



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

Settling in New Zealand

Migrants' perceptions of their experience

Results from the 2012 - 2017 Migrant Surveys

December 2018



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Key findings

The number of employed recent migrants who were satisfied or very satisfied with their job was significantly higher in 2017 (85 per cent) than in 2015 (73 per cent) and three-quarters thought that their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications.

Almost nine out of ten recent migrants were satisfied or very satisfied with life in New Zealand and over nine out of ten recent migrants would recommend New Zealand to friends and family in 2017.

Almost two-thirds of recent migrants felt either a lot or completely that New Zealand is their home; this proportion has not changed significantly since the question was first asked in 2014.

Since coming to New Zealand, 54 per cent of recent migrants felt that someone had treated them unfairly at least once or twice because they came from overseas; this proportion has not changed significantly since 2015.

In 2017, 85 per cent of recent migrants felt either safe or very safe from crime in New Zealand; this is lower than in 2015 (91 per cent) but not significantly different to results in any other year.

Background

The Migrant Survey has been conducted since 2009. The purpose of the survey is to accumulate an evidence base about recent migrants' settlement and labour market outcomes to better understand the experiences of those who have recently migrated to New Zealand, how these experiences differ between different types of recent migrants and how they change over time.

This report summarises survey findings from 2012 to 2017 inclusive. Results from the 2016 and 2017 surveys have been added since the previous *Settling in New Zealand* report.

In each section, aggregated results for individual survey questions are reported as time series and results for 2017 are analysed by the following categories:

- Age group: 18-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-39 years, 40-49 years, 50+ years
- Top four source countries: China, India, the UK/Ireland, the Philippines
- Visa type: Resident visas - Skilled Principal, Skilled Secondary, Family Partner, Family Parent and Work Visas – Essential Skills, Working Holiday, Family, Other.
- Time in New Zealand: up to 1 year, 1 year to less than 2 years, 2 years to less than 5 years, 5 years or more
- Region of residence in New Zealand: Auckland, Wellington, Rest of North Island, Canterbury, Rest of South Island.

Results reported in the main body of the text are for 2017 unless otherwise stated. Only results that are statistically significant are reported. This includes changes over time and differences between groups within the categories listed above. The Methodology section explains how statistical significance is determined.

Working life

In 2017, 79 per cent of recent migrants were working for a wage or salary; this proportion has not changed significantly since the survey began in 2012

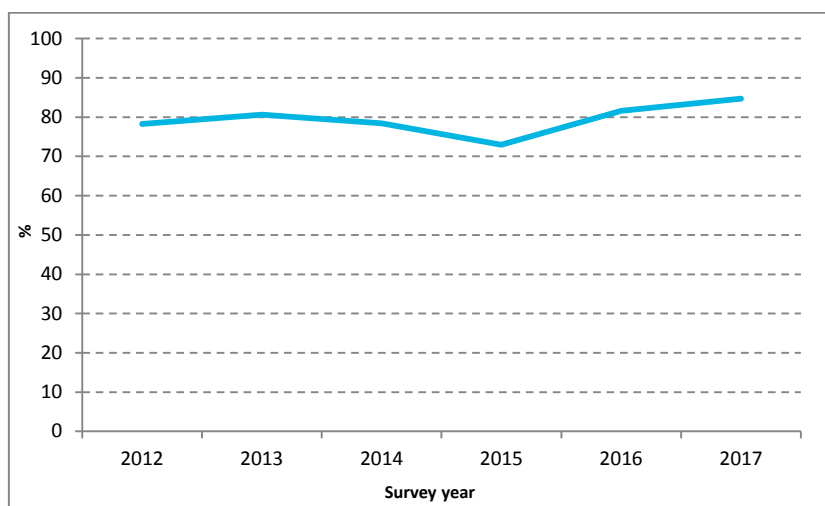
- Four per cent of recent migrants were either setting up a business or conducting their own business; six per cent were doing contract work.

In 2016, 70 per cent of recent migrants who were in paid employment or looking for work, said they had had no difficulties getting work¹; this proportion has not changed significantly since the survey began in 2012

- For those who did have difficulty finding work, by far the most frequently cited reason given for this was lack of New Zealand work experience (44 per cent).
- Family Parent residence stream recent migrants (49 per cent), Skilled Secondary residence stream recent migrants (42 per cent) and Family Partner residence stream recent migrants (37 per cent) were more likely to report difficulty finding work compared with Essential Skills visa recent migrants (21 per cent), Working Holiday Scheme recent migrants (23 per cent) and Skilled Principal residence stream recent migrants (23 per cent).
- Recent migrants from China (57 per cent) and India (39 per cent) were more likely to report difficulty finding work compared with those from the UK/Ireland (16 per cent).

In 2017, 85 per cent of employed recent migrants said they were either satisfied or very satisfied with their job; this was significantly higher than in 2015 (73 per cent) and 2012 (78 per cent). See Figure 1.

Figure 1: Employed recent migrants' very satisfied or satisfied with their main job, 2012-2017



- Recent migrants from China (76 per cent) were less likely than those from the Philippines (94 per cent) or UK/Ireland (90 per cent) to report they were either satisfied or very satisfied with their job.
- Skilled Principal residence stream recent migrants reported the highest levels of satisfaction with their job in 2017 (92 per cent were either very satisfied or satisfied), significantly higher than Family Parent residence stream recent migrants (71 per cent), Working Holiday Scheme recent migrants (80 per cent), Work Family visa recent migrants (81 per cent), and Family Partner residence stream recent migrants (83 per cent).

¹ This question was not asked in the 2017 survey

- Recent migrants who had been here longer were more likely to be satisfied with their job; 82 per cent of migrants who had been in New Zealand for up to a year reported they were either satisfied or very satisfied with their job compared with 92 per cent of those who had been here for five years or more.

In 2017, 96 per cent of employed recent migrants felt their employer treated them fairly; this proportion has not changed significantly since the survey began in 2012

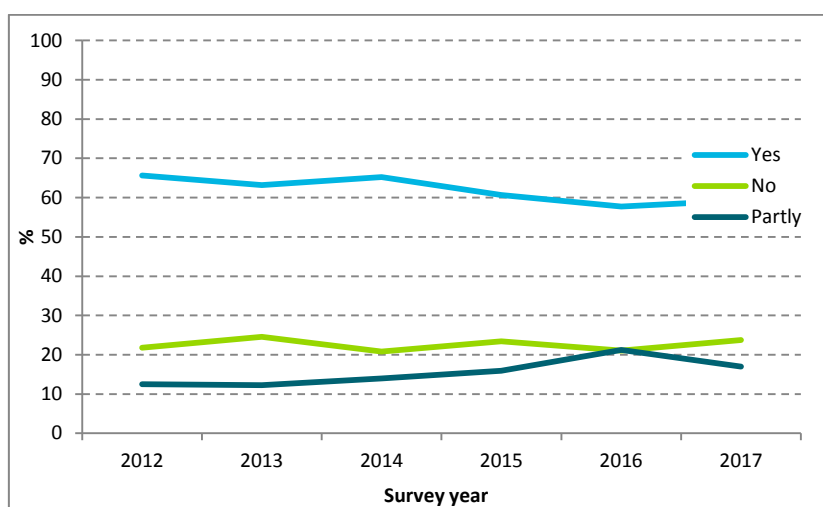
- In 2017, there were no differences across age groups, source countries, visa types, time in New Zealand and region of residence in the proportion of recent migrants felt their employer treated them fairly.

In 2017, 76 per cent of recent migrants thought that their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications

The proportion of recent migrants who said that their occupation directly matched their skills and qualifications fell from 66 per cent in 2012 to 59 per cent in 2017, while the proportion that said their occupation partly matched their skills and qualifications rose from 13 per cent to 17 per cent over the same period.

- Male recent migrants (81 per cent) were more likely than female recent migrants (71 per cent) to say that their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications.
- Older recent migrants were more likely to say their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications; 88 per cent of those aged 40-49 years compared with 72 per cent of those aged 18-24 years.
- Skilled Principal residence stream recent migrants (95 per cent) were more likely than recent migrants approved through other visa streams to state that their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications. The next highest were recent migrants on Essential Skills work visas at 88 per cent and Family Parent residence stream recent migrants were the lowest at 42 per cent.
- Recent migrants living in the rest of the South Island (excluding Canterbury) were less likely to say that their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications (63 per cent) compared with those living in Auckland (82 per cent).
- Recent migrants who had been in New Zealand longer were more likely to report that their occupation matches their qualifications, perhaps because over time they have more opportunities to apply for jobs for which they are better suited. Sixty-three per cent of those who had been here up to 1 year reported this compared with 85 per cent of those who had been here between 2 and 5 years.

Figure 2: Employed recent migrants' perception of how their occupation matches their skills and qualifications, 2012-17



Among those recent migrants who stated that their occupation did not match their skills and qualification the most frequently cited reasons were:

- They had decided to pursue a different career/job in New Zealand (43 per cent)
- They could not get a job in the area of their qualifications and skills (28 per cent)
- They were over-qualified for their current job (28 per cent).

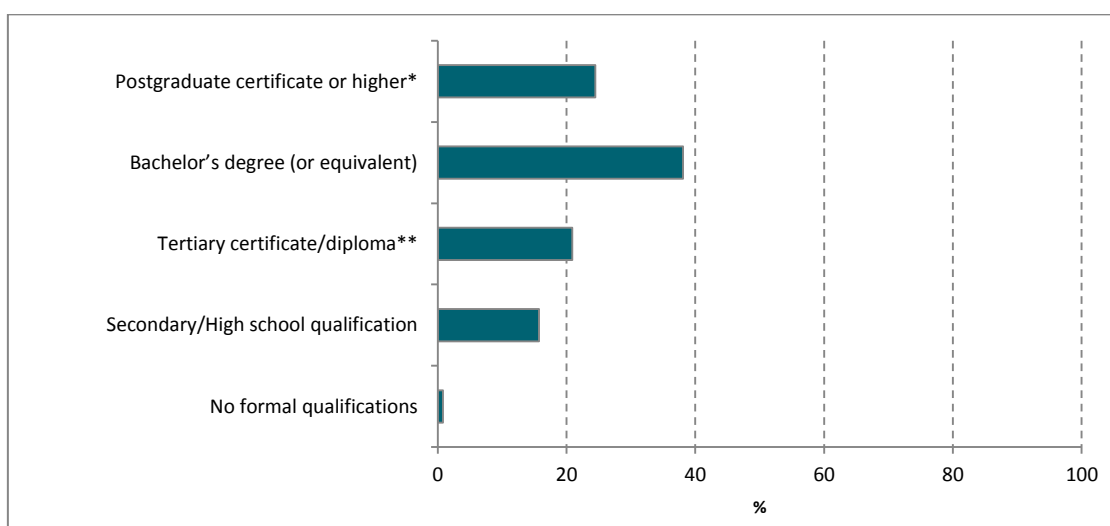
In 2017, 63 per cent of recent migrants had a bachelor's degree or higher qualification; this proportion has not changed significantly since 2012. See Figure 3.

- In 2017, 42 per cent of female recent migrants had a bachelor's degree compared with 34 per cent of male recent migrants.
- Younger recent migrants tend to be more highly qualified.² Forty-six per cent of recent migrants aged 25-29 years had a bachelor's degree compared with 37 per cent of those aged 30-39 years, 26 per cent of those aged 40-49 years and 18 per cent of those aged 50 years or more. Only 13 per cent of recent migrants aged 50 years or more had a post-graduate certificate or higher compared with 26 per cent of those aged 25-29 years, 33 per cent of those aged 30-39 years and 30 per cent of those aged 40-49 years.
- Recent migrants from the Philippines were more likely than those from the other three top source countries to have a bachelor's degree; 62 per cent compared with 36 per cent of recent migrants from China, 38 per cent of those from the UK/Ireland and 37 per cent of those from India.
- Recent migrants from China and India were more likely than those from the other two top source countries to have a post-graduate certificate or higher qualification; 34 per cent of recent migrants from China and India compared with 20 per cent of those from the UK/Ireland and 13 per cent of those from the Philippines.
- Recent migrants from the UK were more likely than those from the other three top source countries to have a qualification lower than a bachelor's degree; 41 per cent compared with 30 per cent of recent migrants from China, 28 per cent of those from India and 25 per cent of those from the Philippines.

² 15-25 year olds have been excluded from this comparison because many will still be in the process of gaining qualifications.

- Fifteen per cent of recent migrants on the Family Parent residence stream had a bachelor's degree compared with between 36 and 41 per cent of recent migrants on most other visa types.
- Skilled Primary residence stream recent migrants were most likely to have a post-graduate certificate or higher qualification; 35 per cent compared with 28 per cent of Skilled Secondary residence stream recent migrants, 23 per cent of Family Partner residence recent stream migrants, 24 per cent of Essential Skills recent migrants, 23 per cent of Work Family visa recent migrants, 19 per cent of Working Holiday Scheme recent migrants and 7 per cent of Family Parent residence stream recent migrants.
- Sixty-nine per cent of Family Parent stream recent migrants had a qualification lower than a bachelor's degree; the next highest were Working Holiday Scheme recent migrants with 39 per cent.

Figure 3: Highest qualification of recent migrants, 2017



Notes: * (including honours, post-graduate diploma, masters and PhD); ** Lower than bachelor's degree; includes trade qualifications

Satisfaction with life in New Zealand

In 2017, 54 per cent of recent migrants felt that they had been treated unfairly at least once since arriving in New Zealand; this proportion has not changed significantly since 2015

- Younger recent migrants were more likely to feel they have been treated unfairly at least once since arriving in New Zealand; 58 per cent of those aged 25-29 years compared with 44 per cent of those aged 40-49 years and 36 per cent of those aged 50 years or more.
- Recent migrants from the UK/Ireland (43 per cent) were less likely to have felt they had been treated unfairly at least once since arriving in New Zealand compared with those from China (60 per cent) and the Philippines (58 per cent).
- Family Parent residence stream recent migrants (31 per cent) were less likely than recent migrants on other visa types to have felt they had been treated unfairly at least once since arriving in New Zealand; the next highest were Skilled Secondary residence stream recent migrants and Essential Skills workers (both 51 per cent).

- Not surprisingly, recent migrants who have been here for less time are less likely to feel they have been treated unfairly. This is unsurprising because people who have been here less time have had less opportunity to be treated unfairly. Fifty-one per cent of those who had been here between one and two years and 48 per cent of those who had been here up to one year said that they felt that they had been treated unfairly at least once since arriving in New Zealand compared with 66 per cent of recent migrants who had been here for five years or more.

In 2017, 85 per cent of recent migrants felt either safe or very safe from crime in New Zealand; this is lower than in 2015 (91 per cent) but not significantly different to results in any other year. See Figure 4.

Figure 4: Proportion of recent migrants who felt either safe or very safe from crime since coming to New Zealand, 2012, 2014-2017



- Recent migrants from China (49 per cent) were less likely to feel either safe or very safe from crime in New Zealand compared with those from the other top source countries. The next lowest were recent Indian migrants (84 per cent) followed by those from the UK/Ireland and the Philippines (both 93 per cent).
- Family Parent residence stream recent migrants (76 per cent) and Family Partner residence stream recent migrants (80 per cent) were less likely than recent migrants on Essential Skills visas (91 per cent) and Working Holiday Schemes (92 per cent) to feel either safe or very safe from crime in New Zealand.
- Recent migrants living in Auckland (78 per cent) were less likely to feel either safe or very safe from crime in New Zealand compared with those living in Wellington (93 per cent), Canterbury (89 per cent) and the rest of the South Island (97 per cent).
- Recent migrants who have been living in New Zealand longer are less likely to feel safe from crime. Ninety per cent of migrants who have been here for up to a year felt either safe or very safe from crime in New Zealand compared with 81 per cent of those that have been here between two and five years and 78 per cent of those who have been here for five years or more.

The more discrimination recent migrants face, the less safe they feel

- Ninety-one per cent of recent migrants who have never felt they have been treated unfairly since arriving in New Zealand felt either safe or very safe from crime in New Zealand compared with 67 per cent of recent migrants who have felt they were treated unfairly five or more times.

In 2017, 89 per cent of recent migrants said they are either very satisfied or satisfied with life in New Zealand; this proportion has not changed significantly since 2012

- Recent migrants from China (78 per cent) were less likely to say they are very satisfied or satisfied with life in New Zealand compared with those from the Philippines (97 per cent), India (93 per cent) and the UK/Ireland (93 per cent).
- Recent migrants living in Auckland (85 per cent) were less likely to say they are very satisfied or satisfied with life in New Zealand compared with those living in Wellington (94 per cent), the rest of the North Island (94 per cent) and the rest of the South Island (95 per cent).

In 2017, 91 per cent of recent migrants said they would recommend New Zealand as a place to work and live; this proportion has not changed significantly since 2013

- Recent migrants from India were less likely to recommend New Zealand (86 per cent) compared with those from the UK/Ireland (95 per cent) and the Philippines (97 per cent).

Sense of belonging in New Zealand

In 2017, 65 per cent of recent migrants felt either completely or a lot that New Zealand was their home; this proportion has not changed significantly since the question was first asked in 2014

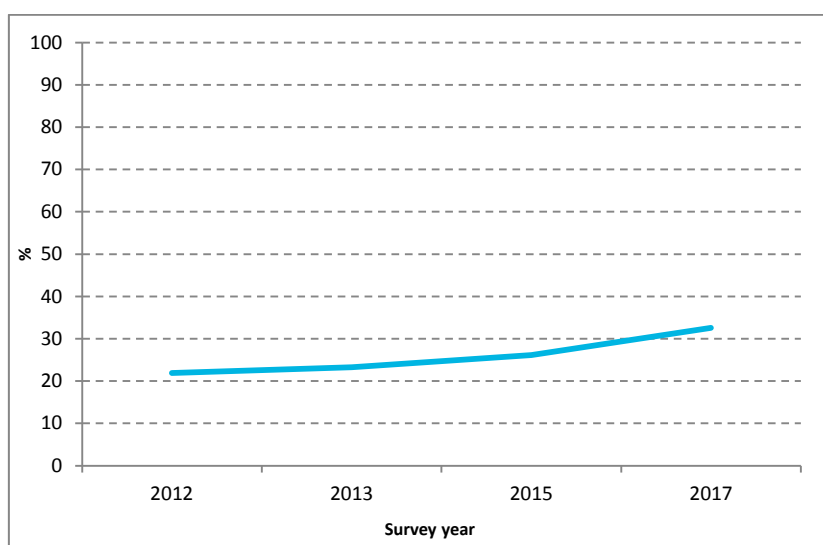
- In 2017, 18 per cent of recent migrants felt that New Zealand was their home only a little or not at all.
- Fifty-five per cent of recent migrants from China and 67 per cent from the UK/Ireland felt either completely or a lot that New Zealand was their home compared with 80 per cent of those from India and 91 per cent from the Philippines.
- Recent migrants in the Skilled Principal residence stream (74 per cent), Skilled Secondary residence stream (75 per cent) and Family Partner residence stream (76 per cent) were more likely to feel either completely or a lot that New Zealand was their home compared with Working Holiday Scheme recent migrants (46 per cent) and Parent residence stream recent migrants (61 per cent).
- Not surprisingly, recent migrants who have been in New Zealand longer tend to feel a greater sense of belonging: 46 per cent of those who have been here for up to 12 months compared with 65 per cent of those who had been here between one and two years, 76 per cent of those who had been here between two and five years and 80 per cent of those who had been here for five years or more.

In 2017, 33 per cent of recent migrants said that most or all of their friends were New Zealanders³ compared with 22 per cent in 2012. See Figure 5.

- The proportion stating that most or all of their friends are from other countries grew from 8 per cent in 2012 to 19 per cent in 2017.
- The proportion stating that most or all of their friends are from their home country grew from 23 per cent in 2012 to 28 per cent in 2017.
- Older recent migrants were less likely to say that most or all of their friends were from other countries; 7 per cent of those aged 50 years or more compared with 19 per cent of those aged 18-24 years.
- Older recent migrants were more likely to say that some or all of their friends were from their home country; 41 per cent of those aged 50 years or more compared with 24 per cent of those aged 18-24 years.

³ 'New Zealanders' are not explicitly defined in the survey; respondents are free to decide what the term means to them.

Figure 5: Proportion of recent migrants who said most or all of their friends were New Zealanders, 2012-13, 2015 and 2017



- Recent migrants from China (21 per cent) were less likely to say that most or all of their friends were New Zealanders compared with those from the Philippines (36 per cent), India (36 per cent) and the UK/Ireland (39 per cent).
- Recent migrants from China (9 per cent) and the UK/Ireland (10 per cent) were less likely than those from the Philippines (19 per cent) and India (23 per cent) to say that most or all of their friends were from other countries.
- Recent migrants from the UK/Ireland (20 per cent) were less likely than those from India (36 per cent), China (41 per cent) and the Philippines (51 per cent) to say that some or all of their friends were from their home country.
- Recent migrants living in Wellington (19 per cent) were less likely than those living Auckland (33 per cent) to say that some or all of their friends were from their home country. Recent migrants living in the rest of the South Island (16 per cent) were less likely than those living in Canterbury (30 per cent) to say that some or all of their friends were from their home country.
- Family Parent resident stream recent migrants (54 per cent) were more likely than recent migrants on other visa types to say that most or all of their friends were from their home country; the next highest were Skilled Secondary residence stream recent migrants (35 per cent).

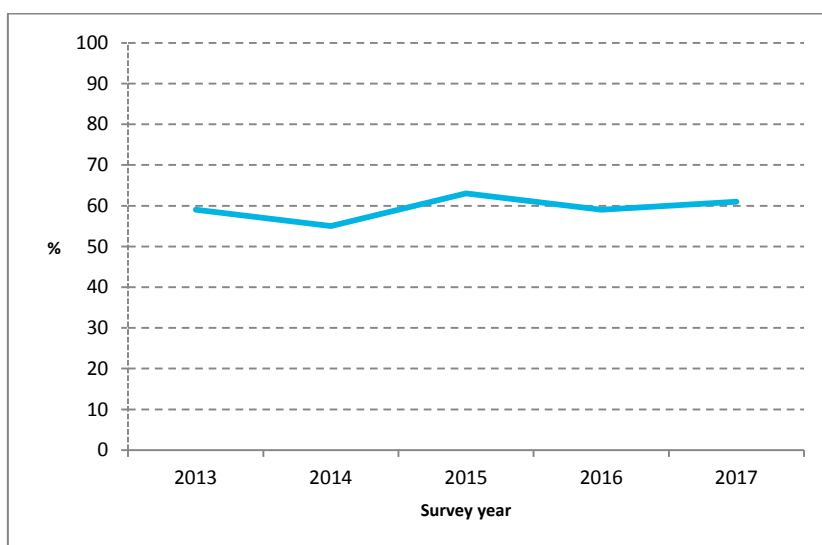
In 2017, 61 per cent of recent migrants say they belong to one or more social groups; this is higher than in 2014 (55 per cent) but not significantly different to results in any other year. See Figure 6.

In 2017, the social groups or clubs most commonly mentioned were a sports club (25 per cent), a religious group (19 per cent), a job related association (17 per cent) and a hobby or cultural group (14 per cent).

- Female recent migrants were less likely to belong to one or more social groups (58 per cent) compared with male recent migrants (65 per cent).
- Recent migrants from China were least likely to belong to one or more social groups (46 per cent) compared with those from the three other top source countries: the Philippines (74 per cent), the UK/Ireland (69 per cent) and India (66 per cent).

- Recent migrants who had been in New Zealand for less time were less likely to belong to a social group; 52 per cent of those who had been here for up to one year compared with 67 per cent of those who had been here for five years or more.
- There is also a relationship between belonging to a social group and feeling a sense of belonging in New Zealand. Sixty-seven per cent of recent migrants who felt either completely or a lot that New Zealand was their home were part of at least one social group compared with 50 per cent of who felt either a little or not at all that New Zealand was their home.

Figure 6: Recent migrants who are part of one or more social groups, 2013-2017



Ninety-one per cent of recent migrants said they can converse well or very well about everyday things in English; this proportion has not changed significantly since the question was first asked in 2015

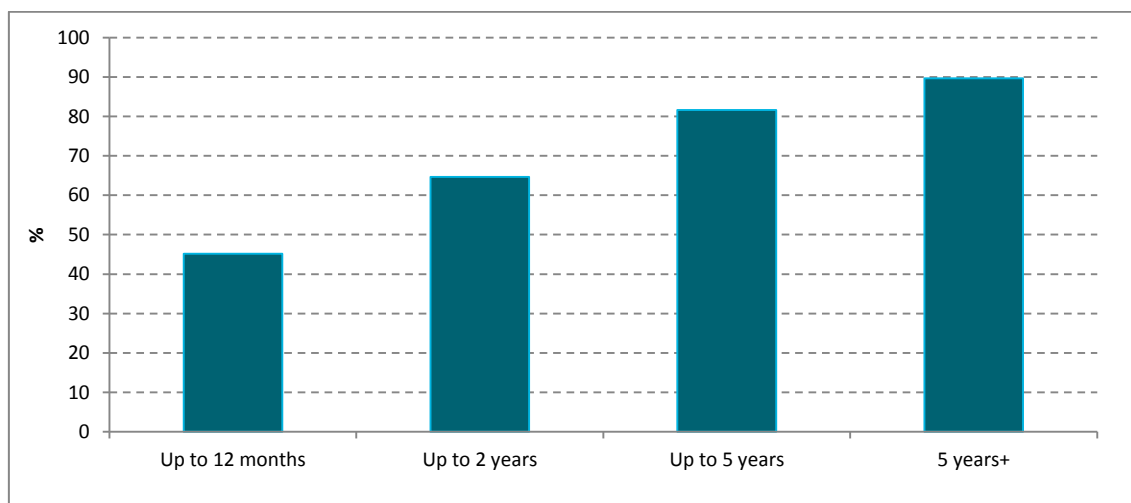
- A slightly smaller proportion of female recent migrants said they can converse well or very well about everyday things in English (89 per cent) compared with male recent migrants (93 per cent).
- Older recent migrants were less likely to have said they can converse well or very well about everyday things in English; 54 per cent of those aged 50 years or more compared with 95 per cent of those aged 18-24 years, 94 per cent of those aged 25-29 years and 93 per cent of those aged 30-39 years and 83 per cent of those aged 40-49 years.
- Recent migrants from China were less likely to have said they can converse well or very well about everyday things in English (55 per cent); the next highest were recent migrants from India and the Philippines at 97 per cent.
- Only 33 per cent of recent migrants in the Family Parent residence stream said they can converse well or very well about everyday things in English, a smaller proportion than every other stream.
- A smaller proportion of recent migrants that live in Auckland or Canterbury said they can converse well or very well about everyday things in English (88 per cent) compared with those in Wellington (96 per cent) and the rest of the South Island (97 per cent).

Commitment to New Zealand

In 2017, 69 per cent of recent migrants wanted to stay permanently in New Zealand; this proportion has not changed significantly since the survey began in 2012. Eleven per cent said they didn't want to stay permanently and 20 per cent said they didn't know

- Male recent migrants were more likely to have said they want to stay permanently in New Zealand (73 per cent) compared with female recent migrants (65 per cent).
- Younger recent migrants were less likely to have said they want to stay permanently in New Zealand; 49 per cent of those aged 18-24 years, 65 per cent of those aged 25-29 compared with 86 per cent of those aged 50 years or more.
- Recent migrants from the Philippines have a strong commitment to New Zealand. Ninety-five per cent said they want to stay permanently which was well above those from India (80 per cent), China (76 per cent) and the UK/Ireland (66 per cent).
- A lower proportion of recent migrants on Working Holiday Scheme visas said they want to stay permanently in New Zealand; 36 per cent compared with those on the next highest visa type, Essential Skills work visa migrants at 76 per cent.
- The longer recent migrants had been here the more committed to staying they were. Those who had been here for less than a year were least likely to want to stay permanently (45 per cent) then steadily rose for each age group to a high of 90 per cent among migrants who have been here five years or more. See Figure 7.

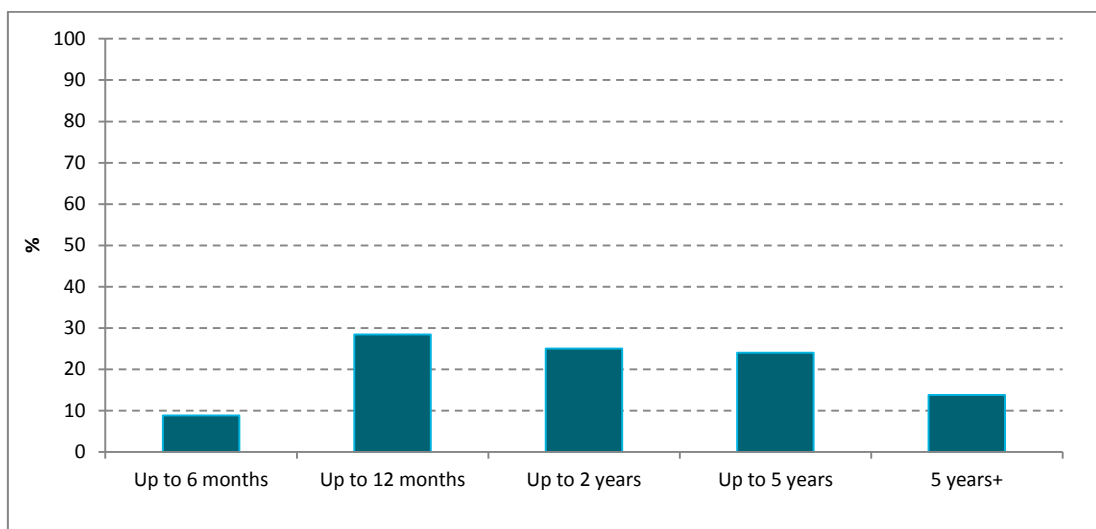
Figure 7: Recent migrants who want to stay in New Zealand long-term by time already spent in New Zealand, 2017



In 2016, 8 per cent of recent migrants did not intend staying permanently in New Zealand and 18 per cent did not know whether or not they would stay.⁴ Among this group, 37 per cent planned to stay for less than one year, 25 per cent planned to stay for between one and two years, 24 per cent planned to stay for between two and five years and 14 per cent planned to stay for five years or more. See Figure 8.

⁴ This question was not asked in the 2017 survey

Figure 8: Recent migrants who do not intend staying permanently in New Zealand or do not know if they intend to stay, by duration of migrants' planned stay in New Zealand, 2016



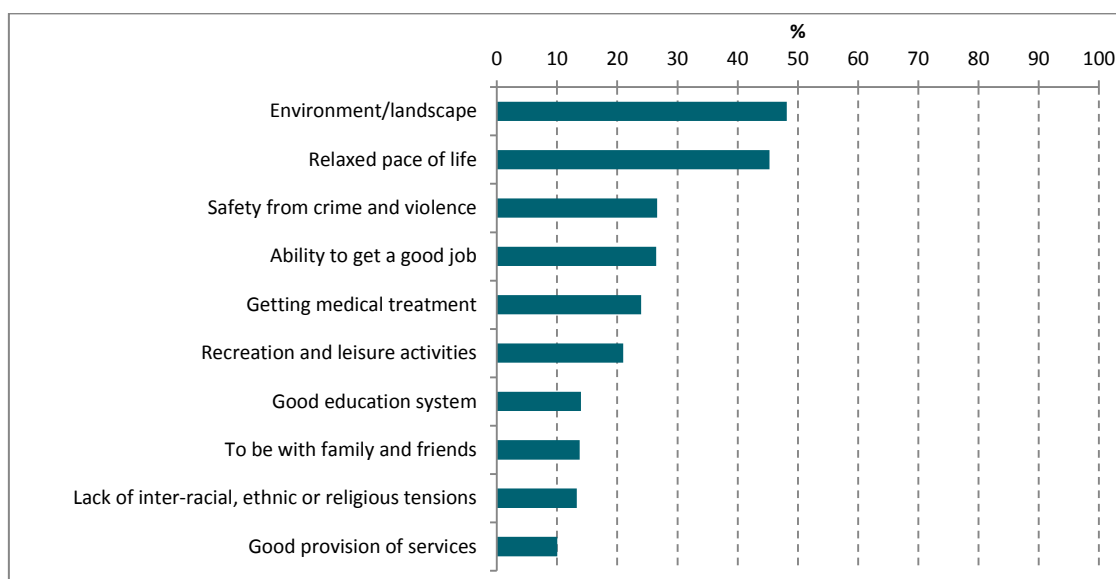
The reasons most commonly given for wanting to leave in 2016 were:

- To be near family and friends (51 per cent)
- Immigration visa will expire (37 per cent)
- Career opportunity or job offer in another country (22 per cent)
- Cost of living (15 per cent)
- Lack of job opportunities (14 per cent).

Reasons for coming to New Zealand and expectations of life here

In 2017, New Zealand's clean, green environment was the most commonly stated reason that recent migrants came to New Zealand (48 per cent - see Figure 9). In 2016 this aspect was also the one most likely to exceed recent migrants' expectations with 63 per cent saying it was better than expected and only 8 per cent rating it as worse⁵ (see Figure 10)

Figure 9: Recent migrants' main reasons for coming to New Zealand, 2017



- In 2017, 27 per cent of recent migrants said that feeling safe from crime was a main reason they came to New Zealand. In 2016, 43 per cent of recent migrants said they found they felt safer from crime than expected and 15 per cent rated it as worse.
- Other social factors also exceeded expectations with 55 per cent of recent migrants saying that being made to feel welcome was better than they expected in 2016 and only 7 per cent rating it as worse.
- The ability to get a good job was also one of the reasons many recent migrants came to New Zealand; 26 per cent cited it as a reason for coming in 2017, down from 35 per cent in 2015. Only a small proportion of recent migrants included living costs and quality of housing in their reasons for coming to New Zealand in 2017.
- Economic factors were most likely to disappoint in 2016. Twenty-five per cent of recent migrants found their ability to get a job worse than expected, 26 per cent found their level of salary or wages worse than they expected, 46 per cent found the cost of living worse than expected and 38 per cent found the quality of housing worse than expected.
- In terms of meeting expectations, the ranking of all these factors, with clean green landscape at the top and cost of living at the bottom, was the same in the 2012, 2014 and 2016 survey years.

⁵ This question was not asked in the 2017 survey

Figure 10: Aspects of New Zealand that recent migrants found better or worse than expected, 2016



Methodology

Migrants who are eligible for the survey are those on a work visa who were granted their visa or arrived in New Zealand at least 6 months prior to selection and those on a residence visa who were granted their residence visas or arrived in New Zealand at least 12 months prior to selection.

The target population for the Migrant Survey is migrants aged 18 years and older who were admitted under the Skilled/Business residence stream (Principal and Secondary applicants), Family Residence Category (Parent and Partner) and Work Visa schemes and have been in New Zealand for less than five years. In reality, survey respondents include migrants who have been here for more than five years (in 2017, these migrants amounted to 11 per cent of respondents) because some migrants have held one or more visas prior to the one they currently hold. For example, migrants who are eligible for the survey because they have been granted a residence visa in the past 12 months may have previously held a work visa, a student visa or a visitor visa.

The unadjusted and adjusted response rates for the past three surveys are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Response rates by visa type

Visa Type	2015	2016	2017
Unadjusted response rates:			
Skilled / Business Migrants (Principal Applicants)	32%	43%	49%
Skilled / Business Migrants (Secondary Applicants)	24%	31%	39%
Family (Partnership)	28%	37%	33%
Family (Parent)	17%	30%	27%
Work Visa	25%	32%	35%
Work – Essential Skills	Unavailable	38%	37%
Work – WHS	Unavailable	27%	29%
Work - Other	Unavailable	32%	40%
Unadjusted response rate	25%	34%	36%
Adjusted response rate*	28%	36%	39%

* Migrants who were not able to be contacted (due to incorrect postal address details on the database) are excluded from the response rate calculation

Statistical significance was determined by comparing 95 per cent confidence intervals. The difference between two estimates whose confidence intervals do not overlap is deemed to be statistically significant.

For example: in 2017 42 per cent of female recent migrants had a bachelor's degree. The 95 per cent confidence interval was 38 per cent to 46 per cent. This means that there is a 95 per cent chance that the actual proportion is between these intervals. In 2017, 34 per cent of male recent migrants had a bachelor's degree. The 95 per cent confidence interval was 30 per cent to 37 per cent. The confidence intervals for female and male recent migrants do not overlap. Therefore it can be concluded that a higher proportion of female than male recent migrants had a bachelor's degree in 2017.

Appendix: demographic profile of migrants

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gender	Female	53%	49%	52%	52%	54%	52%
	Male	47%	51%	48%	48%	46%	48%
Age group	18-24 years	16%	14%	12%	6%	20%	21%
	25-29 years	30%	33%	32%	29%	39%	36%
	30-39 years	31%	31%	38%	43%	27%	29%
	40-49 years	13%	12%	11%	11%	6%	9%
	50 years plus	9%	10%	7%	11%	8%	6%
Visa type	Residence - Skilled Principal	13%	12%	11%	11%	11%	12%
	Residence - Skilled Secondary	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%
	Residence - Family Partner	9%	11%	10%	9%	7%	9%
	Residence - Family Parent	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%
	Work - WHS	19%	18%	16%	20%	30%	29%
	Work - Essential Skills	11%	10%	12%	12%	12%	11%
	Work - Family	13%	12%	12%	12%	15%	16%
	Work - Other	23%	25%	28%	24%	14%	12%
Time in NZ	Up to 12 months	25%	18%	16%	21%	33%	26%
	1 - 2 years	27%	32%	24%	21%	21%	28%
	3 - 5 years	34%	34%	44%	42%	35%	36%
	More than 5 years	14%	16%	17%	16%	11%	11%
Region	Auckland	47%	43%	51%	51%	46%	43%
	Wellington	11%	12%	10%	9%	11%	11%
	Rest of North Island	18%	18%	17%	16%	16%	18%
	Canterbury	12%	14%	15%	14%	16%	15%
	Rest of South Island	11%	12%	8%	10%	11%	13%
Country	UK/Ireland	19%	18%	18%	16%	15%	14%
	India	11%	12%	11%	12%	14%	15%
	China	11%	12%	13%	12%	12%	11%
	Philippines	7%	7%	7%	6%	7%	8%
	Other	52%	50%	51%	54%	52%	52%

