

IMMIGRATION SURVEY MONITORING PROGRAMME

Migrants Survey Indicators

July 2012

The purpose of the Immigration Settlement Monitoring Programme is to improve our understanding of migrants' settlement and labour market outcomes, employers' experience with migrants, and community attitudes towards immigration.

The following indicators in this document are all those released in **July 2012**, except Indicators for Permanent Migrants From the Pacific (August 2012).

- **Demographics**
- **Methodology**
- **Employed migrants whose occupations in New Zealand matched their skills and qualifications**
- **Employed migrants' satisfaction with their main job**
- **Importance of sponsoring family to New Zealand**
- **Making friends and socialising in New Zealand**
- **Migrants' commitment to New Zealand**
- **Migrants' expectations of life in New Zealand**
- **Migrants' experience of finding work**
- **Migrants' reasons for coming to New Zealand**
- **Migrants' satisfaction with life in New Zealand**
- **Migrants' willingness to recommend New Zealand**
- **Indicators For Permanent Migrants From The Pacific**

These indicators are available at:

<http://www.dol.govt.nz/research/migration/ism/ism indicators.asp>

Contact the Labour and Immigration Research Centre at research@dol.govt.nz or visit us at www.dol.govt.nz/research.



Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

DEMOGRAPHICS

July 2012

	2010		2011	
	n	%	n	%
Gender*				
Male	4,001	48%	3,757	44%
Female	4,222	51%	4,720	56%
Age group				
18-19 years	86	1%	60	1%
20-24 years	1,021	12%	817	10%
25-29 years	2,209	27%	2,044	24%
30-39 years	2,459	30%	2,642	31%
40-49 years	1,120	14%	1,247	15%
50-59 years	528	6%	771	9%
60-69 years	451	5%	598	7%
70 years and over	355	4%	290	3%
Not stated	23	0%	7	0%
Immigration category				
Skilled Principal	1,438	17%	1,218	14%
Skilled Secondary	1,108	13%	1,411	17%
Family Parent	1,018	12%	1,243	15%
Family Partner	882	11%	1,221	14%
Essential Skills work visa	760	9%	808	10%
Other work visa	3,045	37%	2,576	30%
Work status				
Paid employment	5,717	69%	5,953	70%
Unpaid employment	202	2%	437	5%
Unemployed and looking for work	753	9%	694	8%
Not in workforce	1,361	16%	2,138	25%
No longer in New Zealand	82	1%	48	1%
Other	30	0%	244	3%
Not stated	108	1%	92	1%
Highest qualification				
Secondary/High school qualification	1,639	20%	1,792	21%
Tertiary certificate/diploma	2,131	26%	2,133	25%
Bachelor's degree	2,645	32%	2,519	30%
Postgraduate certificate or higher	1,434	17%	1,483	17%
No formal qualifications	193	2%	271	3%
Other	62	1%	99	1%
Don't know / not stated	147	2%	180	2%
Region of origin				
UK/Irish Republic	1,605	19%	1,568	18%
North Asia	1,476	18%	1,590	19%
Rest of Europe	1,162	14%	1,000	12%
South Asia	921	11%	931	11%
South East Asia	874	11%	876	10%
Pacific	687	8%	915	11%
South Africa	585	7%	629	7%
North America	443	5%	403	5%
Other	498	6%	565	7%

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Region				
Rest of Nth Island	1,445	18%	2,028	24%
Auckland Region	3,455	42%	4,335	51%
Wellington Region	1,332	16%	1,164	14%
Rest of Sth Island	896	11%	634	7%
Canterbury Region	912	11%	249	3%
Don't know / not stated	212	3%	65	1%
Length of time in New Zealand				
Up to 6 months	1,435	17%	377	4%
6 - 12 months	1,096	13%	1,061	13%
1 - 5 years	4,243	51%	5,698	67%
More than 5 years	1,009	12%	1,161	14%
Don't know / not stated	468	6%	180	2%
Total	8,251	100%	8,477	100%

* In 2010, 28 respondents would not state their gender

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METHODOLOGY

July 2012

The target population for the Migrants Survey is migrants aged 18 years and over who were approved for residence through the Skilled/Business Migrants Stream or Family Streams, or who were granted a work visa. Immigration New Zealand needed to have contact details for these migrants and they should have held their visas for a specified period of time prior to the survey.

- Migrants from the temporary work stream had been granted their visas or arrived in New Zealand in the 6 months prior to surveying.
- Migrants in the residence streams (Skilled Principal, Skilled Secondary, Family Parent, and Family Partner) had been granted their residence visas or arrived in New Zealand in the 12 months prior to surveying.

These periods were chosen so the target population would contain people most likely to be in the country at the time of the survey and who had had some early settlement experiences in New Zealand.

Migrants who were determined to be living in the Canterbury region were excluded from the 2011 survey due to the impact of the Christchurch earthquake. However, some respondents stated that they were in the Canterbury region and so have been included in the analysis.

Migrants in the survey population were asked to participate in the survey through a computer-assisted telephone interview, by completing the survey online, or completing the paper questionnaire.

Respondents from the survey were weighted to reflect the distribution by residence stream and region of origin of the target population. Thus, analysis of the Migrants survey would represent the migrants invited to participate in the survey.

Table 1: Response rates and margins of error

	2010	2011
The number of migrants asked to participate in the survey	8,107	8,251
Response Rate (telephone)	34.1%	40.4%
Participation Rate (telephone)	67.7%	88.5%
Percentage respondents successfully surveyed from all sampled	29.1%	56.8%
Overall maximum margin of error	2.1%	2.0%

↳ Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

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EMPLOYED MIGRANTS WHOSE OCCUPATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND MATCHED THEIR SKILLS AND QUALIFICATIONS

July 2012

Why is this important?

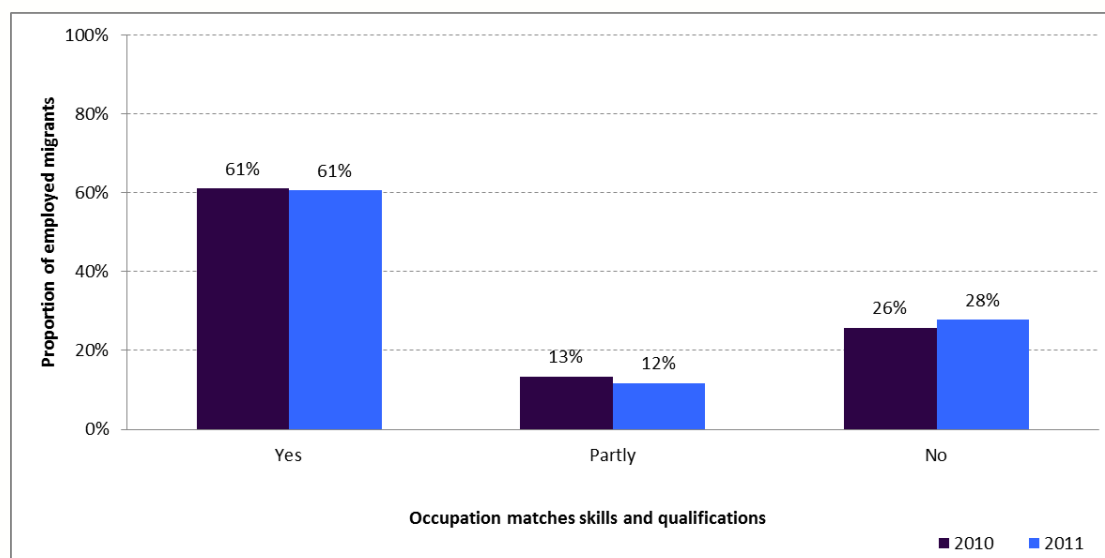
Attracting and retaining migrants who will contribute to the employment needs of New Zealand's changing economy is a priority. Not being able to use all their skills and qualifications productively may affect a migrant's feelings of being settled, particularly where they believe they are overqualified for their role.

What we found

Almost three quarters (74 percent in 2010 and 72 percent in 2011) of employed migrants stated that their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications. The proportion who stated that their occupation directly matched their skills and qualifications (61 percent) was the same in 2010 and 2011.

The most likely to report a match were principal applicants through the Skilled Migrant Category, with 81 percent in 2010 and 84 percent in 2011 stating that their occupation matched their skills and qualifications.

Figure 1: Proportion of employed migrants whose occupation matched their skills and qualifications 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

↳ Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

For those who stated that their occupation did not match their skills and qualifications, the main reasons given for this in 2011 were that they couldn't get a job in the area of their qualifications and skills (36 percent) and they were over-qualified for their current job (35 percent). These are the same two main reasons as in 2010, although more migrants stated that they were over-qualified for their current job (39 percent) than that they couldn't get a job in the area of their qualifications and skills (33 percent).

Year on year changes

Those who were more likely to state their occupation matched their skills and qualifications in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those from North America or South Asia.

Those who were less likely to state their occupation matched their skills and qualifications in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 50-59 years
- those who were approved under the Family partner category
- those in unpaid employment
- those whose highest qualification was a Secondary or High school qualification
- those from the rest of the South Island¹
- those who had lived in New Zealand for 6 to 12 months or more than 5 years.

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¹ Rest of the South Island is all those from the South Island excluding Canterbury.



EMPLOYED MIGRANTS' SATISFACTION WITH THEIR MAIN JOB

July 2012

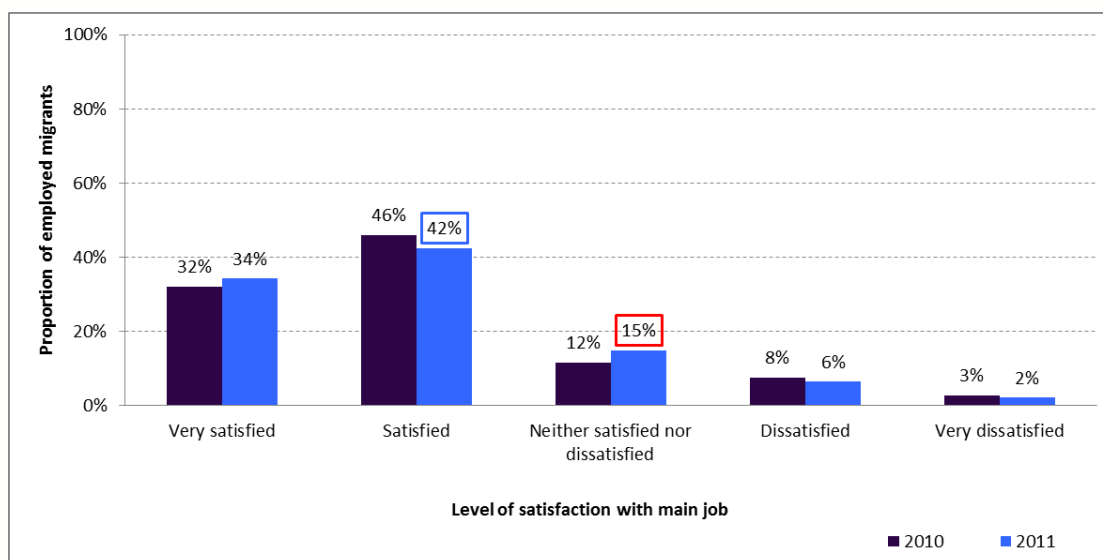
Why is this important?

Participation in New Zealand's labour market is a crucial factor in helping newcomers settle in New Zealand, for both financial and social reasons. A lack of satisfaction with their job may lead to migrants feeling disengaged and lead to poor settlement outcomes.

What we found

Over three quarters (78 percent in 2010 and 77 percent in 2011) of employed migrants stated that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their main job.

Figure 1: Employed migrants' satisfaction with their main job 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

 = Significantly higher result compared with 2010

 = Significantly lower result compared with 2010

For those who stated that they were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their main job, the main reasons given were that the salary is too low or no pay-rise had been given (49 percent in 2010 and 2011) or that they were over-qualified for the job or the job wasn't challenging enough (34 percent in 2010 and 42 percent in 2011).

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Year on year changes

Migrants who were more likely to state they were satisfied or very satisfied with their main job in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those who were approved under the Skilled principal category
- those from the Canterbury region.

Migrants who were less likely to state they were satisfied or very satisfied with their main job in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 18 to 19 years
- those who were approved under an Other work visa¹
- those whose highest qualification is a Secondary or High school qualification
- those from South East Asia
- those from the Rest of the South Island²
- those who had been in New Zealand up to 6 months.

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¹ Migrants on an Other work visa are those migrants here on a work visa other than an Essential Skills visa.

² Rest of the South Island is all those from the South Island excluding Canterbury.

IMPORTANCE OF SPONSORING FAMILY TO NEW ZEALAND

July 2012

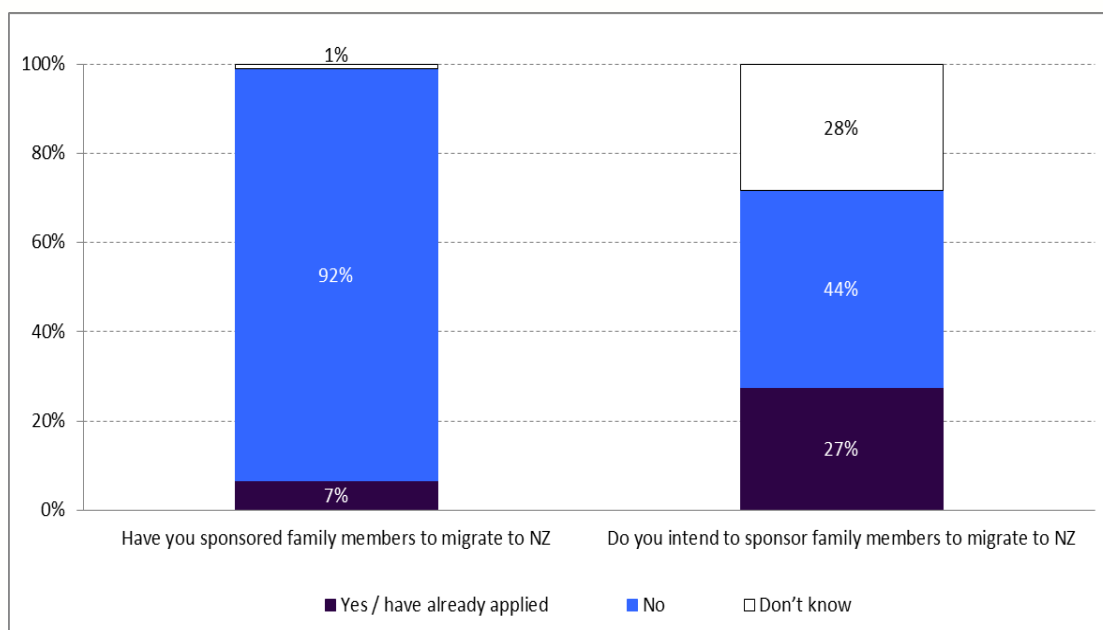
Why is this important?

The reasons migrants choose New Zealand over other traditional migrant-receiving countries is a complex mix of social and economic factors. One such social factor is the ability to bring family members to New Zealand.

What we found

Although very few recent migrants had sponsored family to New Zealand (7 percent), over a quarter (27 percent) intended to in the future.

Figure 1: Recent migrants' sponsorship of family 2010

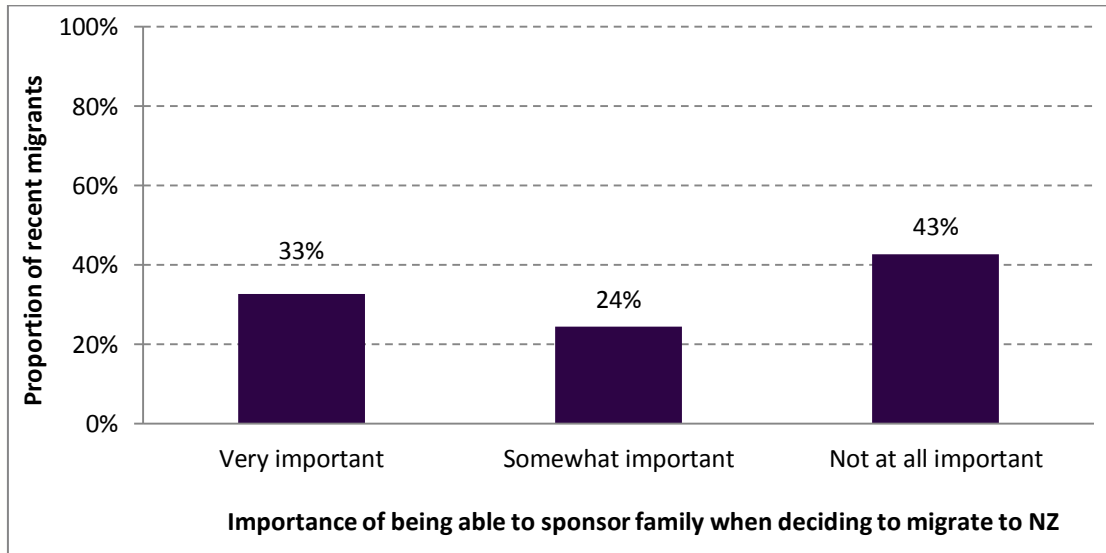


Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010)

As migrants have to have held residence for three years before they can sponsor family members to New Zealand, it's not surprising that so few recent migrants have done so.

In 2011, recent migrants were asked about the importance of being able to sponsor family when they chose to migrate to New Zealand. One-third stated that it was very important and almost a quarter stated it was somewhat important.

Figure 2: Importance to recent migrants of being able to sponsor family when deciding to migrate to NZ 2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2011)

Being able to sponsor family was most important to those from South East Asia (62 percent) and the Pacific (52 percent) and least important to those from North America (11 percent), the Rest of Europe (16 percent) and UK/Irish Republic (18 percent).

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Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

MAKING FRIENDS AND SOCIALISING IN NEW ZEALAND

July 2012

Why is this important?

Socialising and making friends can help newcomers understand and integrate into New Zealand society through providing a network of practical and emotional support.

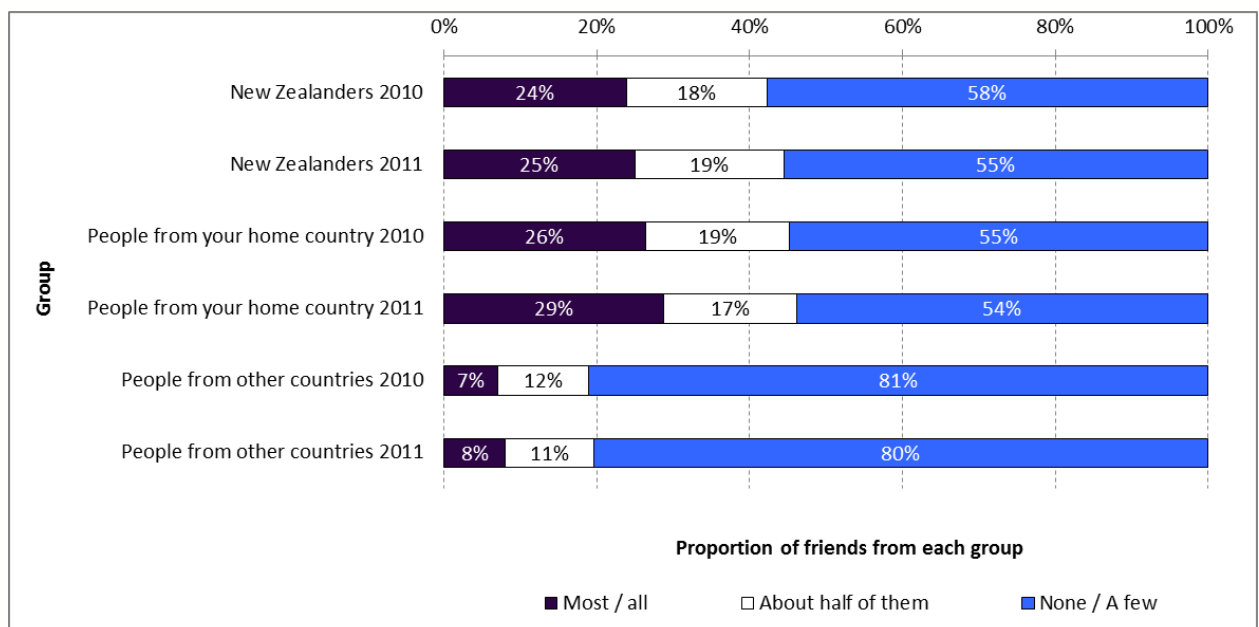
What we found - Friends

Around a quarter of recent migrants stated that most or all of their friends were New Zealanders¹ and more than half stated that none or only a few of their friends were New Zealanders. These proportions did not change much from 2010 to 2011.

The proportions were similar for friendships with people from their home country, with slightly more recent migrants stating that most or all of their friends were from their home country in 2011 compared with 2010 (29 percent, compared with 26 percent). More than half stated that none or only a few of their friends were from their home country.

Four out of five stated they had no or few friends from other countries.

Figure 1: Recent migrants' proportion of friends from various groups 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

¹ Respondents were given the options of New Zealanders, people from their home country or people from other countries. It was up to the respondent to define for themselves what New Zealander meant.

↳ Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Those who were the most likely to have New Zealanders as friends were migrants from the UK/Irish Republic and North America. Those who were least likely to have New Zealanders as friends were from North Asia, South Asia and South East Asia.

Conversely, those who were most likely to have friends from their home country were those from North Asia and South East Asia and those who were least likely to have friends from their home country were those from the UK/Irish Republic and North America.

The longer migrants had been in New Zealand, the more likely they were to have New Zealand friends, with 30 percent of migrants who had been here for over 5 years in 2011 stating that most or all of their friends were New Zealanders, compared with 15 percent of those who had been here for less than 6 months.

Interestingly, the same results were evident for friendships with people from their own country, with 37 percent of those who had been here for more than 5 years stating that most or all of their friends were from their home country compared with 23 percent of those who had been here for less than 6 months.

What we found - Social

Around four out of ten recent migrants stated that they often or very often socialised with New Zealanders² (41 percent), with less than a quarter stating that they never or seldom socialised with New Zealanders.

The proportions were similar for frequency of socialising with people from their home country. Around four out of ten recent migrants stated that they often or very often socialised with people from their home country (44 percent) and less than a quarter stated that they never or seldom socialised with people from their home country.

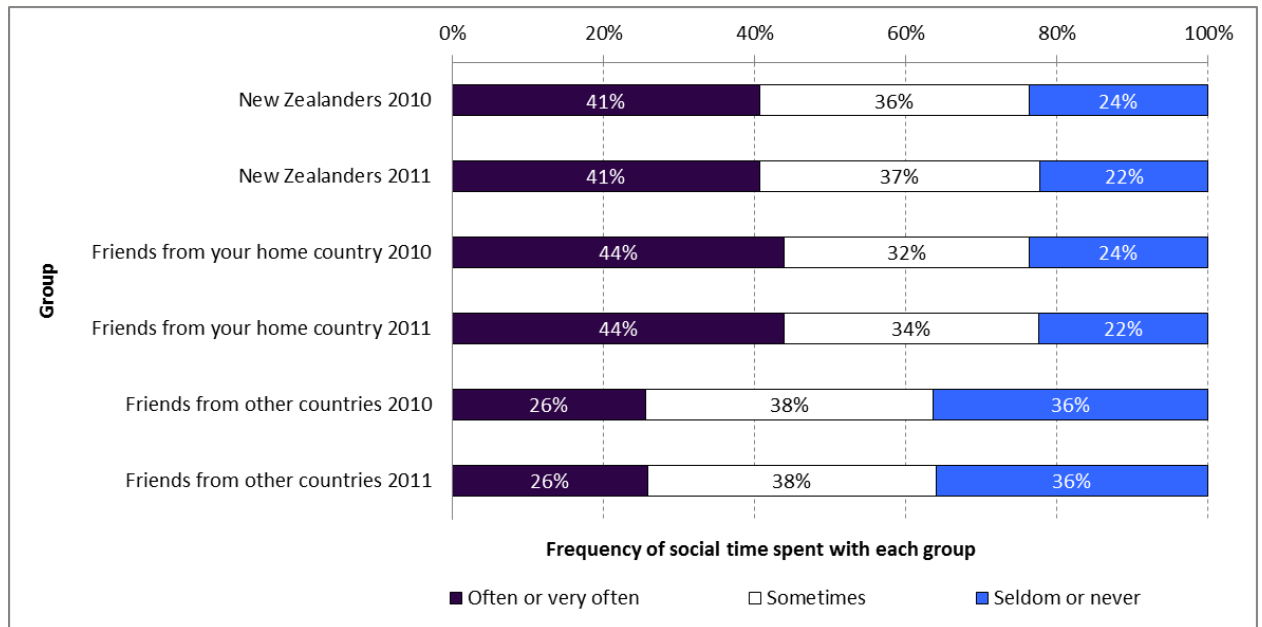
One third (36 percent) stated they never or seldom socialised with people from other countries.

² Respondents were given the options of New Zealanders, friends from their home country or friends from other countries. It was up to the respondent to define for themselves what New Zealander meant



Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Figure 2: Amount of social time recent migrants spent with various groups 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

Those who were the most likely to have socialised often or very often with New Zealanders were migrants from the UK/Irish Republic and North America. Those who were least likely to have socialised often with New Zealanders were from North Asia and South East Asia.

Conversely, those who were most likely to have socialised often or very often with people from their home country were those from South East Asia and South Asia, and those who were least likely to have socialised often or very often from their home country were those from North America, the rest of Europe and the UK/Irish Republic.

Unlike friendships, the length of time spent in New Zealand seems to make little difference to how often migrants socialise with New Zealanders.

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MIGRANTS' COMMITMENT TO NEW ZEALAND

July 2012

Why is this important?

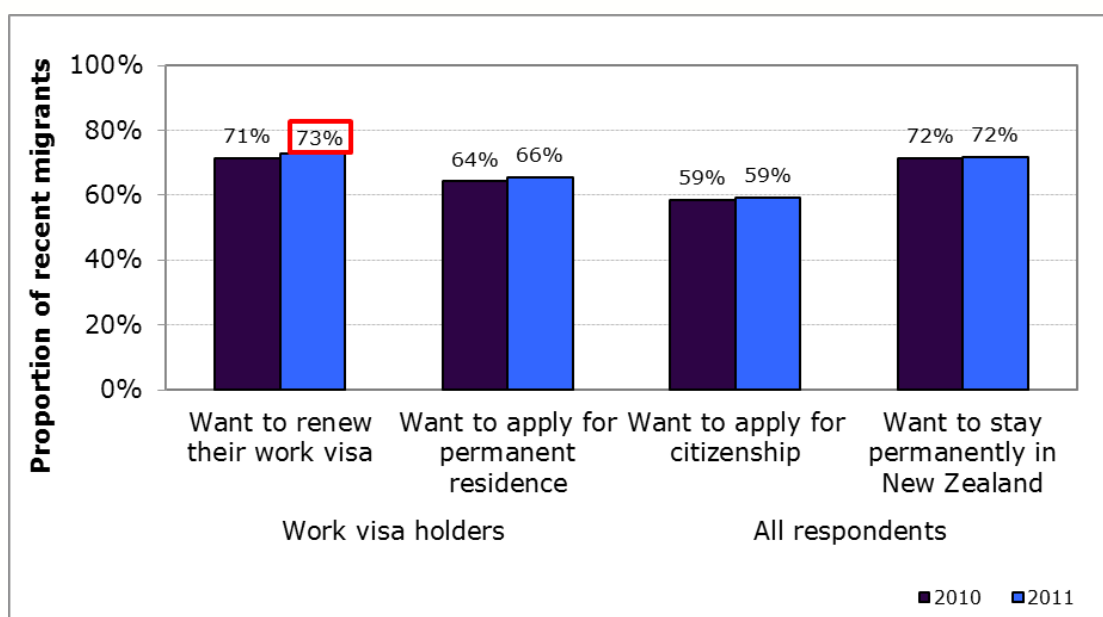
One measure of new migrants' ability to make the most of the opportunities New Zealand offers is their commitment to New Zealand. Becoming a citizen is one way that permanent residents can show their satisfaction with New Zealand and their intention to stay long-term.

What we found

Almost three quarters (72 percent) of recent migrants wanted to stay permanently in New Zealand, although fewer migrants (59 percent) wanted to apply for citizenship.

Two thirds of those on a work visa said they would like to apply for permanent residence.

Figure 1: Recent migrants' intentions on staying in New Zealand 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

☐ = Significantly higher result compared with 2010

In 2010, migrants who stated they were not planning on staying in New Zealand permanently were asked their reasons for leaving. The most common reasons were to be near family and friends (47 percent), Immigration visa will run out (29 percent) and career opportunity/job offer in another country (24 percent).

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

They were also asked which country they were most likely to move on to. The majority planned to return to their home country (83 percent). Of the ten percent who did name a country other than their home country, the most common was Australia (56 percent).

Year on year changes

Work visa renewal

Migrants who were more likely to want to renew their work visa in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those whose highest qualification was a tertiary certificate or diploma.

Migrants who were less likely to want to renew their work visa in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 18 to 19 or 40 to 49 years
- those from South Asia
- those from the Canterbury region
- those who had been in New Zealand up to 12 months.

Permanent residence

Migrants who were more likely to want to apply for permanent residence in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those from the Pacific or North America.

Migrants who were less likely to want to apply for permanent residence in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those from the Canterbury region
- those who had been in New Zealand up to 12 months.

Citizenship

Migrants who were more likely to want to apply for citizenship in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 20 to 24 or 70 years and over
- those in unpaid employment
- those from South East Asia or the rest of Europe¹.

Migrants who were less likely to want to apply for citizenship in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 50 to 59 years
- those from North Asia
- those from the Rest of the North Island²
- those who had been in New Zealand up to 6 months or from 6-12 months.

¹ Rest of Europe is all those from Europe excluding the UK/Ireland.

² Rest of the North Island is all those from the North Island excluding Auckland and Wellington.

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Stay permanently

Migrants who were more likely to want to stay permanently in New Zealand in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 20 to 24 years
- those who were approved under the Family partner category
- those in unpaid employment
- those from North America or the rest of Europe³
- those from the Wellington region.

Migrants who were less likely to want to stay permanently in New Zealand in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 50 to 69 years
- those who were approved under an Essential skills work visa
- those from North Asia
- those from Canterbury region or the rest of the South Island⁴
- those who had been in New Zealand up to 12 months.

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³ See footnote 1

⁴ Rest of the South Island is all those from the South Island excluding Canterbury.

MIGRANTS' EXPECTATIONS OF LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND

July 2012

Why is this important?

Understanding the difference between migrants' expectations of life in New Zealand and their actual experience once they are here may help identify issues with unrealistic expectations or differences in the quality of information migrants got before they came to New Zealand that may reduce the likelihood of a successful settlement.

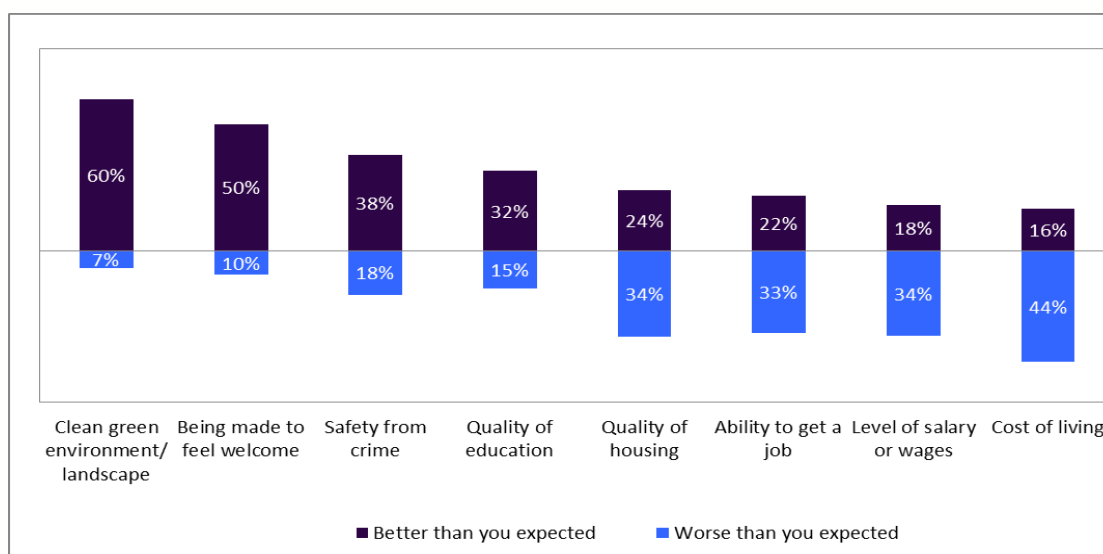
What we found

New Zealand's clean, green environment was the aspect that was most likely to exceed migrants' expectations, with 60 percent of recent migrants rating it better than expected and only 7 percent rating it worse.

Social factors such as feeling welcome and safety from crime also exceeded expectations with 50 percent of recent migrants finding being made to feel welcome better than expected and 38 percent of recent migrants finding their safety from crime better than expected.

Economic factors were the most likely to disappoint, with the cost of living the most likely to be worse than expected (44 percent), followed by the quality of housing and the level of salary or wages (34 percent), and the ability to get a job (33 percent).

Figure 1: Aspects of New Zealand that recent migrants found better or worse than expected 2010



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010)

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Migrants from the Pacific were more likely than migrants from other regions to rate the quality of education (61 percent), the level of salary or wages (52 percent), the quality of housing (50 percent), and the ability to get a job (40 percent) as better than expected. Those from South Asia were more likely than others to rate the clean, green environment or landscape as better than expected (81 per cent) while those from South Africa were more likely than others to rate their safety from crime as better than expected (60 percent).

Although half of all recent migrants stated that being made to feel welcome was better than expected, those from North Asia were the least likely to state this (35 percent).

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MIGRANTS' EXPERIENCE OF FINDING WORK

July 2012

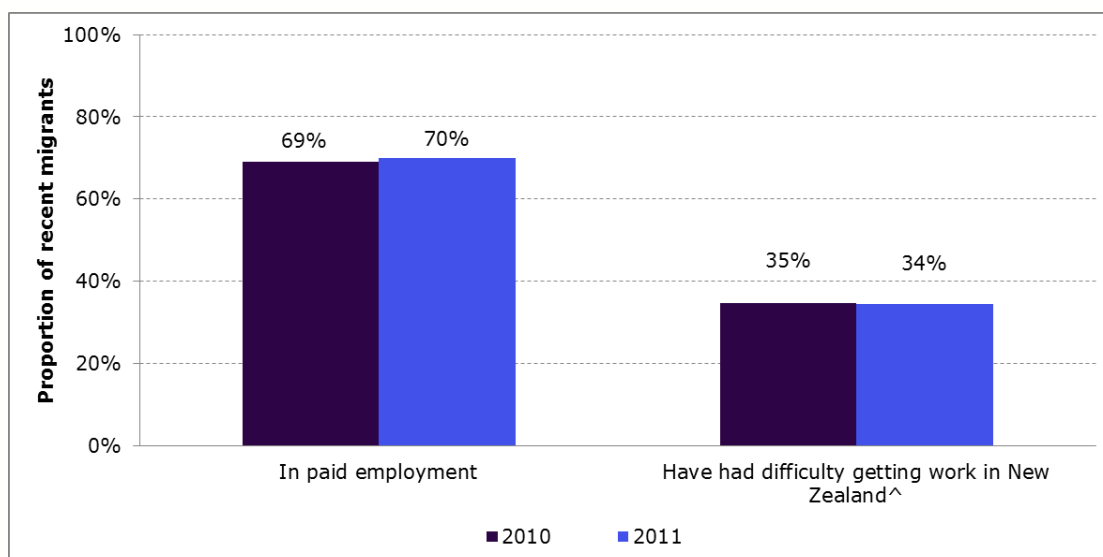
Why is this important?

Participation in New Zealand's labour market is a crucial factor in helping newcomers settle in New Zealand, for both financial and social reasons.

What we found

Seven out of ten recent migrants were in paid employment at the time of surveying but not all had found gaining employment easy. One third of recent migrants had difficulty in finding work both in 2010 and 2011.

Figure 1: Recent migrants' experiences of finding work 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

[^] In 2010, only those who were wage or salary earners, unemployed and looking for work, retired or no longer working or who had said in a previous question that they had tried to find paid work, answered this question. In 2011, only those who were wage or salary earners, unemployed and looking for work, running their own business or who had said in a previous question that they had tried to find paid work, answered this question.

For those who had difficulty finding work, the main reasons given for this were a lack of New Zealand work experience (36 percent in 2010 and 38 percent in 2011) and that there was not enough suitable work for someone with their skills or experience (25 percent in 2010 and 19 percent in 2011).

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Year on year changes

Migrants who were more likely to state that they had difficulty finding work in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 50 years or over
- those who were approved under the Family Parent category
- those not in the workforce
- those who had lived in New Zealand for 1 to 5 years.

Migrants who were less likely to state that they had difficulty finding work in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 18 to 24 years
- those who were approved under an Other work visa¹
- those from South Asia
- those who had lived in New Zealand for 6 to 12 months.

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¹ Migrants on an Other work visa are those migrants here on a work visa other than an Essential Skills visa.

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MIGRANTS’ REASONS FOR COMING TO NEW ZEALAND

July 2012

Why is this important?

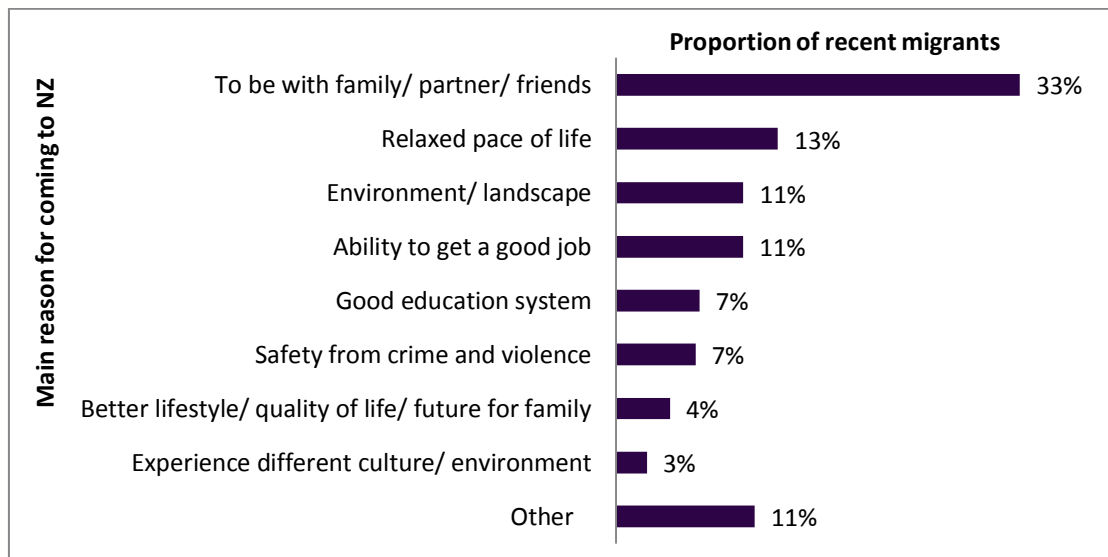
Although the many reasons a migrant may have for choosing to migrate to New Zealand are likely a mix of push and pull factors, understanding what those factors are can help us understand the type of migrant who chooses New Zealand. Given the competition for skilled migrants, understanding what the pull factors are can allow for more nuanced and appealing campaigns to attract migrants.

What we found

One-third of recent migrants stated that the main reason for choosing to come to New Zealand was to be with their family, partner or friends.

New Zealand’s relaxed pace of life was the second most common reason for recent migrants choosing to come to New Zealand (13 percent), followed by the environment or landscape (11 percent), and the ability to get a good job (11 percent).

Figure 1: Recent migrants’ main reasons for coming to New Zealand 2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants’ Survey (2011)

The main reasons stated by recent migrants for choosing New Zealand varied by immigration category. Skilled principal migrants and Essential Skills work visa holders were more likely to choose New Zealand for its relaxed pace of life and the

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

ability to get a good job. As expected, Family Parent and Family Partner residents were more likely to choose New Zealand to be with family, partners or friends.

There was less variation by region of origin. Those from South Africa were most likely to choose New Zealand for its safety from crime and violence, and those from Europe excluding the UK/Ireland were most likely to choose New Zealand for its environment and landscape. Migrants from the other regions of origin chose being with family, partners and friends as their main reason.

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MIGRANTS' SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND

July 2012

Why is this important?

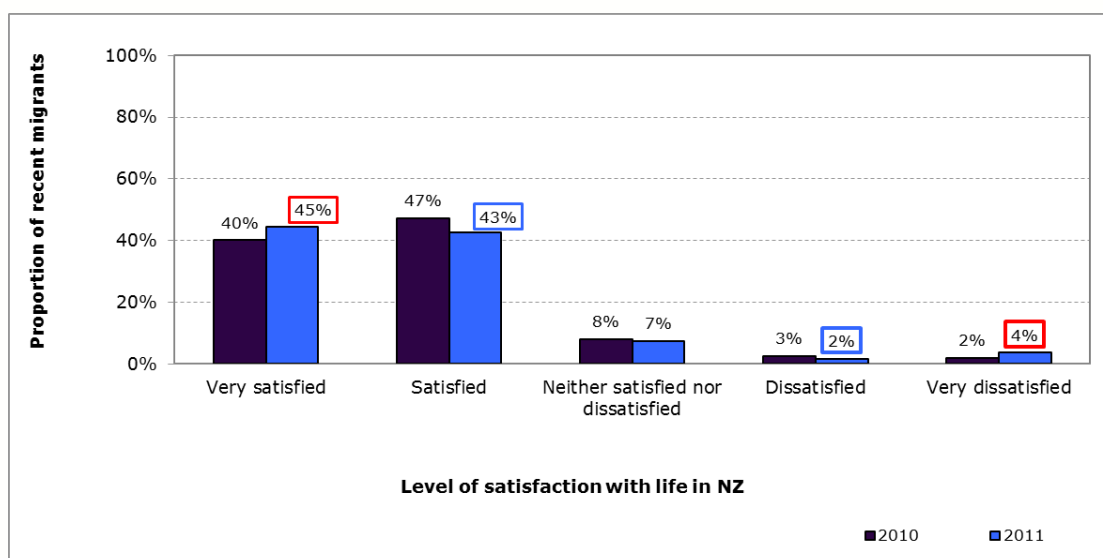
Satisfaction with life in New Zealand means newcomers are more likely to settle well and to encourage others to visit or migrate to New Zealand. It is also useful to find out the factors which contribute to life satisfaction.

What we found

Almost nine out of ten recent migrants were satisfied or very satisfied with life in New Zealand.

Although the overall proportion of recent migrants who were satisfied or very satisfied is unchanged between 2010 and 2011 at 87 percent, there has been a shift within that group, with more recent migrants in 2011 stating that they were very satisfied with life in New Zealand, up 5 percentage points to 45 percent.

Figure 1: Recent migrants' satisfaction with life in New Zealand 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

= Significantly higher result compared with 2010

= Significantly lower result compared with 2010

Year on year changes

Migrants who were more likely to be satisfied or very satisfied in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those aged 18 to 19 or 70 years and over
- those who were approved under the Skilled secondary category.

↳ Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Migrants who were less likely to be satisfied or very satisfied in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those who were approved under the Family partner category
- those in unpaid employment
- those from South East Asia.

The purpose of the Immigration Settlement Monitoring Programme is to improve our understanding of migrants' settlement and labour market outcomes, employers' experience with migrants, and community attitudes towards immigration.

These indicators are available at:

<http://www.dol.govt.nz/research/migration/ismp/ismpindicators.asp>

Contact the Labour and Immigration Research Centre at research@dol.govt.nz or visit us at www.dol.govt.nz/research.



MIGRANTS' WILLINGNESS TO RECOMMEND NEW ZEALAND

July 2012

Why is this important?

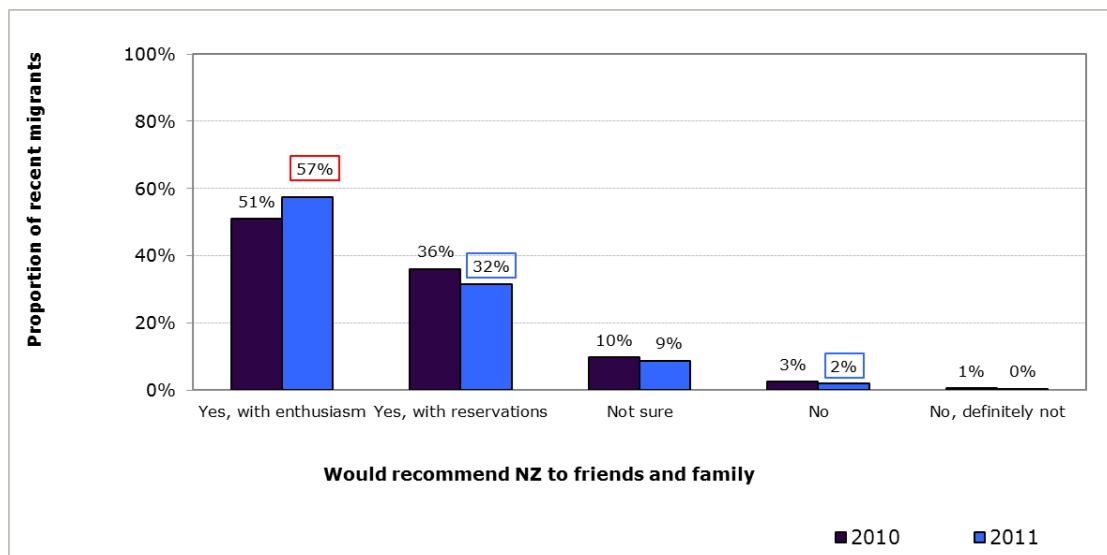
A personal recommendation from a friend or family member may make the difference for migrants in deciding which country to migrate to. That New Zealand has a good reputation is vital in competing with other traditional migrant-receiving countries in attracting skilled migrants. A willingness to recommend New Zealand is also an indication of satisfaction with life in New Zealand.

What we found

Almost nine out of ten (89 percent) recent migrants would recommend New Zealand to friends and family in 2011. This is slightly higher than in 2010 (87 percent).

More recent migrants would recommend New Zealand with enthusiasm in 2011 than in 2010, up six percentage points to 57 percent. Significantly fewer recent migrants would recommend New Zealand with reservations in 2011 than in 2010, down four percentage points to 32 percent.

Figure 1: Recent migrants' who would recommend New Zealand 2010-2011



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants' Survey (2010 & 2011)

 = Significantly higher result compared with 2010

 = Significantly lower result compared with 2010

↳ Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Year on year changes

Migrants who were more likely to recommend New Zealand to friends and family in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- females
- those aged 25 to 29 years or 70 years and over
- those who were unemployed and looking for work
- those from North Asia, South Asia or the Pacific
- those from the Auckland and Wellington regions
- those who had lived in New Zealand for more than a year.

Migrants who were less likely to recommend New Zealand to friends and family in 2011 compared with 2010 were:

- those in unpaid employment
- those from the Canterbury region.

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INDICATORS FOR PERMANENT MIGRANTS FROM THE PACIFIC

August 2012

Why is this important?

Pacific people have a long history of settlement in New Zealand, with several waves of migration from various parts of the Pacific throughout the last century and a half. In recent times, New Zealand established special immigration policies, such as the Samoan Quota (SQ) and Pacific Access Category (PAC), with some of the Pacific countries. These policies have more relaxed requirements for skills, qualifications and income compared to other immigration policies, especially for skilled migrants.

The 2011 Migrants Survey interviewed migrants aged 18 years and over who were approved for residence through the Skilled/Business stream or Family streams, or who were granted a work visa.¹ Permanent migrants who were approved through the International/Humanitarian stream were excluded from the 2011 Migrants Survey because of low response rates in previous surveys. Therefore, a separate survey (2011 PAC/SQ Survey) of principal migrants² who were approved through PAC and SQ was conducted in 2011 to understand the settlement outcomes of these migrants.

The indicators presented in this report relate to permanent migrants³ from the Pacific with emphasis on PAC and SQ migrants. The group '2011 PACIFIC' in this report relates to migrants from the Pacific who came through the Skilled/Business stream or Family streams and responded in the 2011 Migrants Survey. Results from the 2011 PAC/SQ Survey are denoted by '2011 PAC/SQ'.

¹ Migrants in the residence streams had been granted their residence visas or arrived in New Zealand in the 12 months prior to the survey. Migrants with temporary work visas would have been granted their visas or arrived in New Zealand in the six months prior to the survey.

² Only principal migrants were included in the 2011 PAC/SQ Survey rather than their family members, who were considered to be secondary migrants.

³ The term 'migrants' in the remainder of the report refers to permanent migrants.

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Methodology

For the 2011 Migrants Survey, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) Labour Group provided a list of migrants invited to participate in the survey.

The MBIE Labour Group also provided a list of principal migrants invited to participate in the 2011 PAC/SQ Survey together with addresses of the migrants' employers. In order to achieve 200 interviews, employers and principal migrants who had already been traced from the list were used to 'snowball' others who might be eligible for the survey. The snowball effect can lead to potential selection bias because migrants who were employed were more likely to be interviewed in the 2011 PAC/SQ Survey than migrants who were not employed. The likely impact of the selection bias will be noted in the following indicators.

Given the differences in sampling selection approaches the characteristics of the respondents are described in the following table.

Table 1: Characteristics of migrants from the Pacific

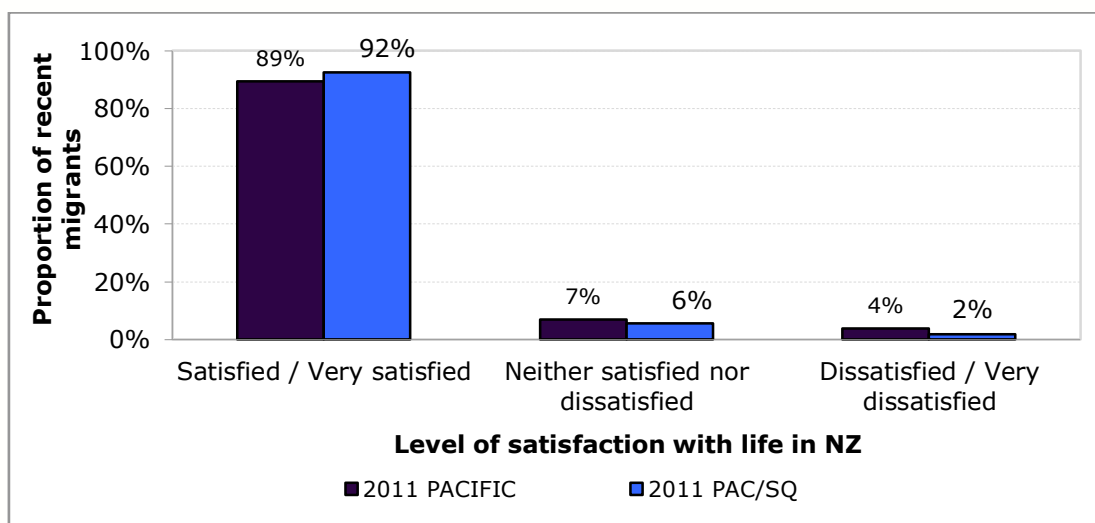
Characteristic	2011 PACIFIC	2011 PAC/SQ
Gender		
Male	50%	57%
Female	50%	43%
Total	162	213
Age group		
Under 30	35%	32%
30-39	29%	37%
40+	36%	31%
Approval category		
Skilled migrants	39%	
Partner	40%	
Parent	21%	
PAC and SQ		100%

What we found

Satisfaction with life in New Zealand

About nine out of ten recent migrants from the Pacific were satisfied or very satisfied with life in New Zealand.

Figure 1: Pacific migrants' level of satisfaction with life in New Zealand

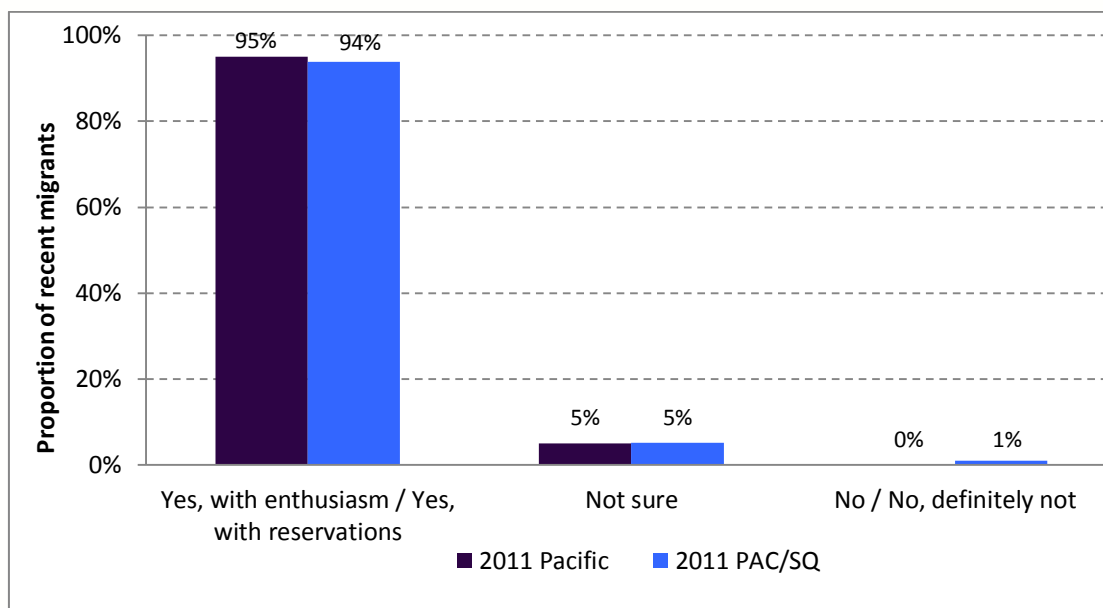


Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Willingness to recommend New Zealand

Almost all migrants from the Pacific would recommend New Zealand to friends and family in 2011.

Figure 2: Pacific migrants who would recommend New Zealand



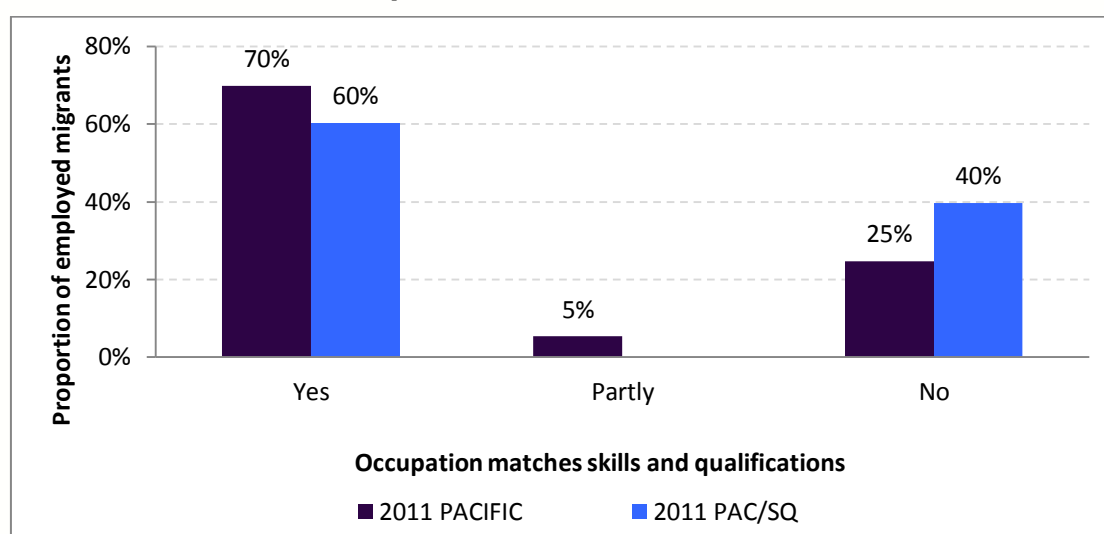
Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Employed migrants whose occupation matched their skills and qualifications

Sixty percent of employed PAC and SQ migrants stated that their occupation matched or partly matched their skills and qualifications. This is lower than the proportion for migrants who came through the Skilled/Business stream or Family streams, perhaps reflecting the relaxed requirements for skills in the PAC and SQ policies compared to other immigration policies.

Figure 3: Proportion of employed Pacific migrants whose occupation matched their skills and qualifications



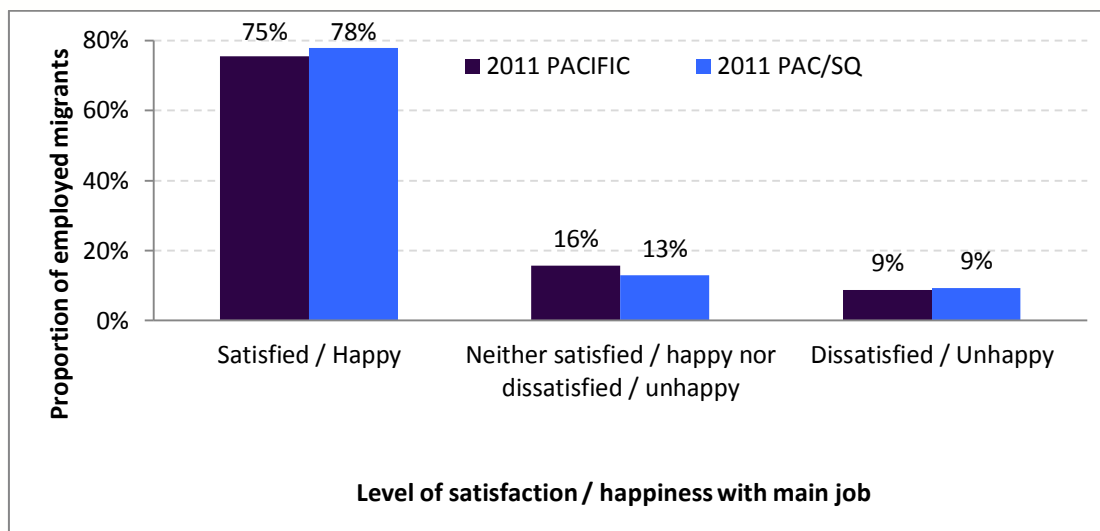
Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Employed migrants' satisfaction with their main job

A scale of happiness was used in the 2011 PAC/SQ Survey rather than satisfaction with their main job, in order to keep the language as simple as possible for those with English as a second language. It was considered highly probable that most people in this category would see the two words effectively as synonyms. Despite the change in wording, the results are similar for Pacific migrants who came through PAC and SQ policies and Pacific migrants who came through the Skilled/Business Migrants stream or Family streams.

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Figure 4: Employed Pacific migrants' satisfaction with their main job

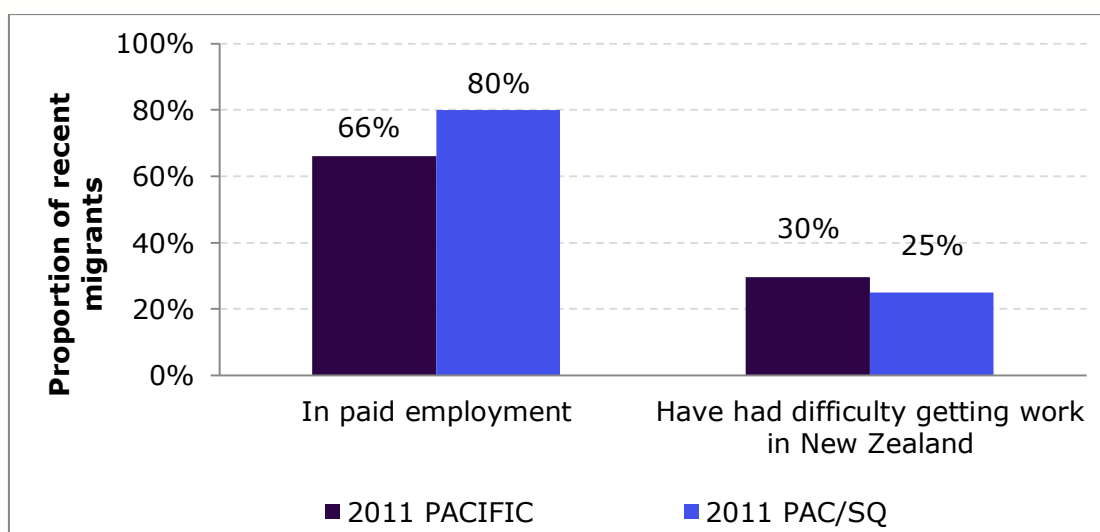


Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Migrants' experiences of finding work

The higher proportion of PAC and SQ migrants in paid employment relative to Pacific migrants who came through other immigration policies could be skewed by the 'snowball' sampling approach used in the 2011 PAC/SQ Survey, which favours migrants who are employed to be interviewed. Nonetheless, about one in four migrants from PAC and SQ had difficulty finding work in New Zealand.

Figure 5: Pacific migrants' experiences of finding work



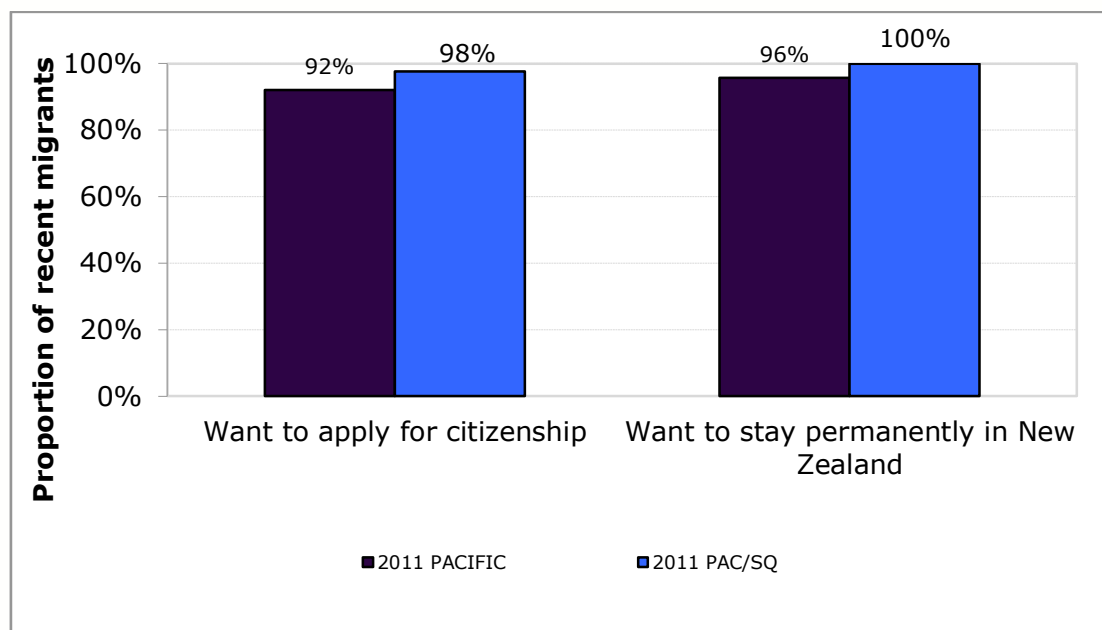
Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Migrants' commitment to New Zealand

Almost all migrants from the Pacific wanted to either stay permanently in New Zealand or apply for citizenship.

Figure 6: Pacific migrants' intentions on staying in New Zealand

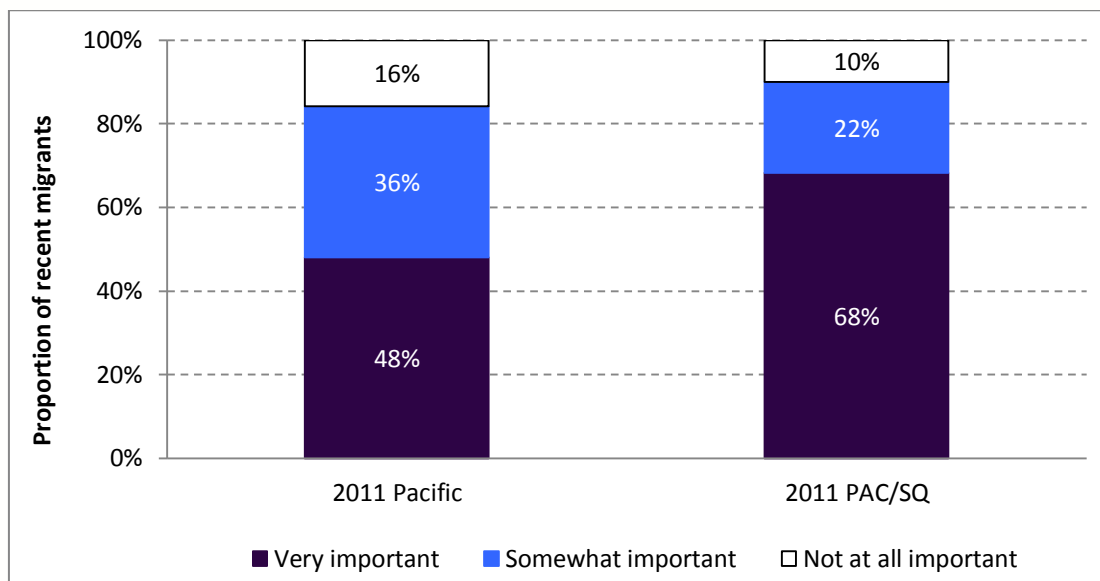


Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Importance of sponsoring family to New Zealand

About two-thirds of PAC and SQ migrants said that being able to sponsor family was very important when they chose to migrate to New Zealand.

Figure 7: Importance to Pacific migrants of being able to sponsor family when deciding to migrate to New Zealand



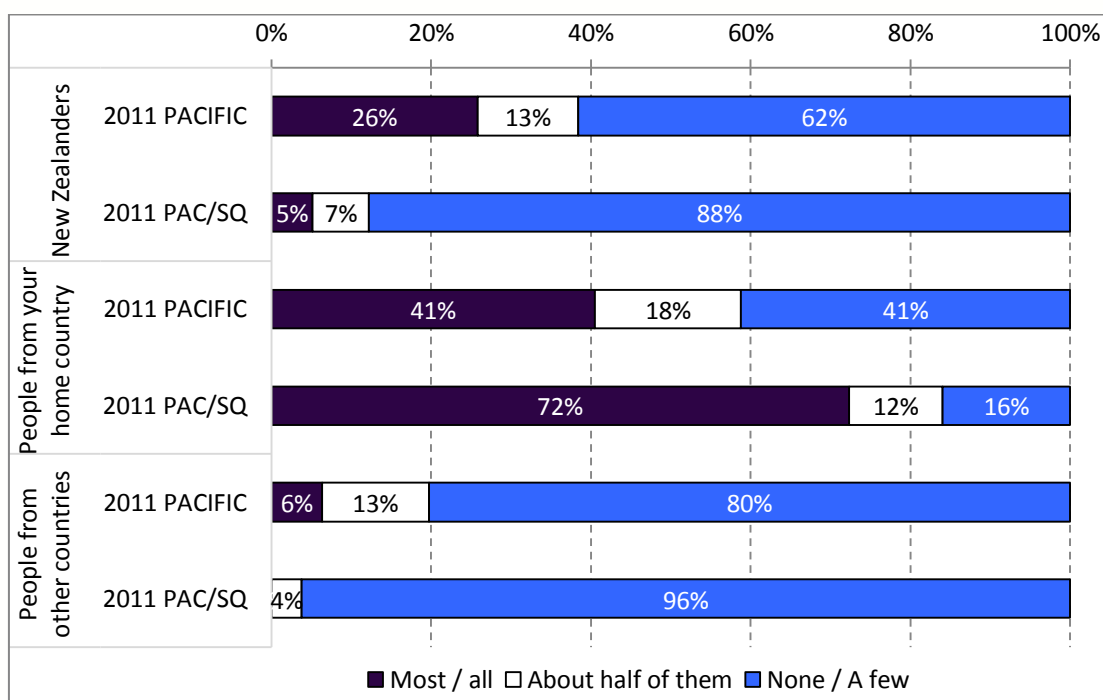
Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Making friends in New Zealand

Migrants who came through the PAC and SQ policies were less likely to have friends who were not from their home country relative to Pacific migrants who came through other immigration policies. This is probably a reflection of the PAC and SQ policies, with relaxed requirements for skills and qualifications, which might lead to slower integration into New Zealand society and exposure to those outside their home country.

Figure 8: Pacific migrants' proportion of friends from various groups



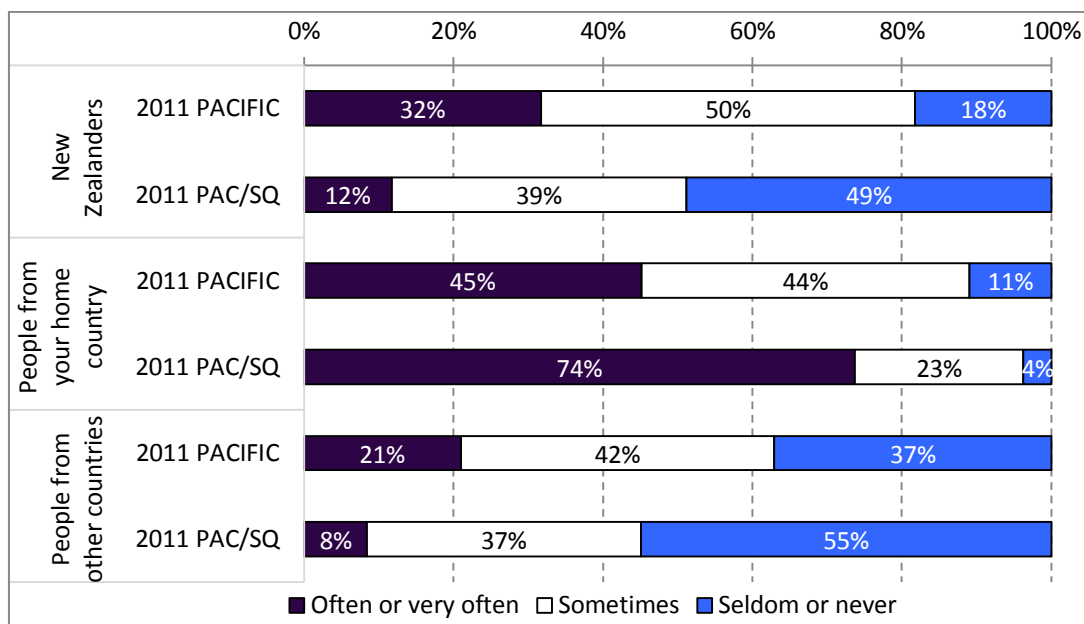
Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme – Migrants Survey Indicators

Socialising with people in New Zealand

Migrants who came through the PAC and SQ policies were more likely to socialise with people from their home country relative to Pacific migrants who came through other immigration policies. Similar to making friends, the policy settings PAC and SQ might lead to slower integration into New Zealand society and exposure to people who were not from their home country.

Figure 9: Amount of social time Pacific migrants spent with various groups



Source: Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme Migrants Survey 2011 and the 2011 survey of migrants from the Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota

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