefit (Hardship); Sickness Benefit (Hardship); Emergency Benefit; Emergency Maintenance Allowance; Student Allowance; and Domestic Purposes Benefit.

³³ Supplementary payments from Work and Income included: Accommodation Supplement; Childcare Subsidy; Family Assistance; Disability Allowance; and any other non-core benefits from Work and Income.

6.3 Labour force activity

The LisNZ pilot survey collected information on respondents' labour force activities since their residence uptake. Information was also collected about the labour force activities of those migrants who had spent time in New Zealand in the two years immediately prior to their residence approval. Start and end dates for each labour force activity were recorded by the interviewer. While detailed information was gathered for labour force activities after residence uptake, some additional information, such as occupation, was gathered for 'spells' of employment in New Zealand in the two years prior to residence approval.

For the LisNZ, labour force activity is a hierarchical classification and a respondent can only be classified as doing one thing at any one time. This classification is consistent with that used for Statistics New Zealand's Survey of Family, Income and Employment (SOFIE). The hierarchy of activities and associated labour force classifications are as follows:

Labour market activities	Labour force classification
1. Paid work	Employed/Self-employed
2. Unpaid work	Employed/Self-employed
3. Casual work	Employed/Self-employed
4. Looking for work	Looking for work
5. Overseas	Other activity
6. Other activity	Other activity

If, for example, a respondent was in paid work of any kind and they were also looking for work and doing some study, they were classified as being in paid work. However, other questions in the survey did identify all those who were looking for work and all respondents who were studying.

The definitions for labour force activity rates and seeking work rates used in this report differ from the standard International Labour Organisation definitions for labour force participation and unemployment rates. Consistent with the SOFIE, the LisNZ does not ask standard job search questions or questions about current availability to start work. For this report, the labour force activity rate is the proportion of migrants who were working or looking for work out of the total, excluding unspecified responses.

The seeking work rate is the proportion of migrants who were looking for work (and who were not currently working) out of all those in the labour force (i.e. out of those who were working or looking for work). The term 'employment rate', as used in this report, refers to the proportion of all migrants who were employed or self-employed, not just those who were in the labour force.

Where a respondent was classified as doing an 'other activity' (6 above), they were asked about the types of activities they were doing (e.g. studying or caring for dependants) to provide information on the activities of those who were out of the labour force. This information is presented later in this chapter (see Section 6.12).

6.3.1 Labour force activity by immigration approval category

Table 6.1 shows the labour force activities of migrants at the time of the Wave 1 and 2 interviews. The proportion of all migrants who were employed or self-employed increased from 53 percent at Wave 1 to 62 percent at Wave 2. As expected, higher proportions of SB principals were employed or self-employed at Waves 1 and 2 (at 76 and 84 percent respectively) than non-SB principals (at 42 and 52 percent respectively).

Reflecting the differing employment and looking for work rates by category, SB principals also had much higher labour force activity rates at both waves of interviewing compared with all other migrants. At Wave 2, the labour force activity rate for SB principals was 86 percent compared with a rate of 56 percent for non-SB principals. Overall, labour force activity rates did not show change from Wave 1 to Wave 2.

At Wave 1, the seeking work rate for all migrants was 14 percent. The rate for non-SB principals was higher than the rate for SB principals (at 19 percent and 8 percent respectively). By Wave 2, the seeking work rate for all migrants had fallen from 14 percent to 6 percent. The rate for non-SB principals had fallen from 19 percent to 8 percent, with the rate for FI migrants down to one-third of the Wave 1 rate. The Wave 2 seeking work rate for SB principals was 3 percent.

At both interviews around one-third of the migrants were out of the labour force doing other activities. The main activities of these migrants were studying and caring for dependants. It is notable that 39 percent of the FI migrants who were out of the labour force at Wave 1 were aged 55 years or over and by Wave 2 this proportion had increased to 46 percent (see Table A.4.7 in Appendix 4). It is likely that a large proportion of these FI migrants were not intending to gain employment in New Zealand.

While SB principals were less likely to be out of the labour force than other migrants, 15 percent were out of the labour force at Wave 1 and 14 percent were out of the labour force at Wave 2. Most of the SB principals who were out of the labour force were studying. Refer to Section 6.12 for more information on the activities of migrants who were out of the labour force.

Table 6.1 Labour force activity by category

Labour force activity	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Employed/Self-employed ¹	76	43	41	53
Looking for work	7	8	11	9
Other activity	15	49	46	37
Unspecified	2	1	2	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)²	84	51	53	63
Seeking work rate (%)³	8	16	21	14
Total weighted number	1422	1080	1872	4374
Total unweighted number	246	147	297	690
Wave 2				
Employed/Self-employed ⁴	84	51	52	62
Looking for work	2	6	4	4
Other activity	14	43	44	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	86	57	56	66
Seeking work rate (%)	3	10	7	6
Total weighted number	1392	1101	1869	4362
Total unweighted number	186	120	240	546

¹ The total weighted number of migrants who were self-employed at Wave 1 was only 117 (3 percent of all migrants) or 5 percent of those who were working.

² The labour force activity rate is the proportion of migrants who were working or looking for work out of the total, excluding unspecified responses.

³ The seeking work rate is the proportion of migrants who were looking for work (and who were not currently working) out of all those in the labour force (i.e. out of those who were working or looking for work).

⁴ At Wave 2, 5 percent of all migrants were self-employed.

Some interesting trends were evident when comparing the LisNZ employment rates by approval category with age and gender adjusted employment rates from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). The Wave 1 and 2 employment rates for SB principals (at 76 percent and 84 percent respectively) were similar to the age and gender adjusted employment rates for the New Zealand working age population during the September quarters 2001 and 2002 (at 79 percent and 80 respectively).³⁴ The employment rates for SB secondaries and FI migrants were lower than the age and gender adjusted HLFS rates for the September quarters 2001 and 2002. The Wave 1 and Wave 2 employment rates for SB secondaries were 43 percent and 51 percent respectively compared with age and gender adjusted HLFS rates of 68 percent and 70 percent. For FI migrants, rates of 41 percent at Wave 1 and 52 percent at Wave 2 compared with an age and gender adjusted rate for the total working age population of 66 percent for both quarters.

³⁴ Source: Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). Note that the HLFS excludes the armed forces whereas the LisNZ does not.

6.3.2 Labour force activity by location of approval

The following table compares labour force activity at Waves 1 and 2 for SB principals and for all other migrants, differentiating between those approved for residence onshore (i.e. in New Zealand) and those approved offshore.

At Wave 1, migrants approved for residence onshore had higher employment rates than those approved offshore. The Wave 1 seeking work rates for onshore versus offshore approved migrants were markedly different. The seeking work rate for onshore approved SB principals at 4 percent was one-third the rate for offshore approved SB principals (12 percent). The ability of offshore approved migrants to 'catch up' with those approved onshore is evident in the similarity between seeking work rates for these two groups at Wave 2, and this finding was consistent for SB principals and for all other migrants.

Table 6.2 Labour force activity by location of approval

Labour force activity	Location of residence approval				Total %
	Offshore		Onshore		
	SB principals %	All others %	SB principals %	All others %	
Wave 1					
Employed/Self-employed	70	36	83	50	53
Looking for work	9	11	4	8	9
Other activity	19	51	10	42	37
Unspecified	2	2	3	1	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	81	48	89	58	63
Seeking work rate (%)	12	24	4	13	14
Total weighted number	786	1671	639	1266	4362
Total unweighted number	123	228	126	219	696
Wave 2					
Employed/Self-employed	81	50	87	54	62
Looking for work	3	5	2	4	4
Other activity	16	45	11	42	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	84	55	89	58	66
Seeking work rate (%)	3	9	3	7	6
Total weighted number	795	1665	603	1311	4374
Total unweighted number	96	180	87	180	543

6.3.3 Labour force activity by English language ability

English language ability is a very important factor in terms of employment outcomes for new migrants to New Zealand. As shown in Table 6.3, having English as a second language did not appear to impact on the seeking work rates for SB principals, but it was a factor in terms of their employment rates. Around three in ten SB principals for whom English was a second language were out of the labour force at Wave 1. By the time of the Wave 2 interviews, the seeking work rates for SB principals who spoke English best and those who spoke English as a second language had fallen, however there was still a difference labour force activity rates.

Table 6.3 Labour force activity by English language ability – SB principals

Immigration approval category: SB principals			
Labour force activity	English language ability		
	English spoken best %	English as a second language %	Total %
Wave 1			
Employed/Self-employed	83	62	76
Looking for work	8	5	7
Other activity	9	27	15
Unspecified	0	6	2
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	91	71	84
Seeking work rate (%)	9	8	8
Total weighted number	921	501	1422
Total unweighted number	162	84	246
Wave 2			
Employed/Self-employed	89	74	84
Looking for work	3	1	2
Other activity	8	25	14
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	92	75	86
Seeking work rate (%)	4	1	3
Total weighted number	918	480	1398
Total unweighted number	123	60	183

Table 6.4 shows that other migrants (non-SB principals) who said that English was the language (or one of the languages) they spoke best had lower Wave 1 seeking work rates than those with English as a second language. While the proportions employed among those who spoke English best and those who gave high ratings for their skills in English as a second language were the same at Wave 1 (51 percent) only 22 percent of non-SB principals with moderate to poor English language skills were employed or self-employed at this time.

At Wave 2, non-SB principals with moderate to poor English ability were again less likely to be employed or in the labour force than those who spoke English fluently (i.e. English was their best or one of their best languages) or those with good English language skills. Seeking work rates were lower for non-SB principals at Wave 2 than they were at Wave 1, and this was consistent across the three language ability groups.

Table 6.4 Labour force activity by English language ability – All other migrants (non-SB principals)

Immigration approval category: All other migrants (non-SB principals)				
Labour force activity	English language ability			Total ¹
	English spoken best	English as a second language		
	%	Very good/good English skills	Moderate to poor English skills	%
	%	%	%	%
Wave 1				
Employed/Self-employed	51	51	22	42
Looking for work	8	14	11	10
Other activity	39	35	67	47
Unspecified	3	0	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	60	65	33	52
Seeking work rate (%)	14	21	32	19
Total weighted number	1461	606	768	2946
Total unweighted number	228	99	105	447
Wave 2				
Employed/Self-employed	65	50	27	52
Looking for work	4	8	3	5
Other activity	31	42	70	44
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	69	58	30	56
Seeking work rate (%)	6	14	9	8
Total weighted number	1536	672	678	2970
Total unweighted number	195	81	75	357

¹ The proportions for total include unspecified.

6.3.4 Labour force activity by previous New Zealand experience

Higher employment and labour force activity rates were evident for migrants who had worked in New Zealand before being approved for residence. As expected, the group with the highest employment and labour force activity rates and the lowest seeking work rate at Wave 1 was SB principals who had been employed in New Zealand prior to their residence approval (see Table 6.5).

At Wave 2, employment and labour force activity rates were again higher for SB principals who had worked in New Zealand previously compared with other SB principals. It is interesting to note that at Wave 2, SB principals who had been to New Zealand previously but had not worked here were more likely to be out of the labour force compared with those who had not been to New Zealand previously.

Table 6.5 Labour force activity by previous New Zealand experience – SB principals

Immigration approval category: SB principals				
Labour force activity	Previous New Zealand experience			
	Not been to NZ before %	Been to NZ before, but not been employed %	Been to NZ before, and been employed %	Total %
Wave 1				
Employed/Self-employed	71	62	94	77
Looking for work	11	7	3	7
Other activity	17	31	3	16
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	83	69	97	84
Seeking work rate (%)	14	11	3	8
Total weighted number	498	369	528	1395
Total unweighted number	72	66	102	240
Wave 2				
Employed/Self-employed	84	69	95	84
Looking for work	4	0	2	2
Other activity	13	31	3	14
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	87	69	97	86
Seeking work rate (%)	4	0	2	3
Total weighted number	546	339	501	1386
Total unweighted number	69	45	75	189

Among non-SB principals, again those with previous employment experience in New Zealand had the highest rate of employment and the lowest seeking work rate at Wave 1 (see Table 6.6). And, similar to SB principals, the lowest labour force activity rate was for migrants who had been to New Zealand before but not worked here. This is likely to reflect the intention of many of these migrants to remain out of the labour force.

Table 6.6 Labour force activity by previous New Zealand experience – All other migrants (non-SB principals)

Immigration approval category: All other migrants (non-SB principals)				
Labour force activity	Previous New Zealand experience			
	Not been to NZ before %	Been to NZ before, but not been employed %	Been to NZ before, and been employed %	Total %
Wave 1				
Employed/Self-employed	39	27	80	42
Looking for work	14	9	5	10
Other activity	47	63	15	48
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	53	37	85	52
Seeking work rate (%)	26	25	6	19
Total weighted number	966	1344	585	2895
Total unweighted number	132	198	105	435
Wave 2				
Employed/Self-employed	54	37	80	52
Looking for work	4	5	3	5
Other activity	42	58	17	44
Total percent	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	58	42	83	56
Seeking work rate (%)	7	13	4	8
Total weighted number	972	1368	615	2979
Total unweighted number	108	159	87	354

6.3.5 Labour force activity by region

As shown in Table 6.7, employment rates varied by region of origin. At Wave 1, North Asian migrants were less likely to be employed than migrants from ESANA, the Pacific or Other Asia. By Wave 2, the employment rate for North Asian migrants had improved (from 22 percent at Wave 1 to 36 percent at Wave 2), although the majority of North Asians (60 percent) were still out of the labour force at 18 months after residence uptake.

Table 6.7 Labour force activity by region

Labour force activity	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
Wave 1					
Employed/Self-employed	69	22	52	56	53
Looking for work	7	7	11	12	9
Other activity	22	69	35	31	37
Unspecified	2	2	2	1	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	77	30	65	68	63
Seeking work rate (%)	9	24	17	18	14
Total weighted number	1545	951	675	1059	4362
Total unweighted number	252	132	138	144	690
Wave 2					
Employed/Self-employed	75	36	56	69	62
Looking for work	4	3	3	5	4
Other activity	21	60	41	27	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	79	40	59	73	66
Seeking work rate (%)	5	8	5	7	6
Total weighted number	1542	963	666	1059	4359
Total unweighted number	207	105	105	114	546

¹ The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

Table 6.8 gives a broad regional breakdown of labour force activity by immigration approval category. At both waves of interviewing, SB principals from ESANA had the highest employment and labour force activity rates of the four groups examined in the table below. This is likely to be due to factors such as ESANA migrants having better English language skills than other migrants. At Wave 1, non-SB principals from regions other than ESANA had the lowest employment (35 percent) and labour force activity rates (46 percent) of the four groups.

By Wave 2, the seeking work rates for all four groups had fallen. It is interesting to note that the seeking work rates for non-SB principals from ESANA and from outside ESANA were similar at 18 months after residence uptake, although the latter group was still the least likely group to be in the labour force.

Table 6.8 Labour force activity by region and by category

Labour force activity	Region of origin				Total %
	ESANA		Other regions		
	SB principals %	All others %	SB principals %	All others %	
Wave 1					
Employed/Self-employed	88	55	66	35	53
Looking for work	3	10	10	10	9
Other activity	7	33	22	54	37
Unspecified	2	2	2	1	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	93	67	78	46	63
Seeking work rate (%)	3	15	13	21	14
Total weighted number	618	933	801	2019	4371
Total unweighted number	105	150	138	294	687
Wave 2					
Employed/Self-employed	93	64	77	46	62
Looking for work	1	5	3	4	4
Other activity	6	31	19	50	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	94	69	81	50	66
Seeking work rate (%)	1	8	4	8	6
Total weighted number	600	942	789	2031	4362
Total unweighted number	87	120	102	237	546

6.3.6 Labour force activity by qualification level

Reflecting the requirement under the General Skills Category for principal applicants to have a post-school qualification, almost all SB principals had post-school qualifications. Therefore, the analysis below is just for non-SB principals.

Having post-school qualifications made a difference in terms of the proportion of non-SB principals who were employed at Wave 1 (see Table 6.9). The proportion of non-SB principals with post-school qualifications who were employed was 48 percent compared with 34 percent of those without post-school qualifications. While the Wave 1 seeking work rates for both groups were similar, a higher proportion of non-SB principals with post-school qualifications were in the labour force. At Wave 2, the employment rates were similar for both groups of non-SB principals, and the seeking work rates less than half what they were at the time of the Wave 1 interviews.

Table 6.9 Labour force activity by qualification level – All other migrants (non-SB principals)

Immigration approval category: All other migrants (non-SB principals)			
Labour force activity	Qualification level		
	No qualifications or school qualifications only %	Post-school qualifications %	Total ¹ %
Wave 1			
Employed/Self-employed	34	48	42
Looking for work	10	10	10
Other activity	55	40	47
Unspecified	1	2	1
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	44	59	52
Seeking work rate (%)	22	17	19
Total weighted number	1380	1551	2943
Total unweighted number	207	246	453
Wave 2			
Employed/Self-employed	47	54	51
Looking for work	5	4	5
Other activity	48	41	44
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	52	59	56
Seeking work rate (%)	9	8	8
Total weighted number	1260	1701	2973
Total unweighted number	147	213	360

¹ The proportions for total include unspecified.

6.3.7 Labour force activity by age

Table 6.10 shows labour force activity for SB principals by two age groups. While the Wave 1 labour force activity rates were similar for SB principals aged 16 to 34 and those over 34 years, the seeking work rate for this latter group was higher than that for the younger age group. Most notable at Wave 2 was the decrease in the seeking work rate for SB principals aged over 34 years (from 11 percent at Wave 1 to 2 percent at Wave 2).

Table 6.10 Labour force activity by age – SB principals

Immigration approval category: SB principals			
Labour force activity	Age group		
	16 to 34 years %	Over 34 years %	Total %
Wave 1			
Employed/Self-employed	81	71	76
Looking for work	4	9	7
Other activity	14	16	15
Unspecified	1	3	2
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	86	83	84
Seeking work rate (%)	5	11	8
Total weighted number	606	819	1425
Total unweighted number	105	141	246
Wave 2			
Employed/Self-employed	87	81	84
Looking for work	3	1	2
Other activity	10	18	14
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	90	82	86
Seeking work rate (%)	4	2	3
Total weighted number	702	684	1389
Total unweighted number	96	90	186

There were notable proportions of non-SB principals in both age groups who were looking for work at Wave 1 (see Table 6.11). The seeking work rate for non-SB principals aged over 34 years was 27 percent compared with a rate of 13 percent for those aged 16 to 34 years. By Wave 2, seeking work rates had fallen for both age groups and an increased proportion of the younger age group was employed.

Table 6.11 Labour force activity by age – All other migrants (non-SB principals)

Immigration approval category: All other migrants (non-SB principals)			
Labour force activity	Age group		
	16 to 34 years %	Over 34 years %	Total %
Wave 1			
Employed/Self-employed	47	36	42
Looking for work	7	13	10
Other activity	45	49	47
Unspecified	1	2	2
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	54	50	52
Seeking work rate (%)	13	27	19
Total weighted number	1527	1422	2949
Total unweighted number	234	216	450
Wave 2			
Employed/Self-employed	61	40	52
Looking for work	4	6	5
Other activity	36	54	44
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	64	46	56
Seeking work rate (%)	6	13	8
Total weighted number	1653	1314	2967
Total unweighted number	195	165	360

Further analysis of employment rates by age group for all migrants showed that, as expected, migrants aged 25 to 34 years were more likely to be employed at both interviews compared with those aged 55 to 64 years.

6.3.8 Labour force activity by gender

As shown in Table 6.12, employment rates were very similar for male and female SB principals at both waves of interviewing. There was a decrease in the seeking work rate for female SB principals from Wave 1 to Wave 2 (falling from 8 to 1 percent).

Table 6.12 Labour force activity by gender – SB principals

Immigration approval category: SB principals			
Labour force activity	Gender		
	Male %	Female %	Total %
Wave 1			
Employed/Self-employed	74	78	76
Looking for work	7	6	7
Other activity	17	12	15
Unspecified	1	3	2
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	81	87	84
Seeking work rate (%)	9	8	8
Total weighted number	810	612	1422
Total unweighted number	147	102	249
Wave 2			
Employed/Self-employed	84	84	84
Looking for work	4	1	2
Other activity	13	15	14
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	87	85	86
Seeking work rate (%)	4	1	3
Total weighted number	753	636	1389
Total unweighted number	105	84	189

Differences in labour force activity by gender were evident among non-SB principals at Wave 1 (see Table 6.13). Male non-SB principals were more likely to be employed than females at Wave 1, while the latter group was more likely to be out of the labour force than their male counterparts. Employment rates improved for female non-SB principals from Wave 1 to Wave 2, and there was a fall in the seeking work rate for male non-SB principals (from 20 percent at Wave 1 to 6 percent at Wave 2).

Table 6.13 Labour force activity by gender – All other migrants (non-SB principals)

Immigration approval category: All other migrants (non-SB principals)			
Labour force activity	Gender		
	Male %	Female %	Total %
Wave 1			
Employed/Self-employed	49	35	42
Looking for work	12	8	10
Other activity	38	54	47
Unspecified	2	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	61	46	52
Seeking work rate (%)	20	18	19
Total weighted number	1218	1725	2943
Total unweighted number	180	261	441
Wave 2			
Employed/Self-employed	57	48	52
Looking for work	4	5	5
Other activity	39	47	44
Total percent	100	100	100
LF activity rate (%)	61	53	56
Seeking work rate (%)	6	10	8
Total weighted number	1263	1716	2979
Total unweighted number	153	207	360

6.3.9 Labour force activity at Wave 1 versus Wave 2

The following table (Table 6.14) compares labour force activity at Wave 1 with that at Wave 2. The table shows the proportions of migrants who had the same labour force status at both waves of interviewing, for example, those who were working at the time of the Wave 1 interviews and were also working at Wave 2.

The majority of migrants who were employed or self-employed at the time of the Wave 1 interviews were also working at Wave 2 (92 percent). Around half of those who were looking for work at Wave 1 were working by Wave 2, however one-third of those looking for work at Wave 1 were doing other activities at Wave 2. Most migrants who were out of the labour force at Wave 1 (i.e. doing other activities) were still out of the labour force at the time of the Wave 2 interviews (74 percent), however around one in five of these migrants were employed or self-employed at Wave 2.

Table 6.14 Wave 1 Labour force activity by Wave 2 labour force activity

W2 Labour force activity	W1 Labour force activity			
	Employed/Self-employed %	Looking for work %	Other activity %	Total %
Employed/Self-employed	92	52	21	62
Looking for work	1	15	5	4
Other activity	7	33	74	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2331	369	1593	4293
Total unweighted number	312	42	180	534

6.3.10 Labour force activity by full-time versus part-time employment status

Of those migrants who were working at Wave 1, most were working full-time (see Table 6.15).³⁵ Half of those working part-time (i.e. for 30 hours or less per week) were looking for full-time work at Wave 1. At Wave 2, again, most of those who were working were working full-time. At this time, the majority of migrants working part-time were also looking for full-time work. At both waves of interviewing, SB principals were more likely to be working full-time compared with other migrants.

Table 6.15 Labour force activity by full-time versus part-time employment status and by category

Labour force activity by full-time/ part-time employment status	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Working full-time	71	29	30	43
Working part-time, <u>not</u> looking for full-time work	2	7	5	5
Working part-time and <u>looking</u> for full-time work	2	7	6	5
Looking for work	7	8	10	9
Other activity	15	49	46	37
Unspecified	2	1	2	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1416	1074	1869	4359
Total unweighted number	246	150	300	696
Wave 2				
Working full-time	77	35	41	51
Working part-time, <u>not</u> looking for full-time work	1	4	2	2
Working part-time and <u>looking</u> for full-time work	6	12	9	9
Looking for work	3	5	4	4
Other activity	14	44	44	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1398	1101	1875	4374
Total unweighted number	186	120	243	549

³⁵ Full-time work was defined as working for more than 30 hours per week.

6.4 Occupation

At both waves of interviewing, just under half of the migrants who were working were employed or self-employed as 'legislators, administrators or managers', 'professionals' or 'technicians and associate professionals' (see Table 6.16). Another one-third were clerks or sales and service workers and the remainder were working in other types of occupations.

At both interviews, SB principals were more likely to be working as professionals than in other types of occupations. SB principals were also more likely to be working in professional occupations than other migrants. In total, around two-thirds of SB principals were working either as 'professionals', 'legislators, administrators or managers' or as 'technicians and associate professionals' at both waves of interviewing.

At Waves 1 and 2, SB secondaries were more likely than other migrants to be working as clerks, while FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to be concentrated in the following occupational groupings: plant and machine operators and assemblers; elementary occupations; and agriculture and fishery workers.

Table 6.16 Occupation by category

Occupation ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Legislators, administrators and managers	17	7	7	12
Professionals	36	14	12	24
Technicians and associate professionals	12	13	7	11
Clerks	13	32	19	19
Service and sales workers	5	23	17	13
Agriculture and fishery workers	1	0	5	2
Trades workers	7	3	8	7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2	3	11	5
Elementary occupations	0	3	11	4
Unspecified	6	2	3	4
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1071	456	774	2301
Total unweighted number	192	66	132	390
Wave 2				
Legislators, administrators and managers	11	9	7	9
Professionals	40	16	11	25
Technicians and associate professionals	15	15	4	11
Clerks	16	29	15	19
Service and sales workers	8	19	20	15
Agriculture and fishery workers	1	0	4	2
Trades workers	6	4	6	6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2	0	13	5
Elementary occupations	1	5	18	8
Unspecified	0	2	0	0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1167	555	969	2691
Total unweighted number	159	69	132	360

¹ Refer to Section 2.6 for detailed descriptions of the types of occupations included in the groupings given in this table.

Table 6.17 compares migrants' source country occupations with occupations at Wave 2.³⁶ Occupations have been grouped due to the small sample size.³⁷ As shown in the table, the majority of migrants were working in the same types of occupations at 18 months after residence uptake as they were in their source country. However, even with this high level occupational grouping, there is some evidence of occupation mismatch, in particular for the 35 percent of migrants who worked in professional, managerial or technical occupations in their source country who were working in other types of occupations at 18 months after residence uptake.

Table 6.17 Wave 2 – Occupation by source country occupation

W2 Occupation	Source country occupation ¹		
	Legislators, administrators and managers/Professionals/Technicians %	Other occupations ² %	Total %
Legislators, administrators and managers/Professionals/Technicians	65	13	49
Other occupations ²	35	87	50
Unspecified	1	0	0
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1284	330	1845
Total unweighted number	171	69	240

¹ This table only includes those migrants who were living in their source country in the two years prior to residence approval and who had worked in the 12 months prior to leaving their source country. These migrants also had to be working at the time of the Wave 2 interviews.

² This category includes: clerks; service and sales workers; agriculture and fishery workers; trades workers; plant and machine operators and assemblers; and those working in elementary occupations.

³⁶ Note that this data only includes those migrants who were living in their source country in the two years prior to residence approval, and who had worked in the 12 months prior to leaving their source country. These migrants also had to be working at the time of the Wave 2 interviews.

³⁷ Refer to Section 2.6 for detailed descriptions of the types of occupations included in the groupings given in Table 6.17.

6.5 Industry

At the time of the Wave 2 interviews, migrants were working in a range of different industries (see Table 6.18). SB migrants were less likely to be working in manufacturing and transport and storage than were FI migrants.

Table 6.18 Wave 2 – Industry by category

W2 Industry	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Property and business services	19	13	17
Manufacturing	9	22	14
Retail trade	14	15	14
Health and community services	13	7	11
Education	13	6	10
Accommodation cafes and restaurants	5	10	7
Wholesale trade	5	4	5
Transport and storage	2	8	5
Government administration and defence	3	3	3
Cultural and recreational services	3	3	3
Construction	2	2	2
Communication services	2	1	2
Personal and other services	2	2	2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1	3	1
Unspecified	2	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1719	942	2661
Total unweighted number	225	120	345

6.6 Satisfaction with main job

Approximately three-quarters of the migrants were either satisfied or very satisfied with their main job in New Zealand at both interviews (see Table 6.19). By the time of the Wave 2 interviews, there was an increase in the proportion of migrants who said they were very satisfied with their main job (up from 26 percent at Wave 1 to 34 percent at Wave 2).

Table 6.19 Satisfaction with main job by category

Satisfaction with main job	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied ¹	10	10	9	10
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18	16	19	18
Satisfied	48	40	47	46
Very satisfied	23	33	26	26
Unspecified	0	2	0	0
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1074	462	771	2307
Total unweighted number	192	69	129	390
Wave 2				
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied ¹	12	12	4	9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	12	9	15	13
Satisfied	43	40	47	44
Very satisfied	33	39	34	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1167	558	972	2697
Total unweighted number	156	66	129	351

¹ The categories 'very dissatisfied' and 'dissatisfied' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

6.7 How the first job was obtained

All respondents who had worked for an employer in New Zealand in the 30 months up to and including the Wave 1 interview were asked how they got their first job in New Zealand in this period (see Table 6.20). The results show that making direct contact with an employer was the most common way for SB principals to secure their first job here. For non-SB principals, getting work through friends and relatives and making direct contact with an employer were equally important in terms of finding their first job in New Zealand.

Table 6.20 Wave 1 – Finding the first job in New Zealand by category

W1 How first job in NZ was obtained (for migrants who had worked in NZ in the last 30 months)	Immigration approval category		
	SB principals %	All others %	Total %
By writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer	40	35	37
Through friends or relatives	16	37	27
Through a private employment agency	15	10	13
I was transferred to New Zealand by my employer	7	2	4
By advertising my availability and skills	3	3	3
Through the Ministry of Social Development's Work and Income	0	2	1
Other	19	10	15
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1044	1182	2226
Total unweighted number	192	198	390

Respondents who were approved for residence offshore and who had worked in New Zealand by the time of the Wave 1 interviews were asked whether they had a prearranged job to come to in New Zealand. One in five offshore approved migrants who had worked in New Zealand said they did have a prearranged job to come to in New Zealand (see Table 6.21). SB principals were more likely to have had prearranged jobs compared with all other migrants (28 percent and 12 percent respectively).

Table 6.21 Whether offshore approved migrants had prearranged jobs by category

Whether job was prearranged – for migrants approved offshore only ¹	Immigration approval category		
	SB principals %	All others %	Total %
Yes	28	12	20
No	72	88	80
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	513	558	1071
Total unweighted number	84	87	171

¹ This table only includes migrants who were approved for residence offshore and who had done some work in New Zealand by the time of the Wave 1 interviews.

6.8 Time before first employment

As shown in Table 6.22, around one-third of the migrants who had worked in New Zealand since residence uptake or who were looking for work at the time of the Wave 2 interviews were working in New Zealand when their residence was approved. A similar proportion took less than three months to find work. SB principals and FI migrants were more likely to be working when they were approved for residence than SB secondaries.

Twenty-seven percent of those who were in the labour force at the time of the Wave 2 interviews took three months or longer to find their first job after residence uptake, with 15 percent taking seven months or more. While SB principals took less time overall to find work in New Zealand than did other migrants, it is notable that seven percent of SB principals took more than six months to find their first job. This figure compares with around twenty percent of SB secondaries and FI migrants who took more than six months to find work in New Zealand.

Table 6.22 Time before first employment by category

Time before first employment ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
No time	39	11	36	32
1 to 30 days	22	14	14	17
31 to 90 days	17	24	15	18
3 to 6 months	11	18	10	12
Seven months or longer	7	23	19	15
Looking for work (at W2 interview)	3	10	7	6
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1203	606	1032	2841
Total unweighted number	162	72	135	369

¹ This table only includes migrants who had worked in New Zealand in the 18 months since their residence approval and those who were looking for work at the time of the Wave 2 interview. Migrants who were out of the labour force at the time of the Wave 2 interviews are excluded.

6.9 Total number of jobs since residence approval

By the time of the Wave 1 interviews, 43 percent of migrants had not worked in New Zealand since their residence uptake (see Table 6.23). SB principals were less likely than FI migrants and SB secondaries not to have worked in this period (20 percent compared with 53 percent). By Wave 2, the proportion of migrants who had not worked since residence uptake had fallen (to 31 percent for all migrants), and this decrease was evident across the three immigration categories. However, it is notable that around one in ten SB principals had not worked in New Zealand in the 18 months since residence uptake. Refer to Section 6.12 for more information on the activities of migrants who were not working at the time of the Wave 1 and Wave 2 interviews.

Looking just at those migrants *who had worked* in their first six months as residents, the majority (around eight out of ten) had worked in only one job and this was similar for both SB and FI migrants. As expected, given the longer period of time since residence approval, migrants had worked in more jobs in New Zealand by the time of the Wave 2 interviews. However, overall, around six out of ten migrants *who had worked* in the 18 months since residence uptake had worked in only one job and, again, this was similar for both SB and FI migrants.

Table 6.23 Total number of jobs in New Zealand since approval by category

Total number of jobs in NZ since residence approval	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
None	20	54	53	43
1	63	36	39	46
2	13	8	6	9
3 or more	3	1	2	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1419	1077	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	249	150	294	693
Wave 2				
None	11	42	38	31
1	52	30	38	40
2	22	17	15	18
3 or more	14	11	7	10
Unspecified	1	0	2	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1389	1101	1869	4359
Total unweighted number	186	117	237	540

6.10 Main factors that helped with finding work

At Wave 1, migrants who had worked in New Zealand at some time since their residence uptake were asked about the main things that helped them to get work.³⁸ As shown in Table 6.24, there were a number of factors that helped these migrants to find work in New Zealand.

Table 6.24 Wave 1 – Main factors that helped with finding work

W1 Main factors that helped with finding work^{1,2}	Total %
My work experience or qualifications are in demand in New Zealand	31
I made contacts through friends and family	28
I arranged a job in New Zealand before I came here	20
I have good English language skills or I have improved my English language skills	18
My overseas qualifications are officially recognised in New Zealand	14
I have done some training or education in New Zealand	9
Other	10
None	19
Total weighted number	708
Total unweighted number	117

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

² Respondents who had had a spell of looking for work that started on or since residence uptake and ended prior to the Wave 1 interview were not asked this question.

6.11 Main difficulties with finding employment

Migrants who were not working at the time of the Wave 1 interviews were asked about the main things that had stopped them from finding employment.³⁷ These migrants faced a number of barriers to finding work in New Zealand, as shown in the table below.

Table 6.25 Wave 1 – Main difficulties with finding employment

W1 Main difficulties with finding employment^{1,2}	Total %
My skills or experience are not accepted by NZ employers	41
Not enough suitable work for someone with my skills or experience	30
Don't have enough skills or experience for the jobs that are available	25
I have difficulties with English language	24
I have experienced discrimination because I am a migrant	23
There are no jobs available in the area that I live	19
I do not have family or friends in NZ who can help me get a job	14
Experienced discrimination because of my age gender, religion etc.	13
Other	28
Total weighted number	384
Total unweighted number	63

^{1,2} See Footnotes for Table 6.24.

³⁸ Respondents who had had a spell of looking for work that started on or since residence uptake and ended prior to the Wave 1 interview were not asked this question.

6.12 Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force

Table 6.26 shows the activities of those migrants who were out of the labour force (i.e. neither working nor looking for work) at both waves of interviewing. As shown in Table 6.1 of this chapter, 37 percent of all migrants were out of the labour force at the time of the Wave 1 interviews. These migrants were asked about the activities they were doing during their **current** spell of time out of the labour market. Migrants may have been doing more than one activity, for example studying and caring for dependants, in which case they are counted twice in the following table.

At Wave 1, more migrants who were out of the labour force were studying or caring for dependants than doing other activities. SB migrants who were out of the labour force were more likely to be studying than FI migrants. Overall, males who were out of the labour force were more likely to be studying than females, while female migrants who were out of the labour force were more likely to be caring for dependants than male migrants (see Table A.4.5 in Appendix 4).

After studying or caring for dependants, the other most common activities for FI migrants at Wave 1 were doing unpaid work at home (other than caring for dependants), being on holiday, and suffering from ill-health (see Table A.4.6 in Appendix 4). In this context it is worth noting that approximately one in four of the FI migrants who were out of the labour force at Wave 1 were 55 years of age or over and it is likely that a large proportion of these FI migrants were not intending to gain employment in New Zealand (see Table A.4.7 in Appendix 4).

At Wave 2 of the pilot survey, again, around one-third of migrants were out of the labour force. These migrants were more likely to be studying than caring for dependants or doing other activities and this result was driven by an increase in the proportion of SB secondaries who were studying at Wave 2 compared with at Wave 1 (up from 56 percent to 74 percent).

Around one-quarter of the FI migrants who were out of the labour force at Wave 2 were at home without dependants or retired (see Table A.4.8 in Appendix 4). The increased proportion of FI migrants in this category compared to Wave 1 (where only 6 percent said they were doing unpaid work at home other than caring for dependants) is probably due to the different description of this category on the Wave 2 showcard, i.e. the inclusion of 'retired' in this category. At Wave 2, forty-six percent of the FI migrants who were out of the labour force were aged 55 years or over (see Table A.4.7 in Appendix 4).

Table 6.26 Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force by category

Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Studying	61	56	35	45
At home caring for dependants	22	42	40	38
Other ²	24	17	30	25
Total weighted number	216	522	867	1605
Total unweighted number	30	69	129	228
Wave 2				
Studying	63	74	35	51
At home caring for dependants	25	29	31	30
Other ³	23	20	37	30
Total weighted number	186	480	825	1419
Total unweighted number	21	48	105	174

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

² The other activities listed on the Wave 1 showcard were: I was on holiday in New Zealand; I was doing unpaid work at home other than caring for dependants; I was doing voluntary work; I was suffering ill-health; I was taking steps to establish or buy a business in New Zealand; Other - please state.

³ The other activities listed on the Wave 2 showcard were: I was on holiday in New Zealand; I was at home without dependants/retired; I was doing voluntary work; I was suffering ill-health; I was taking steps to establish or buy a business in New Zealand; I was getting set up in New Zealand – organising housing, education etc; Other - please state.

6.13 Income and assets

6.13.1 Current sources of income

As shown in Table 6.27, at the time of the Wave 2 interviews more migrants were receiving income from wages and salaries in New Zealand than from any other source, with SB principals more likely to have been receiving income from this source (82 percent) compared with SB secondaries and FI migrants (both at 53 percent).

Benefits or payments from the Ministry of Social Development's Work and Income were the next most common source of income, with 12 percent of all migrants having received a Work and Income benefit or payment of some kind in the two weeks prior to the Wave 2 interview. Refer to Section 6.13.5 for more information on the specific types of benefits or payments received from Work and Income.

Table 6.27 Wave 2 – Current sources of income by category

W2 Current sources of income	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
W2 NZ sources				
Paid employment in NZ	82	53	53	62
Benefit or payment from Work and Income ¹	10	12	14	12
Regular money from friends or family usually living in NZ	1	8	8	6
Self employment in NZ	7	6	2	5
Family Assistance from IRD ²	6	2	1	3
Casual employment in NZ	0	1	2	1
Payments from ACC ^{1,3}	1	1	1	1
W2 Sources outside NZ				
Regular money from friends or family usually living outside NZ	2	6	1	3
Regular self-employment outside NZ	2	1	1	1
Regular benefit payments from governments outside NZ	0	0	2	1
W2 Other sources either in NZ or outside NZ				
Interest, dividends, or other investments	6	4	2	4
Private superannuation, pensions or annuities	0	0	6	3
Rent	2	0	2	1
Other regular income in NZ or from anywhere else	3	0	2	2
Total weighted number	1392	1098	1872	4362
Total unweighted number	189	120	243	552

¹ This category includes any payments made in the last two weeks. The other data in the table is for income sources *at the time of the Wave 2 interviews*.

² This category includes all respondents who had received a payment from the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) since the Wave 1 interview, as IRD payments are sometimes made as a lump sum rather than as a regular fortnightly payment. The other data in the table is for income sources *at the time of the Wave 2 interviews*.

³ Accident Compensation Corporation.

6.13.2 Personal income from all sources in New Zealand

Migrants were asked to estimate their personal gross annual income from all sources in New Zealand. The results are shown in Table 6.28 below. Twelve percent of the migrants did not provide an estimate for their personal gross annual income. This is very similar to the 11 percent of the 'usually resident' population aged 15 years and over who did not specify their personal income in Statistics New Zealand's 2001 Census. The following table excludes those migrants who did not provide an estimate of their personal income.

At the time of the Wave 2 interviews, 38 percent of the migrants who specified their personal gross income from all sources in New Zealand estimated it at \$10,000 or less per annum. However, only one in ten SB principals who provided an estimate of their personal income said they were earning \$10,000 or less a year compared with around half of all other migrants. SB principals who specified their personal income were more likely to estimate it at over \$30,000 (63 percent) than were all other migrants (19 percent).

Table 6.28 Wave 2 – Estimated personal gross annual income from all sources in NZ by category

W2 Personal gross annual income at interview date from all sources in NZ ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
\$10,000 or less	10	58	49	38
\$10,001 to \$20,000	14	8	21	16
\$20,001 to \$30,000	14	10	13	13
\$30,001 to \$40,000	21	12	8	13
\$40,001 to \$50,000	13	5	3	7
\$50,001 to \$70,000	17	4	2	8
\$70,001 or more	12	2	3	6
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1251	942	1632	3825
Total unweighted number	168	105	210	483

¹ Respondents who did not specify their personal gross annual income are excluded from this table.

6.13.3 Joint income from all sources in New Zealand and overseas

Respondents living with a spouse or partner were also asked to estimate their joint gross annual income, including income earned in New Zealand and from overseas. This information is presented in the Table 6.29 below. Twenty percent of the migrants did not specify their joint gross annual income. These migrants are excluded from the table.

Two-thirds of the migrants who estimated their joint annual income said it was over \$30,000, and around eighty percent of SB principals estimated their joint income as being more than \$30,000 per annum. Of those migrants who gave an estimate for their joint gross annual income, 10 percent said their joint income was less than \$10,001 per annum.

Table 6.29 Wave 2 – Estimated joint gross annual income from all sources in NZ and overseas by category (for partnered migrants only)

W2 Joint gross annual income at interview date from all sources in NZ and overseas ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
\$10,000 or less	5	4	16	10
\$10,001 to \$20,000	4	9	21	13
\$20,001 to \$30,000	7	9	11	9
\$30,001 to \$40,000	9	7	10	9
\$40,001 to \$50,000	16	12	12	13
\$50,001 to \$70,000	24	23	13	19
\$70,001 or more	34	35	16	26
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	849	618	1188	2655
Total unweighted number	117	78	156	351

¹ Respondents who did not specify their joint annual gross annual income are excluded from this table.

6.13.4 Ownership of assets

Respondents were asked about any assets they owned by themselves or jointly with others (in New Zealand and overseas). They were then asked to give the value of their share of any assets owned. Overall, 43 percent of migrants said they did not own any assets at the time of the Wave 2 interviews (see Table 6.30). The relatively high proportion of migrants saying they had no assets may be partly due to some cultures having a different perception of joint ownership of assets compared with the New Zealand norm. It should also be noted that 13 percent of the migrants were aged 16 to 24 years and these migrants would be less likely to own assets compared with other migrants. Seven percent of the migrants did not provide information on the current market value of their assets.

At Wave 2, around one-quarter of the migrants said they owned assets worth \$100,000 or under and another quarter said their assets were worth over \$100,000. As discussed above, the remainder either had no assets or did not specify the value of their assets. SB principals were more likely than other migrants to own assets, and the assets owned by both SB principals and SB secondaries were more likely to have a higher current market value (i.e. greater than \$100,000) than the assets owned by FI migrants.

Table 6.30 Wave 2 – Total assets owned at current market value by category

W2 Total assets owned at current market value	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Under \$25,000	16	7	16	14
\$25,001 to \$100,000	12	8	10	10
\$100,001 to \$200,000	7	8	5	7
\$200,001 to \$500,000	19	16	7	13
Over \$500,000	7	6	5	6
No assets	28	48	52	43
Unspecified	11	7	5	7
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1395	1107	1869	4371
Total unweighted number	189	114	243	546

Overall, migrants were more likely to own assets in New Zealand than overseas (see Table 6.31). Around half of the migrants said they owned assets in New Zealand at the time of the Wave 2 interviews and approximately three in ten migrants said they had overseas assets. New migrants were more likely to own property in New Zealand than any other types of assets either in New Zealand or offshore. Around one-third of all migrants owned property in New Zealand, with SB migrants being more likely to own property here than FI migrants.

Table 6.31 Wave 2 – Types of assets owned by category

W2 Types of assets owned ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
W2 Assets in New Zealand				
Financial ²	33	18	18	23
Property	35	38	27	32
No assets in NZ	37	54	61	51
Unspecified	2	1	0	1
W2 Assets overseas				
Financial ²	29	16	8	17
Property	22	19	15	18
No assets overseas	55	71	77	69
Unspecified	3	2	1	2
Total weighted number	1395	1101	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	186	120	243	549

¹ Some respondents owned financial and property assets so proportions do not add to 100%.

² Financial assets included items such as: shares/share options; fixed interest investments; investment trusts; bonds; unit trusts/mutual funds; group investment funds (GIFs); options and futures; syndicated investments; bonus bonds; and bank savings and deposits.

6.13.5 Government assistance

Migrants are not usually entitled to receive **core** government income support from the Ministry of Social Development's Work and Income until they have been resident in New Zealand for two years.³⁹ However, emergency benefits are available to new migrants if they are unable to earn enough income for themselves or their families, are suffering hardship, and are ineligible to receive any other benefit.

Supplementary payments from Work and Income, such as the accommodation supplement, the disability allowance and the childcare subsidy, can be paid either with a core benefit to those not in employment or without a core benefit to people who are employed, subject to their level of income. Migrants are also entitled to receive financial assistance from the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) and family assistance payments from the Inland Revenue Department (IRD).

Government assistance received since residence uptake

Just over one in five migrants had received some kind of financial assistance from Work and Income (W&I), the ACC or the IRD at some time between residence uptake and the Wave 1 interview (see Table 6.32). While fifteen percent had received a benefit or payment from W&I, only 6 percent of all migrants had received a core W&I benefit. The other 9 percent had received only supplementary W&I payments.

The proportions of SB principals, SB secondaries and FI migrants who had received some type of financial assistance from the government in their first six months as a resident were similar (at 19, 24 and 23 percent respectively). However, FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to have received a core benefit from W&I in the six months since residence uptake (at 9 percent compared with 3 percent for SB principals and 2 percent for SB secondaries).

³⁹ Core Work and Income benefits included: Unemployment Benefit (Hardship); Sickness Benefit (Hardship); Emergency Benefit; Emergency Maintenance Allowance; Student Allowance; and Domestic Purposes Benefit.

Table 6.32 Wave 1 – Government assistance received since residence uptake by category

W1 Government assistance received since residence uptake	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Received payment from W&I, IRD or ACC	19	24	23	22
No payment from W&I, IRD or ACC	81	75	77	78
Total percent	100	100	100	100
W1 Type of W&I benefit or payment received since residence uptake				
Any benefit or payment from W&I (including core benefits and supplementary payments)	14	14	17	15
Core benefit only, including Unemployment, Emergency, Student and Community Wage ¹	3	2	9	6
W1 Supplementary W&I payments received				
Accommodation Supplement	8	6	4	6
Childcare Subsidy or Family Assistance	8	10	3	6
Community Services Card	9	13	5	8
Other payment from W&I	1	0	4	2
Total weighted number	1422	1074	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	249	150	294	693

¹ This category included: Community Wage Job Seeker Hardship Provision; Unemployment Benefit Hardship; Community Wage Sickness Hardship Provision; Sickness Benefit Hardship; Community Wage Training Hardship Provision; Emergency Benefit; Emergency Maintenance Allowance; and Student Allowance. Note that the Community Wage became known as the Unemployment Benefit from July 2001 onwards.

Government assistance received since Wave 1

At Wave 2, again around one in five migrants had received financial assistance from a government agency at some time since the Wave 1 interview (see table 6.33). Nineteen percent had received a benefit or payment from W&I, with 8 percent having received a core W&I benefit at some time over this period.

While the proportions of SB principals, SB secondaries and FI migrants who had received financial assistance from the government were similar at Wave 1, by Wave 2, FI migrants were more likely to have received payments from W&I, the IRD or the ACC than SB migrants. As at Wave 1, FI migrants were again more likely than SB migrants to have received a core W&I benefit by the time of the Wave 2 interviews (at 13 percent compared with 3 percent for SB principals and 5 percent for SB secondaries).

Table 6.33 Wave 2 – Government assistance received since Wave 1 by category

W2 Government assistance received since W1	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Received payment from W&I, IRD or ACC	15	18	29	22
No payment from W&I, IRD or ACC	85	82	70	78
Total percent	100	100	100	100
W2 Type of W&I payment or benefit received since W1				
Any benefit or payment from W&I (including core benefits and supplementary payments)	12	16	26	19
Core benefit only, including Unemployment, Sickness, Emergency, Student and DPB ¹	3	5	13	8
W2 Supplementary W&I payments received				
Accommodation Supplement	6	6	11	8
Childcare Subsidy or Family Assistance	9	8	5	7
Other payment from W&I	0	4	7	4
Total weighted number	1392	1101	1872	4368
Total unweighted number	189	120	237	546

¹ This category included: Unemployment Benefit (Hardship); Sickness Benefit (Hardship); Emergency Benefit; Emergency Maintenance Allowance; Student Allowance; and Domestic Purposes Benefit.

6.13.6 Adequacy of income to meet cost of living

At both waves of interviewing, survey respondents were asked to rate how well their total income was meeting their everyday needs for things such as housing, food, clothing and other necessities. At Wave 1, migrants who had been living in their source country in the two years prior to residence uptake were also asked to rate how well their income met their basic living costs in their source country.

Table 6.34 below shows how migrants rated the adequacy of their income to meet their everyday needs while they were still living in their source country. Most of the migrants who were living in their source country prior to residence uptake said they had either enough or more than enough money to meet their basic living costs when they were living in their source country (81 percent). FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to have reported that they did not have enough money to meet their basic living costs (26 percent compared with 9 percent).

Table 6.34 Rating of adequacy of income to meet cost of living in source country by category

Rating of adequacy of income to meet cost of living in source country ¹	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Not enough money	9	26	16
Just enough or enough money	63	59	61
More than enough money	26	12	20
Unspecified	2	2	2
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2184	1542	3726
Total unweighted number	339	237	576

¹ This table excludes those who were not living in their source country in the two years prior to being approved for New Zealand residence.

At Wave 1, migrants perceived they had less income overall to meet their basic living costs in New Zealand when compared to the ratings given for adequacy of income to meet living costs when they were still living overseas (see Table 6.35 and 6.34). While the majority of migrants still felt they had enough money to meet their basic living costs, around three out of ten SB migrants and four out of ten FI migrants said they did not have enough money to meet their basic living costs.

By the time of the Wave 2 interviews, there was some improvement in the ratings given by SB migrants for how well their income was meeting the cost of living in New Zealand compared with at Wave 1. By Wave 2, an increased proportion of SB migrants said they had more than enough money to meet their basic living costs (14 percent at Wave 2 compared with 7 percent at Wave 1) and there was a decrease in the proportion that did not have enough money to meet their basic living costs (from 29 to 20 percent). The ratings given by FI migrants were similar at both waves of interviewing, with around four out of ten FI migrants saying their income was not sufficient to meet their basic living costs at Wave 1 and at Wave 2.

Table 6.35 Rating of adequacy of income to meet cost of living in New Zealand by category

Rating of adequacy of income to meet cost of living in New Zealand	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1			
Not enough money	29	40	34
Just enough or enough money	62	54	58
More than enough money	7	4	6
Unspecified	2	3	2
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2490	1872	4362
Total unweighted number	393	297	690
Wave 2			
Not enough money	20	39	28
Just enough or enough money	66	52	60
More than enough money	14	9	12
Unspecified	0	0	0
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1869	4362
Total unweighted number	306	240	546

CHAPTER 7: SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

7.1 Introduction

Settlement is a multi-dimensional process involving many aspects of a migrant's life. It is usually defined as the early stage of a longer integration process, recognising that the settlement process and settlement needs are likely to vary with the migrant's life cycle. From New Zealand's perspective, increased mobility and destination choices open to skilled migrants mean that to gain maximum national advantage it is necessary to ensure key settlement outcomes are achieved rapidly. Language proficiency and employment are critical aspects of settlement and these were dealt with in earlier chapters.

Increasingly, New Zealand is competing for skilled migrants and ease of settlement is one factor migrants take into account when choosing where to live. Many migrants have relatives in several migrant destinations and move regularly for economic and social reasons. Also, if migration is less permanent it becomes even more important from New Zealand's perspective that settlement – or certain key aspects of it – occurs quickly and effectively. This applies not only to principal applicants but to the whole migrant family, as successful settlement of the whole family will be central to New Zealand's ability to attract and retain the migrants it most wants.

This chapter looks at housing ownership and problems finding suitable housing, participation in study and training, establishing social networks in New Zealand, experiences of discrimination, types of settlement assistance needed and, finally, indicators of settlement, including the aspects about New Zealand the migrant liked and disliked most.

7.2 Key findings

- At Wave 1, migrants were most likely to be living in rental accommodation. By Wave 2 home ownership rates had increased for SB and FI migrants, however SB migrants were still more likely to be living in rental accommodation than in housing they owned or housing owned by a family member. At both waves of interviewing, FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to be living in housing owned by a family member.
- The majority of migrants (81 percent) had not purchased property in New Zealand in the 18 months since taking up residence, although 32 percent were living in a dwelling they owned or partly owned at the time of the Wave 2 interviews.
- At six months after residence uptake, around one in three of those who had looked for housing in New Zealand had experienced problems finding suitable housing, with the main difficulty being the high cost of rents and mortgages.
- Most migrants were satisfied with the overall quality of their housing at both waves of interviewing. A higher proportion was very satisfied with the quality of their housing by the time of the second interview.

- Around three out of ten migrants did some study in New Zealand towards a formal qualification in their first 18 months as a resident. Almost half of those who spoke English as a second language did some English language study or training during this time. A smaller proportion had done some other study or training to improve their employment prospects.
- Most migrants said they had made new friends since coming to live in New Zealand, with migrants most likely to have made their new friends through other friends, relatives and neighbours.
- Around half of the migrants said they belonged to various clubs and groups. At both interviews, higher proportions were involved in religious groups than in other types of clubs or groups and, at Wave 2, sports clubs were next most common.
- The findings show that migrants placed more importance on carrying on the values and traditions of their ethnic group the longer they spent in New Zealand. Pacific migrants were more likely to report placing greater importance on maintaining their cultural values and traditions compared with migrants from ESANA and North Asia.
- At both waves of interviewing, around 20 percent of migrants reported they had experienced discrimination in New Zealand. Around half of those who perceived they had experienced discrimination said this had happened when they were applying for jobs.
- It was relatively common for migrants to report they had needed some help, advice or information with various aspects of life in New Zealand. Around seven out of ten migrants said they had needed help by the time of the Wave 1 interviews and six out of ten migrants said they had needed help since then.
- Most parents were very satisfied with their children's school in New Zealand. The majority also gave high ratings for their children's settlement at school and overall settlement in New Zealand.
- Most migrants said they thought their overseas-born spouse or partner was settled in New Zealand.⁴⁰ By Wave 2, there was an increase in the proportion who felt their partner or spouse was very settled.
- Migrants gave high ratings for their own settlement at both waves of interviewing. A higher proportion of migrants said they were very settled in New Zealand at Wave 2 compared with at Wave 1.
- The majority of the migrants were satisfied with living in New Zealand. At both waves of interviewing the things that migrants said they liked most about New Zealand were the climate or physical environment and the friendly people here. The lack of, or poor, employment opportunities in New Zealand was the aspect migrants disliked most about New Zealand.

⁴⁰ Respondents were only asked about their spouse or partner's settlement if their overseas-born spouse or partner had spent less than five years in total usually living in New Zealand.

7.3 Housing

7.3.1 Ownership of dwelling

At Wave 1, most migrants were living in accommodation owned by a non family member not living in the household (62 percent). In this report, migrants who were living in this type of accommodation are categorised as living in rental accommodation. SB migrants were more likely to be living in rental accommodation than FI migrants, while FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to be living in housing owned by a family member. For FI migrants there was a fairly even split between those living in rental accommodation (49 percent) and those living in housing owned by themselves or a family member (48 percent).

By Wave 2, home ownership rates for both SB and FI migrants had increased and the proportion of SB migrants living in rental accommodation had fallen. However, SB migrants were still more likely to be living in rental accommodation at Wave 2 than in housing owned by themselves or a family member.

Table 7.1 Ownership of dwelling by category

Ownership of dwelling	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1			
Owned or partly owned by respondent	18	17	18
Owned by family member	4	31	15
Owned by non family member living in dwelling	5	3	4
Owned by non family member not living in dwelling	72	49	62
Unspecified	1	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1878	4371
Total unweighted number	393	294	687
Wave 2			
Owned or partly owned by respondent	35	28	32
Owned by family member	5	23	13
Owned by non family member living in dwelling	2	2	2
Owned by non family member not living in dwelling	57	45	52
Unspecified	1	2	1
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1866	4359
Total unweighted number	306	237	543

7.3.2 Purchase of property in New Zealand

Less than one in five migrants had purchased property in New Zealand during their first 18 months after residence uptake (see Table 7.2). Overall, SB migrants were more likely to have purchased property in New Zealand than FI migrants (21 percent compared with 11 percent). These proportions are different from those shown in Table 7.1 on ownership of dwelling, as some respondents may have purchased housing in New Zealand before they were approved for residence. Also, for some respondents, housing owned jointly with a spouse or partner may not have been considered as property they had purchased.

Table 7.2 Purchase of property in New Zealand in the 18 months since residence uptake by category

Purchase of property in NZ in the 18 months since residence uptake	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Purchased property in NZ	22	20	11	17
Did not purchase property	73	78	88	81
Unspecified	5	1	1	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1392	1104	1872	4368
Total unweighted number	189	117	243	549

7.3.3 Problems finding suitable housing

At Wave 1, around two-thirds of the migrants said they had looked for a place to live in New Zealand, and these migrants were asked whether they experienced any problems finding suitable housing. Almost one in three of these migrants said they had problems finding suitable housing (see Table 7.3).

The main difficulty in finding suitable housing was the high cost of rents or mortgages (16 percent of those who had looked for housing in New Zealand found this a problem). FI migrants were more likely than SB migrants to report they found rent or mortgage costs too high.

Table 7.3 Wave 1 – Whether migrants had looked for housing and problems finding suitable housing by category

	Immigration approval category		
	SB migrants %	FI migrants %	Total %
W1 Whether migrants had looked for housing			
Proportion who had looked for housing	79	43	64
Proportion who had not looked for housing	21	57	36
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2493	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	396	297	693
W1 Whether problems were experienced with finding suitable housing (for migrants who looked for housing)			
No problems experienced	75	68	73
Experienced problems with finding suitable housing	25	32	27
Total percent	100	100	100
W1 Problems finding suitable housing¹			
Rent or mortgage costs too high	13	22	16
Costs of moving or setting up a new household too high	5	9	6
Available housing too small for my household	4	8	5
Housing not available near public transport	2	4	3
Discrimination towards migrants from agent or property owner	3	1	2
Difficulties with English language	2	0	1
Other	7	7	7
Total weighted number	1968	804	2772
Total unweighted number	327	132	459

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to the total proportion that experienced problems finding suitable housing.

7.3.4 Satisfaction with housing

As shown in Table 7.4, most migrants were satisfied with the overall quality of their housing at both waves of interviewing. By Wave 2, there was an increase in the proportion who were very satisfied with the quality of their current accommodation.

Migrants not living in rental accommodation were more likely to be satisfied or very satisfied with their current accommodation. At both waves of interviewing, over 90 percent of those not living in rental accommodation said they were either satisfied or very satisfied with their current dwelling.

Table 7.4 Satisfaction with housing by ownership of dwelling

Satisfaction with housing	Ownership of dwelling		
	Rented (owned by non family member not living in dwelling) %	Other %	Total ¹ %
Wave 1			
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied ²	7	2	5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	18	6	13
Satisfied	52	46	50
Very satisfied	23	46	32
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2721	1611	4368
Total unweighted number	435	252	690
Wave 2			
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied ²	7	3	5
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	13	4	9
Satisfied	49	42	46
Very satisfied	31	52	41
Total percent	100	100	100
Total weighted number	2262	2034	4362
Total unweighted number	279	258	546

¹ The proportions for total include unspecified.

² The categories 'very dissatisfied' and 'dissatisfied' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

7.5 Participation in study and training

All respondents (irrespective of their labour force status) were asked about their participation in study and training since residence uptake. Migrants who spoke English as a second language were also asked about any study or training they had done while in New Zealand to help them improve their English.

7.5.1 Study towards formal qualifications

Formal study or training was defined as any study of at least three months full-time (or equivalent) duration towards a qualification such as a university degree or diploma, or a vocational or trade qualification. By the time of the Wave 2 interviews, around three out of ten migrants had done some study or training in New Zealand towards a formal qualification and this was consistent for both males and females (see Table 7.5 and Table A.4.9 in Appendix 4).

A higher proportion of SB secondaries had done some formal study compared with SB principals and FI migrants. The proportions of males and females who had done some formal study were very similar for each of the three immigration approval categories (see Table A.4.9).

Table 7.5 Formal study or training in the 18 months since residence uptake by category

Formal study or training in the 18 months since residence uptake	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals	SB secondaries	FI migrants	Total
	%	%	%	%
Did formal training	29	42	25	31
No formal training	71	56	74	68
Still at school	0	2	2	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1392	1101	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	189	123	243	555

7.5.2 English language study and training

Almost half of the migrants who spoke English as a second language said they had done some study or training to help them improve their English at some time while in New Zealand.

Table 7.6 English language study or training in the 18 months since residence uptake by category (for migrants who spoke English as a second language)

English language study or training in the 18 months since residence uptake ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals	SB secondaries	FI migrants	Total
	%	%	%	%
Did English language training	42	60	41	45
No English language training	58	40	59	55
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	477	432	1002	1911
Total unweighted number	57	45	126	228

¹ This question was only asked of respondents who said that English was not the language or one of the languages they spoke best.

7.5.3 Other study or training to improve employment prospects

Migrants were also asked about any other study or training they had completed either to help them get a job or to help them get a better job.⁴¹ The proportion of migrants who had done some other study or training to help improve their employment prospects in the 18 months since residence uptake, at 14 percent, was lower than the proportion who had participated in formal study or training over this period (see Table 7.7). The rates for those who had completed some study or training to improve their employment prospects were similar for the three different groups of migrants.

⁴¹ This study or training excluded English language classes and any study or training towards a formal qualification.

Table 7.7 Other study or training to improve employment prospects in the 18 months since residence uptake by category

Other study or training to improve employment prospects in the 18 months since residence uptake	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Did other study	13	13	15	14
No other study	87	85	83	85
Still at school	0	2	2	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1395	1104	1872	4371
Total unweighted number	189	117	243	549

7.6 Establishing social networks

7.6.1 Making new friends

At the Wave 1 interview, respondents were asked whether they had made new friends in New Zealand since coming to live here. Almost all respondents said they had made new friends, however it should be noted that some of the migrants had been living here for several years before being approved for residence. At the Wave 2 interview, most migrants reported that they had made new friends in New Zealand in the previous 12 months.

Table 7.8 Proportion of migrants who had made new friends in New Zealand

Proportion of migrants who had made new friends in NZ	Total %
Wave 1	
Yes	93
No	7
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	4368
Total unweighted number	696
Wave 2	
Yes	88
No	12
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	4356
Total unweighted number	540

At both waves of interviewing, just over half of the migrants reported that all or most of the new friends they had made were of the same ethnicity as they were (see Table 7.9). Around one-third said that few or none of their new friends were of the same ethnic group as them, and this was consistent at Wave 1 and Wave 2.

Table 7.9 Whether new friends were of the same ethnic group

Whether new friends were of the same ethnic group	Total %
Wave 1	
All or most of them	56
About half of them	11
Few or none of them	33
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	4062
Total unweighted number	639
Wave 2	
All or most of them	51
About half of them	13
Few or none of them	36
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	3837
Total unweighted number	477

New migrants most commonly made their new friends in New Zealand through other friends, relatives or neighbours (72 percent at Wave 1 and 59 percent at Wave 2), and this was followed by making new friends at work. At both waves of interviewing, North Asian migrants were less likely to have made new friends at work and more likely to have made new friends at school or through study and training compared with migrants from other regions (see Table 7.10). Migrants from the Pacific and Other Asia were more likely than those from other regions to have made new friends through a religious group, and again this finding was consistent at both waves of interviewing.

Table 7.10 How or where new friends were met by region

How or where new friends were met ¹	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ² %
Wave 1					
Through friends, relatives or neighbours	75	62	71	78	72
At work	60	15	42	42	43
Through a religious group	22	15	58	45	31
At school, or study or training	15	44	19	22	24
Through children's (pre)school	26	14	10	16	19
Through sports or other clubs	25	7	11	11	15
Through an ethnic association	5	5	23	16	11
Other	8	2	3	5	5
Total weighted number	1542	951	678	1059	4365
Total unweighted number	255	135	138	138	690
Wave 2					
Through friends, relatives or neighbours	64	46	66	59	59
At work	56	24	45	57	47
Through a religious group	22	13	51	38	28
At school, or study or training	18	47	20	22	26
Through social activities	35	10	24	22	24
Through children's (pre)school	27	8	14	16	18
Through sports or other clubs	21	8	13	11	14
Through an ethnic association	7	4	11	24	11
Other	4	1	2	1	2
Total weighted number	1545	963	666	1062	4368
Total unweighted number	204	105	105	117	546

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

² The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

7.6.2 Involvement in clubs and groups

At both waves of interviewing, respondents were asked if they currently belonged to any groups or clubs. Tables 7.11 and 7.12 show the proportions who belonged to clubs or groups and the types of clubs or groups they were involved in. At Wave 1, around half of the migrants said they belonged to various clubs and groups and by Wave 2 this proportion had increased (up from 48 percent at Wave 1 to 57 percent at Wave 2). At both waves of interviewing, North Asian migrants were less likely to be involved in clubs or group than migrants from other regions.

At Waves 1 and 2, migrants were more likely to belong to religious groups than any other types of clubs or groups. At Wave 2, Pacific migrants were the most likely to belong to religious groups and North Asian migrants were the least likely. Sports clubs were the next most common type of club or group involved in at the time of the Wave 2 interviews.

Table 7.11 Wave 1 – Involvement in clubs and groups by region

	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
W1 Involvement in clubs/groups					
Involved in clubs or groups	60	23	55	52	48
Not involved	40	76	45	48	51
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
W1 Types of clubs/groups involved in²					
Religious group	24	15	45	34	28
Sports club or group	25	8	6	11	14
Job related association	15	2	5	7	9
Hobby/cultural club or group	7	1	2	6	5
Community or voluntary group	5	3	2	3	4
Ethnic association	2	3	8	6	4
Service club e.g. Rotary	1	0	0	2	1
Youth club or group	2	0	1	1	1
Other	2	1	0	1	1
Total weighted number	1542	948	675	1059	4359
Total unweighted number	255	135	135	138	684

Table 7.12 Wave 2 – Involvement in clubs and groups by region

	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
W2 Involvement in clubs/groups					
Involved in clubs or groups	64	29	77	63	57
Not involved	36	71	23	37	42
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
W2 Types of clubs/groups involved in²					
Religious group	30	16	62	35	33
Sports club or group	25	9	11	13	16
Job related association	12	3	6	9	9
Ethnic association	3	6	8	15	8
Hobby/cultural club or group	9	1	4	3	5
Community or voluntary group	4	3	2	1	3
Service club e.g. Rotary	2	0	0	1	1
Youth club or group	1	0	4	0	1
Other	3	1	0	1	1
Total weighted number	1545	963	666	1062	4365
Total unweighted number	207	102	105	117	549

¹ The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

² Respondents could provide multiple responses. These proportions are of all migrants not just those involved in clubs or groups.

7.6.3 Importance of maintaining values and traditions of ethnic group

Migrants were asked about the importance of carrying on the values and traditions of their ethnic group (see Table 7.13). The findings from the pilot survey show that migrants placed more importance on carrying on the values and traditions of their ethnic group at Wave 2 than at Wave 1 (73 percent compared with 64 percent). While the increase from Wave 1 to Wave 2 was not large, this result indicates that carrying on values and traditions became increasingly important over time. The main survey will allow further investigation of this trend.

At both waves of interviewing, Pacific migrants were more likely to place greater importance on maintaining their cultural values and traditions compared with migrants from ESANA and North Asia. At Wave 1, ESANA migrants were the most likely group to say that maintaining cultural values and traditions was not important to them.

Table 7.13 Importance of maintaining values and traditions of ethnic group by region

Importance of maintaining values and traditions of ethnic group	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
Wave 1					
Not at all/not very important	30	9	7	12	17
Neither important nor unimportant	22	23	7	13	18
Important or very important	47	66	87	74	64
Unspecified	1	1	0	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1545	948	678	1062	4374
Total unweighted number	252	138	135	138	684
Wave 2					
Not at all/not very important	22	7	1	13	13
Neither important nor unimportant	19	18	6	5	14
Important or very important	59	75	93	82	73
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1545	966	666	1062	4365
Total unweighted number	207	102	108	114	549

¹ The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

7.7 Experiences of discrimination

Six months after residence uptake, respondents were asked whether they had ever felt someone was discriminating against them because they were a migrant. Around one in five migrants reported having experienced such discrimination while in New Zealand (see Table 7.14). At Wave 2, respondents were asked whether they had experienced discrimination since the last interview. The overall proportion who said they had experienced discrimination was similar to Wave 1.

At Wave 1, Pacific migrants were less likely than other migrants to say they had experienced discrimination in New Zealand. At Wave 2, migrants from Other Asia (excluding North Asia) were more likely to report having experienced discrimination than migrants from ESANA and the Pacific.

Table 7.14 Proportion who experienced discrimination by region

Proportion who experienced discrimination in NZ	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
Wave 1					
Yes	21	25	9	25	22
No	79	72	89	75	77
Unspecified	0	3	2	1	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1545	948	675	1056	4359
Total unweighted number	255	135	138	138	690
Wave 2					
Yes	14	24	9	30	20
No	85	71	91	70	79
Unspecified	0	5	0	0	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1545	963	666	1065	4368
Total unweighted number	207	105	102	114	543

¹ The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

At Wave 1, migrants were more likely to report having experienced discrimination when applying for jobs, working in their job or while shopping, than in other situations (see Table 7.15). At Wave 2, those who reported having experienced discrimination said that this had occurred in a number of different situations. At Wave 2, it is notable that migrants from Other Asia (excluding North Asia) were more likely to say they had been discriminated against when applying for jobs than migrants from other regions.

Table 7.15 Situations where discrimination occurred by region

Situations where discrimination occurred ¹	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ² %
Wave 1					
Applying for jobs	9	5	6	18	11
Working at my job	8	3	3	9	7
Shopping	4	9	2	10	6
Finding accommodation	2	1	2	1	2
Attending school or training courses	3	3	0	1	2
Talking to teachers at my child's school/preschool	1	2	0	2	1
Other	4	9	2	4	5
Total weighted number	1548	951	675	1062	4371
Total unweighted number	255	135	138	141	693
Wave 2					
Applying for jobs	6	5	5	18	9
Working at my job	5	7	5	15	9
In a public place such as a street	0	11	2	7	5
Shopping	3	8	3	7	5
Dealing with government agencies	2	6	0	3	3
Finding accommodation	1	2	0	4	2
Attending school or training courses	0	3	1	2	1
Talking to teachers at my child's school/preschool	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4	3	1	2	3
Total weighted number	1545	966	666	1062	4368
Total unweighted number	207	105	105	117	549

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses. These proportions are of all migrants not just those who experienced discrimination.

² The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

7.8 Settlement assistance needed

At Wave 1, 69 percent of the migrants said they had needed some help, advice or information with various aspects of life in New Zealand (see Table 7.16). By Wave 2, this proportion had fallen to 60 percent (see Table 7.17). While it could be expected that new migrants may need less help with settling in a new country over time, the slightly smaller proportion who said they needed help at Wave 2 may also reflect the difference in the reference periods for each interview. At Wave 1, migrants were asked about help, advice or information needed at any time while in New Zealand. For some of the migrants this would have included time spent in New Zealand prior to residence approval, while for most of the migrants approved offshore it would refer only to the last six months they had been living in New Zealand. At Wave 2, the migrants were asked about help they had needed since the time of the Wave 1 interview, i.e. in the previous 12 months.

SB migrants were more likely to have needed settlement assistance in New Zealand at Wave 1 than FI migrants. At Wave 2, the proportions needing settlement assistance were similar for the three approval categories. Migrants were more likely to have reported needing help with education or training, looking for work, finding out about the tax system, community or local services and learning English at Wave 1 than at Wave 2.

Table 7.16 Wave 1 – Whether help, advice or information was needed in New Zealand and types of help needed by category

W1 Whether help, advice or information was needed in NZ	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Assistance needed	71	77	62	69
No assistance needed	29	21	38	31
Unspecified	0	2	0	1
Total percent	100	100	100	100
W1 Types of help, advice or information needed in NZ¹				
Education or training for self or family	41	47	31	38
Looking for work	33	29	29	31
The tax system	37	23	21	27
Health services	26	31	24	26
Government Income Support	19	24	20	20
Community or local services ²	20	21	13	18
Learning English	12	18	22	18
Legal matters	18	14	16	16
Recognition of qualifications	13	7	5	8
Support due to family stress	2	3	5	4
Budgeting assistance	4	2	4	3
Total weighted number	1419	1077	1872	4368
Total unweighted number	246	150	297	693

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses. These proportions are of all migrants not just those who needed help, advice or information.

² For example, milk delivery and rubbish collection.

Table 7.17 Wave 2 – Whether help, advice or information was needed since Wave 1 and types of help needed by category

W2 Whether help, advice or information was needed since W1	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Assistance needed	58	65	58	60
No assistance needed	42	35	42	40
Total percent	100	100	100	100
W2 Types of help, advice or information needed since W1¹				
Education or training for self or family	29	28	20	25
Getting a driver's licence	26	32	18	24
Health services	15	12	25	19
Government Income Support	14	12	24	18
Looking for work	15	14	15	15
The tax system	16	16	10	13
Legal matters	16	15	10	13
Learning English	5	11	15	11
Community or local services ²	7	7	7	7
Recognition of qualifications	9	7	4	6
Budgeting assistance	3	5	2	3
Support due to family stress	1	1	2	1
Total weighted number	1392	1101	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	189	123	240	552

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses. These proportions are of all migrants not just those who needed help, advice or information.

² For example, milk delivery and rubbish collection.

7.9 Settlement indicators

7.9.1 Encouraging others to apply for residence

Around half of the migrants had encouraged other people to apply for residence in New Zealand at some time during their first 18 months as a New Zealand resident (see Table 7.18).

Table 7.18 Proportion who had encouraged others to apply for residence in the 18 months since residence uptake

Proportion who had encouraged others to apply for residence in the 18 months since residence uptake	Total %
Yes	48
No	51
Unspecified	0
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	4365
Total unweighted number	549

7.9.2 Parents' satisfaction with schooling

Respondents who had children attending school in New Zealand were asked how satisfied they were with their child's school in New Zealand. Parents were asked to give a rating for each child who was at school. Satisfaction ratings were high, with only 3 percent of parents not giving a positive satisfaction rating at Wave 2 (see Table 7.19).

Table 7.19 Wave 2 – Migrants' satisfaction with their child's school in New Zealand

W2 Migrants' satisfaction with their child's school in New Zealand	Total %
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied/Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ²	3
Satisfied	40
Very satisfied	56
Total percent	100
Total weighted number	951
Total unweighted number	117

² The categories 'very dissatisfied', 'dissatisfied' and 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these three categories.

7.9.3 Parents' rating of their children's settlement

Respondents were also asked to provide a rating both in terms of how settled they felt their children were at school in New Zealand and how settled they thought their children felt in general in New Zealand. At Wave 2, only 3 percent of migrants with children reported that their children were not settled at school in New Zealand, with the majority of parents (73 percent) saying their children were very settled.

The results were very similar in terms of migrants' opinions of how settled they felt their children were overall in New Zealand, with around three-quarters reporting they felt their children were very settled here. Only 5 percent did not give a positive settlement rating.

Table 7.20 Wave 2 – Migrants' rating of their children's settlement at school and overall in New Zealand

	Settlement at school in New Zealand	Overall settlement in New Zealand
W2 Migrants' rating of their children's settlement	Total %	Total %
Not at all/Not very settled/Neither settled nor unsettled ¹	3	5
Somewhat settled	23	18
Very settled	73	77
Total percent	100	100
Total weighted number	945	954
Total unweighted number	114	120

¹ The categories 'not at all settled', 'not very settled' and 'neither settled nor unsettled' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these three categories.

7.9.4 Migrants' rating of their spouse or partner's settlement

Respondents who had an overseas-born spouse or partner were also asked how settled they thought their spouse or partner felt in New Zealand. At both interviews, most migrants with an overseas-born partner or spouse said they thought their partner or spouse was either somewhat settled or very settled in New Zealand (see Table 7.21). The proportion who thought their partner or spouse was very settled increased from 34 percent at Wave 1 to 48 percent at Wave 2.

Table 7.21 Migrants' rating of spouse or partner's settlement in New Zealand by category

Migrants' rating of spouse or partner's settlement in New Zealand ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Not at all settled/Not very settled ²	18	22	13	18
Neither settled nor unsettled	12	4	4	7
Somewhat settled	44	36	44	41
Very settled	26	38	39	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	411	375	381	1167
Total unweighted number	72	63	63	198
Wave 2				
Not at all settled/not very settled ²	10	11	4	9
Neither settled nor unsettled	7	10	8	8
Somewhat settled	40	31	35	36
Very settled	43	49	53	48
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	900	735	585	2220
Total unweighted number	120	93	81	294

¹ Respondents were only asked about their spouse or partner's settlement if their overseas-born spouse or partner had spent less than five years in total usually living in New Zealand.

² The categories 'not at all settled' and 'not very settled' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

7.9.5 Overall feelings of settlement

At both interviews respondents were asked to rate how settled they felt in New Zealand. Most migrants said they felt at least somewhat settled in New Zealand at both Waves 1 and 2, and there was an increase in the proportion who said they were very settled by Wave 2 (up from 34 percent to 53 percent). This increase in the proportion who were very settled was evident across the three immigration approval categories (see Table 7.22).

Table 7.22 Migrants' rating of their settlement in New Zealand by category

Migrants' rating of their settlement in New Zealand	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Not at all/Not very settled ¹	9	9	9	9
Neither settled nor unsettled	11	10	8	9
Somewhat settled	48	54	43	47
Very settled	32	27	41	34
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1419	1074	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	252	147	291	690
Wave 2				
Not at all/Not very settled ¹	7	8	5	6
Neither settled nor unsettled	7	7	8	8
Somewhat settled	35	40	28	33
Very settled	51	46	58	53
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1392	1101	1875	4368
Total unweighted number	186	120	240	546

¹ The categories 'not at all settled' and 'not very settled' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

Increases in the proportions who were very settled were also seen for each of the four regional groups (see Table 7.23). However, migrants from ESANA and the Pacific were more likely to report that they were very settled at both waves of interviewing than Asian migrants. Differences in settlement ratings by region may reflect variations in the way that different cultures respond to rating scales, but equally, they may reflect regional and or cultural differences in adapting to New Zealand.

Table 7.23 Migrants' rating of their settlement in New Zealand by region

Migrants' rating of their settlement in New Zealand	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
Wave 1					
Not at all/Not very settled ²	7	10	5	12	9
Neither settled nor unsettled	8	13	4	11	9
Somewhat settled	38	59	43	53	47
Very settled	46	18	48	23	35
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1548	948	672	1062	4365
Total unweighted number	258	138	132	138	690
Wave 2					
Not at all/Not very settled ²	3	7	5	12	6
Neither settled nor unsettled	5	10	3	12	8
Somewhat settled	25	47	26	37	33
Very settled	66	37	67	39	53
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1545	960	666	1059	4359
Total unweighted number	210	105	105	114	549

¹ The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

² The categories 'not at all settled' and 'not very settled' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

7.9.6 Satisfaction with life in New Zealand

The following table (Table 7.24) gives ratings for satisfaction with life in New Zealand whereas the previous table gave settlement ratings. Most of the migrants had a high level of satisfaction with living in New Zealand, and again there was an increase in the proportion who said they were very satisfied with living here from Wave 1 to Wave 2.

Table 7.24 Satisfaction with life in New Zealand by category

Satisfaction with life in New Zealand	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied ¹	6	3	3	4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14	19	8	13
Satisfied	49	52	52	51
Very satisfied	31	25	36	32
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1416	1074	1872	4362
Total unweighted number	246	144	297	687
Wave 2				
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied/Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ²	13	12	9	11
Satisfied	47	44	47	46
Very satisfied	40	44	44	43
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1392	1107	1869	4368
Total unweighted number	189	120	243	552

¹ The categories 'very dissatisfied' and 'dissatisfied' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

² The categories 'very dissatisfied', 'dissatisfied' and 'neither satisfied nor dissatisfied' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these three categories.

There was a notable increase from Wave 1 to Wave 2 in the proportion of migrants from ESANA and the Pacific who said they were very satisfied with living in New Zealand (see Table 7.25). North Asian migrants were the least likely group to report that they were very satisfied at both waves of interviewing. However, it should be noted that over 80 percent of the migrants from Asia reported that that were either satisfied or very satisfied with life in New Zealand at the time of the Wave 2 interviews.

Table 7.25 Satisfaction with life in New Zealand by region

Satisfaction with life in New Zealand	Region of origin				
	ESANA %	North Asia %	Pacific %	Other Asia %	Total ¹ %
Wave 1					
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied ²	4	5	1	6	4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	11	24	5	11	13
Satisfied	38	61	53	58	51
Very satisfied	47	10	40	25	32
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1545	951	675	1059	4365
Total unweighted number	255	141	138	141	696
Wave 2					
Very dissatisfied/Dissatisfied ²	2	2	0	3	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3	18	3	12	9
Satisfied	30	69	35	56	46
Very satisfied	64	12	62	28	43
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1545	966	663	1059	4365
Total unweighted number	207	99	105	117	540

¹ The proportions for total include other and unspecified.

² The categories 'very dissatisfied' and 'dissatisfied' have been combined due to the small proportion of respondents in these two categories.

7.9.7 Aspects liked and disliked most about New Zealand

Migrants were asked about the aspects they liked and disliked most about New Zealand. To avoid prompting responses, showcards were not used for this question. Interviewers did, however, have a pre-coded list for categorising responses. This list was amended for the Wave 2 pilot so that the categories more accurately reflected the types of responses given at Wave 1. The italicised items in Tables 7.26 and 7.27 indicate where response categories differed at Wave 2.

At Wave 1, the aspect migrants liked most about New Zealand was the climate or physical environment, followed by friendly people, safety, educational opportunities and the ability to achieve one's desired lifestyle. The climate or physical environment was also the aspect liked most at Wave 2, and this was followed by friendly people and the relaxed pace of life.

At both interviews, migrants said the aspect they disliked most about New Zealand was the lack of, or poor, employment opportunities. As shown in the tables, there were more aspects that migrants liked most about New Zealand than aspects disliked most.

Table 7.26 Things liked most about New Zealand by category

Things liked most about NZ ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Climate/physical environment	67	59	59	62
Friendly people	61	46	45	51
Feel safe/family feels safe	49	44	44	46
Educational opportunities for children/family	40	51	33	40
Can achieve desired lifestyle	49	36	34	39
Politically stable	22	25	22	23
Good housing	20	18	27	22
Employment opportunities	20	16	22	20
Cultural diversity	20	16	13	16
Economic conditions	15	11	15	14
Lack of interracial/ethnic/religious tensions	14	19	10	14
Other	17	22	15	17
Total weighted number	1419	1071	1869	4359
Total unweighted number	246	147	297	690
Wave 2				
Climate/physical environment	58	58	58	58
<i>Friendly people/relaxed pace of life</i>	48	43	46	46
Can achieve desired lifestyle	40	35	29	34
<i>Feel safe from crime and violence</i>	31	35	31	32
<i>Educational opportunities</i>	24	30	27	27
<i>Political stability/freedom/lack of corruption</i>	19	15	23	20
<i>Small population/low population density</i>	20	13	16	16
<i>Recreation and leisure</i>	19	12	13	15
<i>Family here</i>	6	5	28	15
Infrastructure and services	10	12	17	13
Employment opportunities	12	7	18	13
Good housing	10	9	16	12
Cultural diversity	12	14	8	11
Economic conditions	7	5	14	9
Lack of interracial/ethnic/religious tensions				
Other	20	22	13	18
Total weighted number	1392	1101	1872	4365
Total unweighted number	186	120	240	546

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

Table 7.27 Things disliked most about New Zealand by category

Things disliked most about NZ ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Wave 1				
Lack of employment opportunities	28	24	15	21
Poor economic conditions	15	10	6	10
Climate/physical environment	6	12	11	10
Cannot achieve desired lifestyle	5	2	4	4
Do not feel safe/family doesn't feel safe	3	3	3	3
Poor housing	3	4	1	2
Lack of cultural diversity	0	3	2	2
Too many interracial/ethnic/religious tensions	4	2	1	2
Not politically stable	1	1	1	1
Lack of educational opportunities for children/family	2	0	1	1
Other	49	44	34	41
Total weighted number	1422	1074	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	249	150	294	693
Wave 2				
<i>Poor employment opportunities</i>	21	15	13	16
<i>Distance of New Zealand from home/family</i>	15	9	10	11
Climate/physical environment	11	14	9	11
Not safe from crime and violence	5	7	7	7
<i>New Zealanders' attitudes to immigrants</i>	7	5	8	7
<i>Driving/roads</i>	7	7	4	6
Poor economic conditions	4	6	3	4
<i>Poor employment conditions</i>	4	2	3	3
Poor housing	3	2	0	2
<i>Difficulties with immigration process</i>	2	2	2	2
Too many interracial/ethnic/religious tensions	2	1	2	2
<i>Poor education services</i>	1	1	1	1
Cannot achieve desired lifestyle	2	1	1	1
<i>Political reasons</i>	2	1	0	1
Poor/inaccessible social services	1	0	1	1
Lack of cultural diversity	1	1	2	1
Other	46	50	30	40
Total weighted number	1392	1098	1869	4359
Total unweighted number	186	120	240	546

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses so proportions do not add to 100%.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

This report provides an overview of migrants' initial settlement experiences. While the results of the LisNZ pilot survey cannot be generalised to all migrants, due to the restricted pilot survey population and the limited sample for the pilot, they provide valuable insights into the first 18 months that these migrants spent adapting to life in New Zealand. This is a very important period of adjustment. As noted in the report, skilled migrants have a choice of destination and it is therefore important they settle well and quickly, and contribute early. Good settlement outcomes mean positive outcomes for the individual migrant and, as importantly, for New Zealand.

Reasons for applying for residence

Migrants gave a number of different reasons for deciding to migrate to New Zealand, however these reasons were strongly influenced by immigration approval category. For SB principals, the New Zealand lifestyle was a key motivator in deciding to apply for New Zealand residence. Reasons were more mixed for SB secondaries, with educational opportunities being a more important factor for this group than for other migrants. Not surprisingly, joining family members was the main reason FI migrants decided to come to New Zealand.

Two-thirds of the migrants had spent time in New Zealand before residence and one-quarter had previously worked here. These are positive signs, showing that many migrants were not coming to New Zealand sight unseen. Not only did many of the new migrants already have New Zealand experience, but a sizable proportion had already tested the New Zealand labour market.

Labour market outcomes

SB principals are selected to meet New Zealand's needs and opportunities. On the whole, this report shows they are contributing. Employment rates for this group were similar to the age and gender adjusted employment rates for the New Zealand working age population for the same periods.⁴² SB principals who had worked in New Zealand previously and who spoke English fluently had very high employment rates. While onshore approved SB principals had better initial labour market outcomes, there is evidence that those approved offshore 'catch-up' over time.

SB principals from ESANA (countries with cultures similar to New Zealand's) had particularly good labour market outcomes. They had very high employment and labour force activity rates and a very low Wave 2 seeking work rate, at only 1 percent.

In comparison, a higher proportion of SB principals from other regions were out of the labour force doing other activities, predominantly studying. However, their seeking work rate was also low at Wave 2, at only 4 percent. It is notable that around one in ten SB principals had not worked in New Zealand in the 18 months since residence uptake.

⁴² Source: Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey, September quarters 2001 and 2002.

The pilot survey results show that non-SB principals also make an important contribution to the labour market. Over half of the non-SB principals were employed or self-employed at 18 months after residence uptake and, again, factors such as fluency in English and having worked in New Zealand before were associated with higher employment rates.

Immigration approval category was not the only factor to influence labour force outcomes. A comparison of labour force activity by region of origin showed that North Asian migrants were less likely to be in the labour force than those from ESANA. Migrants who had been to New Zealand before their residence uptake but had not previously worked here were also less likely to be in the labour force than other migrants.

It is worth noting that while the overall labour force activity rate did not change from Wave 1 to Wave 2, the seeking work rate at Wave 2 was less than half the Wave 1 rate. While participation in the labour market is important, it is not the sole measure of settlement success, nor should it be seen in isolation from other factors that influence settlement. Some of these other factors are briefly described below.

Occupational mismatch

In addition to labour market indicators, occupational mismatch can also be used as an indicator of settlement. The LisNZ pilot did show some evidence of occupational mismatch, most notably among migrants who had worked in professional, managerial or technical occupations in their source country. Around one-third of these migrants were employed in other types of occupations at 18 months after residence uptake. Recent changes to immigration policy, including the introduction of the Skilled Migrant Category, focus more on employability of the migrant to meet New Zealand's needs and opportunities. This is likely to reduce the possibility of an occupation mismatch occurring for skilled migrants. The LisNZ main survey will enable some assessment of how well these policy changes are working.

Language

Most migrants had good English language skills, although one in five rated their English ability as moderate to poor. SB principals had the best English language skills, followed by SB secondaries then FI migrants. North Asians had the weakest English language skills overall and migrants from ESANA were the most fluent in English.

While the rate of improvement in non-English speaking migrants' English proficiency is another settlement indicator, the pilot results did not show an overall improvement in English language ability from Wave 1 to Wave 2. Most migrants who spoke English as a second language did not perceive their English language skills had improved. Instead, a number reported their English language skills had deteriorated. This is an interesting finding and is likely to indicate that migrants' perceptions of their proficiency in English changed over time, due to their having a better understanding of the English skills required for daily life in New Zealand. The main survey will enable greater exploration of this phenomenon.

Family, friends and social integration

Family and friends are very important for promoting immigration and in the settlement process. Joining family members was the most influential factor for FI migrants in deciding to come to New Zealand, and living with family members was influential in choosing where to live after residence uptake. The significance of family and friends can be seen in a number of other areas. They were the main source of information about New Zealand before migrants came to live here and they were helpful in assisting migrants to find employment in New Zealand. Friends and family were integral to social integration, with migrants being most likely to have made new friends through other friends and relatives.

Some migrants placed more importance on carrying on the traditions and values of their ethnic groups than did others. Pacific migrants, for example, were more likely to place greater importance on maintaining their cultural values and traditions compared with migrants from ESANA and North Asia. At 18 months after residence uptake, Pacific migrants were also more likely to belong to a religious group than other migrants and for them this was an important way of making new friends.

Discrimination

Despite, or perhaps in response to, the changing ethnic mix of New Zealand society over the last two decades, some migrants reported having experienced discrimination. At Wave 1, Pacific migrants were less likely to say they had experienced discrimination due to being a new migrant than those from other regions. At 18 months after residence uptake, migrants from Asia (excluding North Asia) were more likely to report having experienced discrimination compared with migrants from ESANA and the Pacific. While discrimination was the migrant's reported perception, and therefore may not always be the reality, at both interviews around half of those who said they had experienced discrimination said that it had occurred when they were looking for employment.

Settlement assistance

Irrespective of immigration stream, most migrants needed some help to settle in New Zealand. Some of the areas in which migrants needed help during their initial settlement period were: finding out about education or training; looking for work; finding out about the tax system; health services; government income support; community or local services; and learning English. The introduction of the NZIS's new business strategy, 'Customised Service', is being developed to help ensure that migrants' initial settlement needs are met in a timely and effective way.⁴³

⁴³ Customised Service is the NZIS's new long-term business strategy. It is designed to improve outcomes for customers and for New Zealand.

Income

Income is another important settlement indicator. As expected, SB principals had higher incomes than other migrants. At the time of the Wave 2 interviews, more migrants were receiving income from wages and salaries in New Zealand than from any other source, with payments from Work and Income the next most common source of income.

Migrants were also asked about the adequacy of their income to meet basic living costs. While there was some improvement in migrants' rating of the adequacy of their income to meet living costs by the time of the Wave 2 interviews, migrants still perceived they had less money overall to meet their living costs in New Zealand compared to when they were living overseas. Again, the main survey will allow further investigation of perceptions of income adequacy over time, including the ability to see whether there is a 'catch-up' with source country income levels at three years after residence uptake.

Concluding comment

In summary, the large majority of the migrants were feeling settled and were satisfied with their life in New Zealand, and this satisfaction increased over time. Parents were also satisfied with their children's schooling and very few felt their children were unsettled either at school or in New Zealand. Migrants' initial settlement intentions did not appear to have changed after having spent some time living in New Zealand as a resident, and this also suggests positive settlement outcomes. However, at Wave 2, around one in ten migrants said they intended to stay in New Zealand for less than three years or they did not know how long they would stay.

There is some evidence, particularly in the area of employment outcomes, that settlement is not progressing smoothly for all. The pilot survey results also show that the majority of migrants need some help to settle in New Zealand. This lends support to the strong settlement focus that now characterises immigration policy, with the emphasis on improving outcomes for New Zealand and for the migrants themselves.

The LisNZ has been designed to provide information that can be used to assess how well policy objectives are being achieved. The results from the LisNZ pilot survey are encouraging in this regard. The main LisNZ survey will contribute significantly to an objective evaluation of how effectively immigration policy and settlement programmes are working to achieve good settlement outcomes for recent migrants as well as for the New Zealand economy and society at large.

APPENDIX 1: Pilot and target population comparisons

As discussed in Section 2.2.1, the LisNZ pilot sample was designed so that its composition was very similar to the target population. The following three graphs demonstrate that the differences between the pilot survey respondents and the target population are small. Note that these three graphs use unweighted LisNZ data. The information presented in all other sections of this report use weighted data.

Figure A.1.1 below shows the pilot sample at Waves 1 and 2 compared with the target population for each immigration approval category.

Figure A.1.1 Differences between LisNZ respondents and the target population by category

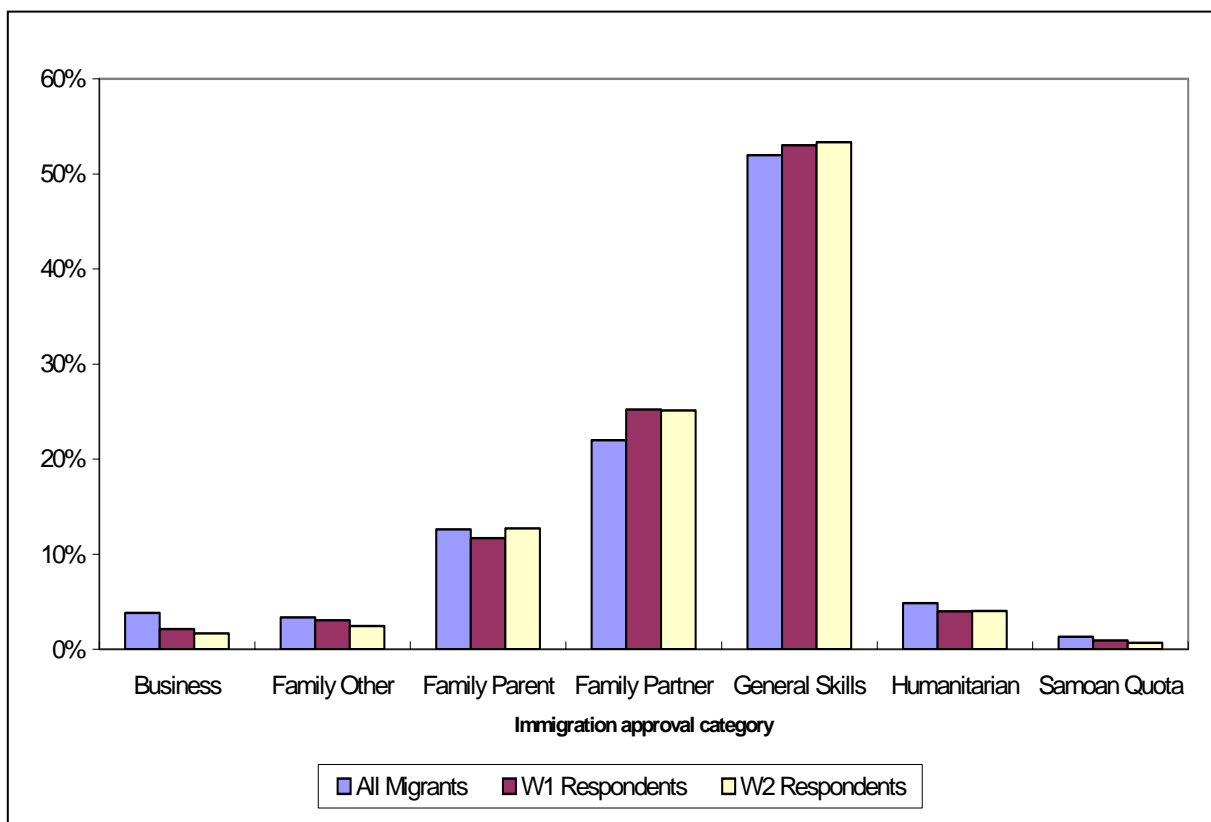


Figure A.1.2 shows there were slightly more migrants aged 25 to 39 years in the LisNZ pilot survey compared with the target population and slightly fewer in younger and older age groups.

Figure A.1.2 Differences between LisNZ respondents and the target population by age

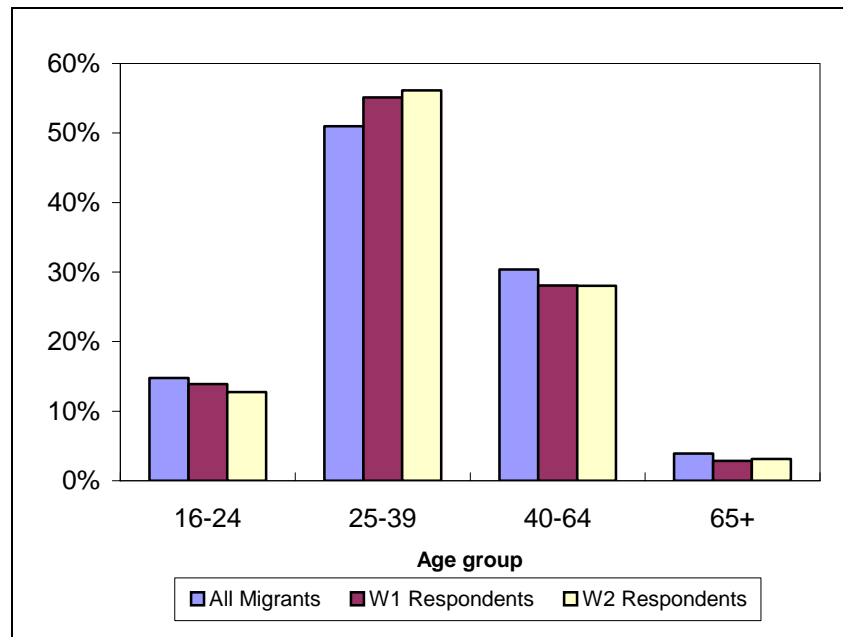
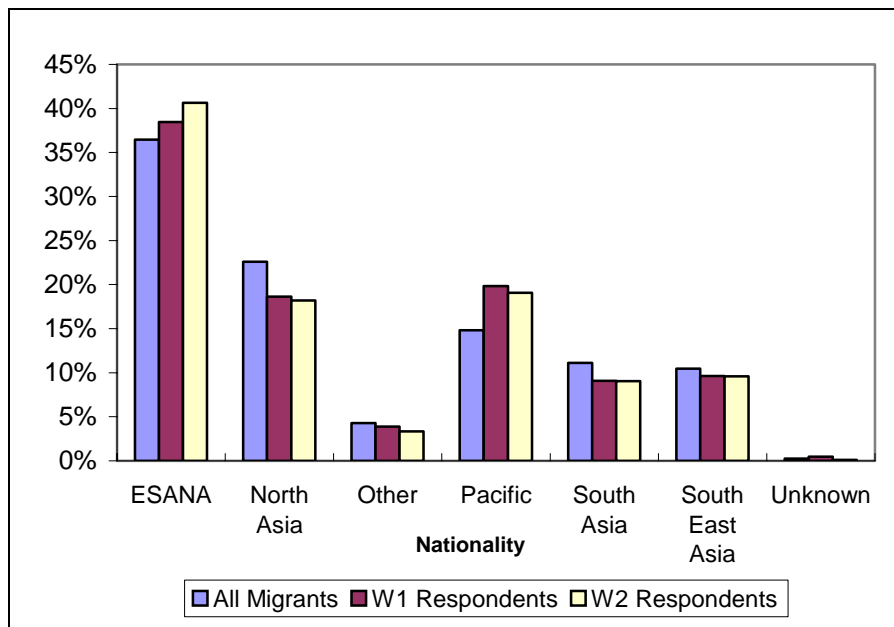


Figure A.1.3 shows there were slightly more migrants from Europe, South Africa, North America (ESANA) in the LisNZ pilot survey than in the target population, and fewer from Asia.

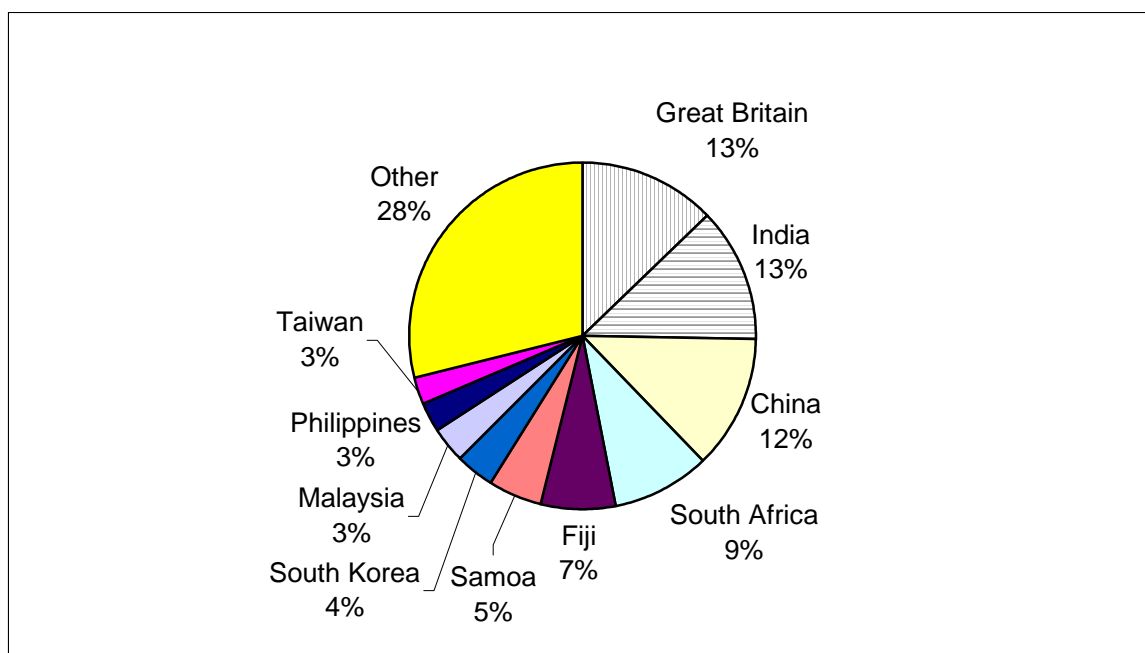
Figure A.1.3 Differences between LisNZ respondents and the target population by region



APPENDIX 2: Nationality of all residence approvals in the 2001 June year

Figure A.2.1 below shows the top ten nationalities of all migrants approved for New Zealand residence in the year ended June 2001 (the year in which migrants were recruited for the pilot survey).⁴⁴ Great Britain, India and China were the single largest source countries of those approved for residence, accounting for 13, 13 and 12 percent of all residence approvals respectively.

Figure A.2.1 Residence approvals by top ten nationalities for 2000/2001
Year total = 44,598



⁴⁴ For more information on the composition of and trends in residence approvals to New Zealand, please refer to the *Trends in Residence Approvals* series, NZIS, Department of Labour.

APPENDIX 3: Sampling errors

As discussed in Section 2.5, sampling error estimates have been produced for selected estimates presented in this report, including those for the main sub-populations identified. A jackknife variance estimation method was used to estimate the sampling errors, 95 percent confidence intervals, and design effects for particular sample and sub-population estimates given in Tables A.3.1, A.3.2 and A.3.3. This method takes into account the stratified clustered design and post-stratification. In most instances, the design effects are between 0.8 and 1.2. The average of the design effect for these selected variables is 1.0. Given this, sampling errors based on assuming a SRS design can be used to provide indicative sampling errors for estimates included in the report. These are given in Table A.3.4.

Table A.3.1 Wave 1 – Jackknife sampling error estimates for selected variables

Total	N	Estimate	Total	Proportion	SE	Half Width 95% CI	% Relative Error	Design Effect
Settlement Assistance Needed in NZ								
Settlement Assistance Needed (Work)	687	1338	4365	0.307	0.018	0.034	11	0.99
Settlement Assistance Needed (Tax)	690	1161	4365	0.266	0.016	0.032	12	0.94
Settlement Assistance Needed (Income support)	687	885	4365	0.203	0.016	0.031	15	1.09
Settlement Assistance Needed (Budget)	687	147	4365	0.034	0.006	0.012	37	0.83
Settlement Assistance Needed (Health)	690	1143	4365	0.262	0.018	0.035	13	1.10
Settlement Assistance Needed (English)	303	771	1986	0.388	0.030	0.059	15	1.14
Settlement Assistance Needed (Quals)	318	357	1950	0.183	0.021	0.041	23	0.93
How Satisfied is Respondent with NZ								
Very Satisfied with NZ	690	1389	4365	0.318	0.017	0.032	10	0.86
Satisfied with NZ by Category	687	2235	4365	0.512	0.019	0.037	7	0.99
Neither Sat/Dissat with NZ	687	561	4365	0.129	0.013	0.026	20	1.08
Very Dissatisfied/Dissatisfied with NZ	687	180	4365	0.041	0.007	0.014	33	0.85
How Settled is Respondent in NZ								
Very Settled in NZ	687	1503	4365	0.344	0.017	0.033	10	0.88
Settled in NZ	687	2235	4365	0.512	0.019	0.037	7	0.99
Neither Settled or Unsettled	687	561	4365	0.129	0.013	0.026	20	1.08
Very Unsettled/Unsettled in NZ	690	2235	4365	0.512	0.019	0.037	7	1.00
Occupation in NZ								
Professional/Technical	387	1062	2304	0.461	0.023	0.045	10	0.83
Clerks/Service & Sales Workers	390	726	2301	0.316	0.023	0.046	15	0.99
Trades Workers/Routine Production	387	417	2304	0.181	0.020	0.038	21	0.99
Unspecified	387	99	2301	0.043	0.010	0.019	45	0.90
Government Assistance								
Received Assistance from W&I/IRD/ACC since RAD	687	954	4365	0.219	0.016	0.032	15	1.07
Received W&I Benefit since RAD	690	675	4365	0.155	0.015	0.030	19	1.18
Received Core W&I Benefit since RAD	690	240	4365	0.055	0.010	0.020	37	1.41
Received Accommodation Benefit since RAD	687	249	4365	0.057	0.009	0.017	30	0.99
Received Benefit in the Last 2 Weeks	690	531	4365	0.122	0.014	0.027	22	1.21
Seeking Work Rate								
Employment Rate	447	384	2685	0.143	0.016	0.032	22	0.94
Labour Force Activity Rate	675	2301	4290	0.536	0.017	0.034	6	0.79
English Language								
English is a Main Language at W1	690	2376	4365	0.544	0.016	0.032	6	0.74
English is not a Main Language at W1	687	1872	4365	0.429	0.017	0.033	8	0.81
English Language (Residual) at W1	690	114	4365	0.026	0.006	0.012	48	1.08
Living Arrangements								
Living Alone	687	300	4365	0.069	0.010	0.020	30	1.13
Couple Only	687	720	4365	0.165	0.014	0.027	16	0.92
Living with non relatives	687	225	4365	0.052	0.007	0.015	29	0.76
Couple & Children	690	1377	4365	0.315	0.018	0.035	11	1.00
Other Family Combinations	687	1746	4365	0.400	0.018	0.036	9	0.94
Satisfaction with Main Job								
Very Satisfied with Main Job at W1	387	603	2301	0.262	0.023	0.044	17	1.01
Satisfied with Main Job at W1	387	1059	2304	0.460	0.024	0.047	10	0.88
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied with Main Job at W1	387	405	2301	0.176	0.018	0.036	20	0.90
Very Dissatisfied/Dissatisfied with Main Job at W1	387	228	2301	0.099	0.014	0.027	27	0.80
Residual	387	9	2301	0.004	0.003	0.006	180	0.81

Table A.3.2 Wave 1 – Jackknife sampling error estimates for selected variables by category

		N	Estimate	Base	Proportion	SE	Half	%	Design
							Width	Relative	
Sub-group (Immigration Category)							95% CI	Error	Effect
Settlement Assistance Needed									
Settlement Assistance Needed (Work)	Total	687	1338	4365	0.307	0.018	0.034	11	0.99
	SB - principals	246	477	1422	0.335	0.027	0.054	16	0.83
	SB - secondaries	147	312	1074	0.291	0.037	0.073	25	0.98
	FI	297	549	1869	0.294	0.027	0.053	18	1.06
Settlement Assistance Needed (Tax)	Total	690	1161	4365	0.266	0.016	0.032	12	0.94
	SB - principals	246	525	1422	0.369	0.028	0.055	15	0.84
	SB - secondaries	144	240	1074	0.223	0.033	0.064	29	0.89
	FI	297	393	1872	0.210	0.023	0.044	21	0.90
Settlement Assistance Needed (Income support)	Total	687	885	4365	0.203	0.016	0.031	15	1.09
	SB - principals	246	264	1419	0.186	0.022	0.043	23	0.77
	SB - secondaries	147	255	1074	0.237	0.035	0.068	28	0.96
	FI	294	366	1872	0.196	0.025	0.050	25	1.19
Settlement Assistance Needed (Budget)	Total	687	147	4365	0.034	0.006	0.012	37	0.83
	SB - principals	246	57	1419	0.040	0.012	0.023	57	0.89
	SB - secondaries	144	21	1074	0.020	0.010	0.020	106	0.73
	FI	297	72	1872	0.038	0.010	0.020	54	0.84
Settlement Assistance Needed (Health)	Total	690	1143	4365	0.262	0.018	0.035	13	1.10
	SB - principals	246	366	1419	0.258	0.026	0.051	20	0.85
	SB - secondaries	147	333	1074	0.310	0.036	0.070	23	0.88
	FI	294	447	1872	0.239	0.030	0.059	25	1.44
Settlement Assistance Needed (English)	Total	303	771	1986	0.388	0.030	0.059	15	1.14
	SB - principals	84	168	504	0.333	0.043	0.085	25	0.70
	SB - secondaries	57	189	435	0.434	0.063	0.124	28	0.92
	FI	159	414	1050	0.394	0.045	0.088	22	1.35
Settlement Assistance Needed (Quals)	Total	318	357	1950	0.183	0.021	0.041	23	0.93
	SB - principals	144	183	840	0.218	0.030	0.059	27	0.75
	SB - secondaries	66	78	438	0.178	0.050	0.097	54	1.09
	FI	108	96	672	0.143	0.030	0.059	42	0.80
Occupation in NZ (Main Job)									
Professional/Technical	Total	387	1062	2304	0.461	0.023	0.045	10	0.83
	SB - principals	192	705	1077	0.655	0.031	0.060	9	0.79
	SB - secondaries	66	153	456	0.336	0.056	0.110	32	0.92
	FI	129	201	768	0.262	0.034	0.067	26	0.78
Clerks/Service & Sales Workers	Total	390	726	2301	0.316	0.023	0.046	15	0.99
	SB - principals	192	201	1077	0.187	0.026	0.051	27	0.84
	SB - secondaries	66	252	456	0.553	0.059	0.116	21	0.92
	FI	129	273	768	0.355	0.047	0.093	26	1.26
Trades Workers/Routine Production	Total	387	417	2304	0.181	0.020	0.038	21	0.99
	SB - principals	192	111	1077	0.103	0.019	0.038	37	0.76
	SB - secondaries	66	39	459	0.085	0.033	0.065	74	0.92
	FI	129	267	768	0.348	0.045	0.089	26	1.15
Occupation Unspecified	Total	387	99	2301	0.043	0.010	0.019	45	0.90
	SB - principals	192	60	1077	0.056	0.017	0.033	59	1.01
	SB - secondaries	69	9	459	0.020	0.015	0.029	125	0.74
	FI	129	27	768	0.035	0.015	0.030	85	0.89

Sub-group (Immigration Category)	N	Estimate	Base	Proportion	SE	Half Width 95% CI	% Relative Error	Design Effect	
Received Government Assistance									
Received Assistance from W&I/IRD/ACC since RAD	Total	687	954	4365	0.219	0.016	0.032	15	1.07
	SB - principals	246	267	1422	0.188	0.022	0.043	23	0.78
	SB - secondaries	144	261	1074	0.243	0.034	0.066	27	0.89
	FI	297	426	1872	0.228	0.027	0.052	23	1.19
Received W&I Benefit since RAD	Total	690	675	4365	0.155	0.015	0.030	19	1.18
	SB - principals	246	198	1419	0.140	0.020	0.039	28	0.81
	SB - secondaries	144	150	1074	0.140	0.025	0.049	34	0.74
	FI	297	324	1872	0.173	0.026	0.051	29	1.40
Received Core W&I Benefit since RAD	Total	690	240	4365	0.055	0.010	0.020	37	1.41
	SB - principals	246	48	1422	0.034	0.011	0.021	64	0.87
	SB - secondaries	147	24	1074	0.022	0.011	0.022	102	0.84
	FI	297	171	1872	0.091	0.020	0.040	44	1.49
Received Accommodation Benefit since RAD	Total	687	249	4365	0.057	0.009	0.017	30	0.99
	SB - principals	246	114	1422	0.080	0.017	0.033	42	0.95
	SB - secondaries	144	60	1074	0.056	0.017	0.034	58	0.79
	FI	294	75	1872	0.040	0.012	0.023	56	1.04
Received Benefit in the Last 2 Weeks	Total	690	531	4365	0.122	0.014	0.027	22	1.21
	SB - principals	246	141	1419	0.099	0.017	0.034	33	0.81
	SB - secondaries	147	126	1074	0.117	0.024	0.046	39	0.79
	FI	297	261	1872	0.139	0.024	0.048	34	1.46
Satisfaction with Main Job									
Very Satisfied with Main Job	Total	387	603	2301	0.262	0.023	0.044	17	1.01
	SB - principals	192	255	1074	0.237	0.028	0.054	23	0.80
	SB - secondaries	66	150	459	0.327	0.055	0.107	32	0.88
	FI	129	198	771	0.257	0.045	0.087	34	1.33
Satisfied with Main Job	Total	387	1059	2304	0.460	0.024	0.047	10	0.88
	SB - principals	192	519	1074	0.483	0.034	0.066	14	0.86
	SB - secondaries	66	183	459	0.399	0.057	0.112	28	0.89
	FI	129	357	768	0.465	0.044	0.086	18	0.98
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied with Main Job	Total	387	405	2301	0.176	0.018	0.036	20	0.90
	SB - principals	192	189	1074	0.176	0.025	0.050	28	0.84
	SB - secondaries	69	69	456	0.151	0.044	0.086	57	1.02
	FI	129	144	768	0.188	0.035	0.069	36	1.03
Very Dissatisfied/Dissatisfied with Main Job	Total	387	228	2301	0.099	0.014	0.027	27	0.80
	SB - principals	192	111	1077	0.103	0.021	0.041	39	0.89
	SB - secondaries	66	45	456	0.099	0.032	0.064	63	0.76
	FI	129	69	768	0.090	0.022	0.044	50	0.77
Residual Satisfaction with Main Job	Total	387	9	2301	0.004	0.003	0.006	180	0.81
	SB - principals	192	.	1077	.	.	.	.	.
	SB - secondaries	69	6	459	0.013	0.015	0.029	180	1.13
	FI	129	.	771	.	.	.	.	.
How Satisfied is Respondent with NZ									
Very Satisfied with NZ	Total	690	1389	4365	0.318	0.017	0.032	10	0.86
	SB - principals	246	441	1419	0.311	0.026	0.051	16	0.76
	SB - secondaries	147	270	1074	0.251	0.030	0.059	23	0.70
	FI	297	675	1869	0.361	0.027	0.053	15	0.93
Satisfied with NZ by Category	Total	687	2235	4365	0.512	0.019	0.037	7	0.99
	SB - principals	246	699	1422	0.492	0.029	0.057	12	0.81
	SB - secondaries	147	558	1074	0.520	0.040	0.078	15	0.93
	FI	294	981	1869	0.525	0.030	0.059	11	1.06
Neither Sat/Dissat with NZ	Total	687	561	4365	0.129	0.013	0.026	20	1.08
	SB - principals	246	192	1422	0.135	0.021	0.041	30	0.92
	SB - secondaries	147	207	1074	0.193	0.032	0.063	33	0.98
	FI	297	159	1872	0.085	0.019	0.038	44	1.39
Very Dissatisfied/Dissatisfied with NZ	Total	687	180	4365	0.041	0.007	0.014	33	0.85
	SB - principals	246	87	1422	0.061	0.015	0.029	48	0.92
	SB - secondaries	144	36	1074	0.034	0.014	0.026	75	0.79
	FI	297	57	1872	0.030	0.010	0.019	61	0.92

		N	Estimate	Base	Proportion	SE	Half Width 95% CI	% Relative Error	Design Effect
How Settled is Respondent in NZ									
Very Settled in NZ	Total	687	1503	4365	0.344	0.017	0.033	10	0.88
	SB - principals	246	450	1422	0.316	0.026	0.050	16	0.74
	SB - secondaries	144	288	1074	0.268	0.034	0.066	25	0.83
	FI	294	765	1869	0.409	0.027	0.053	13	0.88
Settled in NZ	Total	687	2235	4365	0.512	0.019	0.037	7	0.99
	SB - principals	246	699	1422	0.492	0.029	0.057	12	0.81
	SB - secondaries	144	558	1074	0.520	0.040	0.078	15	0.91
	FI	297	978	1872	0.522	0.030	0.059	11	1.07
Neither Settled or Unsettled	Total	687	561	4365	0.129	0.013	0.026	20	1.08
	SB - principals	246	192	1422	0.135	0.021	0.041	30	0.92
	SB - secondaries	147	207	1074	0.193	0.032	0.063	33	0.98
	FI	297	159	1872	0.085	0.019	0.038	44	1.39
Very Unsettled/Unsettled in NZ	Total	690	2235	4365	0.512	0.019	0.037	7	1.00
	SB - principals	246	699	1419	0.493	0.029	0.057	12	0.81
	SB - secondaries	147	555	1074	0.517	0.040	0.078	15	0.93
	FI	294	978	1869	0.523	0.030	0.059	11	1.06
Labour Force Status									
Seeking Work Rate	Total	447	384	2685	0.143	0.016	0.032	22	0.94
	SB - principals	207	96	1173	0.082	0.018	0.036	44	0.92
	SB - secondaries	78	87	543	0.160	0.039	0.076	48	0.85
	FI	159	201	969	0.207	0.033	0.064	31	1.03
Employment Rate	Total	675	2301	4290	0.536	0.017	0.034	6	0.79
	SB - principals	240	1074	1386	0.775	0.024	0.046	6	0.76
	SB - secondaries	147	456	1068	0.427	0.039	0.076	18	0.89
	FI	291	771	1833	0.421	0.027	0.052	12	0.84
Labour Force Activity Rate	Total	675	2685	4290	0.626	0.017	0.033	5	0.83
	SB - principals	240	1173	1386	0.846	0.020	0.040	5	0.76
	SB - secondaries	147	543	1068	0.508	0.039	0.076	15	0.87
	FI	291	972	1833	0.530	0.028	0.054	10	0.89
English Language									
English is a Main Language at W1	Total	690	2376	4365	0.544	0.016	0.032	6	0.74
	SB - principals	246	918	1419	0.647	0.026	0.052	8	0.75
	SB - secondaries	147	639	1074	0.595	0.035	0.069	12	0.76
	FI	294	822	1872	0.439	0.025	0.049	11	0.74
English is not a Main Language at W1	Total	687	1872	4365	0.429	0.017	0.033	8	0.81
	SB - principals	246	504	1419	0.355	0.026	0.052	15	0.75
	SB - secondaries	147	432	1074	0.402	0.035	0.069	17	0.76
	FI	297	936	1869	0.501	0.027	0.054	11	0.89
English Language (Residual) at W1	Total	690	114	4365	0.026	0.006	0.012	48	1.08
	SB - principals	246	.	1419	.	.	.	.	.
	SB - secondaries	147	.	1074	.	.	.	.	.
	FI	297	111	1869	0.059	0.015	0.029	48	1.15
Living Arrangements in NZ									
Living Alone	Total	687	300	4365	0.069	0.010	0.020	30	1.13
	SB - principals	393	222	2493	0.089	0.016	0.032	36	1.30
	SB - secondaries	294	78	1872	0.042	0.010	0.020	47	0.74
	FI								
Couple Only	Total	687	720	4365	0.165	0.014	0.027	16	0.92
	SB - principals	393	351	2493	0.141	0.018	0.035	25	1.03
	SB - secondaries	297	366	1872	0.196	0.021	0.041	21	0.82
	FI								
Living with non relatives	FI	687	225	4365	0.052	0.007	0.015	29	0.76
	Total	393	192	2493	0.077	0.012	0.024	31	0.81
	SB - principals	297	30	1872	0.016	0.007	0.013	81	0.82
	SB - secondaries								
Couple & Children	Total	690	1377	4365	0.315	0.018	0.035	11	1.00
	SB - principals	390	1065	2493	0.427	0.028	0.054	13	1.23
	SB - secondaries	294	309	1872	0.165	0.018	0.036	22	0.72
	FI								
Other Family Combinations	Total	687	1746	4365	0.400	0.018	0.036	9	0.94
	SB - principals	393	663	2493	0.266	0.026	0.051	19	1.34
	SB - secondaries	297	1083	1869	0.579	0.025	0.048	8	0.73
	FI								

Table A.3.3 Wave 2 – Jackknife sampling error estimates for selected variables by category

Sub-group (Immigration Category)		N	Estimate	Base	Proportion	SE	Half Width 95% CI	% Relative Error	Design Effect
Settlement Assistance Needed									
Settlement Assistance Needed (Work)	Total	549	648	4365	0.148	0.016	0.031	21	1.11
	SB - principals	186	210	1392	0.151	0.025	0.049	32	0.88
	SB - secondaries	120	162	1101	0.147	0.032	0.063	43	0.99
	FI	240	276	1872	0.147	0.026	0.052	35	1.32
Settlement Assistance Needed (Tax)	Total	546	576	4365	0.132	0.015	0.029	22	1.01
	SB - principals	186	216	1395	0.155	0.026	0.052	33	0.98
	SB - secondaries	117	174	1101	0.158	0.033	0.065	41	0.97
	FI	243	183	1872	0.098	0.018	0.034	35	0.84
Settlement Assistance Needed (Income support)	Total	546	765	4365	0.175	0.018	0.035	20	1.21
	SB - principals	186	192	1392	0.138	0.023	0.046	33	0.85
	SB - secondaries	120	129	1101	0.117	0.028	0.055	47	0.90
	FI	240	447	1872	0.239	0.032	0.063	27	1.37
Settlement Assistance Needed (Budget)	Total	549	123	4365	0.028	0.008	0.015	53	1.16
	SB - principals	186	42	1392	0.030	0.012	0.024	81	0.92
	SB - secondaries	120	51	1101	0.046	0.018	0.036	77	0.89
	FI	243	33	1872	0.018	0.008	0.017	96	0.97
Settlement Assistance Needed (Health)	Total	549	810	4365	0.186	0.018	0.035	19	1.19
	SB - principals	189	204	1395	0.146	0.026	0.050	34	0.98
	SB - secondaries	117	135	1101	0.123	0.029	0.057	46	0.91
	FI	243	471	1872	0.252	0.030	0.060	24	1.18
Settlement Assistance Needed (English)	Total	225	462	1911	0.242	0.033	0.065	27	1.34
	SB - principals	60	69	474	0.146	0.047	0.091	64	1.03
	SB - secondaries	42	123	432	0.285	0.076	0.149	53	1.16
	FI	123	273	1002	0.272	0.041	0.081	30	1.06
Settlement Assistance Needed (Quals)	Total	363	261	2838	0.092	0.015	0.029	32	0.98
	SB - principals	159	123	1209	0.102	0.024	0.046	46	0.96
	SB - secondaries	81	72	687	0.105	0.035	0.068	64	1.03
	FI	123	72	942	0.076	0.023	0.045	61	0.90
Occupation in NZ (Main Job)									
Professional/Technical	Total	357	1224	2703	0.453	0.024	0.047	10	0.83
	SB - principals	162	774	1170	0.662	0.035	0.069	10	0.89
	SB - secondaries	66	222	561	0.396	0.060	0.117	29	0.97
	FI	129	225	972	0.231	0.031	0.060	26	0.68
Clerks/Service & Sales Workers	Total	357	900	2700	0.333	0.025	0.049	15	1.00
	SB - principals	162	282	1167	0.242	0.032	0.063	26	0.92
	SB - secondaries	66	273	561	0.487	0.060	0.118	24	0.95
	FI	129	348	972	0.358	0.047	0.092	26	1.23
Trades Workers/Routine Production	Total	357	570	2700	0.211	0.022	0.044	21	1.06
	SB - principals	159	111	1167	0.095	0.021	0.041	43	0.82
	SB - secondaries	66	57	561	0.102	0.038	0.074	72	1.01
	FI	129	399	972	0.410	0.050	0.097	24	1.30
Occupation Unspecified	Total	357	9	2703	0.003	0.003	0.005	181	0.80
	SB - principals	162	.	1167	.	.	.	.	.
	SB - secondaries	69	9	561	0.016	0.013	0.025	182	0.71
	FI	129	.	972	.	.	.	.	.

	Sub-group (Immigration Category)	N	Estimate	Base	Proportion	SE	Half	% Relative Error	Design Effect
							Width 95% CI		
Received Government Assistance									
Received Assistance from W&I/IRD/ACC since RAD									
	Total	549	945	4365	0.216	0.017	0.034	16	0.96
	SB - principals	186	207	1392	0.149	0.023	0.046	31	0.79
	SB - secondaries	120	195	1101	0.177	0.033	0.065	37	0.90
	FI	240	543	1869	0.291	0.029	0.058	20	1.00
Received W&I Benefit since RAD									
	Total	549	837	4365	0.192	0.017	0.032	17	0.96
	SB - principals	186	171	1395	0.123	0.022	0.043	34	0.81
	SB - secondaries	120	177	1101	0.161	0.032	0.063	39	0.92
	FI	240	486	1872	0.260	0.028	0.054	21	0.95
Received Core W&I Benefit since RAD									
	Total	546	336	4365	0.077	0.011	0.022	29	0.98
	SB - principals	186	36	1392	0.026	0.011	0.022	87	0.92
	SB - secondaries	117	48	1101	0.044	0.017	0.034	75	0.83
	FI	240	249	1872	0.133	0.021	0.040	30	0.87
Received Accommodation Benefit since RAD									
	Total	546	357	4365	0.082	0.013	0.025	31	1.19
	SB - principals	189	87	1392	0.063	0.017	0.034	53	0.93
	SB - secondaries	117	69	1101	0.063	0.022	0.042	69	0.92
	FI	240	198	1869	0.106	0.021	0.041	38	1.10
Received Benefit in the Last 2 Weeks									
	Total	546	633	4365	0.145	0.016	0.031	21	1.06
	SB - principals	186	132	1395	0.095	0.020	0.039	41	0.84
	SB - secondaries	120	156	1101	0.142	0.029	0.057	41	0.83
	FI	240	348	1872	0.186	0.026	0.051	28	1.08
Satisfaction with Main Job									
Very Satisfied with Main Job									
	Total	357	930	2700	0.344	0.026	0.051	15	1.07
	SB - principals	159	384	1167	0.329	0.035	0.068	21	0.86
	SB - secondaries	66	222	561	0.396	0.060	0.117	30	0.96
	FI	129	330	972	0.340	0.043	0.085	25	1.07
Satisfied with Main Job									
	Total	357	1173	2700	0.434	0.027	0.052	12	1.03
	SB - principals	162	501	1170	0.428	0.038	0.074	17	0.92
	SB - secondaries	66	222	561	0.396	0.060	0.117	30	0.97
	FI	129	450	972	0.463	0.046	0.091	20	1.10
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied with Main Job									
	Total	357	348	2700	0.129	0.017	0.033	25	0.88
	SB - principals	159	147	1167	0.126	0.025	0.049	39	0.88
	SB - secondaries	66	54	561	0.096	0.032	0.063	67	0.77
	FI	129	150	972	0.154	0.032	0.062	40	0.97
Very Dissatisfied/Dissatisfied with Main Job									
	Total	357	249	2700	0.092	0.015	0.029	32	0.96
	SB - principals	159	144	1167	0.123	0.025	0.048	40	0.89
	SB - secondaries	66	63	561	0.112	0.039	0.076	65	0.97
	FI	129	42	972	0.043	0.020	0.039	90	1.23
How Satisfied is Respondent with NZ									
Very Satisfied with NZ									
	Total	546	1875	4365	0.430	0.019	0.037	9	0.80
	SB - principals	186	564	1392	0.405	0.031	0.061	15	0.74
	SB - secondaries	120	483	1101	0.439	0.039	0.076	17	0.73
	FI	240	828	1872	0.442	0.030	0.059	13	0.87
Satisfied with NZ by Category									
	Total	546	2022	4365	0.463	0.022	0.042	9	1.01
	SB - principals	186	654	1392	0.470	0.034	0.067	14	0.87
	SB - secondaries	117	483	1101	0.439	0.046	0.090	20	0.98
	FI	243	885	1872	0.473	0.035	0.068	14	1.18
Neither Sat/Dissat with NZ									
	Total	549	387	4365	0.089	0.014	0.027	31	1.31
	SB - principals	186	132	1395	0.095	0.021	0.041	44	0.96
	SB - secondaries	120	126	1101	0.114	0.032	0.063	55	1.22
	FI	240	129	1872	0.069	0.020	0.039	57	1.50
Very Dissatisfied/Dissatisfied with NZ									
	Total	549	84	4365	0.019	0.006	0.011	58	0.92
	SB - principals	186	45	1395	0.032	0.013	0.026	81	1.06
	SB - secondaries	117	6	1101	0.005	0.007	0.013	181	0.99
	FI	240	27	1872	0.014	0.007	0.015	93	0.95

		N	Estimate	Base	Proportion	SE	Half Width 95% CI	% Relative Error	Design Effect
Labour Force Status									
Seeking Work Rate	Total	378	171	2871	0.060	0.012	0.024	40	0.98
	SB - principals	165	33	1203	0.027	0.012	0.023	81	0.85
	SB - secondaries	75	60	624	0.096	0.034	0.068	68	1.01
	FI	138	72	1044	0.069	0.022	0.044	63	1.06
Employment Rate	Total	546	2703	4365	0.619	0.021	0.040	7	0.97
	SB - principals	189	1170	1392	0.841	0.026	0.050	6	0.91
	SB - secondaries	120	561	1101	0.510	0.045	0.087	17	0.95
	FI	243	972	1872	0.519	0.030	0.060	12	0.90
Labour Force Activity Rate	Total	549	2868	4365	0.657	0.020	0.040	6	0.99
	SB - principals	189	1200	1395	0.860	0.024	0.046	5	0.86
	SB - secondaries	117	624	1101	0.567	0.045	0.087	15	0.94
	FI	240	1044	1872	0.558	0.031	0.060	11	0.90
English Language									
English is a Main Language at W1	Total	546	2457	4365	0.563	0.019	0.036	7	0.76
	SB - principals	186	915	1392	0.657	0.032	0.063	10	0.84
	SB - secondaries	117	669	1101	0.608	0.036	0.070	12	0.63
	FI	240	870	1872	0.465	0.029	0.056	12	0.79
English is not a Main Language at W1	Total	549	1824	4365	0.418	0.020	0.039	9	0.87
	SB - principals	189	474	1395	0.340	0.032	0.063	18	0.85
	SB - secondaries	120	432	1101	0.392	0.036	0.070	18	0.64
	FI	243	915	1872	0.489	0.033	0.064	13	1.04
English Language (Residual) at W1	Total	549	87	4365	0.020	0.008	0.016	79	1.74
	SB - principals	186	.	1392	.	.	.	.	.
	SB - secondaries	120	.	1101	.	.	.	.	.
	FI	240	87	1872	0.046	0.019	0.036	79	1.86
Living Arrangements in NZ									
Living Alone	Total	546	180	4365	0.041	0.007	0.015	35	0.76
	SB	306	126	2493	0.051	0.011	0.021	43	0.74
	FI	243	57	1869	0.030	0.009	0.018	62	0.73
Couple Only	Total	546	762	4365	0.175	0.016	0.031	18	0.93
	SB	306	321	2496	0.129	0.019	0.038	29	0.99
	FI	243	441	1872	0.236	0.026	0.052	22	0.93
Living with non relatives	Total	549	210	4365	0.048	0.009	0.018	36	0.97
	SB	306	177	2493	0.071	0.014	0.028	40	0.96
	FI	243	33	1872	0.018	0.008	0.016	93	0.97
Couple & Children	Total	546	1695	4365	0.388	0.023	0.045	12	1.22
	SB	306	1236	2496	0.495	0.033	0.064	13	1.30
	FI	240	459	1869	0.246	0.032	0.063	26	1.32
Other Family Combinations	Total	546	1479	4365	0.339	0.022	0.043	13	1.16
	SB	306	627	2496	0.251	0.029	0.056	23	1.35
	FI	240	852	1872	0.455	0.033	0.066	14	1.08

Approximate sampling error estimates

Sampling error estimates can be obtained by multiplying the simple random sample (SRS) sampling error by the square root of the estimated design effect. Alternatively, sampling errors based on assuming a SRS design can be used to provide indicative sampling errors for estimates included in the report.

Table A.3.4 Sampling errors associated with a SRS design

Sample Size	Percentage Reporting Characteristic	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)	Sample Size	Percentage Reporting Characteristic	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
700	5%	2%	250	5%	3%
700	10%	2%	250	10%	4%
700	20%	3%	250	20%	5%
700	30%	3%	250	30%	6%
700	40%	4%	250	40%	6%
700	50%	4%	250	50%	6%
700	60%	4%	250	60%	6%
700	70%	3%	250	70%	6%
700	80%	3%	250	80%	5%
700	90%	2%	250	90%	4%
600	5%	2%	200	5%	3%
600	10%	2%	200	10%	4%
600	20%	3%	200	20%	6%
600	30%	4%	200	30%	6%
600	40%	4%	200	40%	7%
600	50%	4%	200	50%	7%
600	60%	4%	200	60%	7%
600	70%	4%	200	70%	6%
600	80%	3%	200	80%	6%
600	90%	2%	200	90%	4%
500	5%	2%	150	5%	3%
500	10%	3%	150	10%	5%
500	20%	4%	150	20%	6%
500	30%	4%	150	30%	7%
500	40%	4%	150	40%	8%
500	50%	4%	150	50%	8%
500	60%	4%	150	60%	8%
500	70%	4%	150	70%	7%
500	80%	4%	150	80%	6%
500	90%	3%	150	90%	5%
400	5%	2%	100	5%	4%
400	10%	3%	100	10%	6%
400	20%	4%	100	20%	8%
400	30%	4%	100	30%	9%
400	40%	5%	100	40%	10%
400	50%	5%	100	50%	10%
400	60%	5%	100	60%	10%
400	70%	4%	100	70%	9%
400	80%	4%	100	80%	8%
400	90%	3%	100	90%	6%
300	5%	2%	50	5%	6%
300	10%	3%	50	10%	8%
300	20%	5%	50	20%	11%
300	30%	5%	50	30%	13%
300	40%	6%	50	40%	14%
300	50%	6%	50	50%	14%
300	60%	6%	50	60%	14%
300	70%	5%	50	70%	13%
300	80%	5%	50	80%	11%
300	90%	3%	50	90%	8%

Statistical significance of comparisons

The sub-group and between-wave comparisons discussed in this report have been examined for statistical significance. In the case of comparing proportions across two sub-groups, the α level confidence interval is given by

$$(p_i - p_j) \pm z_{\alpha/2} \{p_i(1-p_i)/n_i + p_j(1-p_j)/n_j\}^{1/2}$$

Bonferroni's adjustment for multiple comparisons has been applied where several comparisons are being made within the same table. The *Bonferroni inequality* states that if t tests are carried out at the (α/t) level of significance, then the probability of obtaining any significant result by chance rather than a real effect is less than α .

When data have a multinomial $(n, \{\pi_i, i=1, \dots, M\})$ distribution⁴⁵, with $M > 2$, the standard deviation of $p_i - p_j$ is $[\pi_i + \pi_j - (\pi_i - \pi_j)^2]/n$. For large N the probability is at least $1 - \alpha$, that the confidence intervals

$$(p_i - p_j) \pm z_{\alpha/2a} \{[p_i + p_j - (p_i - p_j)^2]/n\}^{1/2}$$

simultaneously contain the $a = M(M-1)/2$ differences $\{\pi_i - \pi_j\}$. (See Agresti, 1990.)

The comparisons discussed in the text of this report are statistically significant (adjusting for multiple comparisons) at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level, or 95 percent confidence level.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ For example, if respondents were asked to rate their overall satisfaction with life in New Zealand using the following six response categories: very satisfied/satisfied/neither/dissatisfied/very dissatisfied/don't know - the response variable is multinomial with $M=6$ categories.

⁴⁶ For example, if 10 comparisons are being made, testing differences at the 0.5% level of significance rather than the usual 5% level ensures that the probability of obtaining *any* significant result by chance is less than 5%.

APPENDIX 4: Additional tables

This appendix contains additional tables as discussed in the main body of this report.

Table A.4.1 Wave 2 – Characteristics of the migrants by category (grouped)

	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Location of residence approval				
Offshore	57	70	48	56
Onshore	43	30	52	44
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Region of origin				
ESANA	43	40	27	35
North Asia	20	24	22	22
Pacific	8	10	24	15
South Asia	15	13	12	13
South East Asia	12	9	12	11
Other/Unspecified	2	4	3	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Age				
16 to 24 years	0	25	15	13
25 to 34 years	37	26	31	32
35 to 44 years	47	39	19	33
45 to 54 years	16	9	12	13
55 to 64 years	0	0	14	6
65 years and over	0	0	9	4
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Gender by age				
Female	46	68	52	54
16 to 24 years	0	19	14	12
25 to 34 years	44	28	32	34
35 to 44 years	44	44	20	34
45 to 54 years	12	10	14	12
55 to 64 years	0	0	15	6
65 years and over	0	0	5	2
Total female	100	100	100	100
Male	54	32	48	46
16 to 24 years	0	38	16	14
25 to 34 years	31	24	30	29
35 to 44 years	50	30	17	32
45 to 54 years	19	8	10	13
55 to 64 years	0	0	13	6
65 years and over	0	0	14	6
Total male	100	100	100	100
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total proportion (row %)	32	25	43	100
Total weighted number	1395	1104	1875	4374
Total unweighted number	183	123	237	543

Table A.4.2 Time spent onshore continuously by category (for onshore approved migrants)

Time spent onshore continuously ¹	Immigration approval category			
	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Up to 6 months	29	30	29	29
7 to 12 months	28	25	26	27
More than 1 year to 2 years	24	26	18	21
More than 2 years to 3 years	9	10	14	12
More than 3 years	8	7	11	10
Unspecified	2	2	2	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	642	291	978	1911
Total unweighted number	126	45	165	226

¹ This table only includes those migrants who were approved for residence while in New Zealand and who had been in the country continuously since their last arrival in New Zealand, i.e. they had not left the country.

Tables A.4.3 and A.4.4 give migrants' self ratings of their English language skills across the four individual skill areas (i.e. spoken English, written English, comprehension of written English and understanding of spoken English) at Waves 1 and 2. Average ratings for English language ability, as derived from the self ratings for each skill area, are given at the bottom of each table. Note that the proportions who said that English was the language they spoke best (or one of their best spoken languages) are also included. Refer to Section 3.5 for more information on self ratings of English language ability.

Table A.4.3 Wave 1 – Self ratings of English language ability by category

	Immigration approval category			
W1 Self ratings of English language ability	SB principals %	SB secondaries %	FI migrants %	Total %
Skills in speaking English				
English spoken best	65	60	44	54
Very good or good English skills	26	16	19	21
Moderate to poor English skills	9	24	33	23
Unspecified	0	0	4	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Skills in understanding spoken English				
English spoken best	65	60	44	54
Very good or good English skills	28	19	21	23
Moderate to poor English skills	8	22	30	21
Unspecified	0	0	5	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Skills in reading English				
English spoken best	65	60	44	55
Very good or good English skills	29	24	24	26
Moderate to poor English skills	7	16	27	18
Unspecified	0	0	5	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Skills in writing English				
English spoken best	65	60	44	55
Very good or good English skills	25	20	19	21
Moderate to poor English skills	10	21	31	22
Unspecified	0	0	6	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Overall English skills				
English spoken best	65	60	44	55
Very good or good English skills	28	19	21	23
Moderate to poor English skills	7	21	29	20
Unspecified	0	0	6	3
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1419	1077	1866	4362
Total unweighted number	246	153	297	696

Table A.4.4 Wave 2 – Self ratings of English language ability by category

	Immigration approval category			
W2 Self ratings of English language ability	SB principals %	SB secondaries	FI migrants %	Total %
Skills in speaking English				
English spoken best	66	61	47	56
Very good or good English skills	28	21	21	23
Moderate to poor English skills	6	18	28	19
Unspecified	0	0	4	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Skills in understanding spoken English				
English spoken best	66	61	46	56
Very good or good English skills	29	27	23	26
Moderate to poor English skills	5	13	26	16
Unspecified	0	0	5	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Skills in reading English				
English spoken best	66	61	47	56
Very good or good English skills	31	25	24	26
Moderate to poor English skills	3	14	25	15
Unspecified	0	0	4	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Skills in writing English				
English spoken best	66	61	47	56
Very good or good English skills	28	22	20	23
Moderate to poor English skills	6	17	29	18
Unspecified	0	0	5	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Overall English skills				
English spoken best	65	61	47	56
Very good or good English skills	31	25	21	25
Moderate to poor English skills	4	14	28	17
Unspecified	0	0	4	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	1392	1104	1869	4365
Total unweighted number	189	117	237	543

Table A.4.5 Wave 1 – Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force by gender

W1 Activities of migrants who were out of the labour force ¹	Gender		
	Male %	Female %	Total %
Studying	61	36	45
Caring for dependants	20	49	38
Total weighted number	606	999	1605
Total unweighted number	81	147	228

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses and this table only presents data on the two most common activities of respondents who were out of the labour force at Wave 1, so proportions do not add to 100%.

Table A.4.6 Wave 1 – Activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force

W1 Activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force ¹	Family/International migrants %
Caring for dependants	40
Studying	35
Unpaid work at home other than caring for dependants	6
On holiday in New Zealand	5
Suffering ill health	3
Total weighted number	861
Total unweighted number	132

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses and this table only presents data on the most common activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force at Wave 1, so proportions do not add to 100%.

Table A.4.7 FI migrants who were out of the labour force by age

Age group	FI migrants who were out of the labour force	
	Wave 1 %	Wave 2 %
16 to 24 years	22	16
25 to 34 years	22	18
35 to 44 years	9	7
45 to 54 years	9	12
55 to 64 years	25	26
65 years and over	14	20
Total percent	100	100
Total weighted number	864	828
Total unweighted number	135	105

Table A.4.8 Wave 2 – Activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force

W2 Activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force¹	Family/International migrants¹ %
Studying	35
Caring for dependants	31
At home without dependants/retired	24
Suffering ill health	8
On holiday in New Zealand	5
Doing voluntary work	4
Getting set up in NZ – organising housing, education etc.	3
Total weighted number	825
Total unweighted number	105

¹ Respondents could provide multiple responses and this table only presents data on the most common activities of FI migrants who were out of the labour force at Wave 2, so proportions do not add to 100%.

Table A.4.9 Formal study or training since residence uptake by category and gender

Formal study or training in the 18 months since residence uptake	Immigration approval category							
	SB principals		SB secondaries		FI migrants		Total	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Did formal training	31	27	46	41	26	24	31	30
No formal training	69	73	54	56	72	75	68	68
Still at school	0	0	0	4	2	1	1	2
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total weighted number	756	639	360	747	906	966	2022	2352
Total unweighted number	102	84	33	81	111	132	246	297