

Labour Market Outcomes of Recent Migrants to New Zealand



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Disclaimer

The results in this paper are not official statistics, they have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) prototype managed by Statistics NZ. On-going work within Statistics NZ to develop the IDI means it will not be possible to exactly reproduce the data presented here.

The opinions, findings, recommendations and conclusions expressed in this paper are those of the author. Statistics NZ or the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment take no responsibility for any omissions or errors in the information contained here.

Access to the data used in this study was provided by Statistics NZ in accordance with security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see data about a particular person, business or organisation. The results in this paper have been confidentialised to protect individual people and businesses from identification.

Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative data in the IDI prototype. Further detail can be found in the Privacy impact assessment for the Integrated Data Infrastructure available from www.stats.govt.nz.

The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Statistics NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994. This tax data must be used only for statistical purposes, and no individual information may be published or disclosed in any other form, or provided to Inland Revenue for administrative or regulatory purposes.

Any person who has had access to the unit-record data has certified that they have been shown, have read, and have understood section 81 of the Tax Administration Act 1994, which relates to secrecy. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the IDI prototype for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data's ability to support Inland Revenue's core operational requirements.

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Executive summary

Purpose – measuring migrants’ labour market outcomes

The purpose of this report is to establish and report on baseline measures for reporting of recent migrants’ labour market outcomes in New Zealand. The focus of the analysis is on the contribution of recent migrants to the New Zealand labour market, where migrants work and in what industries, the proportion who work or receive income support, and their earnings and sources of income. The study was made possible by the availability of linked migration data that is part of Statistics New Zealand’s Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) and is the first use of this data to examine labour market outcomes for specific categories of migrants.

The main population of interest in this study is recent migrants to New Zealand. This population comprises people in New Zealand on a temporary work visa or temporary student visa or the holder of a New Zealand resident visa that was approved in the five years before the reference period. Recent migrants’ contribution to the labour market is measured against that of the total population of wage and salary earners in New Zealand.

Examining aspects of labour market integration is central to designing effective immigration policy and settlement services. The availability of linked data is a significant advancement in the area of longitudinal migration research, enabling a much broader picture to emerge of the contribution migrants make to labour supply in New Zealand.

Findings – significant differences between migrant categories and entry cohorts

This research shows significant differences in labour market integration between the main migrant categories and between entry cohorts within some migrant groups. The effect of the economic downturn is evident across all migrant groups, but some groups bore that effect disproportionately. This study also highlights the changing composition of migrant labour and the relative contribution migrants make regionally and across industries in New Zealand.

Marked growth in temporary migration to New Zealand

New Zealand, like many other OECD countries, has seen a marked growth in temporary migration. With this shift has come a change in the age structure and source countries of new migrants, with increasing numbers of young migrants from Asia alongside the growth in export education.

Over half the recent migrant population are temporary migrants

Migrants make a significant contribution to New Zealand’s labour market. The share of New Zealand’s working-age population (18–64 years) who is overseas born is around 27 percent. In March 2011, 10.8 percent of the working-age population was in New Zealand on a temporary visa or had been granted a resident visa within the

last five years. Temporary migrants comprise just over half of the recent migrant population.

Increase in young, temporary migrants from Asia–Pacific

The recent migrant population numbered 293,700 as at 31 March 2011, an increase of 12.9 percent over the five-year period from 31 March 2007. The growth is characterised by an increase in young, temporary migrants from the Asia–Pacific region. The population of recent residents has remained stable, owing to a relatively constant intake through the New Zealand Residence Programme.

Migration drivers across Asia–Pacific region vary

Within the Asia–Pacific region there are different migration drivers. The North Asian recent migrant population fell 10.3 percent over the five-year period, reflecting a downward trend in migration from China over the last half the 2000s. Growth from South Asia reflects the emergence of India as an important source country in the export education sector, while temporary migration from the Philippines underpinned the growth from South East Asia. Underlying the increase in temporary migrants from the Pacific was the introduction of the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme.

Increase in working-age recent residents earning wages and salaries

In March 2011, 64 percent of working-age recent residents earned wages and salaries, up from 61 percent in March 2007. Of the migrant groups, Skilled principal migrants had the highest proportion (81 percent) earning wages and salaries, followed by principal Pacific Category migrants (71.6 percent). In March 2011, 5.1 percent of recent residents received a social welfare benefit. Migrant benefit rates peaked in March 2010, mirroring the trend of the working-age New Zealand population.

Skilled migrants most resilient during recession

Skilled migrants showed the most resilience through the 2008/09 recession. The proportion earning wages and salaries increased between 2007 and 2011 while the proportion on a benefit was the lowest of all migrant groups (1.5 percent in March 2011) and increased only slightly in 2009 and 2010.

Young people most negatively affected by the recession

Recent migrants most affected by the recession were young people aged 18–24, as evidenced by lower proportions of international students and working holidaymakers earning wages and salaries in 2009 and 2010. Pacific Category migrants were another group to bear the effects of the downturn more so than other migrant groups, with a large increase in the proportion receiving a benefit in 2009 and 2010.

Increases in recent migrants' earnings from wages and salaries

Across all main resident visa categories, real wages increased substantially between two and five years after residence approval. Skilled principal migrants and

their partners were the highest wage and salary earners five years after residence approval.

Increase in temporary workers mainly open work visa holders

The population of temporary workers increased 25.1 percent between 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2011. This increase was almost entirely open work visa holders such as working holidaymakers and holders of study to work visas. Work visas linked to employment decreased through 2009 and 2010, a trend consistent with that in other OECD countries. Around 65 percent of temporary workers earned wages and salaries, although large differences exist between the main work visa categories.

Increase in proportion of working-age international students

The population of working-age international students increased from 39,500 in March 2007 to 47,100 in March 2011. This group comprised 16 percent of the recent migrant population in New Zealand. Around 25 percent of international students worked in wage and salary jobs, although there were large differences between the main student source countries – 15.1 percent for Chinese students and 59 percent for Indian students.

Nearly half of all jobs held by recent migrants in Auckland

Auckland receives a significant share of recent migrant labour. Nearly half (49.3 percent) of jobs held by recent migrants in March 2007 were in Auckland, although this figure fell somewhat by March 2011 (45.4 percent) as gains were made elsewhere in New Zealand. The share of wage and salary jobs held by recent migrants in Auckland was 13.6 percent.

One-tenth of wage and salary jobs held by a recent migrant

By 31 March 2011, one in 10 wage and salary jobs was held by a recent migrant. Recent residents to New Zealand work across a broad range of industries with the largest sectors being health care and social assistance, manufacturing and retail trade. Temporary migration is more concentrated – 40 percent of temporary migrant jobs were in just three sectors: agriculture, forestry and fishing; accommodation and food services; and administrative and support services (many of which service agriculture and horticulture).

Growing reliance on migrant labour in seasonal industries

Recent migrants contribute a significant and growing share of labour across all of New Zealand's regions. This report highlights the growing reliance on migrant labour in some industries, particularly seasonal labour in the main horticulture and viticulture regions of Hawke's Bay, Nelson, Marlborough and the Bay of Plenty.

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to develop baseline measures for future reporting of recent migrants' labour market outcomes in New Zealand. These measures aim to examine fundamental questions about migrant employment. The main analysis variables in this report are the immigration categories through which new migrants enter New Zealand and the changes in these core measures over time.

Core research questions

This research asked six questions.

- How large is the recent migrant population and how has this changed over time?
- What proportion of recent migrants are wage and salary earners, how does this differ between migrants groups and how does it change over time?
- What proportion of migrants receive a main benefit, how do benefit rates differ for different migrant groups, and how do these change over time?
- How much do migrants earn and how do earnings change with duration of stay?
- What is the recent migrant share of jobs and of wages?
- Where in New Zealand do migrants work and in what industries?

Data sources

The study was made possible by the availability of linked migration data that is part of Statistics New Zealand's Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). The data was accessed under conditions that meet the stringent protections of the Statistics Act 1975 and the Tax Administration Act 1994. See the disclaimer at the front of this report.

In 2011, Statistics New Zealand began consolidating its linked data sets into the IDI prototype. The IDI prototype further linked in immigration visa data and border movements data.¹ This report uses the unit record link between immigration visa data and international movements data that exists in the IDI. These data sets are linked in the IDI through the Inland Revenue data that is at the core of the IDI. Records are linked using name, date of birth and sex. Probabilistic linking is used to determine the likelihood that two records from different files belong to the same

¹ Statistics New Zealand (2012) *Integrated Data Infrastructure*. Available at www.stats.govt.nz/idi

person. The false positive rate for the total number of links created is estimated to be 0.3 percent.²

The benefit data held in the IDI comes from the Benefit Dynamics Dataset, which is derived from the Ministry of Social Development's SWIFTT benefits payments system. The Benefit Dynamics Dataset links information recorded in SWIFTT for the same individual over time, removes some of the 'noise' in the historical data, and organises the data in a form that is suitable for longitudinal analysis. Benefit recipients can be designated as either the primary or secondary recipient in a family. Secondary recipients are primary recipients' partners or children. In this report, information on both primary and secondary recipients was combined to get the full population of migrant benefit recipients.

Data linking

The measures calculated in this report rely on achieving a high linking rate between the various data sources held in the IDI. A high linking rate between the immigration and Inland Revenue data gives certainty that all migrants who receive some form of taxable income are captured in the analysis. If an individual is not linked to an Inland Revenue number, this is either because they did not earn any taxable income in New Zealand or because a linking variable in one of the administrative sources was incorrect, preventing a link from being made. The latter reason is referred to as a 'false negative', but the extent that false negatives are responsible for non-linked records is difficult to quantify.³

Table 1 shows the IDI linking rates between immigration and Inland Revenue data for the population used in this report: the usually resident recent migrant population aged 18–64 as at 31 March in 2007–2011.

Table 1 Proportion of usually resident recent migrants with a link between the immigration record and Inland Revenue data, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Main recent migrant category	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
International students	79.7	76.5	73.1	72.4	71.9
Temporary workers	91.3	92.1	92.7	92.0	91.6
Recent residents (0–5 years)	97.5	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.1

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The linking rates were highest for recent residents and temporary workers. For recent residents, the rate was high for all of the main categories discussed in this

² A false positive match is one where an individual in one data source is linked to the incorrect individual in another data source.

³ Statistics New Zealand (2012) *Integrated Data Infrastructure and Prototype*. Available at www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/integrated-data-infrastructure/integrated-data-infrastructure-and-prototype.aspx

report.⁴ For temporary workers, the rate was higher for migrants with visas issued with job requirements than for holders of open work visas. The rate for Essential Skills workers was 95.2 percent compared with 90.8 percent for working holidaymakers (March 2011). Around 75 percent of temporary workers with no wage and salary earnings were linked to Inland Revenue.

The linking rate for international students is lower than for the other migrant groups. This is not surprising because not all international students have work rights, so may not have a tax record or may not otherwise participate in the labour market while studying. For those without wage and salary earnings in March 2011, 62.5 percent were linked to Inland Revenue.

The high linking rate for recent residents and most temporary workers implies any impact on the wage and salary measures for these groups is likely to be low. However, the lower rate for international students allows for the possibility that the wage and salary measures may be understated if the low rate is due to false negatives, but the extent to which false negatives occur is difficult to quantify.

Population

The main population of interest in this study is *recent migrants* to New Zealand. This population includes people in New Zealand on a temporary work visa, on a temporary student visa, or holding a New Zealand resident visa that was approved within the five years before the reference period. The recent migrant population in this analysis excludes Australian citizens and residents, international visitors and migrants in New Zealand on a temporary entry class visa other than a temporary student or work visa.

Most people granted a resident visa have had experience in New Zealand as a temporary worker, a student or an international visitor. In the latest official immigration statistics, 83 percent of people granted a resident visa in 2011/12 had previously held a temporary visa.⁵ This figure was much higher for principal Skilled/Business migrants (94 percent).

This report defines the recent migrant population using visa status rather than migrants' actual time spent in New Zealand. This means many migrants granted their resident visa within the last five years will have spent some time living in New Zealand beforehand. Analysis of migrants granted a resident visa in the 12 months from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 showed that 22.2 percent were living in New Zealand three years earlier and over half (56.7 percent) one year earlier. On average, this cohort of resident approvals had spent 7.6 months in New Zealand in the previous year, 5.6 months in the year before that, and 3.4 months three years prior.

⁴ The main categories discussed are the Skilled Migrant Policy, Partnership Policy, Parent Policy, the Pacific Category, and the Refugee Quota.

⁵ MBIE (2013) *Migration Trends and Outlook 2011/2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-1112/index.asp.

A second population of interest is the New Zealand population of wage and salary earners. This population is used to assess the contribution of recent migrants to the labour market.

Measures defined in this report

A key feature of the analysis was identifying the time individual migrants spent in New Zealand and the immigration visa they held during each period. This was achieved by linking immigration visa data to border movements data. This process created a longitudinal history of each migrant with a start and end date for each period in New Zealand and the type of visa held during each period.

If a migrant’s immigration status changed while they were in New Zealand, a new period was deemed to have begun. The longitudinal data set enables the analysis of individuals who held a particular visa type during a particular period and the identification of a *usually resident* population in New Zealand.

Definition of usually resident

Much of the cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis in this report relies on identifying a usually resident migrant population or the ‘stock’ of recent migrants. For example, the proportion of wage and salary earners is calculated as the proportion of the usually resident working-age population of recent migrants.

This analysis defines a usually resident migrant as either:

- a recent migrant who is in New Zealand at a reference date
- a recent migrant who is temporarily out of New Zealand on the reference date, but returns to New Zealand after no longer than three months.

Figure 1 illustrates this definition.

Figure 1 Defining a usually resident migrant population

Usually resident at 30 June	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	Yes											
Yes												
No												
No												

Key

In New Zealand
Out of New Zealand

Wage and salary earners

A recent migrant was counted as a wage and salary earner if they were aged 18–64 and usually resident in New Zealand on the reference date, and received earnings from wages and salaries, paid parental leave payments, or accident compensation

payments in the last month of the reference quarter. For example, a migrant who was usually resident on 31 March was counted as a wage and salary earner if they received earnings in the month of March.

Importantly, this measure is not the same as the official measure of employment used in the Household Labour Force Survey. The measure used in this analysis excludes self-employment, which is included in the official measure. Further, the measure used here includes earnings for work done at any time during the reference month rather than in one week, as is the case in the Household Labour Force Survey measure.

Benefit recipients

A recent migrant was counted as a benefit recipient if they were aged 18–64 and usually resident in New Zealand on the reference date and were receiving a main benefit on that day.⁶ For example, a migrant who was usually resident on 31 March was counted as receiving a main benefit, if they had a benefit period that included 31 March.

The beneficiary counts in this report may differ from the official numbers of migrants receiving a benefit on a particular date. This reflects differences in definitions and timing between the Benefit Dynamics Dataset used for this report and the information recorded in the Ministry of Social Development's SWIFTT database. However, the numbers in this report are believed to be close enough to the official numbers to provide a good basis for comparing outcomes across different migrant groups and for monitoring trends.

Earnings from wages and salaries

All earnings data are reported as gross earnings from wages and salaries, paid parental leave payments or accident compensation payments. All gross monthly earnings are adjusted to the March 2011 quarter using the Consumers Price Index to adjust for inflation.

Gross annual earnings data is reported for migrants who were usually resident in New Zealand at the reference date and who received earnings in at least one month out of the previous 12 months (that is, in the 12 months before the reference date). Total gross earnings is the sum of monthly earnings received. No adjustment has been made to annualise earnings where a person worked for fewer than 12 months in the reference period.

Part-time compared with full-time work

Inland Revenue employment data does not contain information on the number of hours worked. This means the earnings potential of some migrants or migrant

⁶ The main benefits are the Emergency Benefit, Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalid's Benefit, Widow's Benefit, Independent Youth Benefit, Unsupported Child's Benefit, Orphan's Benefit, and Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

groups will be understated if, for example, a substantial proportion of the migrants in that population work part time.

Annual income from all sources

Annual income from all sources is reported as total gross income for a given tax year from wages/salaries, self-employment, main benefit payments, paid parental leave payments, student allowance payments, accident compensation payments and New Zealand superannuation (pension) payments. Total gross income for each tax year has been adjusted to the March 2011 quarter using the Consumers Price Index to adjust for inflation. No adjustment has been made to annualise earnings where a person received income for fewer than 12 months in the tax year.

Official statistics

Some data presented in this report may differ from official statistics published by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and on the Immigration New Zealand website, or benefit statistics produced by the Ministry of Social Development.⁷

Most official reporting of immigration data counts the number of visas processed and the number of people granted specific visa types. The data used in this report integrates visa data and border movements recording a person's entry into New Zealand. Therefore, the analysis captures a migrant's *presence* in New Zealand, and the purpose of this report is to develop measures for this usually resident migrant population. Official immigration statistics may include individuals who are granted a visa but do not arrive in New Zealand.

Rounding and confidentiality

Information in tables and figures is protected by randomly rounding values and suppressing small counts in accordance with Statistics New Zealand's confidentiality rules. The rounding methods used in this report include random rounding to base 3 and graduated random rounding. Within each table the values are rounded independently. This means counts may not sum to totals, and tables with percentages may not sum to 100.⁸ Cells that have been suppressed for confidentiality reasons (low counts) are marked with a C.

⁷ For official immigration statistics, see MBIE (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment) (no date) *Migration Research*. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/research/migration/index.asp and Immigration New Zealand (no date) *Immigration New Zealand Statistics*. Available at www.immigration.govt.nz/statistics. For official benefit statistics, see MSD (2013) *National Benefit Fact Sheets 2013*. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development. Available at www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/2013-national-benefit-factsheets.html

⁸ For information on suppression and random rounding methods, see Statistics New Zealand (2011) *Privacy, Security, and Confidentiality of Information Supplied to Statistics NZ*. Available at www.stats.govt.nz/about_us/policies-and-protocols/confidentiality-of-info-supplied-to-snz/safeguarding-confidentiality.aspx

Recent migrant population

Migrant share increasing and composition changing

Migrants represent almost a quarter of New Zealand's total population, which is one of the highest rates of overseas-born population in the OECD.⁹ Over the last decade, the migrant share of the population has increased steadily, and the composition of the recent migrant population underlying that growth has changed significantly. New Zealand, as with many other OECD countries, has seen a marked growth in temporary migration. With this shift has come a change in the age structure and source countries of new migrants with increasing numbers of young migrants from Asia alongside the growth in export education.

New Zealand's focus on immigration selection policies that are geared towards labour market outcomes has also had an impact on the age structure of recent migrants. The links between student and work visa policies has seen an increase in young migrants moving from study (as international students) to temporary labour migrants. In addition, the selection settings of the skilled migration policies give more weight to younger migrants. Because of these settings, the share New Zealand's working-age population who is overseas born is around 27 percent,¹⁰ which is higher than for the total population.

The focus of this chapter is on the stock of *recent migrants* in New Zealand. The analysis includes all working-age recent migrants who meet the criteria for *usual residence*. This includes temporary workers, international students and migrants granted residence within the five years before the reference date.¹¹

Change over time in the recent migrant population

Table 2 shows the change over time in the stock of recent migrants in New Zealand. Measured at the March quarters in 2007 to 2011, the recent migrant population rose by 33,600 people, taking the total to 293,700. This represents an increase of 12.9 percent over the five-year period. Most of the growth came from temporary workers, reflecting the steady increase in temporary migration over the decade.

Table 2 divides the recent migrant population into three groups: international students, temporary migrant workers and migrants approved residence within the last five years (recent residents). In March 2011, temporary migrants comprised just over half (51 percent) of the recent migrant population.

⁹ OECD (2012) *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2012 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, p 336.

¹⁰ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment analysis of Statistics New Zealand data from the Household Labour Force Survey as at March 2011.

¹¹ See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

The number of working-age international students increased 19.2 percent over the five-year period while the number of temporary workers grew 25.1 percent. The number of temporary workers with a job requirement¹² grew steadily in the years leading up to the recession,¹³ after which the numbers adjusted rapidly as labour market conditions deteriorated – a trend consistent with that in many other OECD countries.

Table 2 shows the large growth in young migrants, particularly in the group aged 25–34. In terms of migrant origins, the two largest sources both declined over the five-year period, while the largest increases came from South Asia and South East Asia.

Table 2 Stock of recent migrants aged 18–64 in New Zealand, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Characteristics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007–2011
International students	39,534	37,401	41,010	43,464	47,127	19.2
Temporary workers	83,073	96,792	109,794	106,413	103,920	25.1
Recent residents (0–5 yrs)	137,436	138,876	143,988	147,735	142,659	3.8
Total	260,043	273,069	294,792	297,612	293,706	12.9
Student						
Full-fee paying	34,344	31,281	33,957	36,483	39,717	15.6
All other categories	5,187	6,117	7,053	6,984	7,410	42.9
Work						
Job required	31,350	38,316	44,304	36,495	31,866	1.6
Open work visa	51,723	58,476	65,490	69,915	72,054	39.3
Recent resident stream						
Skilled/Business	80,643	81,159	87,291	91,152	87,357	8.3
Uncapped Family Sponsored	31,920	32,754	33,426	33,939	34,146	7.0
Capped Family Sponsored	12,042	11,868	11,559	11,400	11,082	-8.0
International/Humanitarian	12,831	13,101	11,715	11,244	10,074	-21.5
Sex						
Male	131,883	139,914	153,021	154,104	153,081	16.1
Female	128,142	133,137	141,753	143,493	140,613	9.7

¹² Includes the Essential Skills (including approved in principle), Entertainer/Performing Artist and Support, Specialist Skills Seasonal Labour, Work to Residence, and Crew of Foreign Fishing Vessels Policies.

¹³ Recession is defined as two consecutive quarters of negative real GDP growth. New Zealand went into recession in the first quarter of 2008 and did not grow in the six subsequent quarters. New Zealand Treasury (2013) *New Zealand Households and the 2008/09 Recession*. Wellington: New Zealand Treasury Working Paper 13/05. Available at www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/research-policy/wp/2013/13-05/twp13-05.pdf

Characteristics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007–2011
Residence duration						
Temporary	122,607	134,193	150,804	149,877	151,047	23.2
Resident 0–2 years	62,280	59,769	58,395	57,480	55,440	-11.0
Resident 2–5 years	75,153	79,107	85,593	90,252	87,222	16.1
Age						
18–24 years	66,765	65,442	68,898	69,903	72,240	8.2
25–34 years	96,057	105,069	116,904	119,301	118,989	23.9
35–44 years	60,747	63,183	66,801	65,616	61,602	1.4
45–54 years	26,973	28,887	30,972	31,128	29,358	8.8
55–64 years	9,507	10,494	11,211	11,661	11,526	21.2
Region of origin						
UK/Irish Republic	49,305	52,647	54,726	52,194	46,839	-5.0
North Asia	69,003	65,763	64,644	63,981	61,923	-10.3
South Asia	23,367	23,379	28,497	32,631	37,539	60.6
South East Asia	23,157	26,706	31,248	33,189	34,785	50.2
Pacific	28,098	32,490	36,468	36,384	35,754	27.2
South Africa	13,221	14,940	17,892	17,814	16,419	24.2
North America	12,861	13,494	13,968	14,013	13,611	5.8
Rest of Europe	24,150	25,200	26,823	27,354	27,171	12.5
Other	16,878	18,462	20,526	20,052	19,659	16.5

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Migration to New Zealand has risen steadily over the last decade. This increase has been driven by the growth of the export education sector, the expansion of working holiday schemes and the introduction of new categories of temporary workers such as those for seasonal employment in New Zealand. The annual limit of the New Zealand Residence Programme has remained stable with little variation in the number of migrants admitted.¹⁴

Recent migrants represented 10.0 percent of New Zealand's population aged 18–64 in March 2007. By March 2011 this share had increased to 10.8 percent. Table 3 shows recent migrants as a share of New Zealand's working-age population. The increasing share has been driven by the growth in temporary migration.

¹⁴ MBIE (2013) *Migration Trends and Outlook 2011/2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-1112/index.asp

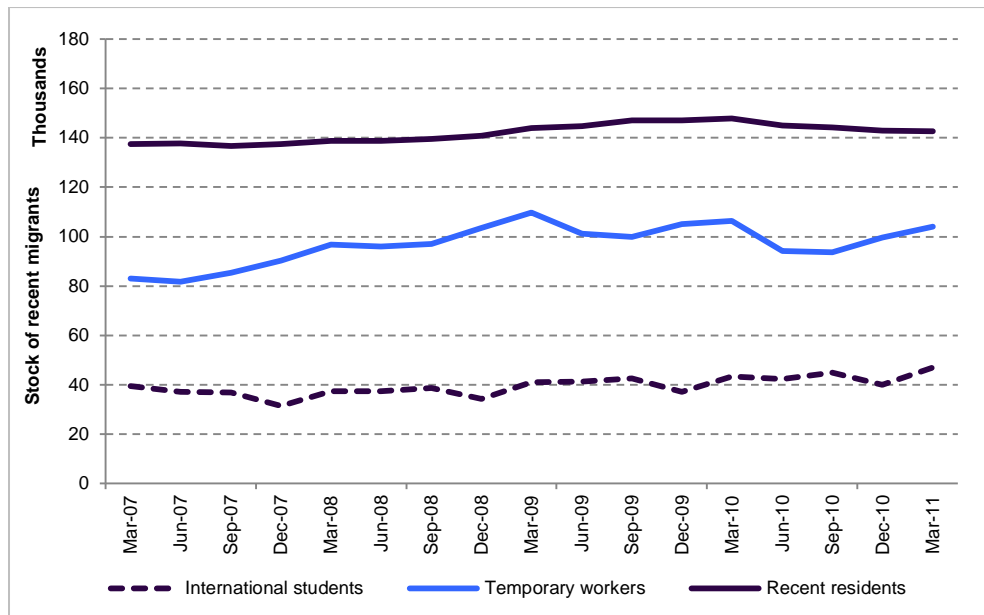
Table 3 Recent migrants as a proportion of the working-age population (18–64 years) in New Zealand, by recent migrant category, 2007 and 2011 (as at 31 March)

Recent migrant category	2007	%	2011	%
International students	39,534	1.5	47,127	1.7
Temporary workers	83,073	3.2	103,920	3.8
Recent residents	137,436	5.3	142,659	5.3
Total	260,043	10.0	293,706	10.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following graphs show a more granular view of recent migrant stocks in New Zealand by looking at a quarterly series. The quarterly data highlights a seasonal dimension to the series, an effect of the underlying fluctuations in the arrival and departure of migrants. International student numbers decrease over the summer months while temporary work numbers peak at this time with the arrival of working holidaymakers and seasonal workers (shown in Figure 2).

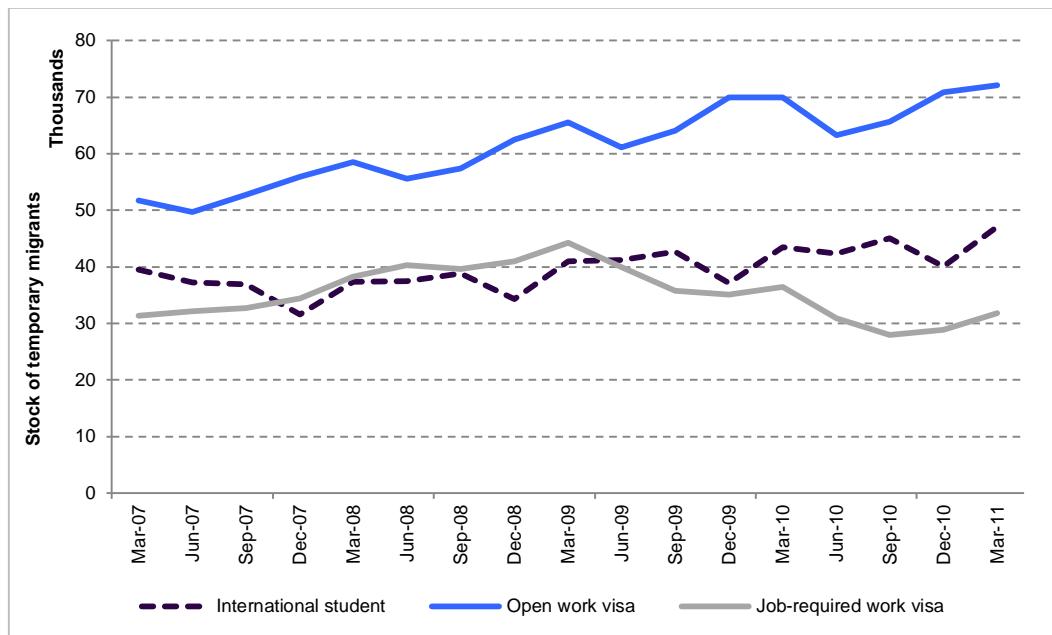
Figure 2 Stock of working-age recent migrants by migrant group and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 3 shows the stock of temporary migrants in New Zealand by quarter. This analysis highlights several trends within the individual categories. It shows the distinct seasonal pattern of international students in New Zealand with numbers dipping in December and January while temporary work volumes increase over the summer months. There has been a steady increase in temporary migrants holding the study to work visa, which allows international student graduates access to the labour market. The decrease in Essential Skills workers reflects changes in the labour market conditions in New Zealand. Higher unemployment from the end of 2008 lessened job opportunities for migrant workers.

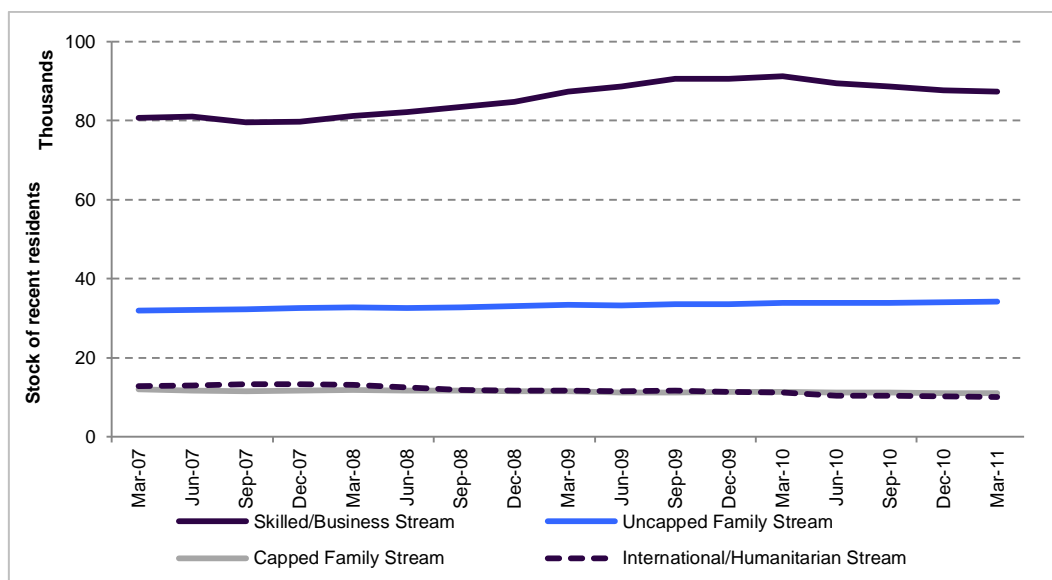
Figure 3 Stock of working-age temporary migrants by broad category and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 4 breaks down the recent resident component into the four resident visa streams. Skilled/Business migrants represented approximately 60 percent of the usually resident recent resident population, which reflects the ratio of approvals each year. Changes to the volume of Skilled migrants account for most of the fluctuation in the overall number of permanent resident visa approvals each year.

Figure 4 Stock of working-age recent residents by broad category and quarter, 2007–2011

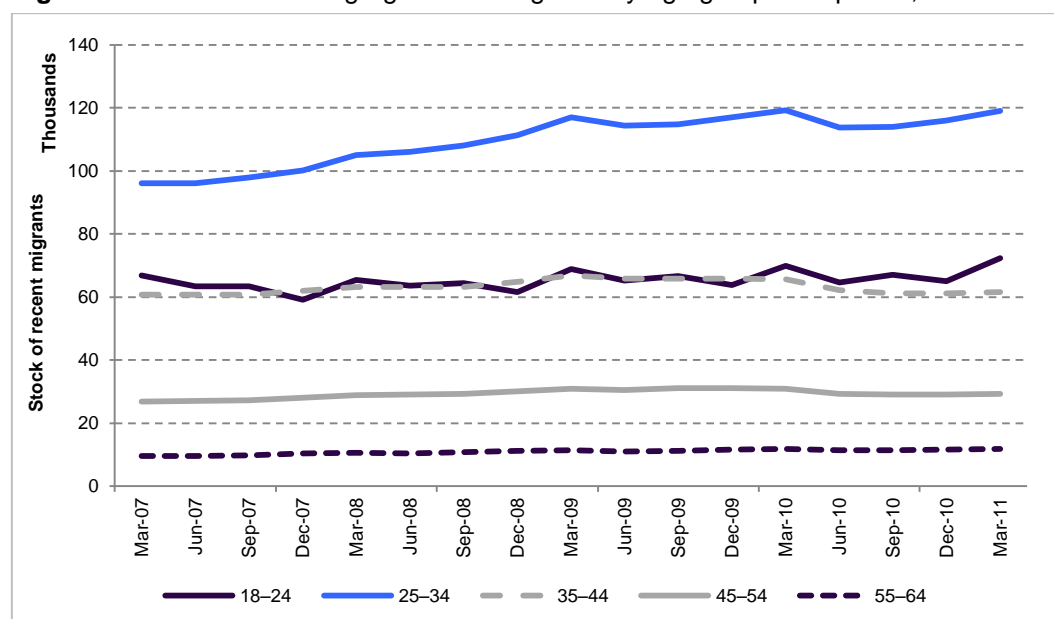


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 5 shows the change in the stock of recent migrants by age group. The seasonal fluctuation in the group aged 18–24 is influenced by temporary migration

flows with international students leaving in the December quarter and working holidaymakers arriving in the March quarter. Table 43 in Appendix A has further breakdowns of migrants by age group.

Figure 5 Stock of working-age recent migrants by age group and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Migrants to New Zealand have diverse origins, although migrants from specific nationalities are present in greater numbers through specific immigration categories. Table 2 shows the change in the stock of recent migrants by region of origin between 2007 and 2011. Some of the most significant changes are driven by volumes of particular visa types. North Asia was the largest region of origin of recent migrants in 2011 (21.1 percent), a result of large numbers of Chinese migrants studying and working in New Zealand, as well as continued representation of China as a main source country of permanent migrants. Appendix B has further breakdowns of migrants by their region of origin.

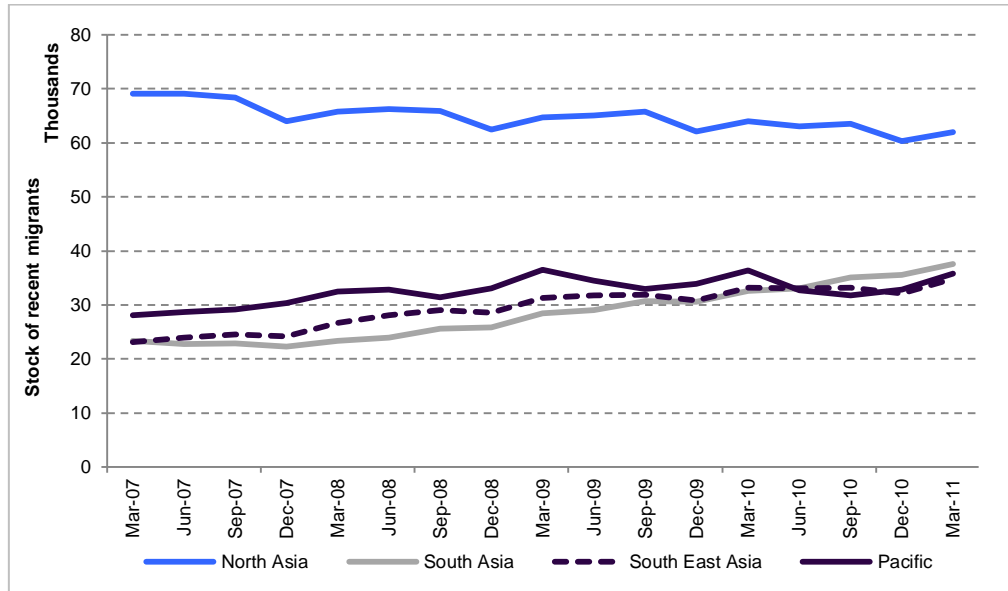
Despite high volumes of North Asian migrants in 2011, the North Asian migrant population fell 10.3 percent over the period 2007 to 2011 – the largest fall for all source regions. This represents a downward trend in migration from China over the last half of the decade driven primarily by lower numbers of students, which has in turn led to fewer temporary workers and skilled permanent migration from China.

The stock of recent migrants from the UK/Ireland has fluctuated over the last five years but has decreased since 2009. Skilled permanent migration from the UK has been decreasing since 2004/05.¹⁵ A factor underlying the increase in migrants from the Pacific is the introduction of the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme in

¹⁵ MBIE (2013) *Migration Trends and Outlook 2011/2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-1112/index.asp

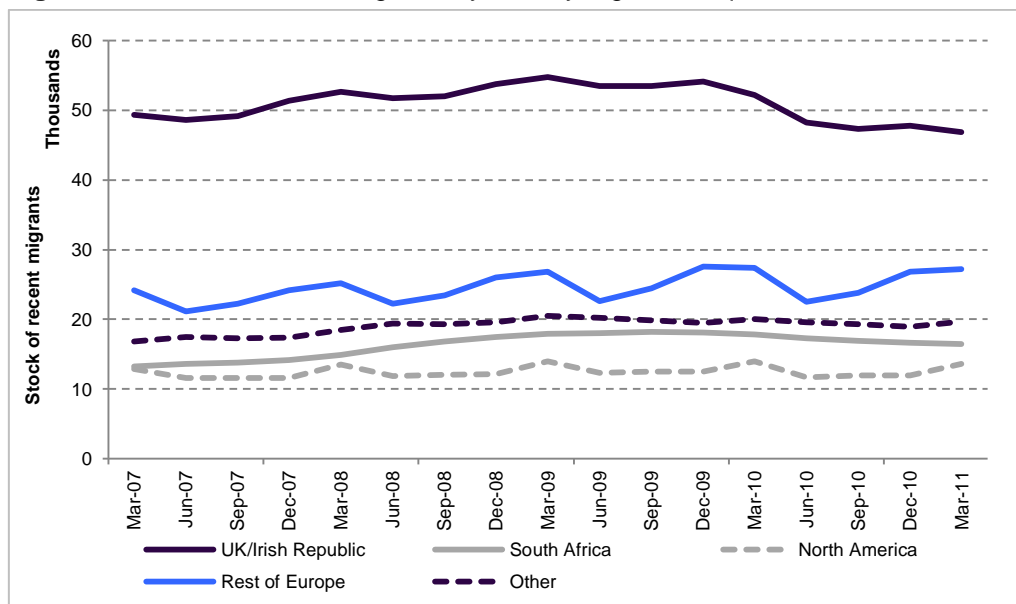
2007/08, within which around 75 percent of workers come from Pacific nations.¹⁶ Increasing temporary migration is a factor behind the growth in recent migrants from South and South East Asia, particularly international students from India, and temporary workers and skilled migrants from the Philippines.

Figure 6 Stock of recent migrants by Asia–Pacific region and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 7 Stock of recent migrants by country/region and quarter, 2007–2011



Note: Other countries excludes the Asia–Pacific region.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

¹⁶ P Merwood (2012) *Return Migration and Earnings of Workers in New Zealand's Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publication-view.asp?ID=404

Recent migrant wage earners and beneficiaries

Research into the labour market integration of recent migrants shows substantial differences in the employment outcomes of skilled resident or temporary labour migrants and those approved through other categories such as family reunification, humanitarian, and non-labour market tested work visa categories.¹⁷ Similarly, migrants' take up of benefits differs between resident visa categories.¹⁸ Recent migrants generally achieve lower employment rates than earlier migrants and the New Zealand-born, although this gap narrows over time.¹⁹

This chapter examines recent migrant employment and benefit outcomes. Changes in migrant outcomes broadly reflect the outcomes of the New Zealand population during the recession. The annual average employment rate for New Zealand's working-age population fell with onset of the recession, especially for young people, with higher unemployment rates across all age groups.²⁰ The Ministry of Social Development's data shows the number of working-age New Zealanders receiving of a main benefit peaked in March 2010.²¹

Recent migrant wage earners

Table 4 shows the change in the proportion of working-age recent migrants earning wages and salaries as at 31 March for 2007–2011. The series shows different patterns over the five-year period for the main recent migrant groups. Recent residents showed the greatest gain, increasing from 61 percent in 2007 to 64 percent in 2011.

¹⁷ A Masgoret, K McLeod, M Tausi, B Ferguson, E Plumridge, and T Duke (2012) *Labour Market Integration of Recent Migrants in New Zealand. Findings from the three waves of the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand*. Department of Labour. Wellington. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/labour-market-integration; MBIE (2012) *Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme: Migrants Survey Indicators*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/research/migration/ismp/docs/migrants-survey-indicators.pdf; W Searle, E Prouse, E L'Ami, A Gray, and A Gruner (2012) *New Land, New Life: Long-term settlement of refugees in New Zealand*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/research/migration/pdfs/new-land-new-life-longterm-settlement-refugees-main-report.pdf

¹⁸ A Quazi (2008) *Benefit Receipt of Migrants to New Zealand – 2007*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/benefit-receipt-08

¹⁹ D Maré and S Stillman (2009) *The Impact of Immigration on the Labour Market Outcomes of New Zealanders*. Economic Impacts of Immigration Working Paper Series. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/impacts-labour-market-outcomes/index.asp#toc

²⁰ Statistics New Zealand (no date) *Infoshare*. Available at www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare

²¹ MSD (2013) *National Benefit Fact Sheets 2013*. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development. Available at www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/2013-national-benefit-factsheets.html

The recession had a significant impact on the volume of temporary workers coming through job-required policies,²² particularly the Essential Skills Policy. However, those in New Zealand on job-required visas maintained a high level of employment over the period, suggesting that temporary workers affected by the downturn left New Zealand. Over half of the temporary migrants on open work visas earned wages and salaries while around one-quarter of international students did, with a drop in 2009 and 2010.

Table 4 Proportion of working-age recent migrants earning wages and salaries, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Characteristic	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
International students	27.3	25.5	23.1	22.3	24.9
Temporary workers	65.2	66.9	66.6	66.0	65.0
Recent residents (0–5 years)	61.0	63.2	63.0	62.8	64.0
Recent resident stream					
Skilled/Business	66.6	69.6	69.7	69.8	71.8
Uncapped Family Sponsored	56.6	58.0	56.8	56.5	57.4
Capped Family Sponsored	41.9	41.3	38.2	36.2	35.3
International/Humanitarian	54.9	56.5	54.6	52.1	50.9
Work					
Job required	78.9	81.5	82.7	82.7	81.8
Open work visa	56.9	57.4	55.7	57.4	57.5
Student					
Full fee paying	29.8	28.6	25.9	24.7	27.5
All others	10.7	9.8	9.4	10.1	10.9
Residence duration					
Resident 0–2 years	63.0	65.4	64.5	63.2	64.8
Resident 2–5 years	59.4	61.6	61.9	62.5	63.5

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

²² The main temporary work policies requiring a job are the Essential Skills Policy (and the former General Work Policy), the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme, Work to Residence policies, and Crew of Foreign Fishing Vessels Policy.

Recent migrant benefit recipients

This section examines the proportion of usually resident working-age recent *residents* receiving a main benefit. A recent resident is counted as a benefit recipient, if they were usually resident in New Zealand at the end of the reference quarter and were receiving a main benefit on the last day of the reference period. The main benefit types are the primary forms of income support: the Emergency Benefit, Unemployment Benefit, Sickness Benefit, Domestic Purposes Benefit, Invalid's Benefit, Widow's Benefit, Independent Youth Benefit, Unsupported Child's Benefit, Orphan's Benefit, and Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

To receive benefit assistance migrants generally need to hold a permanent resident visa or New Zealand citizenship (or be deemed to be, for example, Australian), be present in the country, and meet an ordinarily resident test. In most cases, they must have also lived in New Zealand for two years continuously since becoming residents or citizens. Exceptions apply for refugees and protected persons and those suffering hardship.²³

Table 5 shows the proportion of working-age recent residents receiving a main benefit at the end of March in 2007–2011. Benefit rates changed significantly in 2009 with increases for all categories in that year and in 2010 with rates for most migrants easing in 2011. Benefit rates are highest for migrants approved through the International/Humanitarian Stream, which includes refugees. Most refugees are eligible to receive a benefit when they first arrive in New Zealand, and no stand-down applies to the grant of a benefit when a refugee leaves the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre.²⁴

Migrants aged 55–64 had the highest rate of benefit receipt with rates increasing from 2008 but falling in 2011. Young migrants (18–24 years) also increased their rate of benefit receipt, from 4.1 percent in 2007 and 2008 to 7.2 percent by 2010. Region of origin benefit rates reflect somewhat the underlying immigration policies with relatively high rates from the Pacific, reflecting the increase in benefit uptake of migrants approved through the Pacific Category quotas, and migrants from 'Other' regions, reflecting the source countries of migrants arriving through the Refugee Quota Programme.

²³ Work and Income (no date) *Unemployment Benefit*. Available at www.workandincome.govt.nz/manuals-and-procedures/income_support/main_benefits/unemployment_benefit/unemployment_benefit.htm

²⁴ Work and Income (no date) *Emergency Benefit*. Available at www.workandincome.govt.nz/manuals-and-procedures/income_support/main_benefits/emergency_benefit/emergency_benefit.htm

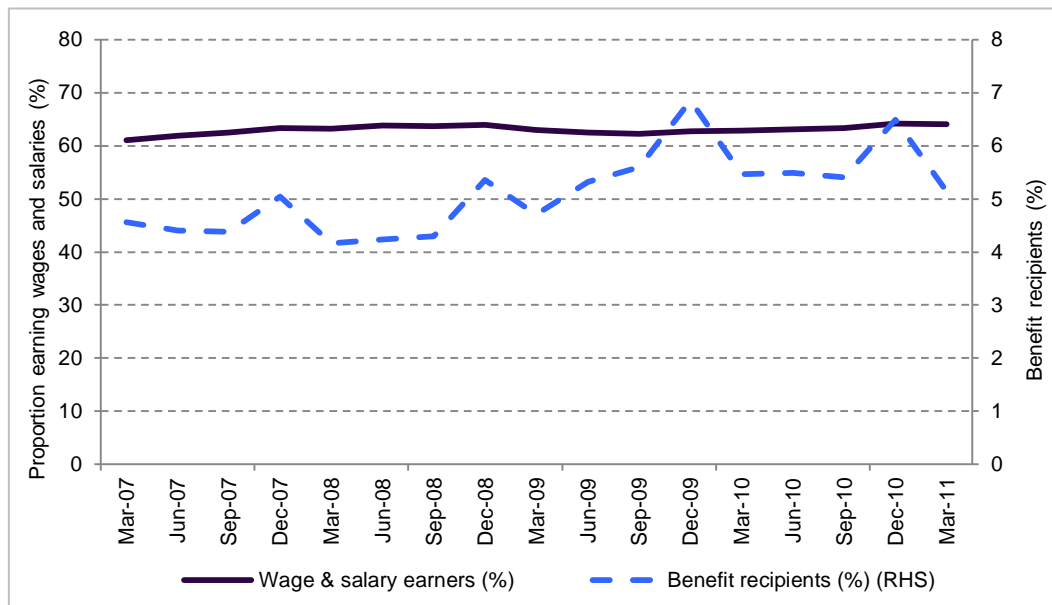
Table 5 Benefit rate of recent residents aged 18–64, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Migrant characteristics	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
All recent residents (0–5 years)	4.6	4.2	4.7	5.5	5.1
Recent resident stream					
Skilled/Business	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.5
Uncapped Family Sponsored	4.8	4.2	5.1	6.0	5.7
Capped Family Sponsored	12.3	10.7	12.2	14.3	13.6
International/Humanitarian	19.2	18.6	20.9	24.4	25.0
Sex					
Male	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.0
Female	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.2
Residence duration					
Resident 0–2 years	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.3
Resident 2–5 years	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.7	6.3
Age					
18–24 years	4.1	4.1	5.7	7.2	6.6
25–34 years	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.5
35–44 years	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.2
45–54 years	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.8
55–64 years	14.3	12.9	14.6	16.4	15.1
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.5
North Asia	3.0	2.8	3.5	4.5	3.9
South Asia	3.7	3.8	4.6	6.1	5.6
South East Asia	7.2	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.2
Pacific	9.1	8.4	9.5	11.3	10.1
South Africa	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.4
North America	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1
Rest of Europe	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3
Other	17.9	15.9	16.9	18.1	17.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 8 shows the overall trends in the proportions of recent resident wage and salary earners and benefit recipients. The proportion increased between March 2007 and March 2011, with fluctuations in 2009 and 2010. There is a seasonal pattern to the benefit series with higher numbers of migrants receiving benefits in the December quarter. This could reflect a pattern of recent migrants transitioning between study during the academic year to a spell of unemployment during the summer period.

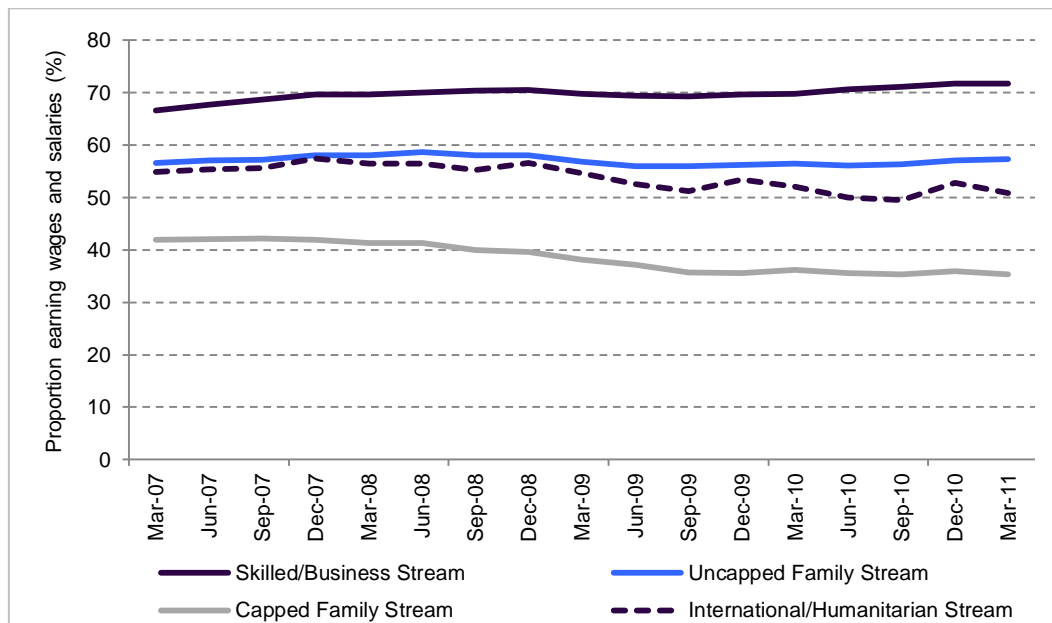
Figure 8 Proportions of recent residents earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 9 shows the increase in the proportion of recent residents earning wages and salaries was driven by the gains of Skilled/Business migrants. The proportion for this group increased 5 percentage points over the period from 66.6 percent in March 2007 to 71.8 percent in March 2011. The proportion of wage and salary earners decreased among Capped Family Sponsored migrants and International/Humanitarian migrants, with little change in the proportion of Uncapped Family Sponsored migrants over the five-year period.

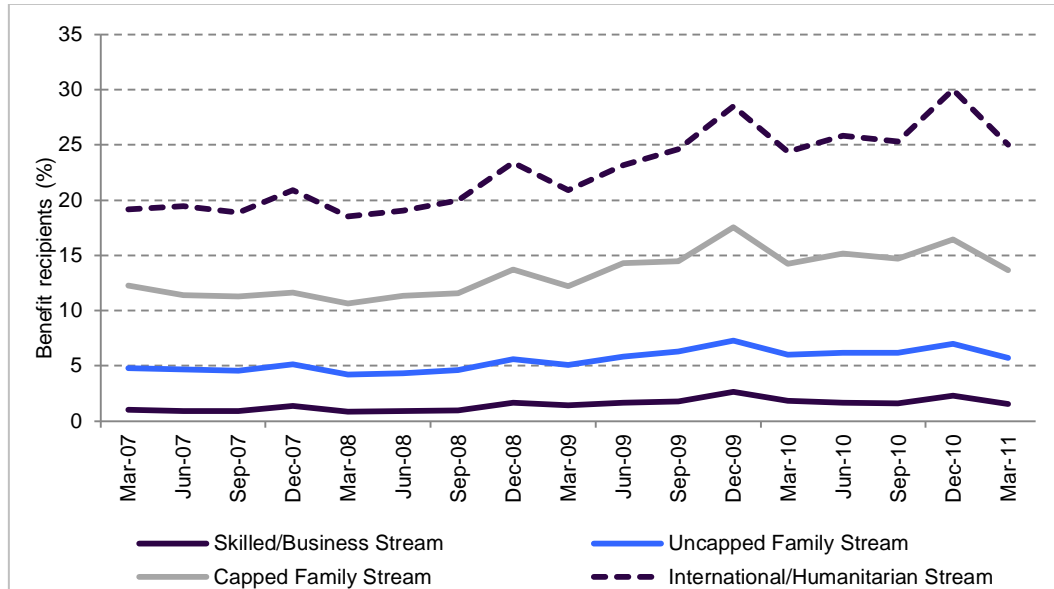
Figure 9 Proportion of recent residents earning wages/salaries by stream and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 10 shows the change in benefit rates over time for the residence streams. The proportion increased for all migrant groups over the five-year period with the change greatest for migrants approved through the International/Humanitarian Stream.

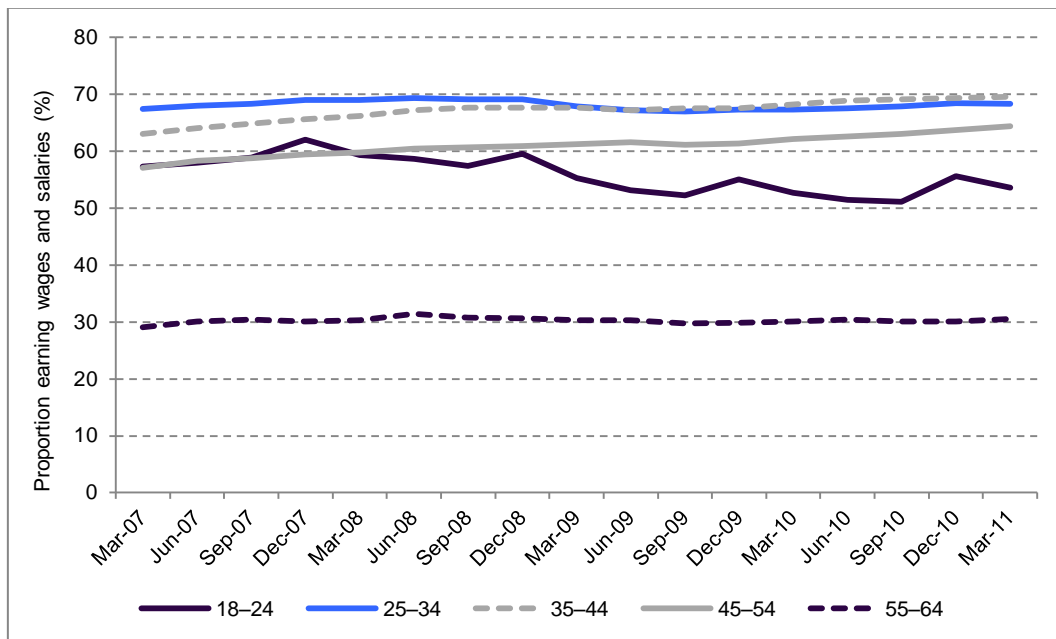
Figure 10 Proportion of recent residents receiving a benefit, by stream and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

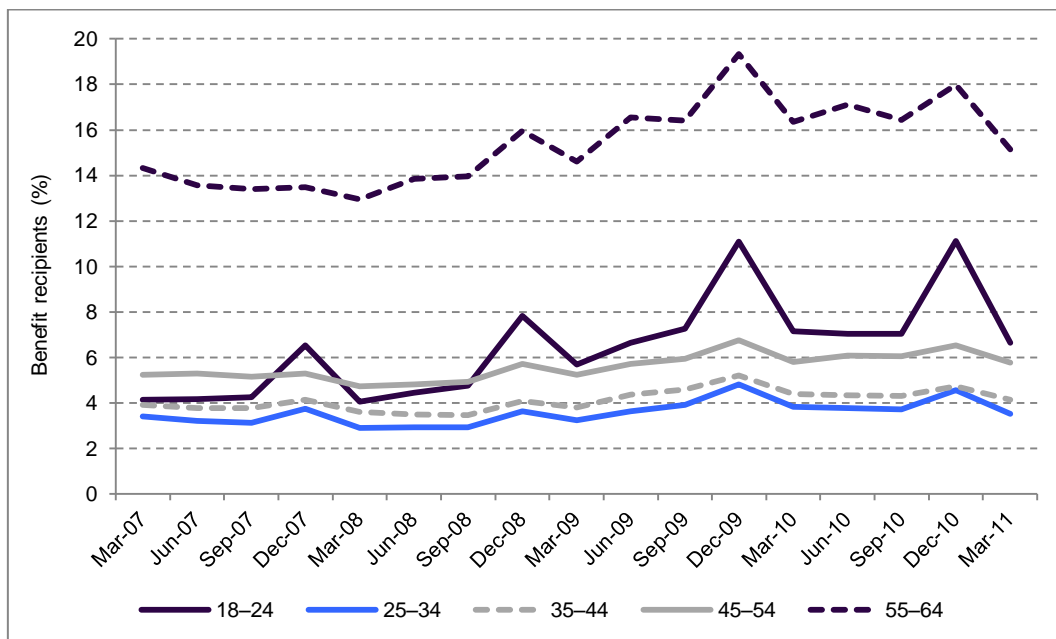
Figures 11 and 12 show employment and benefit outcomes by age group. Consistent with the experience of the New Zealand population, young migrants were most affected by the deterioration of labour market conditions in 2009 and 2010 with a decrease in wage and salary earners and an increase in benefit recipients, particularly in the December quarters of 2009 and 2010. Migrants aged 55–64 also experienced a sharp increase in benefit receipt, peaking in December 2009.

Figure 11 Proportion of recent residents earning wages/salaries by age group and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 12 Proportion of recent residents receiving a benefit by age group and quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Labour market outcomes for the main visa categories

Employment is a prerequisite for several residence policies, including the Skilled Migrant Category, Residence from Work Category, Samoan Quota Scheme, and Pacific Access Category (the latter two are referred to collectively as the Pacific Category in this report). For temporary entrants, the main categories requiring employment are the Essential Skills Policy, Work to Residence Policy and Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme.

Many other migrants are granted work rights, but the visa is not contingent on the migrant having a job in New Zealand. Examples include secondary applicants on residence applications or those sponsored through family categories, partners of temporary workers, working holidaymakers and some international students. The Integrated Data Infrastructure allows closer scrutiny of these categories in terms of who works and how patterns change over time.

The difference seen between resident visa categories in the proportion of wage and salary earners aligns with recent research on migrant labour market outcomes (see Table 6). Skilled principal migrants and principal Pacific Category migrants had the highest proportions earning wages and salaries while quota refugees and those approved through Parent Policy had the lowest.

Table 6 Proportion of recent migrants earning wages/salaries, by category, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Recent migrant category	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
International students	27.3	25.5	23.1	22.3	24.9
Temporary workers	65.2	66.9	66.6	66.0	65.0
Skilled (P)	78.1	80.3	79.8	79.3	81.0
Skilled (S)	59.9	62.3	61.6	60.8	61.4
Partnership	56.2	57.7	56.9	56.7	57.5
Parent	28.4	28.7	25.5	23.2	22.2
Pacific (P)	78.6	77.8	74.6	71.3	71.6
Pacific (S)	56.8	59.2	55.3	52.3	50.3
Quota refugee	27.8	30.3	27.5	25.6	25.5

Note: P = principal applicant; S = secondary applicant.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Several categories show a decrease in the proportion of wage and salary earners over the five-year period, which coincides with the weakening labour market from December 2008. Those most affected were migrants approved through the Pacific Category, Parent Policy and Refugee Quota Programme, as well as international students. Skilled migrants (principal and secondary), Partnership Policy migrants and temporary workers either maintained or increased their proportions earning wages and salaries over 2007–2011.

The impact of the recession is also evident in the recent migrant benefit rates with numbers peaking in March 2010 (see Table 7). Also evident is the disproportionate impact of the recession on some migrant groups. Skilled migrants (principal and secondary) were the least affected with only minor changes in the benefit rates over the period. Pacific Category migrants had the largest increase in benefit rates, which may reflect the type of jobs obtained during the first years of settlement.²⁵ Migrants sponsored through the Parent Policy also had an increase in benefit rates.

Table 7 Proportion of recent residents receiving a main benefit by category, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Recent resident category	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Skilled (P)	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.2
Skilled (S)	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.9
Partnership	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.4
Parent	14.8	13.9	16.4	19.3	17.6
Pacific (P)	4.1	5.2	8.1	12.9	12.8
Pacific (S)	5.3	6.8	10.7	14.4	13.9
Quota refugee	55.6	53.1	53.5	55.8	54.1
Total*	4.6	4.2	4.7	5.5	5.1

Notes: P = principal applicant; S = secondary applicant.

* The total is for all recent residents including minor categories not listed.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis compares labour market outcomes of migrants at two years and five years after residence approval. The analysis includes all migrants aged 18 and over granted a resident visa between April 2001 and March 2009. The longitudinal analysis tracks the outcomes of migrants over time using the residence approval date as the starting point.

Table 8 shows several patterns. For some migrant groups the proportion of wage and salary earners increases with time in New Zealand, particularly for the partners of Skilled and Pacific Category migrants. Quota refugees' employment outcomes also improve over time. For some migrants there is a decrease in the proportion of wage and salary earners, such as for Skilled and Pacific Category principals, which may reflect a move into self-employment.²⁶

Table 8 shows that for working migrants the median annual income from wages and salaries increases for all migrant groups between two and five years after

²⁵ Principal applicants with dependent children must show that they will meet the minimum income requirement if they come to New Zealand, which is intended to ensure they can support themselves and their dependent children. The gross minimum income requirement is \$31,668 (as at April 2013).

²⁶ A Masgoret, K McLeod, M Tausi, B Ferguson, E Plumridge, and T Duke (2012) *Labour Market Integration of Recent Migrants in New Zealand. Findings from the three waves of the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand*. Department of Labour. Wellington. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/labour-market-integration

residence.²⁷ The data reports *actual* gross earnings paid, which leads to slightly lower annual income estimates than is reported in survey data, because actual earnings reflects the earning of migrants who worked fewer than 12 months or work part time.²⁸

Table 8 Recent resident wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence

Recent resident category ¹	Wage/salary earners ²		Annual wage/salary earnings ³		Benefit recipients ⁴	
	2 years (%)	5 years (%)	2 years	5 years	2 years (%)	5 years (%)
Skilled (P)	76.8	72.2	\$50,300	\$55,800	1.2	2.0
Skilled (S)	60.0	61.2	\$27,500	\$36,100	1.3	2.6
Partner	55.4	52.7	\$30,300	\$35,400	6.3	8.0
Parent	16.5	16.1	\$17,800	\$25,400	11.3	42.7
Pacific (P)	75.5	72.2	\$32,700	\$35,800	8.6	11.4
Pacific (S)	57.4	61.1	\$25,900	\$31,200	9.4	13.3
Quota refugee	26.0	33.8	\$7,200	\$14,600	67.6	56.5

Notes: P = principal applicant; S = secondary applicant.

1 Includes all migrants aged 18 and over granted a resident visa between April 2001 and March 2009.

2 Proportion of recent migrants earning wages/salaries at two and five years after residence approval.

3 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants with non-zero earnings.

4 Proportion of recent migrants receiving a main benefit at two and five years after residence approval.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The remainder of this chapter provides further analysis for the main immigration policies within the four streams of the New Zealand Residence Programme, as well as temporary workers and international students.

Skilled/Business Stream – Skilled migrants

Skilled principal migrants

This section includes migrants approved residence as Skilled principal migrants from April 2002 to March 2011. The proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients are measured at quarterly intervals for those migrants who were

²⁷ Annual earnings are the sum of monthly earnings for the 12-month period before the two-year and five-year reference points. Gross earnings are inflation-adjusted to March 2011 but no adjustment has been made to annualise earnings where a person worked for fewer than 12 months in the reference period.

²⁸ The income data reported in the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) varies slightly from what is captured in administrative data, with earnings data recorded in the IDI generally lower than what was reported in LisNZ. Annual income measures in the LisNZ were calculated by taking a migrant's usual earnings and adjusting to derive an annual figure. Information on hours worked is not available within the IDI so no further adjustments to gross earnings have been made.

usually resident, were aged 18–64, and had been granted residence within the last five years. Skilled principal migrants comprise a large proportion of migrants who enter through the New Zealand Residence Programme,²⁹ and in this analysis contributed 16.4 percent of the usually resident recent migrant population (as at 31 March 2011). Most migrants in this analysis were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category, which came into effect in late 2003. Data from the beginning of this series also includes migrants approved through the former General Skills Category.

Table 9 summarises the usually resident population of Skilled principal migrants as at 31 March for 2007–2011. The proportion of wage and salary earners remained high over this period, the highest of all recent migrants. The number of migrants receiving a benefit increased over the five-year period, but Skilled migrants had the lowest rate amongst the migrant groups reported.

Table 9 Skilled principal migrant usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Skilled principal migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	42,525	43,410	47,409	49,935	48,123
Wage & salary earners	33,195	34,878	37,836	39,588	38,982
Wage & salary earners (%)	78.1	80.3	79.8	79.3	81.0
Benefit recipients	366	267	522	711	576
Benefit recipients (%)	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.2

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis takes the usually resident Skilled principal migrant population as at 31 March in 2007–2011 and extracts the sources of income recorded for the associated tax years. Table 10 shows that wages and salaries were the most common source of income, with nearly 90 percent of Skilled principal migrants receiving income from this source during these tax years. Self-employment earnings were the second most common form of income, although the proportion decreased over the five-year period. The table also shows an increase in the proportion receiving income support at some time during the 2010 and 2011 tax years.

Table 10 Sources of annual income for Skilled principal migrants usually resident, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Income source	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Wages and salaries	86.8	89.0	89.0	87.8	88.8
Self-employment	13.9	13.4	12.6	12.3	11.6
Accident compensation	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6

²⁹ The New Zealand Residence Programme is the government-approved immigration programme that sets a target range of the number of people who may be approved for residence in a financial year or years.

Paid parental leave	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Wages/salaries or self-employment	92.0	93.7	93.6	92.6	93.3
Benefit	2.5	1.6	2.0	3.3	3.0
Student allowance	3.0	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5
Median income (all sources)*	\$49,300	\$52,000	\$53,200	\$52,100	\$50,600

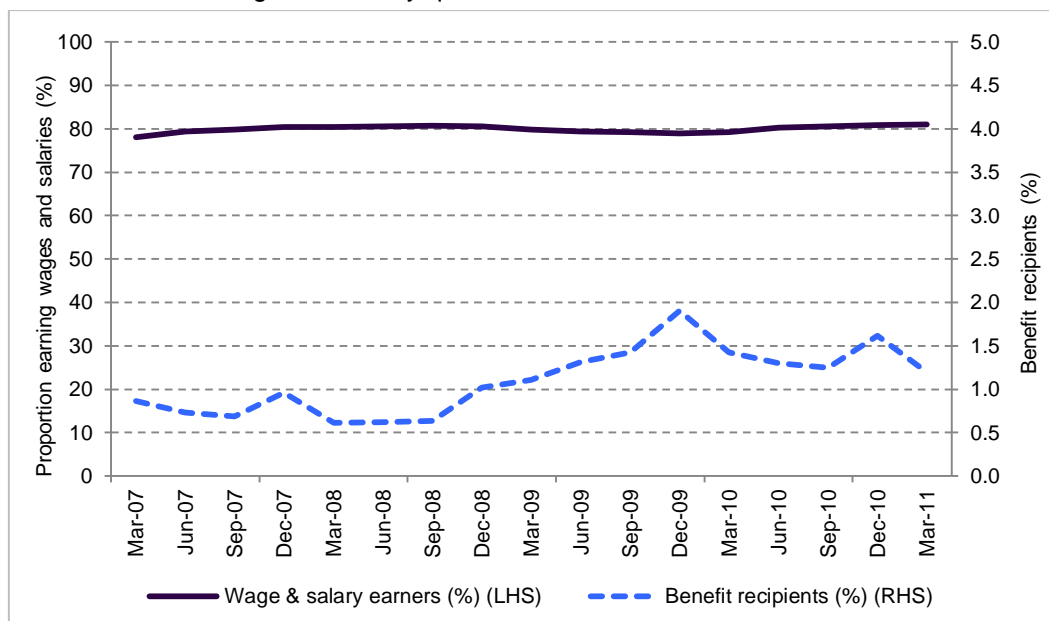
Note

* Median total gross income from all sources for migrants with income greater than zero, adjusted to March 2011 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 13 shows the proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients between March 2007 and March 2011. The proportion of wage and salary earners increased from 78.1 percent in March 2007 to 81.0 percent in March 2011. The proportion receiving a benefit showed a seasonal pattern with higher rates in the December quarter, as well as a steady increase in benefit receipt rates beginning in December 2008 and continuing to December 2009.

Figure 13 Proportion of Skilled principal migrants earning wages/salaries and those receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 11 Proportion of Skilled principal migrants earning wages/salaries and those receiving a benefit by selected characteristics, 2007-2011 (as at 31 March)

Skilled principal migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage/salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	78.6	80.7	79.8	79.2	80.9
Female	77.1	79.8	79.9	79.5	81.2

Skilled principal migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	81.4	83.8	82.3	81.4	84.5
2–5 years resident	74.7	77.1	77.8	77.7	78.6
Age					
18–24 years	75.7	78.4	76.6	73.9	79.6
25–34 years	79.2	80.1	78.2	77.3	79.2
35–44 years	78.1	81.4	82.5	82.7	84.0
45–54 years	76.8	80.0	80.3	79.9	81.4
55–64 years	68.6	74.0	72.8	72.5	76.2
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	82.2	83.3	83.4	83.2	85.0
North Asia	62.1	67.6	66.8	64.4	65.9
South Asia	80.9	83.3	82.4	82.9	85.2
South East Asia	83.4	89.4	89.1	89.2	89.6
Pacific	87.4	87.5	87.5	85.1	85.7
South Africa	87.0	87.5	87.4	87.3	88.0
North America	71.0	74.0	72.7	73.5	74.8
Rest of Europe	75.5	76.6	74.2	74.4	76.9
Other	81.6	83.1	82.3	81.1	81.3
Benefit recipients (%)					
Sex					
Male	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
Female	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7
2–5 years resident	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.5
Age					
18–24 years	C	C	C	C	C
25–34 years	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.1
35–44 years	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1
45–54 years	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.8
55–64 years	C	C	3.0	2.8	2.3
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7
North Asia	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.7
South Asia	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.3
South East Asia	C	C	0.8	0.8	0.7
Pacific	1.2	C	1.8	2.5	1.9
South Africa	C	C	1.1	1.3	1.2

Skilled principal migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
North America	C	C	C	1.4	C
Rest of Europe	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.8	1.2
Other	1.5	C	1.4	2.3	1.9

Note: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis provides a longitudinal view of employment and benefit receipt for Skilled principal migrants. The analysis measures outcomes at two years and five years after residence approval for four different entry cohorts between April 2001 and March 2009. The first two-year entry cohort (April 2001 to March 2003) represents migrants approved through the former General Skills Category, thereafter most migrants in this analysis were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category. Two-year outcomes are provided for all four entry cohorts, whereas five-year outcomes can be reported only for the first two entry cohorts.

Table 12 shows a marked difference in outcomes between the first cohort (April 2001 to March 2003) and the cohorts that follow. Migrants entering through the Skilled Migrant Category were much more likely to be onshore at approval,³⁰ which is reflected in the higher proportion of wage and salary earners at the outset and at year 2. This gap closes somewhat over time, but the difference in outcomes is still apparent five years on. There is a considerable earnings gap between migrants entering under the General Skills Category and the Skilled Migrant Category, with much higher earnings at year 2 and year 5 for those approved through the Skilled Migrant Category. Benefit rates at two years are higher for the General Skills Category cohort than for subsequent cohorts, but these rates converge after five years.

Table 12 Skilled principal migrant wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence, by entry cohort

Entry cohort	Wage & salary earners (%)		Mean months earning wages/salaries ¹		Annual wage/salary earnings ²		Annual wage/salary earnings ³		Benefit recipients (%)	
	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years
April 2001 – March 2003	70.3	70.6	8.1	8.4	\$31,900	\$43,700	\$39,900	\$52,000	1.8	2.0
April 2003 – March 2005	78.5	74.6	9.3	8.9	\$50,100	\$54,000	\$55,400	\$63,100	0.9	2.0
April 2005 – March 2007	79.9	...	9.5	...	\$50,500	...	\$55,000	...	0.6	...
April 2007 – March 2009	78.6	...	9.4	...	\$47,200	...	\$51,800	...	1.2	...
Total (all cohorts)	76.8	72.2	9.1	8.6	\$44,400	\$47,000	\$50,300	\$55,800	1.2	2.0

Notes:

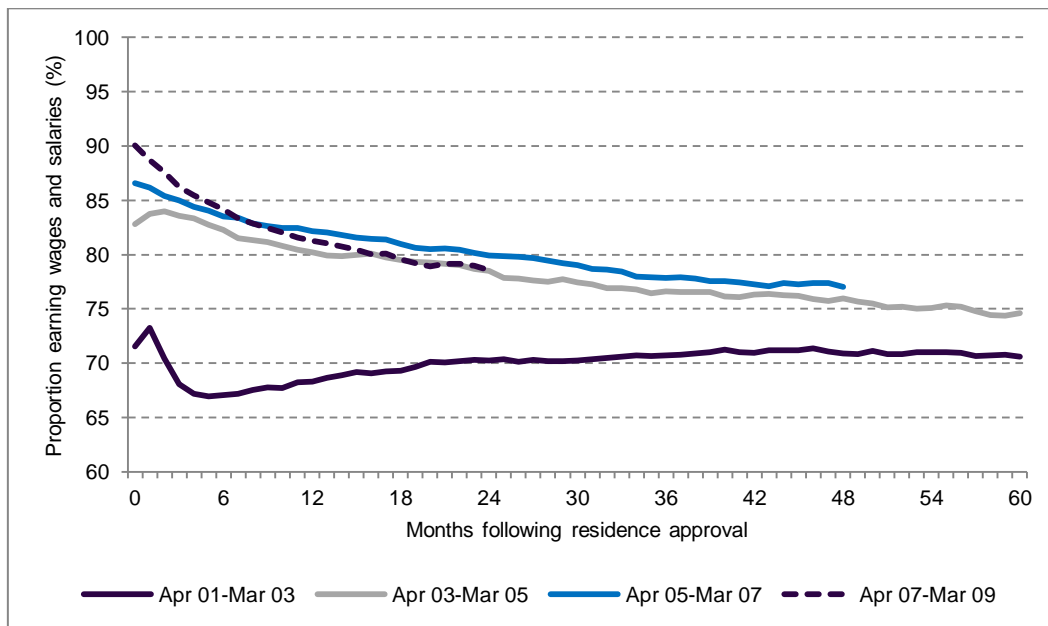
³⁰ That is, already living in New Zealand as a temporary migrant.

- 1 Average number of months wage/salary earnings were received in the 12 months before the two-year and five-year marks.
- 2 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort, including those with zero earnings.
- 3 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort with non-zero earnings.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 14 shows that the proportion of Skilled principal migrants earning wages and salaries diminishes over time, particularly for the more recent cohorts. This finding is in line with previous research showing a tendency for Skilled principal migrants to move between wage and salary jobs and self-employment.³¹

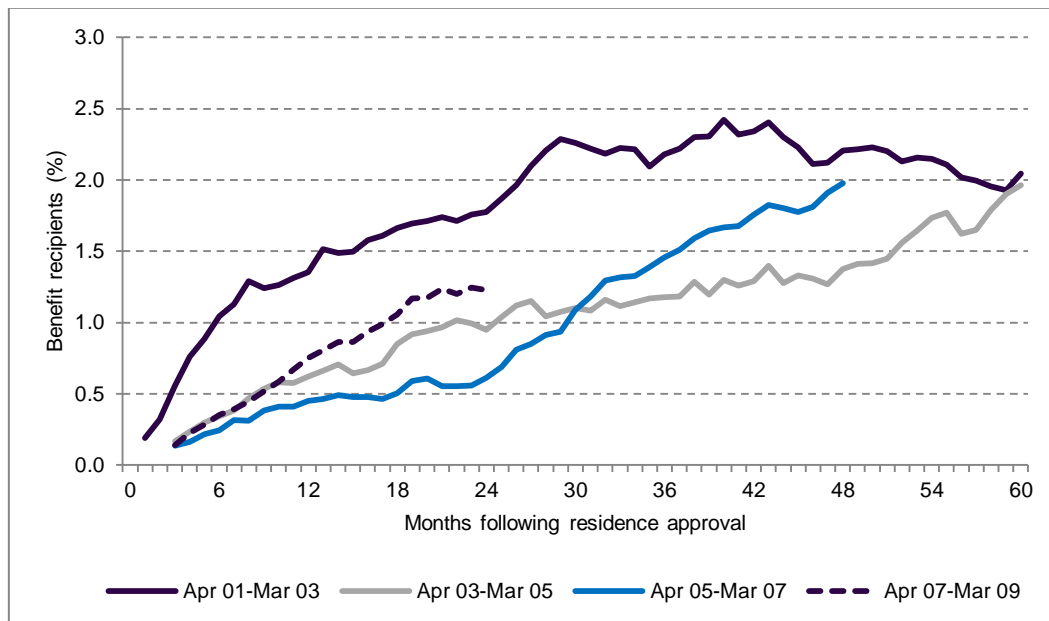
Figure 14 Proportion of Skilled principal migrants earning wages/salaries after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

³¹ A Masgoret, K McLeod, M Tausi, B Ferguson, E Plumridge, and T Duke (2012) *Labour Market Integration of Recent Migrants in New Zealand. Findings from the three waves of the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/labour-market-integration

Figure 15 Proportion of Skilled principal migrants receiving a main benefit after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Skilled secondary migrants

This section includes migrants approved residence as Skilled secondary migrants from April 2002 to March 2011. The proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients are measured at quarterly intervals for those who were usually resident, aged 18–64, and had been granted residence within the last five years.³² Skilled secondary migrants comprise a large proportion of migrants who enter through the New Zealand’s residence programme. In this analysis, they contributed 11.0 percent to the usually resident recent migrant population as at 31 March 2011. Most migrants in this analysis were approved as secondary applicants on Skilled Migrant Category applications, which came into effect in late 2003. Data from the beginning of this series includes migrants approved through the former General Skills Category.

Table 13 summarises the usually resident population of Skilled secondary migrants as at 31 March for 2007–2011. As with Skilled principal migrants, Skilled secondary migrants maintained a steady proportion earning wages and salaries over the five-year period and had similarly low benefit receipt rates.

Table 13 Skilled secondary migrant usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Skilled secondary migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	30,123	29,505	31,908	33,522	32,331

³² See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

Wage & salary earners	18,039	18,378	19,653	20,367	19,854
Wage & salary earners (%)	59.9	62.3	61.6	60.8	61.4
Benefit recipients	357	321	513	738	624
Benefit recipients (%)	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis takes the usually resident Skilled secondary migrant population at 31 March in 2007–2011 and extracts the sources of income recorded for the associated tax years. Table 14 shows that wages and salaries were the most common source of income (about 71 percent), while about 10 percent received self-employment income. The table shows a decrease in the proportion with income from self-employment between 2007 and 2011 and an increase in the proportion receiving a benefit.

Table 14 Sources of annual income for Skilled secondary migrants usually resident, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Income source	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Wages and salaries	71.0	73.2	73.4	71.2	71.6
Self-employment	12.2	12.0	11.5	10.8	10.1
Accident compensation	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2
Paid parental leave	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5
<i>Wages/salaries or self-employment</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>76.5</i>
Benefit	3.0	2.3	2.8	4.4	4.4
Student allowance	4.9	2.8	3.0	4.0	4.6
Median income (all sources)*	\$23,700	\$26,200	\$27,700	\$26,700	\$25,700

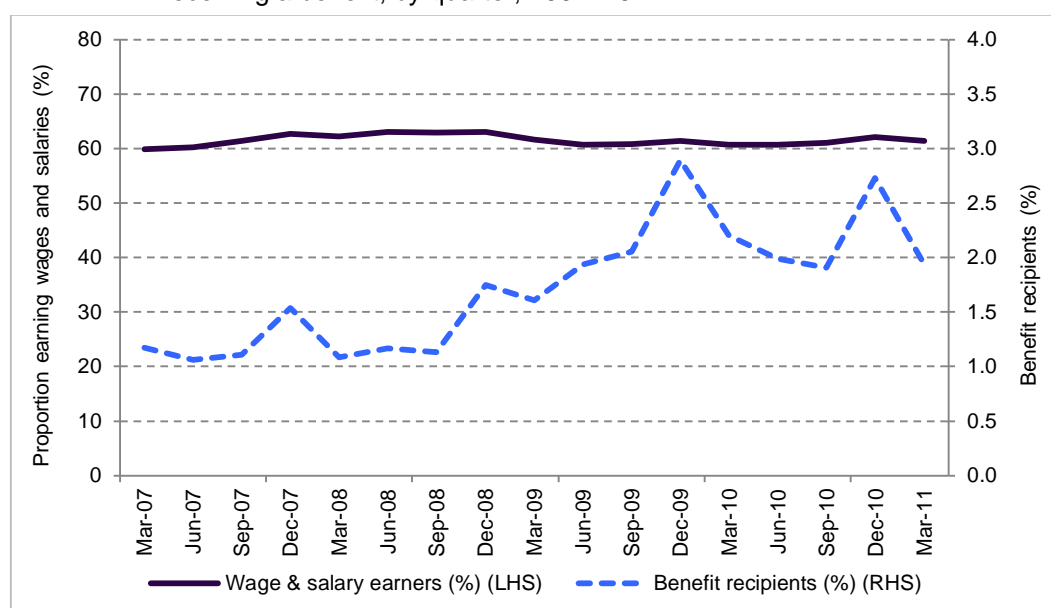
Note

* Median total gross income from all sources for migrants with income greater than zero, adjusted to March 2011 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 16 shows the proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients between March 2007 and March 2011. The proportion of wage and salary earners increased from 59.9 percent to 61.4 percent, although the proportion was highest throughout 2008. The proportion receiving a benefit shows a seasonal pattern with higher rates in the December quarter, as well as a steady increase in rates from December 2008.

Figure 16 Proportion of Skilled secondary migrants earning wages/salaries and those receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 15 Proportions of Skilled secondary migrants earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by selected characteristics, 2007-2011 (as at 31 March)

Skilled secondary migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	64.5	67.2	65.2	64.5	65.3
Female	57.6	59.9	59.9	59.0	59.5
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	58.3	60.5	58.9	57.1	58.3
2–5 years resident	61.0	63.6	63.4	63.0	63.3
Age					
18–24 years	60.6	63.9	60.3	56.2	55.5
25–34 years	62.1	63.1	61.5	60.0	60.8
35–44 years	59.0	61.9	62.7	63.3	64.1
45–54 years	59.5	62.5	63.1	63.9	65.7
55–64 years	44.8	45.9	48.2	48.6	50.3

Skilled secondary migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	61.3	63.9	64.7	64.9	65.3
North Asia	37.4	44.6	46.0	43.5	45.4
South Asia	63.7	61.8	58.5	58.1	57.0
South East Asia	63.1	68.1	68.0	67.6	67.7
Pacific	69.2	69.0	67.3	64.7	64.0
South Africa	70.7	71.1	67.6	66.1	67.5
North America	43.0	44.1	44.0	44.4	45.5
Rest of Europe	58.4	58.4	55.6	54.1	54.7
Other	66.5	67.2	62.8	59.8	59.5
Benefit recipients (%)					
Sex					
Male	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.6
Female	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.1
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9
2–5 years resident	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.6
Age					
18–24 years	1.6	1.6	2.9	4.1	3.8
25–34 years	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.3
35–44 years	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.5
45–54 years	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.8
55–64 years	C	C	C	2.2	C
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.1
North Asia	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.6
South Asia	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5
South East Asia	C	C	0.8	1.2	0.8
Pacific	2.2	1.6	2.9	3.9	3.3
South Africa	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.4
North America	C	C	C	C	C
Rest of Europe	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.5
Other	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.9	3.1

Note: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis provides a longitudinal view of employment and benefit outcomes for Skilled secondary migrants. The analysis measures outcomes at two years and five years after residence approval for four different entry cohorts between April 2001 and March 2009. The first entry cohort (April 2001 to March 2003) represents secondary migrants approved through the former General Skills

Category, thereafter most migrants in this analysis are secondary Skilled applicants. Two-year outcomes are provided for all four entry cohorts, whereas five-year outcomes are reported for the first two entry cohorts.

Table 16 shows a marked difference in outcomes between the first cohort (April 2001 to March 2003) and the cohorts that follow. As with Skilled principal migrants, the differences are most apparent at the two-year mark and diminish somewhat over time. This analysis shows that two years after gaining residence, 1.3 percent of Skilled secondary migrants were receiving a benefit, a rate that increased to 2.6 percent after five years.

Table 16 Skilled secondary migrant wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence, by entry cohort

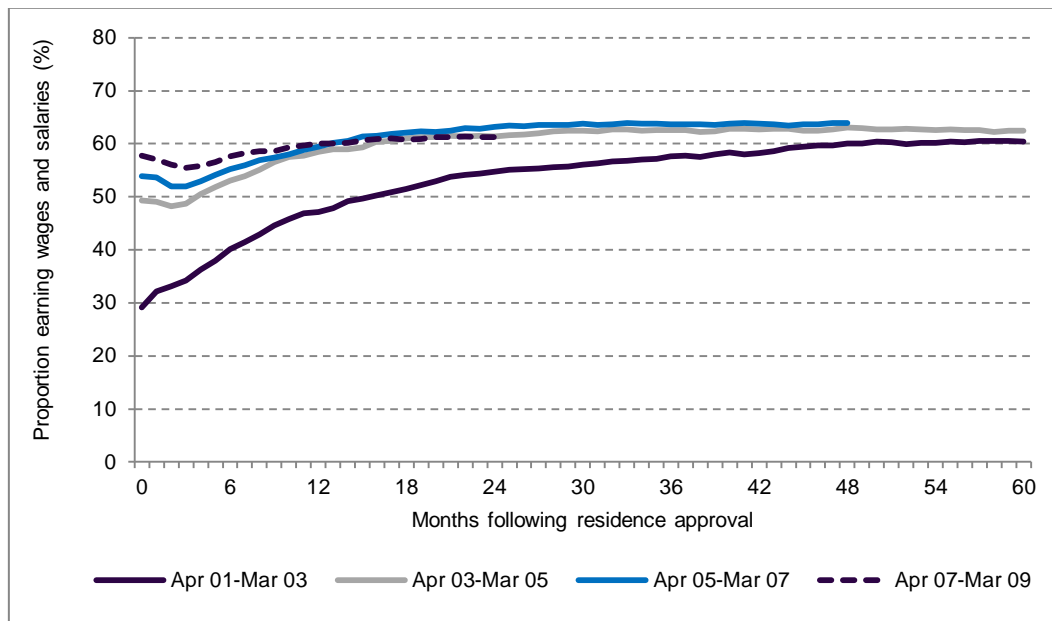
Entry cohort	Wage & salary earners (%)		Mean months earning wages/salaries ¹		Annual wage/salary earnings ²		Annual wage/salary earnings ³		Benefit recipients (%)	
	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years
April 2001 – March 2003	54.7	60.4	6.0	7.2	\$7,900	\$19,700	\$23,000	\$35,300	1.8	2.4
April 2003 – March 2005	61.3	62.5	7.2	7.5	\$15,700	\$22,700	\$27,500	\$37,100	1.0	3.0
April 2005 – March 2007	63.2	0.0	7.3	...	\$18,500	...	\$29,500	...	0.8	...
April 2007 – March 2009	61.2	0.0	7.2	...	\$17,100	...	\$29,200	...	1.5	...
Total (all cohorts)	60.0	61.2	6.9	7.3	\$14,500	\$20,900	\$27,500	\$36,100	1.3	2.6

Notes:

- 1 Average number of months wage/salary earnings were received in the 12 months before the two-year and five-year marks.
- 2 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort, including those with zero earnings.
- 3 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort with non-zero earnings.

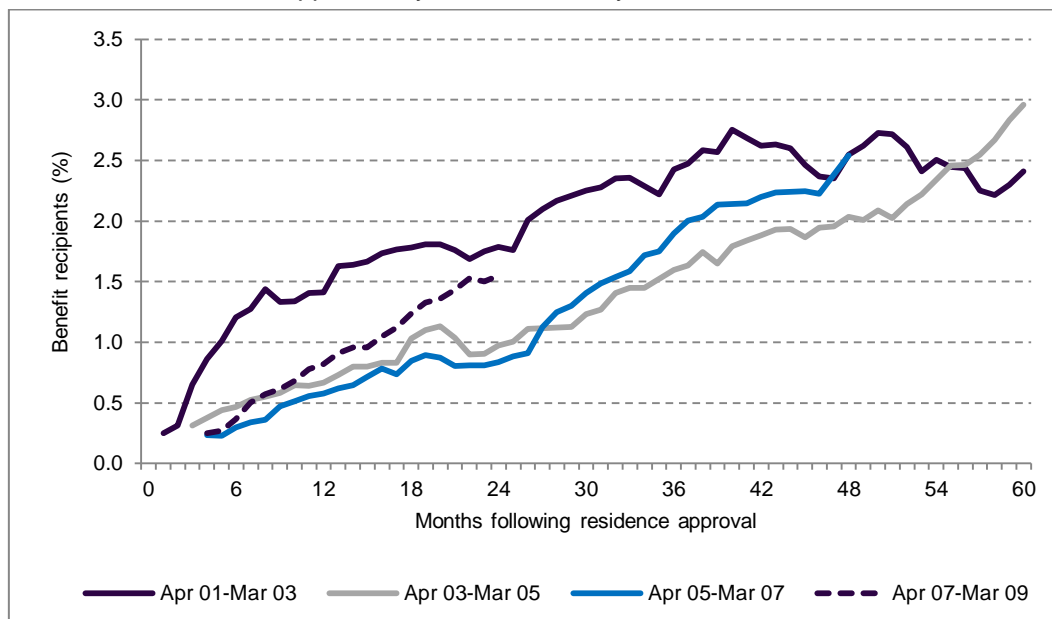
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 17 Proportion of Skilled secondary migrants earning wages/salaries after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 18 Proportion of Skilled secondary migrants receiving a main benefit after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Box 1 Entrepreneur migrants

The Long Term Business Visa and the Entrepreneur Category were introduced in 1999 as part of a wider business immigration review, which also introduced the Employees of Businesses Relocating to New Zealand Category and the Investor Category. The Entrepreneur Category caters for migrants wanting to establish a business in New Zealand.

A decade later, a new business migration package was launched to boost economic performance by making New Zealand more attractive to business and entrepreneurial migrants.³³ The package introduced Entrepreneur Plus that offered a faster path to residence for applicants who would create at least three full-time jobs and invest \$500,000 in their business.

Since 1999, over 3,900 principal migrants have gained residence through the Entrepreneur Category, although 70 percent of those were approved in the five years from 2002/03 to 2006/07 and since 2006/07, approvals have averaged 170 per year. Combining visa information with border movement records shows 1,089 recent³⁴ Entrepreneur migrants were usually resident in New Zealand in March 2011.

Analysis of the annual sources of income for Entrepreneur migrants usually resident on 31 March 2011 showed 55.1 percent earned income from self-employment and 31.4 percent from wages and salaries in the 2011 tax year while 68.3 percent of Entrepreneur migrants earned income from self-employment or wages and salaries.

Entrepreneur migrants have a comparatively low rate of benefit take up, although this changed in 2009 and 2010 with an increase in the proportion who received income support at some time during the tax year. During 2009 and 2010 there was also an increase in Entrepreneur migrants receiving income from a student allowance. The proportion earning income from either of these sources decreased in the 2011 tax year alongside an increase in self-employment. Importantly, the Integrated Data Infrastructure does not record investment income (such as interest or dividends) or income earned overseas, which may represent additional sources of income for business migrants.

³³ Significant changes were also made to Investor Category migration.

³⁴ Approved a resident visa within the last five years.

Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream – Partnership Policy migrants

This section includes migrants approved residence through the Partnership Policy from April 2002 to March 2011. The proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients are measured at quarterly intervals for those migrants who were usually resident, aged 18–64, and had been granted residence within the last five years.³⁵ Migrants approved through the Partnership Policy are sponsored by a New Zealand citizen or resident. In this analysis, Partnership Policy approvals comprised 10.9 percent of the usually resident recent migrant population as at 31 March 2011.

Table 17 summarises the usually resident population of Partnership Policy migrants as at 31 March for 2007–2011. This migrant population is similar in number to Skilled secondary migrants, but the proportion of wage and salary earners is lower and a much higher proportion received a benefit. The latest quarter shows 57.5 percent of Partnership Policy migrants worked for wages or salaries and 5.4 percent received a benefit.

Table 17 Partnership Policy migrant usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Partnership Policy	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	29,796	30,627	31,134	31,671	31,893
Wage & salary earners	16,734	17,676	17,724	17,952	18,336
Wage & salary earners (%)	56.2	57.7	56.9	56.7	57.5
Benefit recipients	1,422	1,281	1,509	1,770	1,713
Benefit recipients (%)	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.6	5.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis takes the usually resident Partnership Policy migrant population at 31 March in 2007–2011 and extracts the sources of annual income recorded for the associated tax years. Table 18 shows that wages and salaries were the most common source of income, with self-employment earnings the second most common. The table shows a decrease in the proportion earning income from self-employment between 2007 and 2011 and an increase in benefit receipt rates.

³⁵ See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

Table 18 Sources of annual income for Partnership Policy migrants usually resident, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Annual income source	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Wages and salaries	68.0	69.2	69.0	67.3	67.7
Self-employment	14.5	14.6	13.9	13.4	13.0
Accident compensation	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
Paid parental leave	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5
<i>Wages/salaries or self-employment</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.3</i>
Benefit	8.7	7.3	7.7	9.5	9.1
Student allowance	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.3
Median income (all sources)*	\$27,600	\$29,300	\$29,700	\$28,600	\$27,700

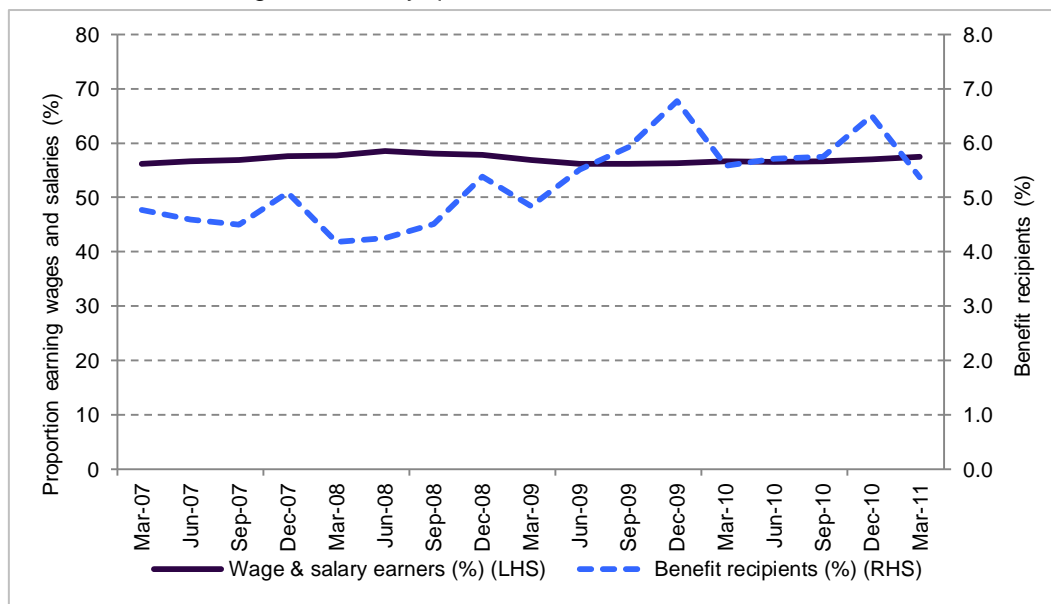
Notes: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

* Median total gross income from all sources for migrants with income greater than zero, adjusted to March 2011 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 19 shows the proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients between March 2007 and March 2011. The proportion of wage and salary earners gradually decreased from 56.2 in March 2007 to 57.5 percent in March 2011. The proportion receiving a benefit shows a seasonal pattern with higher rates in the December quarter, as well as an increase in rates from December 2008.

Figure 19 Proportion of Partnership Policy migrants earning wages/salaries and those receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 19 Proportions of Partnership Policy migrants earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by selected characteristics, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Partnership Policy migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	65.8	67.0	66.0	66.2	67.6
Female	50.4	52.3	51.7	51.3	51.7
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	58.3	59.1	57.4	56.8	58.0
2–5 years resident	54.4	56.7	56.6	56.6	57.1
Age					
18–24 years	53.8	54.6	51.9	50.8	52.5
25–34 years	60.0	61.7	60.5	60.2	60.7
35–44 years	54.3	55.8	55.6	55.3	56.2
45–54 years	51.3	52.2	53.5	53.1	52.9
55–64 years	30.5	34.3	33.8	35.5	38.7
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	65.1	66.1	65.7	65.7	67.5
North Asia	41.0	44.1	43.6	42.0	42.7
South Asia	54.5	56.1	54.5	54.6	54.9
South East Asia	53.4	55.1	56.9	56.7	59.4
Pacific	64.5	65.6	63.6	64.8	65.1
South Africa	68.1	69.5	70.6	73.0	73.6
North America	57.1	58.8	58.9	58.1	59.1
Rest of Europe	56.2	57.9	56.9	58.3	58.5
Other	52.9	54.1	52.7	52.7	52.2
Benefit recipients (%)					
Sex					
Male	3.2	2.9	3.6	4.5	4.3
Female	5.7	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.0
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.5	3.8
2–5 years resident	6.1	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.5
Age					
18–24 years	4.7	3.8	5.0	5.4	4.5
25–34 years	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.8	4.5
35–44 years	5.1	4.6	5.2	6.1	6.3
45–54 years	6.7	6.4	7.2	7.9	7.7
55–64 years	9.4	7.8	8.6	8.7	8.2

Partnership Policy migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.2
North Asia	5.0	4.2	4.4	5.5	4.9
South Asia	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.5
South East Asia	6.6	6.1	5.8	6.6	5.7
Pacific	9.0	7.7	9.8	10.7	9.7
South Africa	C	C	2.9	3.3	3.3
North America	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.3
Rest of Europe	3.2	2.7	3.7	4.0	4.0
Other	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.9	13.3

Note: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis provides a longitudinal view of employment and benefit outcomes for Partnership Policy migrants. The analysis measures outcomes at two years and five years after residence approval for four different entry cohorts between April 2001 and March 2009. Two-year outcomes are provided for all four entry cohorts, whereas five-year outcomes are reported for the first two entry cohorts.

Table 20 shows that two years after gaining residence, 55.4 percent of Partnership Policy migrants were wage and salary earners with a median income of \$30,300. On average, 6.3 percent were receiving a benefit after two years, increasing to 8.0 percent after five years.

Table 20 Partnership Policy migrant wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence, by entry cohort

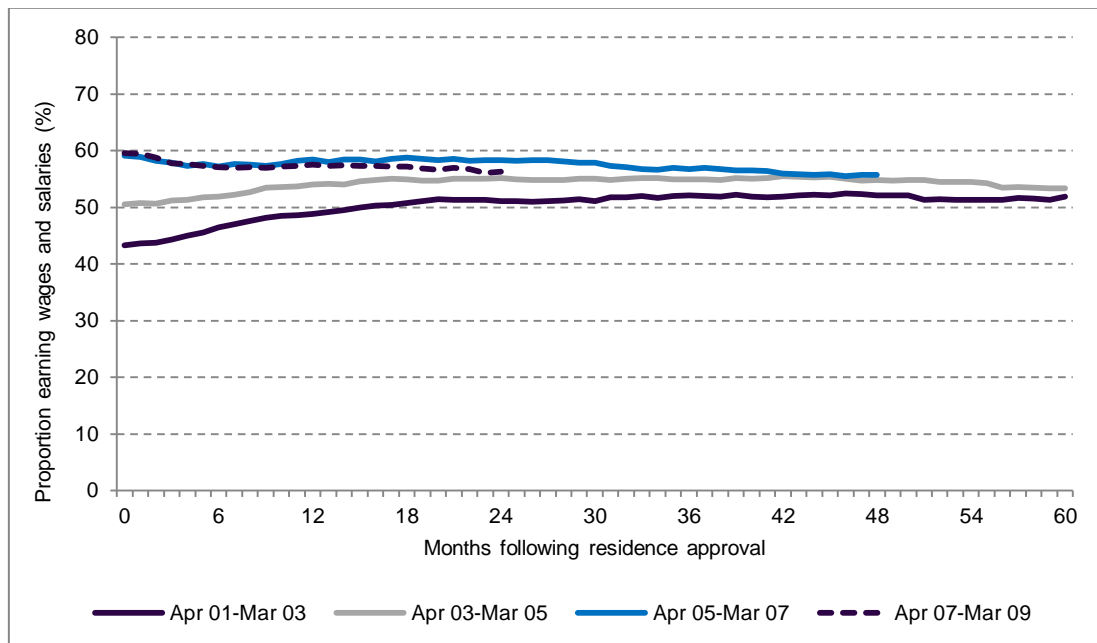
Entry cohort	Wage & salary earners (%)		Mean months earning wages/salaries ¹		Annual wage/salary earnings ²		Annual wage/salary earnings ³		Benefit recipients (%)	
	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years
April 2001 – March 2003	51.1	51.9	6.0	6.1	\$8,100	\$9,800	\$27,300	\$33,900	9.3	8.1
April 2003 – March 2005	55.1	53.4	6.5	6.4	\$12,900	\$14,600	\$30,600	\$36,500	6.3	7.9
April 2005 – March 2007	58.3	0.0	6.9	...	\$17,000	...	\$31,300	...	4.1	...
April 2007 – March 2009	56.3	0.0	6.7	...	\$15,300	...	\$31,300	...	6.1	...
Total (all cohorts)	55.4	52.7	6.5	6.3	\$13,600	\$12,100	\$30,300	\$35,400	6.3	8.0

Notes:

- 1 Average number of months wage/salary earnings were received in the 12 months before the two-year and five-year marks.
- 2 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort, including those with zero earnings.
- 3 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort with non-zero earnings.

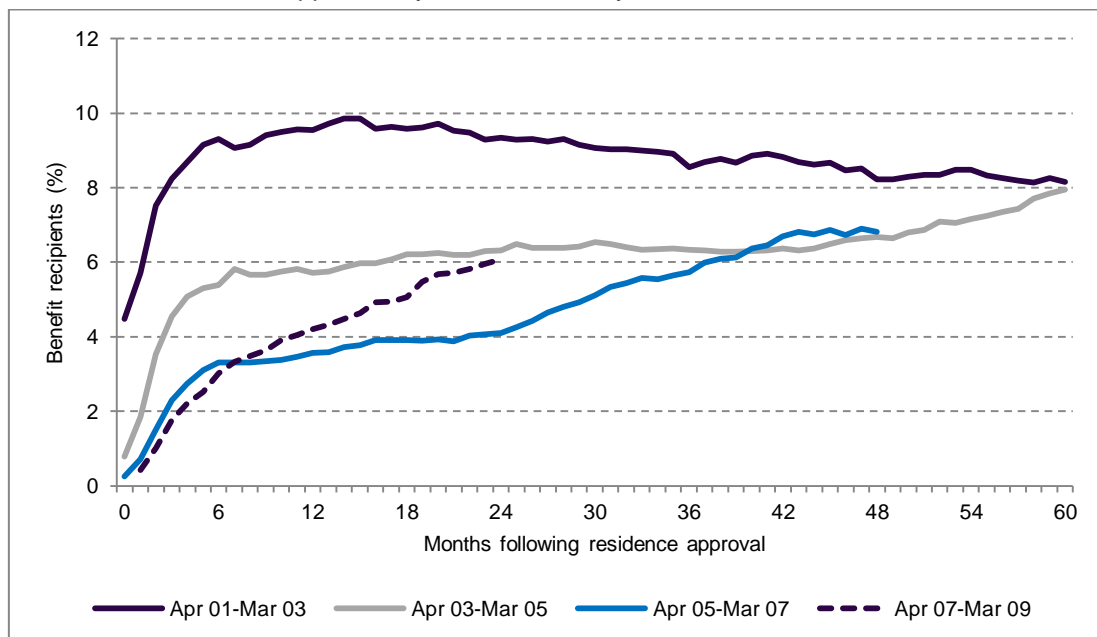
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 20 Proportion of Partnership Policy migrant earning wages/salaries after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 21 Proportion of Partnership Policy migrants receiving a main benefit after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Capped Family Sponsored Stream – Parent Policy migrants

This section includes migrants approved residence through the Parent Policy from April 2002 to March 2011. The proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients are measured at quarterly intervals for those migrants who were usually resident, aged 18–64, and had been granted residence within the last five years.³⁶ Migrants approved through Parent Policy are those sponsored by a New Zealand citizen or resident. In this analysis, Parent Policy approvals comprised 2.4 percent of the usually resident, working-age recent migrant population as at 31 March 2011.

Table 21 summarises the usually resident population of Parent Policy migrants as at 31 March for 2007–2011. Consistent with other research, relatively few working-age Parent Policy migrants were wage and salary earners, and the proportion decreased from 28.4 percent in March 2007 to 22.2 percent in March 2011. This suggests a high proportion are either supported by their New Zealand sponsors or support themselves through income or savings brought into the country. A new Parent Policy was introduced from 30 July 2012, implementing a tiered system. Under the new policy, priority is given to applicants if they and their partners meet a minimum lifetime income or will bring at least \$500,000 settlement funds to New Zealand, or have a sponsor who meets a minimum income threshold.³⁷

Migrants approved through Parent Policy may be eligible for New Zealand superannuation at age 65 provided they have spent 10 years in New Zealand, five of which when they are 50 years or older.³⁸ Compared with other recent migrant groups (except refugees), Parent Policy approvals have a higher rate of benefit take up with 17.6 percent in receipt of a benefit in March 2011.

Table 21 Parent Policy migrants usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Parent Policy migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	6,189	7,011	7,122	7,191	7,095
Wage & salary earners	1,758	2,010	1,818	1,668	1,578
Wage & salary earners (%)	28.4	28.7	25.5	23.2	22.2
Benefit recipients	918	978	1167	1389	1248
Benefit recipients (%)	14.8	13.9	16.4	19.3	17.6

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

³⁶ See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

³⁷ MBIE (2013) *Migration Trends and Outlook 2011/2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-1112/index.asp

³⁸ For further details on superannuation eligibility, including special provisions for migrants from countries with which New Zealand has social security agreements, see Work and Income (no date) *New Zealand Superannuation Overview*. Available at www.workandincome.govt.nz/individuals/65-years-or-older/superannuation/superannuation-overview.html

The following analysis takes the usually resident Parent Policy migrant population at 31 March in 2007–2011 and extracts the sources of annual income recorded for the associated tax years. Table 22 shows that wages and salaries were the most common source, followed by income support. The high proportion of migrants with no income from the sources recorded suggests a high reliance on either support from their sponsors or alternate sources of income not captured in this data.

Table 22 Sources of annual income for Parent Policy migrants usually resident, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Income source	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Wages and salaries	35.9	35.1	32.7	29.2	27.9
Self-employment	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.8	3.8
Accident compensation	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5
Paid parental leave	C	C	C	C	C
<i>Wages/salaries or self-employment</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>30.4</i>
Benefit	17.2	15.8	20.2	25.2	22.3
Student allowance	3.8	3.3	4.4	5.7	6.0
Median income (all sources)*	\$12,700	\$13,000	\$11,900	\$10,200	\$10,500

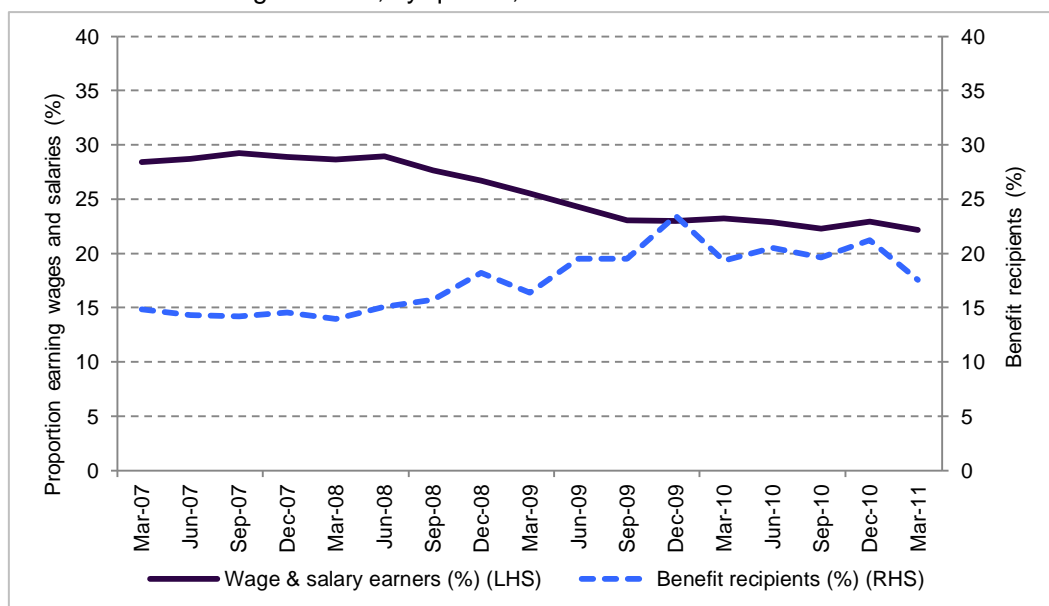
Notes: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

* Median total gross income from all sources for migrants with income greater than zero, adjusted to March 2011 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 22 shows the proportion of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients between March 2007 and March 2011. The proportion earning wages and salaries decreased from September 2008 with a corresponding increase in benefit receipt.

Figure 22 Proportion of Parent Policy migrants earning wages/salaries and those receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 23 Proportions of Parent Policy migrants earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by selected characteristics, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Parent policy migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	39.4	39.9	34.9	32.0	29.9
Female	21.5	21.5	19.6	17.8	17.4
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	22.2	23.7	21.1	18.5	15.8
2–5 years resident	34.6	32.9	28.7	26.3	26.5
Age					
18–24 years	64.0	63.4	60.1	58.8	54.1
25–34 years	62.0	66.9	68.0	65.8	66.7
35–44 years	49.0	51.4	46.0	42.3	C
45–54 years	32.1	33.6	30.2	27.8	27.8
55–64 years	16.4	17.4	16.6	15.2	14.4
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	24.1	26.7	27.2	28.6	29.6
North Asia	10.0	11.0	10.2	9.2	8.8
South Asia	28.6	28.9	27.6	26.2	26.5
South East Asia	32.8	31.9	28.0	29.7	27.6
Pacific	38.3	40.0	34.0	28.4	29.3
South Africa	50.9	51.7	56.3	52.2	51.4
North America	29.4	29.3	25.3	25.7	23.9
Rest of Europe	39.4	39.9	34.9	32.0	29.9
Other	21.5	21.5	19.6	17.8	17.4
Benefit recipients (%)					
Sex					
Male	10.3	9.5	12.2	15.3	14.0
Female	17.7	16.9	19.0	21.9	19.9
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	4.8	2.8	3.9	4.3	3.1
2–5 years resident	24.9	23.6	25.3	29.3	27.3
Age					
18–24 years	4.8	3.8	C	5.5	6.4
25–34 years	12.7	12.3	7.9	8.5	6.5
35–44 years	15.2	17.1	18.4	C	C
45–54 years	12.9	11.5	12.9	14.1	15.0
55–64 years	17.2	15.8	19.3	22.7	20.0

Parent policy migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	C	C	C	C	C
North Asia	7.0	9.9	15.6	18.6	12.4
South Asia	15.8	13.4	17.4	25.7	27.5
South East Asia	17.6	13.1	11.6	14.5	18.3
Pacific	23.5	23.8	27.1	27.1	24.8
South Africa	7.5	6.7	4.2	5.3	8.2
North America	25.0	20.1	20.7	20.0	25.2
Rest of Europe	10.3	9.5	12.2	15.3	14.0
Other	17.7	16.9	19.0	21.9	19.9

Note: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis provides a longitudinal view of employment and benefit outcomes for Parent Policy migrants. The analysis measures outcomes at two years and five years after residence approval for four different entry cohorts between April 2001 and March 2009. Two-year outcomes are provided for all four entry cohorts, whereas five-year outcomes are reported for the first two entry cohorts.

Table 24 shows that two years after gaining residence, 16.5 percent of Parent Policy migrants were earning wages and salaries with a median income of \$17,800. The proportion of wage and salary earners was similar at five years, but wage and salary earnings were much higher. On average, 11.3 percent received income support at two years after residence, although this figure is much lower for those approved from April 2005. From November 2007, a policy change introduced a minimum income requirement for sponsors of Parent applicants. This followed the introduction of an annual cap on the number of Parent Policy places within the New Zealand Residence Programme in July 2007. On average, 42.7 percent of Parent Policy migrants received a benefit five years after gaining residence.

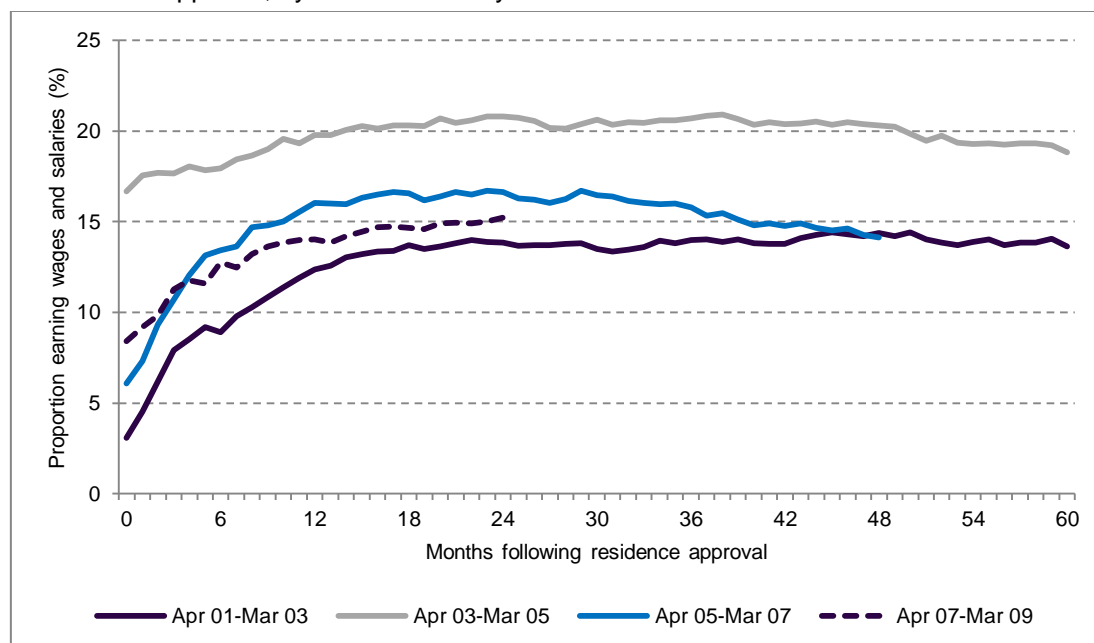
Table 24 Parent Policy migrant wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence, by entry cohort

Entry cohort	Wage & salary earners (%)		Mean months earning wages/salaries ¹		Annual wage/salary earnings ²		Benefit recipients (%)	
	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years
April 2001 – March 2003	13.9	13.7	1.5	1.6	\$14,600	\$21,200	17.8	44.3
April 2003 – March 2005	20.8	18.8	2.4	2.3	\$20,500	\$28,500	13.7	40.8
April 2005 – March 2007	16.7	...	1.9	...	\$17,900	...	7.9	...
April 2007 – March 2009	15.2	...	1.7	...	\$17,900	...	7.9	...
Total (all cohorts)	16.5	16.1	1.8	2.0	\$17,800	\$25,400	11.3	42.7

Notes:

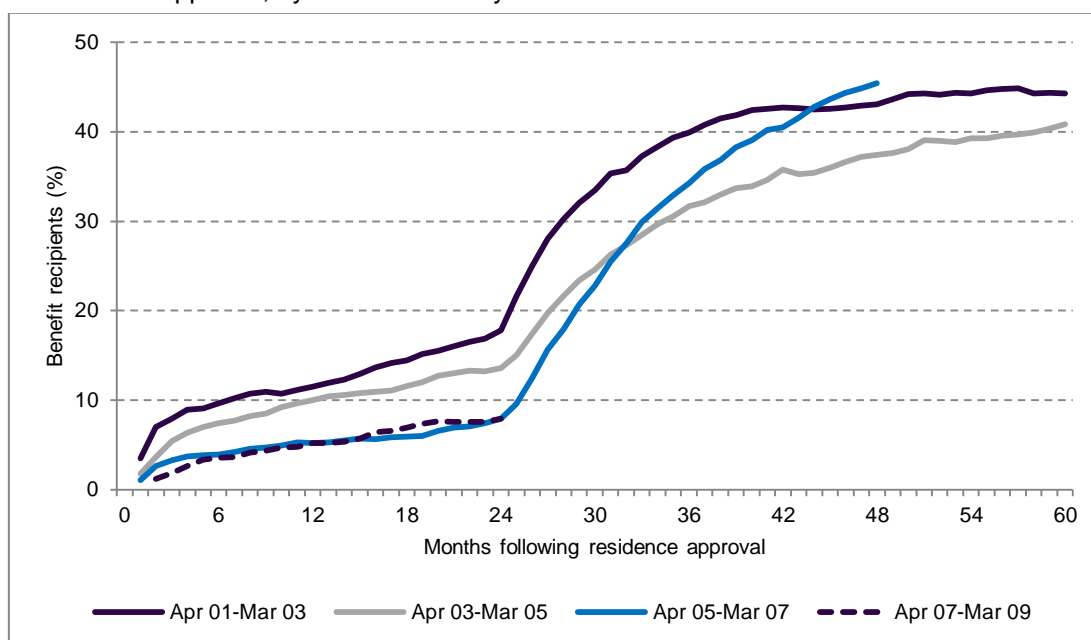
- 1 Average number of months wage/salary earnings were received in the 12 months before the two-year and five-year mark.
 - 2 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort with non-zero earnings.
- Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 23 Proportion of Parent Policy migrant wage/salary earners after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 24 Proportion of Parent Policy migrants receiving a main benefit after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

International and Humanitarian Stream

Principal Pacific Category migrants

This section includes *principal* migrants approved residence through the Pacific Category between 1 April 2002 and 31 March 2011. The Pacific Category includes the Samoan Quota Scheme and the Pacific Access Category for citizens of Tonga, Tuvalu, and Kiribati.³⁹

The proportion of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients are measured at quarterly intervals for those migrants who were usually resident, aged 18–64, and had been granted residence within the last five years.⁴⁰ In this analysis, principal Pacific Category migrants represent just 1.0 percent of the usually resident recent migrant population as at 31 March 2011.

Table 25 summarises the usually resident population of principal Pacific Category migrants as at 31 March for 2007–2011. Pacific Category migrants must have a job to meet the criteria of the category, so the proportion of recent migrants earnings wages and salaries was high – the second highest of the migrant groups in this analysis. However, this decreased over the five-year period, and the proportion receiving income support increased. The pattern for Pacific Category migrants reflects the fall in employment rates for Pacific people in New Zealand over the

³⁹ Fiji was originally included in the Pacific Access Category but is currently suspended.

⁴⁰ See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

same period.⁴¹ Table 25 shows 71.6 percent were earning wages and salaries and 12.8 percent were receiving a benefit as at 31 March 2011.

Table 25 Principal Pacific Category migrants usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Principal Pacific Category migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	2,781	3,159	3,531	3,453	2,892
Wage & salary earners	2,187	2,457	2,634	2,463	2,070
Wage & salary earners (%)	78.6	77.8	74.6	71.3	71.6
Benefit recipients	114	165	285	447	369
Benefit recipients (%)	4.1	5.2	8.1	12.9	12.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis takes the usually resident population of principal Pacific Category migrants at 31 March in 2007–2011 and extracts the sources of annual income recorded for the associated tax years. Table 26 shows that wages and salaries were the most common source of income with the proportion comparable to that of principal Skilled migrants. Median total annual income from all sources fell over the last two years and the proportion with benefit income increased from 2009.

Table 26 Sources of annual income for principal Pacific Category migrants usually resident, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Income source	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Wages and salaries	86.2	87.1	86.4	82.7	81.4
Self-employment	4.6	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.7
Accident compensation	3.2	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.3
Paid parental leave	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.6
<i>Wages/salaries or self-employment</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>83.5</i>
Benefit	9.4	9.7	13.6	21.7	22.7
Student allowance	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.9
Median income (all sources)*	\$29,900	\$33,000	\$32,800	\$31,200	\$29,000

Note:

* Median total gross income from all sources for migrants with income greater than zero, adjusted to March 2011 dollars.

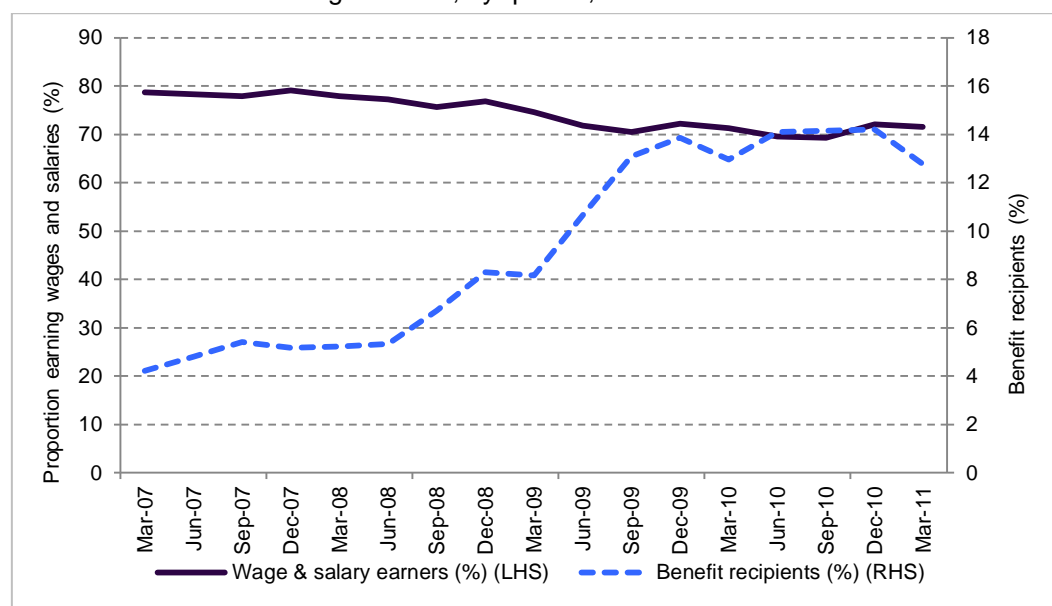
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 25 shows the proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients between March 2007 and March 2011. The proportion of wage and salary earners

⁴¹ Statistics New Zealand (no date) *Household Labour Force Survey*. Available at www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/income-and-work/employment_and_unemployment/household-labour-force-survey-info-releases.aspx

fell over the five-year period from 78.6 percent to 71.6 percent. At the same time, the proportion receiving a benefit increased steadily from September 2008.

Figure 25 Proportion of principal Pacific Category migrants earning wages/salaries and those receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 27 Proportions of principal Pacific Category migrants earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by selected characteristics, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Principal Pacific Category migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	85.8	84.0	80.0	78.2	79.4
Female	66.2	67.1	64.9	59.3	58.9
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	80.5	78.5	74.3	70.7	70.6
2–5 years resident	74.0	77.2	74.6	71.5	71.9
Age					
18–24 years	80.3	76.4	73.0	72.5	75.9
25–34 years	79.5	78.7	75.6	71.4	72.5
35–44 years	77.0	77.9	74.1	72.0	71.9
45–54 years	76.7	76.0	73.1	67.4	64.8
55–64 years	C	C	C	C	C
Region of origin					
Samoa	75.8	74.8	72.9	68.9	70.3
Fiji	83.8	83.3	80.0	78.7	80.3
Tonga	79.7	79.1	74.5	71.4	68.4
Kiribati	C	80.4	66.1	68.3	72.9

Principal Pacific Category migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Tuvalu	C	78.4	81.8	75.5	70.5
Other	C	C	C	C	C
Benefit recipients (%)					
Sex					
Male	2.7	3.3	5.3	10.4	9.1
Female	6.8	8.9	12.9	17.7	18.6
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	3.3	3.4	5.7	11.0	10.3
2–5 years resident	6.4	7.0	9.3	13.6	13.6
Age					
18–24 years	C	C	6.9	8.8	7.0
25–34 years	2.7	4.5	7.5	12.0	11.2
35–44 years	5.9	5.9	8.5	13.3	13.6
45–54 years	8.3	8.9	11.1	17.1	19.5
55–64 years	C	C	C	C	C
Region of origin					
Samoa	5.5	7.1	10.4	15.2	15.0
Fiji	C	C	2.6	4.0	4.6
Tonga	3.0	4.1	7.7	13.8	11.3
Kiribati	C	C	C	C	C
Tuvalu	C	C	C	20.4	22.2
Other	C	C	C	C	C

Note: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis provides a longitudinal view of employment and benefit outcomes for principal Pacific Category migrants. The analysis measures outcomes at two years and five years after residence approval for four different entry cohorts between April 2001 and March 2009. Two-year outcomes are provided for all four entry cohorts, whereas five-year outcomes are reported for the first two entry cohorts.

Table 28 shows an increasing proportion of wage and salary earners at two years after residence for those entering from 2003 compared with the earliest cohort, although this difference narrows by five years after residence. Substantial policy changes to the Pacific Category in 2004 lowered the minimum income threshold and allowed the partner's income to contribute to this threshold. However, the recession has had a significant impact on the latest cohort of arrivals with a lower proportion of wage and salary earners at two years, lower median earnings and a greater reliance on income support.

Table 28 Principal Pacific Category migrant wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence, by entry cohort

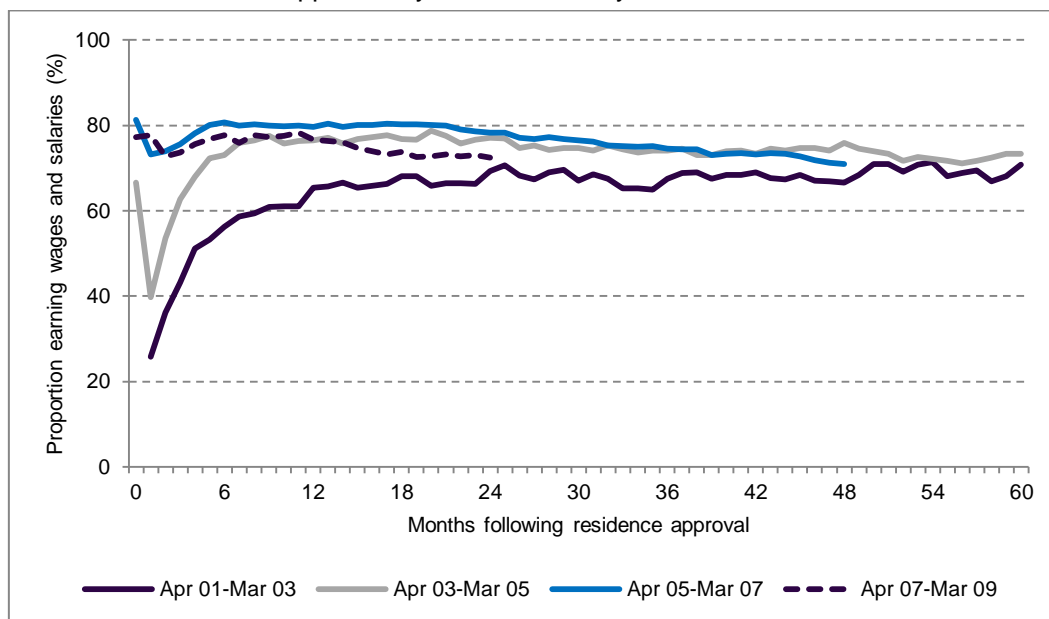
Entry cohort	Wage & salary earners (%)		Mean months earning wages/salaries ¹		Annual wage/salary earnings ²		Annual wage/salary earnings ³		Benefit recipients (%)	
	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years
April 2001 – March 2003	68.9	70.8	8.0	8.3	\$20,700	\$28,900	\$26,400	\$32,700	16.3	11.6
April 2003 – March 2005	77.5	73.4	9.2	8.8	\$31,200	\$34,000	\$33,900	\$39,500	5.1	11.2
April 2005 – March 2007	78.4	...	9.5	...	\$32,400	...	\$34,500	...	5.5	...
April 2007 – March 2009	72.1	...	8.8	...	\$28,900	...	\$31,700	...	12.2	...
Total (all cohorts)	75.5	72.2	9.1	8.6	\$30,000	\$31,800	\$32,700	\$35,800	8.6	11.4

Notes:

- 1 Average number of months wage/salary earnings were received in the 12 months before the two-year and five-year marks.
- 2 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort, including those with zero earnings.
- 3 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort with non-zero earnings.

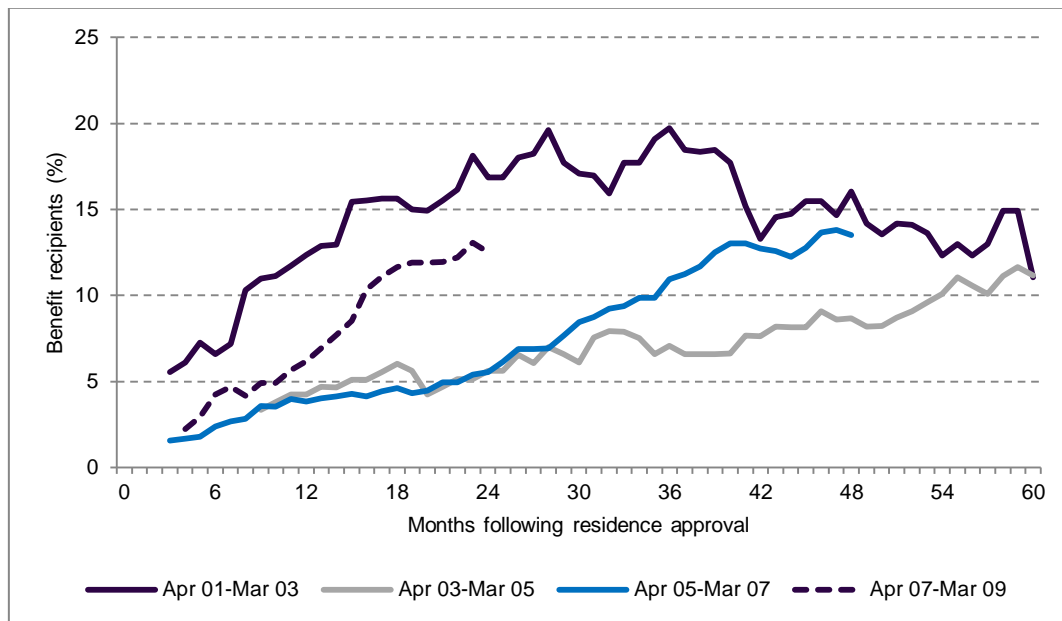
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 26 Proportion of principal Pacific Category migrants earning wages/salaries after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 27 Proportion of principal Pacific Category migrants receiving a main benefit after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Secondary Pacific Category migrants

This section includes *secondary* migrants approved residence through the Pacific Category between 1 April 2002 and 31 March 2011. The proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients are measured at quarterly intervals for those migrants who were usually resident, aged 18–64, and had been granted residence within the last five years.⁴² In this analysis, secondary Pacific Category migrants represented 0.8 percent of the usually resident recent migrant population.

Table 29 summarises the usually resident population of secondary Pacific Category migrants as at 31 March for 2007–2011. Pacific Category migrants must have a job to meet the criteria of the policies, and, since September 2004, either principal or secondary applicants can satisfy this requirement. Secondary applicants may also contribute to the minimum income threshold required. Between 2007 and 2011, over half of working-age secondary Pacific Category migrants earned wages/salaries. The proportion earning wages and salaries decreased from 2009, and the proportion receiving a benefit. As at 31 March 2011, 50.3 percent earned wages and salaries and 13.9 percent received a benefit.

⁴² See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

Table 29 Secondary Pacific Category migrant usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Secondary Pacific Category migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	1,854	2,193	2,580	2,499	2,217
Wage & salary earners	1,053	1,299	1,428	1,308	1,116
Wage & salary earners (%)	56.8	59.2	55.3	52.3	50.3
Benefit recipients	99	150	276	360	309
Benefit recipients (%)	5.3	6.8	10.7	14.4	13.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis takes the usually resident population of secondary Pacific Category migrants at 31 March in 2007–2011 and extracts the sources of annual income recorded for the associated tax years. Table 30 shows that wages and salaries were the most common source of income followed by income support. Median total annual income from all sources fell over the last two years, and the proportion with benefit income increased over the five-year period. The proportion earning income from student allowances steadily increased.

Table 30 Sources of annual income for secondary Pacific Category migrants usually resident, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Income source	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Wages and salaries	68.6	71.5	68.8	64.9	63.6
Self-employment	3.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.6
Accident compensation	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.5
Paid parental leave	C	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6
<i>Wages/salaries or self-employment</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>65.5</i>
Benefit	10.8	11.6	16.3	24.8	25.2
Student allowance	1.9	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.3
Median annual income (all sources)*	\$17,800	\$22,500	\$22,500	\$19,100	\$16,900

Notes:

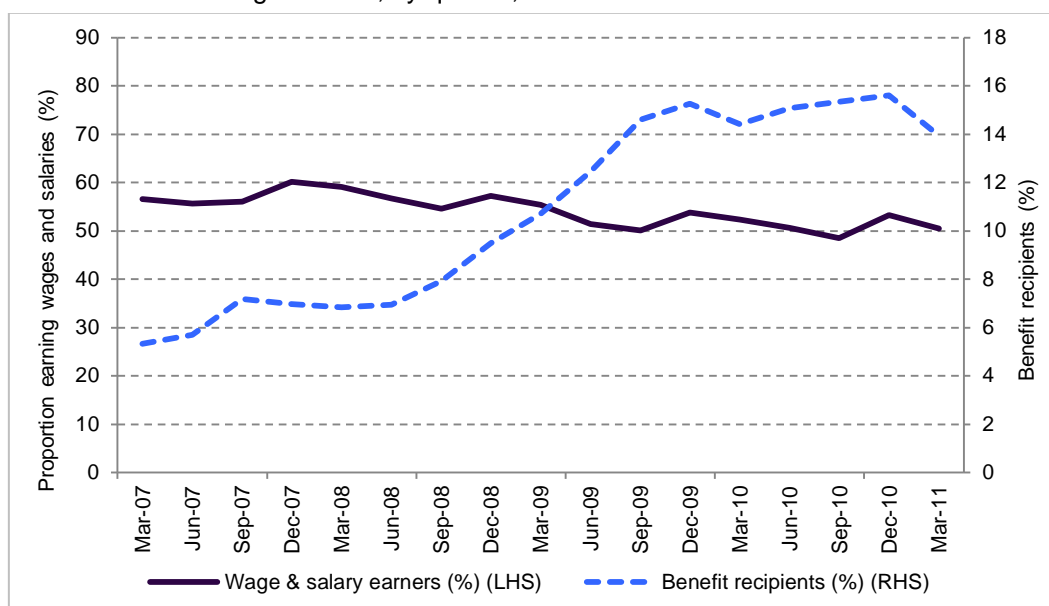
C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

* Median total gross annual income from all sources for migrants with earnings greater than zero, adjusted to March 2011 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 28 shows the proportion of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients between March 2007 and March 2011. Employment fell over the five-year period but not to the extent seen for principal Pacific Category migrants. At the same time, the proportion receiving a benefit increased steadily from September 2008, a similar trend and magnitude to that seen for principal Pacific Category migrants.

Figure 28 Proportions of secondary Pacific Category migrants earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 31 Proportions of secondary Pacific Category migrants earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by selected characteristics, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Secondary Pacific Category migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	73.5	73.7	69.2	63.8	63.5
Female	46.4	50.4	46.6	44.8	40.9
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	55.1	58.5	49.8	45.3	40.3
2–5 years resident	59.8	59.6	57.6	54.5	53.2
Age					
18–24 years	57.8	59.3	54.8	48.6	45.4
25–34 years	51.0	54.7	50.0	50.4	49.2
35–44 years	59.7	60.1	59.0	55.0	55.0
45–54 years	64.2	69.3	60.8	60.6	55.2
55–64 years	C	C	C	C	C
Region of origin					
Samoa	55.6	57.1	50.3	47.8	46.8
Fiji	69.1	67.9	65.6	65.3	63.9
Tonga	45.9	52.6	52.2	45.0	43.4
Kiribati	59.3	58.3	57.1	58.8	60.5
Tuvalu	C	63.6	62.1	56.3	50.0
Other	C	C	C	C	C

Secondary Pacific Category migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Benefit recipients (%)					
Sex					
Male	3.0	4.7	9.0	12.7	11.3
Female	6.5	8.3	11.9	15.5	16.1
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	4.7	4.8	8.0	13.5	12.7
2–5 years resident	6.5	8.4	12.0	14.7	14.3
Age					
18–24 years	5.0	7.2	10.4	13.8	13.1
25–34 years	3.9	5.3	10.0	12.7	12.7
35–44 years	6.2	7.3	11.3	14.7	13.5
45–54 years	C	9.5	11.2	18.2	19.8
55–64 years	C	C	C	C	C
Region of origin					
Samoa	7.5	9.2	13.7	18.2	16.6
Fiji	C	C	4.3	4.7	5.4
Tonga	C	7.7	12.8	16.6	15.8
Kiribati	C	C	C	C	C
Tuvalu	C	C	C	C	21.6
Other	C	C	C	C	C

Note: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis provides a longitudinal view of employment and benefit outcomes for secondary Pacific Category migrants. The analysis measures outcomes at two years and five years after residence approval for four different entry cohorts between April 2001 and March 2009. Two-year outcomes are provided for all four entry cohorts, whereas five-year outcomes are reported for the first two entry cohorts.

Table 32 shows the proportion of wage and salary earners two years after residence was lowest for the latest entry cohort (April 2007 to March 2009), a reflection of worsening labour market conditions from late 2008. Furthermore, those entering between 2007 and 2009 earned less from wages and salaries and were more likely to receive income support than were migrants entering in the preceding cohorts. Figure 29 shows a decrease in the proportion of wage and salary earners in the first few months after gaining residence, although for the most part this decrease is regained by two years. This decrease is caused by an increase in the resident population (the denominator) over the first few months as migrants arrive from offshore, rather than a decrease in the number of wage/salary earners.

Table 32 Secondary Pacific Category migrant wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence, by entry cohort

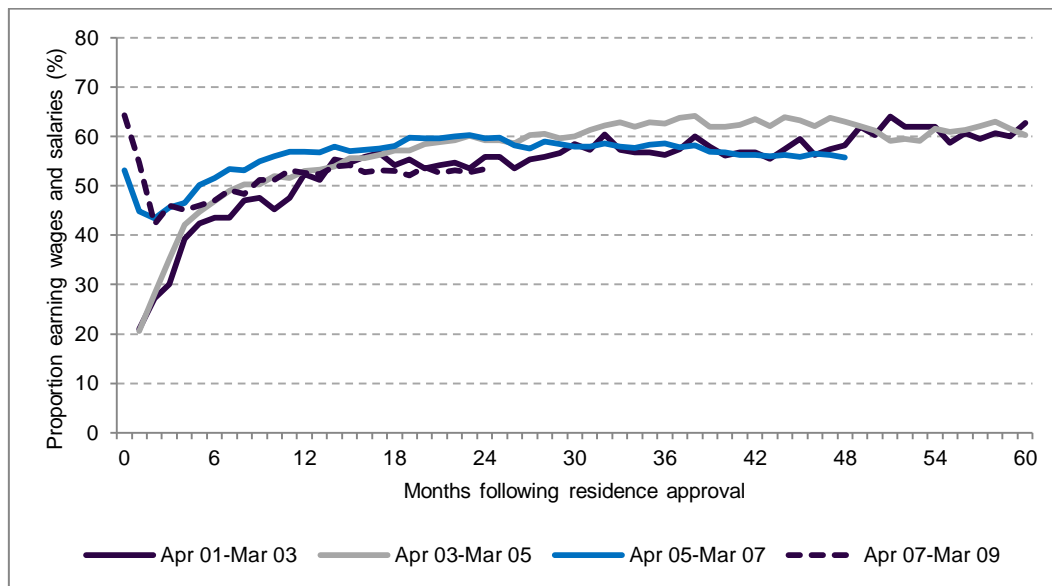
Entry cohort	Wage & salary earners (%)		Mean months earning wages/salaries ¹		Annual wage/salary earnings ²		Annual wage/salary earnings ³		Benefit recipients (%)	
	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years
April 2001 – March 2003	56.0	62.0	6.5	7.3	\$11,200	\$18,600	\$25,200	\$28,700	13.1	15.4
April 2003 – March 2005	59.2	60.5	6.8	7.3	\$14,500	\$22,300	\$26,600	\$33,000	7.9	12.3
April 2005 – March 2007	59.8	...	7.0	...	\$17,300	...	\$26,700	...	7.0	...
April 2007 – March 2009	53.0	...	6.4	...	\$10,500	...	\$25,000	...	13.3	...
Total (all cohorts)	57.4	61.1	6.7	7.3	\$14,600	\$21,200	\$25,900	\$31,200	9.4	13.3

Notes:

- 1 Average number of months wage/salary earnings were received in the 12 months before the two-year and five-year mark.
- 2 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort, including those with zero earnings.
- 3 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort with non-zero earnings.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

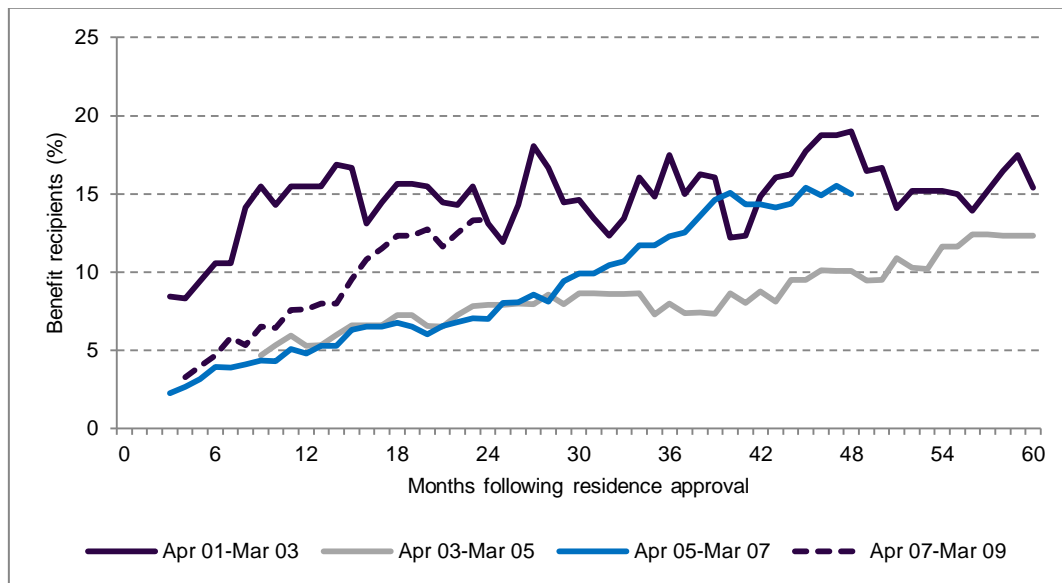
Figure 29 Proportion of secondary Pacific Category migrants earning wages/salaries after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 30 Proportion of secondary Pacific Category migrants receiving a benefit after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Refugee Quota Programme

This section includes migrants approved residence through the Refugee Quota Programme from April 2002 to March 2011. The proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients are measured at quarterly intervals for those migrants who were usually resident, aged 18–64, and had been granted residence within the last five years.⁴³ Quota refugees are people determined as being refugees by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees before they arrive in New Zealand.⁴⁴ In this analysis, quota refugees comprised 0.7 percent of the usually resident recent migrant population.

Table 33 summarises the usually resident population of quota refugees as at 31 March for 2007–2011. Relatively few quota refugees earn wages and salaries in the first months after arrival, but the proportion increases over time. Unlike other migrants, most refugees are eligible to receive a benefit when they first arrive in New Zealand, and no stand-down applies to the grant of a benefit when a refugee leaves the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre.⁴⁵ Table 33 shows around 25–30 percent of recent working-age refugees were wage and salary earners while slightly over half received income support. The data shows a decrease in

⁴³ See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

⁴⁴ The New Zealand Government sets the number of places available for quota refugees under the Refugee Quota Programme (currently 750 people per year plus or minus 10 percent).

⁴⁵ Work and Income (no date) *Emergency Benefit*. Available at www.workandincome.govt.nz/manuals-and-procedures/income_support/main_benefits/emergency_benefit/emergency_benefit.htm

employment from 2009, but unlike some other migrants groups the benefit rate was relatively stable over the period.

Table 33 Quota refugee usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Quota refugee migrants	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	1,998	2,061	2,127	2,154	2,070
Wage & salary earners	555	624	585	552	528
Wage & salary earners (%)	27.8	30.3	27.5	25.6	25.5
Benefit recipients	1,110	1,095	1,137	1,203	1,119
Benefit recipients (%)	55.6	53.1	53.5	55.8	54.1

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis takes the usually resident quota refugee migrant population at 31 March in 2007–2011 and extracts the sources of annual income recorded for the associated tax years. Table 34 shows benefit payments were the most common source of income, while around one-third earned income from wages and salaries. The proportion earning income from student allowances increased over the five-year period to 22.8 percent in March 2011.

Table 34 Sources of annual income for Refugee Quota migrants usually resident, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Income source	2007 (%)	2008 (%)	2009 (%)	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Wages and salaries	38.1	38.9	37.7	33.8	34.1
Self-employment	4.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9
Accident compensation	1.1	C	1.0	C	C
Paid parental leave	C	C	C	C	C
<i>Wages/salaries or self-employment</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>35.4</i>
Benefit	77.9	73.2	71.9	77.4	76.5
Student allowance	17.9	19.9	21.4	20.3	22.8
Median income (all sources)*	\$10,100	\$10,100	\$10,700	\$10,300	\$10,700

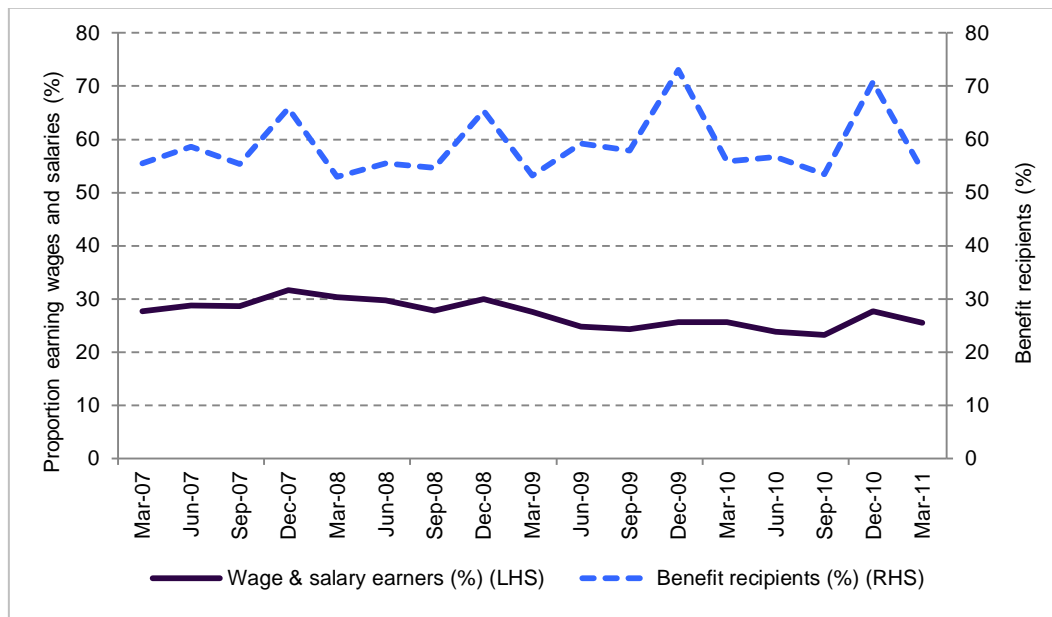
Notes: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

* Median total gross income from all sources for migrants with income greater than zero, adjusted to March 2011 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 31 shows the proportions of wage and salary earners and benefit recipients between March 2007 and March 2011. A decline in the proportion of wage and salary earners began from September 2008, but this had recovered somewhat by March 2011. Benefit rates shows a strong seasonal pattern, which may reflect a transition from study (and student allowance receipt) to other forms of income support during the summer period.

Figure 31 Proportion of Quota Refugees earning wages/salaries and those receiving a benefit, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 35 Proportions of Quota Refugees earning wages/salaries and receiving a benefit, by selected characteristics, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Quota refugees	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	36.9	41.0	37.2	35.8	36.0
Female	15.9	18.7	17.8	15.7	15.0
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	20.3	17.0	12.9	10.3	12.3
2–5 years resident	32.7	38.6	35.6	33.5	32.5
Age					
18–24 years	36.2	39.8	34.2	31.0	31.0
25–34 years	32.3	33.2	31.2	31.1	28.9
35–44 years	21.6	23.8	23.2	22.9	25.5
45–54 years	13.6	17.3	14.9	12.5	14.8
55–64 years	C	C	C	C	C
Region of origin					
Myanmar	16.5	22.8	29.5	29.2	27.6
Afghanistan	24.1	29.3	26.2	22.8	28.6
Iraq	22.3	15.8	13.8	C	15.6
Bhutan	C	C	C	13.5	21.6
Iran	22.9	41.7	27.0	30.6	C
Sudan	50.0	43.8	46.9	38.5	C

Quota refugees	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ethiopia	48.1	45.2	50.0	C	C
Somalia	33.3	33.3	C	C	C
Other Africa	38.2	40.8	36.2	38.2	31.4
Other non-Africa	33.3	28.6	22.9	15.9	17.1
Benefit recipients (%)					
Sex					
Male	48.3	44.9	45.4	48.7	47.7
Female	65.1	62.1	61.3	62.7	60.4
Residence duration					
0–2 years resident	65.4	69.4	65.3	65.3	67.2
2–5 years resident	49.0	43.0	46.9	51.1	47.4
Age					
18–24 years	33.3	30.1	33.2	36.3	33.2
25–34 years	52.0	56.1	51.0	51.5	52.9
35–44 years	70.6	66.2	67.7	68.3	63.4
45–54 years	77.8	73.3	78.1	80.0	76.5
55–64 years	85.2	91.4	87.2	87.5	81.4
Region of origin					
Myanmar	71.9	66.9	58.8	54.4	50.4
Afghanistan	45.7	46.8	49.0	57.0	52.1
Iraq	60.3	61.4	67.7	72.4	67.4
Bhutan	C	C	42.6	57.8	53.6
Iran	54.3	45.7	54.1	60.0	C
Sudan	50.0	46.8	39.4	38.5	C
Ethiopia	46.4	33.3	33.3	C	C
Somalia	57.1	50.0	C	C	C
Other Africa	50.0	50.0	49.5	48.2	47.7
Other non-Africa	56.5	58.5	65.3	62.9	71.1

Note: C = suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The following analysis provides a longitudinal view of employment and benefit outcomes for quota refugees. The analysis measures outcomes at two years and five years after residence approval for four different entry cohorts between April 2001 and March 2009. Two-year outcomes are provided for all four entry cohorts, whereas five-year outcomes are reported for the first two entry cohorts.

Table 36 shows that two years after gaining residence, 26 percent earned wages and salaries with a median income of \$7,200. By five years, the proportion earning wages and salaries increased to 33.8 percent, and median earnings for those who worked had doubled to \$14,600. Quota refugee benefit rates show a different

pattern to most other migrant groups, with high rates soon after residence that diminish over time.

The entry cohorts show the impact of the economic downturn on the most recent arrivals (April 2007 to March 2009), with low employment from the outset and only 19.0 percent earning wages and salaries at two years. However, this same impact is not evident in the benefit rates, where all cohorts show a similar pattern over time. The annual income source data suggests some refugees undertake further study rather than look for paid work.

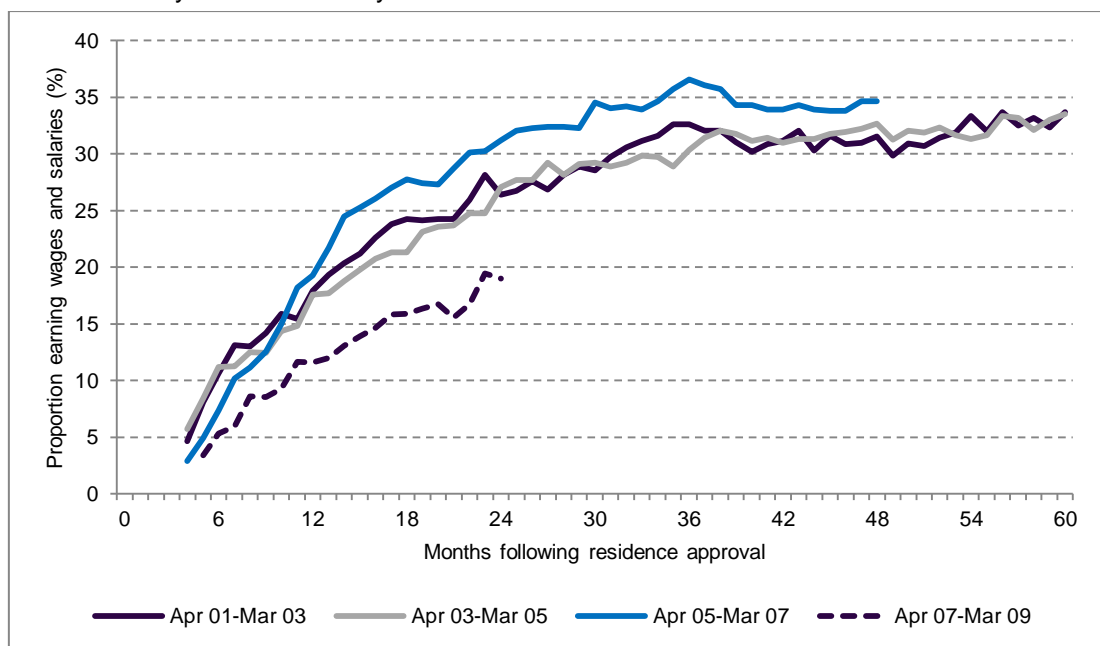
Table 36 Quota refugee wage/salary and benefit outcomes at two and five years after residence, by entry cohort

Entry cohort	Wage & salary earners (%)		Mean months earning wages/salaries ¹		Annual wage/salary earnings ²		Benefit recipients (%)	
	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years	2 years	5 years
April 2001 – March 2003	26.4	33.7	2.8	3.7	\$7,500	\$13,600	71.4	57.9
April 2003 – March 2005	27.1	33.5	2.6	3.9	\$8,000	\$15,400	65.0	55.0
April 2005 – March 2007	31.2	...	3.3	...	\$8,100	...	66.3	...
April 2007 – March 2009	19.0	...	1.9	...	\$4,900	...	67.8	...
Total (all cohorts)	26.0	33.8	2.7	3.8	\$7,200	\$14,600	67.6	56.5

Notes:

- 1 Average number of months wage/salary earnings were received in the 12 months before the two-year and five-year mark.
 - 2 Median annual earnings from wages/salaries for all migrants in the entry cohort with non-zero earnings.
- Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

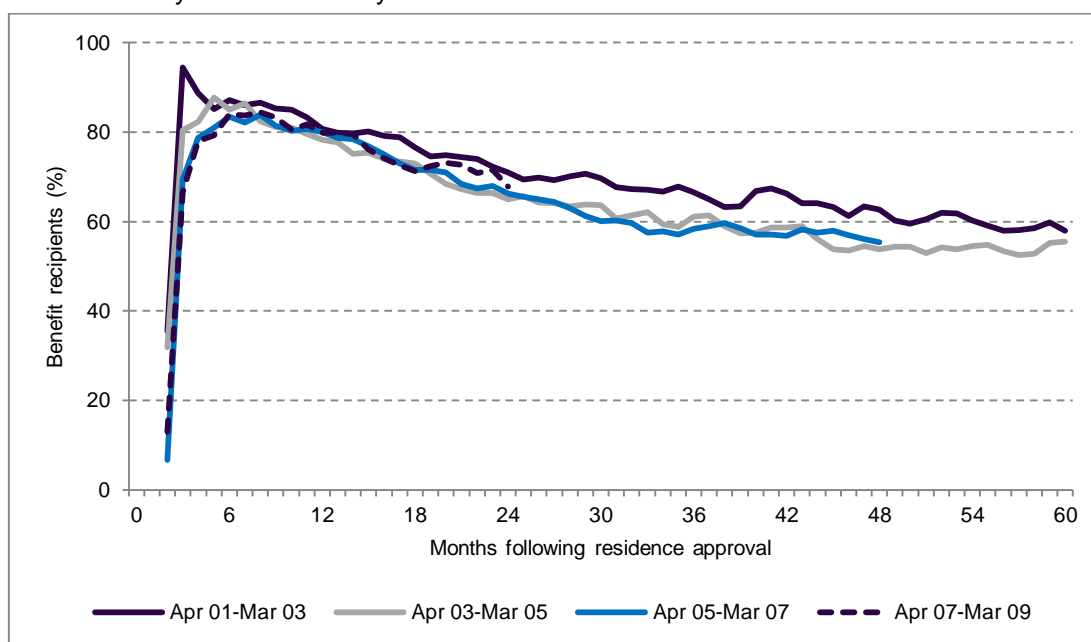
Figure 32 Proportion of Quota Refugees earning wages/salaries after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 33 Proportion of Quota Refugees receiving a main benefit after residence approval, by month and entry cohort



Note: Low numbers at the beginning of the series are suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Temporary workers

This section examines the proportion of temporary workers earning wages and salaries in New Zealand. The stock of temporary workers has increased steadily in recent years, from around 83,000 in March 2007 to 104,000 in March 2011 – a 25 percent increase over five years. In this cross-sectional analysis, the proportion of wage and salary earners are measured at quarterly intervals for temporary workers who were usually resident and aged 18–64 at the reference quarter.⁴⁶ As at 31 March 2011, temporary workers comprised 35.4 percent of the recent migrant population in New Zealand.

Table 37 shows the proportion earning wages and salaries as at 31 March for 2007–2011. While the proportion changed little over the five-year period, the number of temporary workers and the number working decreased 5,000 between March 2009 and March 2011. The decrease in temporary workers reflects the impact of the recession on job opportunities for local and migrant workers alike – fewer temporary workers came to New Zealand, and those in New Zealand had more difficulty obtaining a subsequent work visa as the unemployment rate increased.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

⁴⁷ J Nieuwenhuysen, H Duncan, and S Neerup (2012) *International Migration in Uncertain Times*. Queen's Policy Studies Series. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Table 37 Temporary worker usually resident working-age population, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Temporary workers	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	83,073	96,792	109,794	106,413	103,920
Wage & salary earners	54,156	64,773	73,101	70,275	67,536
Wage & salary earners (%)	65.2	66.9	66.6	66.0	65.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 34 shows the proportion of wage and salary earners by quarter for working-age temporary workers from March 2007 to March 2011. The series is divided into temporary workers who undergo a labour market check or who otherwise require a job in New Zealand to gain a visa, and those on an open work visa with no job requirement.

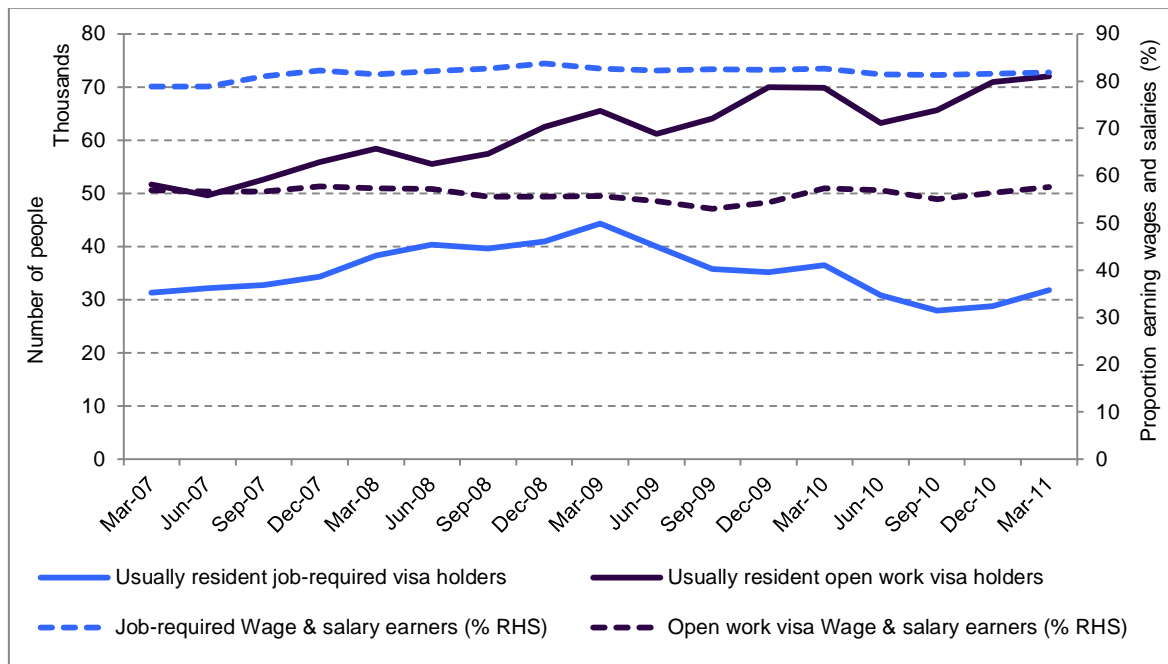
The main temporary work policies requiring a job are the Essential Skills Policy (and the former General Work Policy), Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme, Work to Residence policies, and Crew of Foreign Fishing Vessels Policy. Temporary workers with an open work visa are predominantly working holidaymakers, holders of study to work visas, and people approved through the Partnership Policy (that is, partners of New Zealand citizens or residents) or other family-related policies.

In this analysis, the proportion of temporary workers on an open work visa earning wages and salaries was 50–60 percent. This proportion dropped somewhat in 2009 and 2010, but had returned to pre-recession levels by 2011. A larger proportion of temporary migrants who required a job were wage and salary earners (over 80 percent) than were those on an open work visa, although there are several reasons why this rate is not higher (given the job requirement).⁴⁸

The rate is calculated for temporary workers earning wages and salaries only, so excludes those who may have self-employment earnings. Further, applicants will typically have a period at the beginning and end of their visa when they are not working, for example in the first few weeks after arrival and for a short time after their employment ends. The definition used to determine the usually resident population means some temporary workers could be out of New Zealand for up to three months but are still counted as usually resident.

⁴⁸ The wage/salary measure relies on a high linking rate between immigration records and Inland Revenue data. However, the linking rate was over 95 percent for job-required work visa holders, which suggests non-linking is unlikely to have a large impact on the wage/salary measure.

Figure 34 Temporary workers in New Zealand and the proportion earning wages and salaries, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Tables 38 details the proportion of temporary working earning wages and salaries as at 31 March in 2007–2011 for the main demographic characteristics of temporary workers and the policies through which they were granted a visa.

Labour migration adjusted sharply to the rising unemployment rate in New Zealand⁴⁹ and is a pattern observed widely across OECD countries.⁵⁰ Demand for labour migration fell from early 2009, and this is reflected in Figure 34, which shows the decrease in job-required visa holders, primarily Essential Skills workers. The increase in the proportion earning wages/salaries in 2009 may indicate that those workers who could not renew their visa either transitioned to another visa type or left New Zealand.

Working holidaymakers are another group affected by the recession – Table 38 shows a drop in the proportion earning wages and salaries in 2009, which is also reflected in the drop in employment in the ‘Rest of Europe’ group, given many working holidaymakers are from Europe. The number of working holidaymakers arriving in New Zealand continued to increase throughout 2007–2011, but it is likely these new arrivals exceeded the demand for labour during a period of diminishing job opportunities (see Box 2).

⁴⁹ J Nieuwenhuysen, H Duncan, and S Neerup (2012) *International Migration in Uncertain Times*. Queen’s Policy Studies Series. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen’s University Press.

⁵⁰ MBIE (2013) *Migration Trends and Outlook 2011/2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-1112/index.asp

Temporary workers approved through the Work to Residence policies⁵¹ had the highest wage/salary earning rates at over 90 percent. International students gaining a study to work visa⁵² also maintained a high rate of engagement with the labour market with around three-quarters earning wages and salaries.

Table 38 Proportion of temporary workers earning wages/salaries by selected characteristics, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

Temporary workers	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Sex					
Male	67.5	69.5	70.5	69.9	68.7
Female	62.5	63.8	61.7	61.4	60.3
Work policy group					
Job required	78.9	81.5	82.7	82.7	81.8
Open work visa	56.9	57.4	55.7	57.4	57.5
Work visa policies					
Essential Skills	78.4	81.7	82.9	82.0	80.4
Partnership Policy	55.9	56.5	55.1	56.6	56.0
Working Holiday Schemes	58.1	58.4	55.4	57.2	57.4
Study to work	74.7	75.1	74.0	75.9	77.2
Seasonal labour policies	72.1	70.7	76.4	80.8	83.7
Work to residence	91.6	90.9	93.4	94.0	93.1
Other work policies	43.3	40.9	40.3	40.5	39.0
Age					
18–24 years	64.8	65.0	62.3	62.3	62.4
25–34 years	67.9	69.6	69.1	69.1	68.2
35–44 years	64.2	67.4	68.7	67.4	64.9
45–54 years	58.3	60.7	62.8	61.1	59.2
55–64 years	43.0	45.8	46.6	43.8	41.1

⁵¹ This policy includes the Talent Visa and Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation Policies.

⁵² Study to work visas include the graduate job search visa and graduate work experience visa.

Temporary workers	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Region of origin					
UK/Irish Republic	69.4	69.1	69.1	71.0	70.9
North Asia	59.5	61.5	58.0	54.0	53.5
South Asia	68.7	72.2	72.8	75.0	75.3
South East Asia	64.0	70.5	73.6	74.0	72.0
Pacific	74.5	74.8	73.5	72.4	72.5
South Africa	78.6	76.8	77.5	77.1	73.2
North America	57.8	58.1	55.7	55.4	52.2
Rest of Europe	58.8	58.4	55.0	53.3	52.4
Other	71.4	71.8	70.7	70.1	67.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Box 2 Working holidaymakers in New Zealand

Working holidaymakers represent the second largest category of temporary workers within the OECD – some 403,000 in 2009, or 20 percent of temporary workers.⁵³ New Zealand has working holiday schemes with 38 countries that support an annual intake of around 43,000 working holidaymakers.⁵⁴ The number of working holidaymakers coming to New Zealand more than trebled in the decade from 2001.

Working holiday schemes are not labour market tested, unlike New Zealand's main labour migration category (Essential Skills). Therefore, the number of working holidaymakers has grown despite the economic downturn, although their ability to find work diminished during the 2008/09 recession.

Working Holiday Schemes allow young people whose primary intention is to holiday in New Zealand to undertake employment and study during their stay in accordance with their scheme.

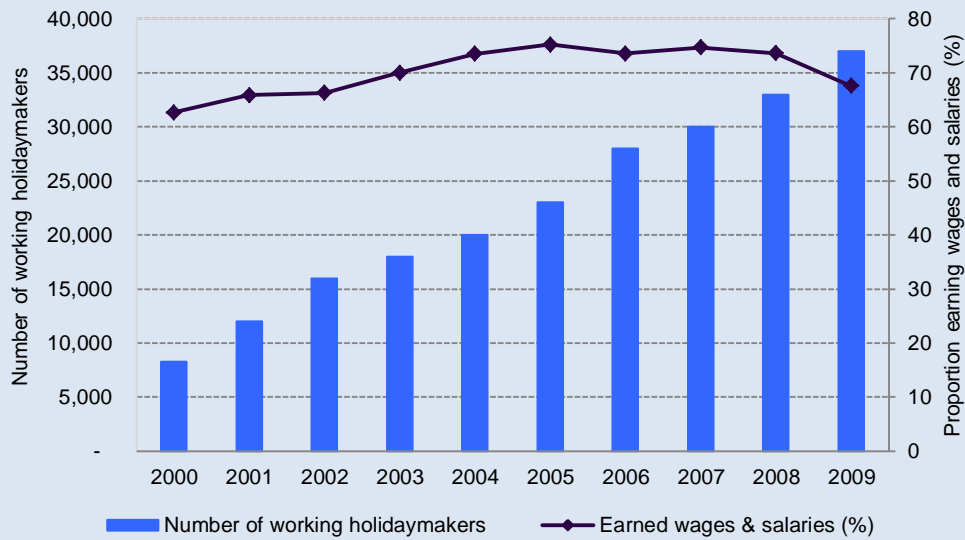
Most Working Holiday Schemes allow 18–30-year-olds to spend a maximum of 12 months in New Zealand and to undertake work of a temporary nature during their visit or to study for up to three months.⁵⁵

Figure 35 shows the growth in the number of working holidaymakers arriving and the proportion who earned wages and salaries. The impact of the recession is evident in the data for those arriving in 2009. The decrease in the proportion earning wages and salaries corresponds to the decrease in the employment rate of young people in New Zealand.⁵⁶

⁵³ OECD (2011) *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2011 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

⁵⁴ MBIE (2013) *Migration Trends and Outlook 2011/2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-1112/index.asp

Figure 35 Number of working holidaymakers arriving and the proportion earning wages and salaries, 2000–2009



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure (prototype).

Over the last decade, the average time spent in New Zealand as a working holidaymaker has stayed relatively steady at 8.3 months, the average number of months earning has fluctuated with the economic cycle – working holidaymakers have supplied more labour when unemployment has been low. On average, working holidaymakers spend an average 4.2 months earning wages and salaries, which equates to around 50 percent of their time in New Zealand.

Using data for the 37,000 working holidaymakers who arrived in 2009, two-thirds earned wages and salaries (67.6 percent), they held on average 2.4 jobs during their stay, and the median gross earnings for their stay in New Zealand was \$9,060.⁵⁷ For those who worked, the median gross monthly earnings were \$1,700, with a mean of \$1,850. The most commonly held jobs were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry and the accommodation and food service industry. These two industries accounted for over half of the jobs held.

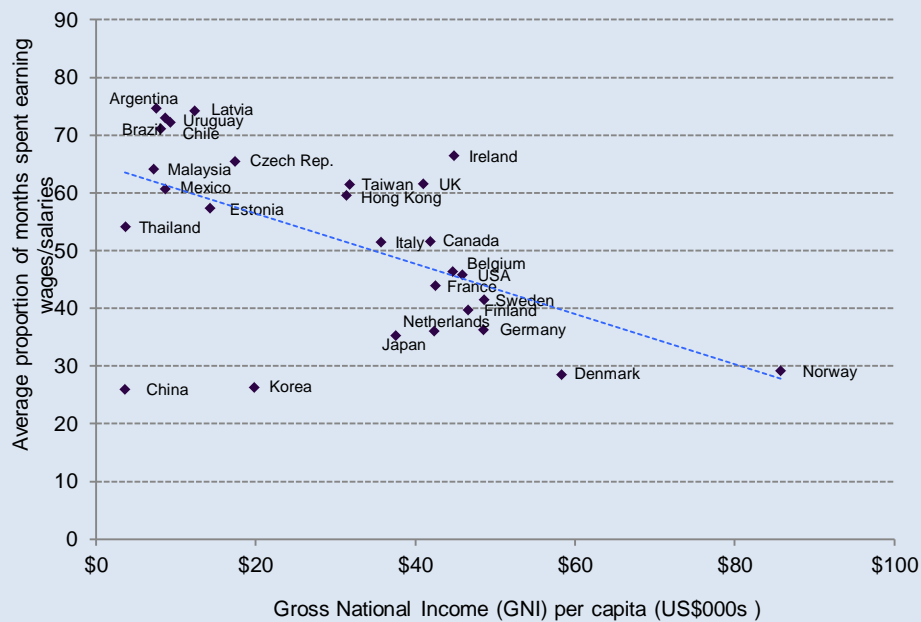
However, the labour market patterns of working holidaymakers from the various schemes differ markedly. Figure 36 shows a relationship between the relative wealth of the sending country and the amount of time spent working in New Zealand. On average, working holidaymakers from countries with a lower gross national income per capita than New Zealand spend longer on the working holiday scheme and spend a greater share of their time working.

⁵⁵ Schemes with Argentina, Canada, Chile, and Uruguay have an age range of 18–35. The United Kingdom Working Holiday Scheme allows a maximum stay of 23 months.

⁵⁶ Statistics New Zealand (no date) Labour force status by sex by age group (annual-Dec). *Infoshare*. Available at www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare (accessed June 2012).

⁵⁷ Earnings are inflation-adjusted to March 2010 dollars.

Figure 36 Relationship between gross national income per capita and time spent working in New Zealand, by working holiday scheme – 2009 arrival cohort



Source: World Bank (2013) *Data*. Available at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD/countries?display=default>

International students

As one of New Zealand’s top five export industries, export education contributes to New Zealand’s economic development through foreign exchange earnings and by promoting international links. International students also play an important role in the New Zealand labour market by taking part in the workforce when studying and after graduating, especially if they are qualified and employed in areas with skill shortages. Work rights are seen as an important factor in attracting students to New Zealand and supporting the Government’s desired growth in the sector.

Around 70,000 international students are approved a student visa each year, not including those in New Zealand studying while holding other temporary visas such as visitors or working holidaymakers.⁵⁸ Students studying full time may be eligible to work part time (20 hours per week) if their course meets certain criteria. Students

⁵⁸ The total number of international students enrolled between 2007 and 2011 ranged from 94,000 to 98,000 annually: Ministry of Education (2013) *International Student Enrolments in New Zealand*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at www.educationcounts.govt.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/115050/International-Student-Enrolments-in-NZ-2006-2012.pdf

may also work full time during the summer break, if they are, for example, doing a full-year tertiary course (12 months or more).⁵⁹

This section examines the labour market outcomes of working-age international students in New Zealand to identify the number of wage and salary earners, trends over time and among the main source countries. The stock of working-age international students increased from 39,500 in March 2007 to 47,100 in March 2011 – a 19 percent increase. In this cross-sectional analysis, the proportion earning wages and salaries was measured at quarterly intervals for international students who were usually resident and aged 18–64 at the reference quarter.⁶⁰ As at 31 March 2011, working-age international students comprised 16 percent of the recent migrant population in New Zealand.

Table 39 shows the number of wage/salary earners measured as at 31 March for 2007–2011. The number of students increased over the five-year period, and the number of wage/salary earners fell in 2009 but had increased to over 11,700 by 31 March 2011.⁶¹

Table 39 Proportion of working-age international students earning wages/salaries, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

International students	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Usually resident	39,534	37,401	41,010	43,464	47,127
Wage & salary earners	10,794	9,531	9,459	9,711	11,724
Wage & salary earners (%)	27.3	25.5	23.1	22.3	24.9

Note: Includes international students aged 18–64 at the reference quarter.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

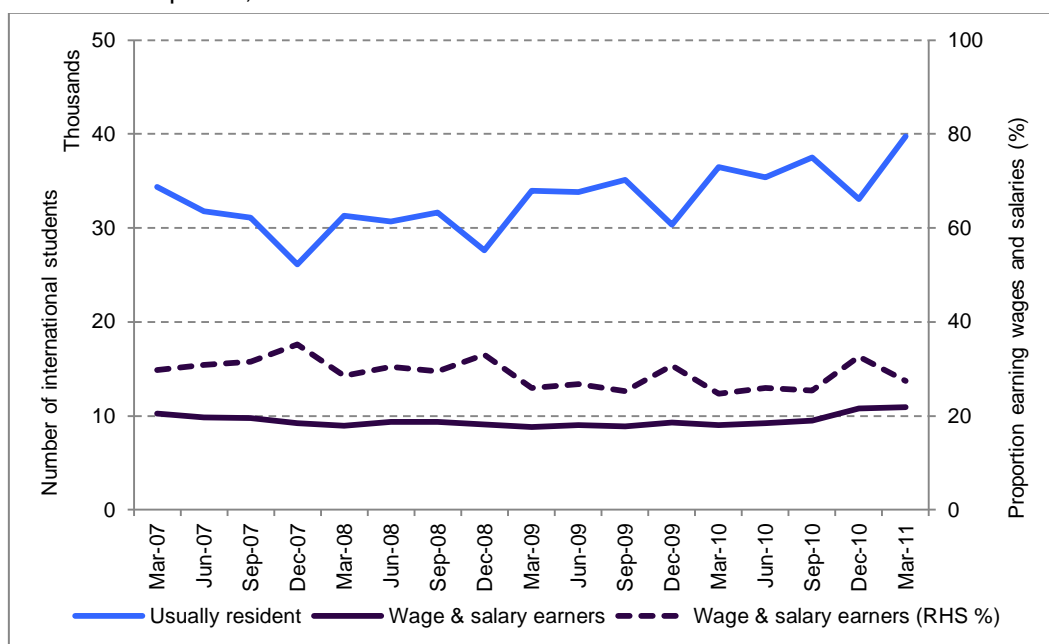
Figure 37 shows a quarterly time series of working-age international students in New Zealand and those earning wages and salaries between 2007 and 2011. The data shows a seasonal pattern with international students leaving New Zealand over the summer months, which influences the proportion working, although there is little fluctuation in the number of wage and salary earners. Most international students who earn wages and salaries are full-fee paying students (95 percent).

⁵⁹ Full details of international student's eligibility to work, see Immigration New Zealand (2012) Students undertaking employment. *Online Operations Manual*, section U7.15. Available at www.immigration.govt.nz/opsmanual/45182.htm

⁶⁰ See the introductory chapter for further details on the measures used.

⁶¹ Refer to the introductory chapter for further discussion of data linking.

Figure 37 Proportion of working-age international students earning wages/salaries, by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Table 40 details the proportion of working-age international students earning wages and salaries by selected characteristics. It shows students from India are much more likely to work than students from the other main source countries. Of note is the steady decrease in the proportion of Chinese students earning wages and salaries over the five-year period.

Table 40 Proportion of working-age international students earning wages/salaries by selected characteristics, 2007–2011 (as at 31 March)

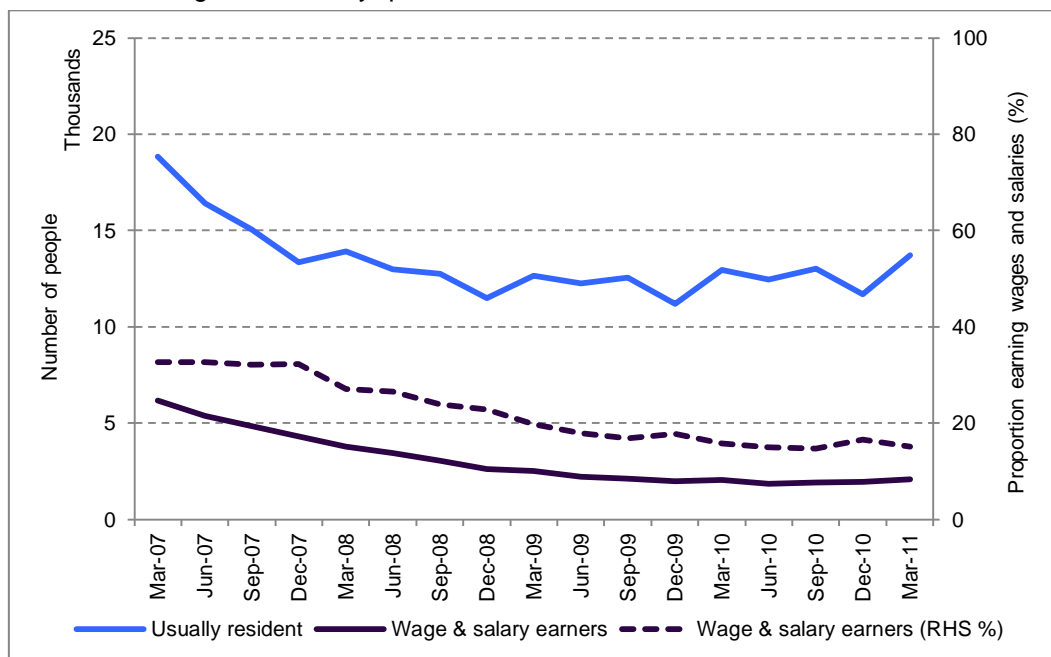
International students	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Wage & salary earners (%)					
Student policy group					
Full fee paying	29.8	28.6	25.9	24.7	27.5
All other policies	10.7	9.8	9.4	10.1	10.9
Sex					
Male	27.2	26.5	24.3	24.3	27.4
Female	27.5	24.1	21.4	19.8	21.4
Age					
18–24 years	25.8	23.6	21.1	19.9	22.6
25–34 years	33.6	31.9	28.9	29.2	31.5
35–44 years	20.5	22.4	22.9	22.6	25.6
45–64 years	12.2	13.5	12.8	12.1	13.1

International students	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Region of origin					
China	32.7	27.0	19.7	15.8	15.1
India	62.3	57.6	53.8	56.4	59.0
South Korea	7.3	8.5	8.2	8.3	11.0
Malaysia	19.7	22.7	18.9	16.5	14.7
United States of America	9.1	9.6	9.8	10.1	11.7
Japan	12.4	14.4	13.2	10.4	12.9
Other	22.5	22.4	19.5	19.4	20.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

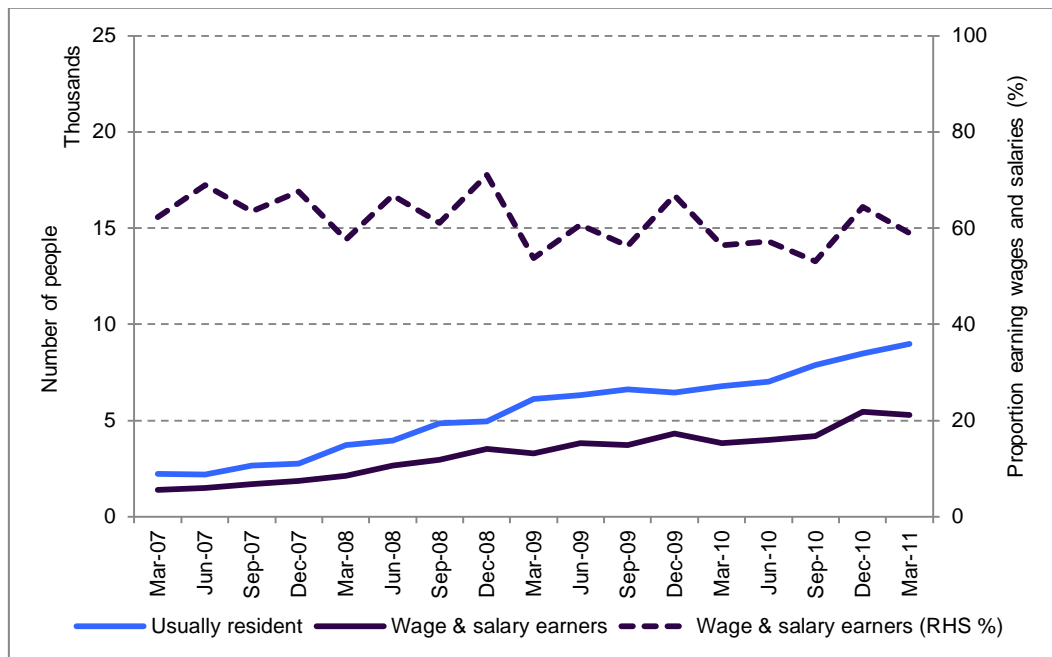
Figures 38 and 39 show the quarterly trends for the two main source countries of International students, China and India. The two source countries show different patterns. Total numbers from China have decreased, and the number and proportion earning wages and salaries has decreased steadily from almost a third in March 2007 to 15.1 percent in March 2011. In contrast, India is an emerging source country of international students and the proportion earning wages and salaries fluctuated between 60 percent and 70 percent over the five-year period.

Figure 38 Proportion of working-age Chinese international students earning wages/salaries by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

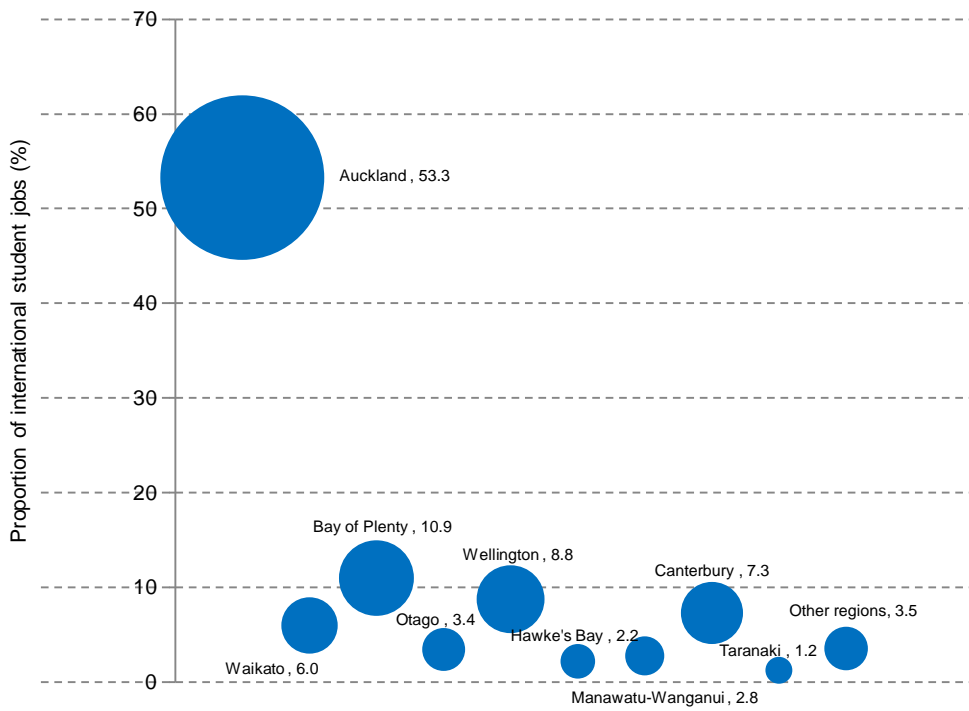
Figure 39 Proportion of working-age Indian international students earning wages/salaries by quarter, 2007–2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

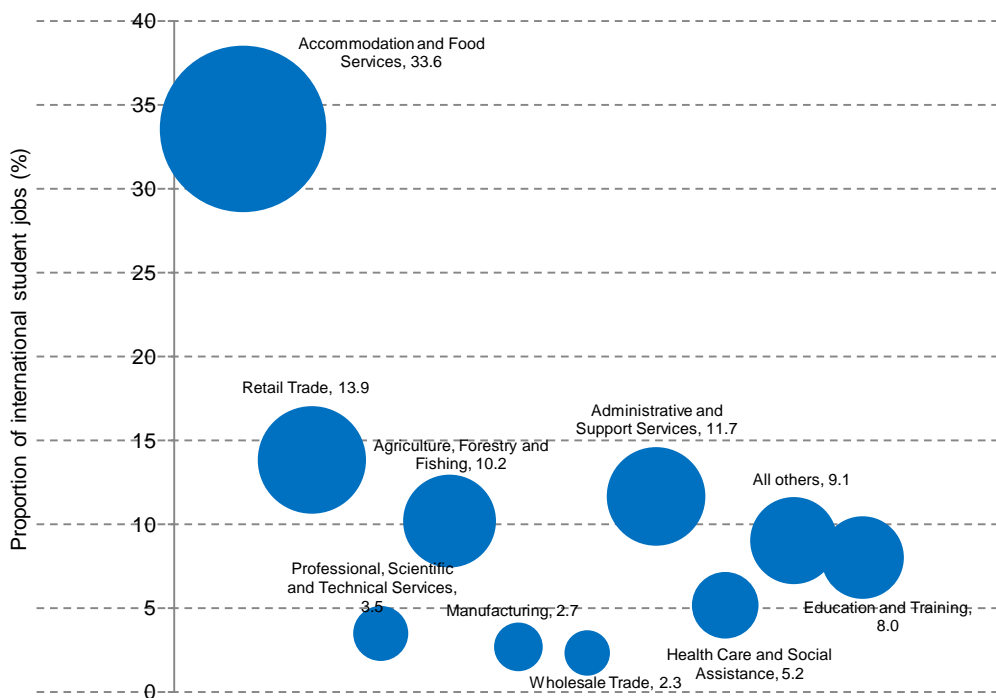
International students are concentrated in the main centres, and the jobs they do are similarly concentrated in some sectors. Analysis of the region and industry of jobs for those working in March 2011 showed over half of the jobs were in Auckland (53.3 percent) – virtually unchanged since March 2007. The most significant regional changes between 2007 and 2011 were a decrease in the number working in the Canterbury region, which reflects the decrease in student numbers in that region following the earthquakes, and an increase in those working in the Bay of Plenty. In March 2011, nearly 70 percent of international student wage and salary jobs were in just four industries: accommodation and food services; retail trade; administration and support services; and agriculture, forestry and fishing. Figures 40 and 41 show the distribution of wage and salary jobs by region and industry.

Figure 40 Distribution of international student jobs by region, March 2007 and 2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 41 Distribution of international student jobs by industry, March 2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Recent migrants' contribution to the labour market

This analysis uses information on monthly earnings from wages and salaries and the employer information associated with jobs to examine the contribution recent migrants make to the New Zealand labour market. This section looks at where in New Zealand recent migrants work and in what industry, and the recent migrant share of total jobs and earnings. The period of analysis is March 2007 to March 2011.

Auckland has New Zealand's largest proportion of overseas-born people (37 percent at the 2006 census) and is the gateway for new migrants to New Zealand. In terms of the overseas-born population, over half live in Auckland.⁶²

Table 41 shows the distribution of recent migrant wage and salary earners in terms of the location of their jobs. As at March 2011, almost half of the recent migrant wage and salary jobs were in Auckland (45.4 percent), but that proportion has reduced slightly over the five-year period as more of the temporary migrant population (mainly work visa holders) have moved to jobs in New Zealand's main horticulture and viticulture areas.

The number of temporary migrants working in the Bay of Plenty more than doubled between 2007 and 2011, taking that region's share of the temporary migrant population from 3.6 percent to 7.3 percent. Numbers also increased for the other horticulture and viticulture regions of Hawke's Bay, Marlborough and Nelson. The number of temporary migrant wage/salary earners in Southland doubled over the period, albeit from a low base population.

⁶² See Statistics New Zealand (2002) *Census Snapshot: Cultural diversity*. Available at www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/census_counts/census-snapshot-cultural-diversity.aspx

Table 41 Distribution of recent migrant wage/salary jobs by recent migrant group and region, 2007 and 2011 (as at 31 March)

New Zealand region	Distribution of temporary wage/salary jobs (%) ¹		Distribution of recent resident wage/salary jobs (%) ²		Distribution of total recent migrant wage/salary jobs (%)	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Northland	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Auckland	43.1	39.5	54.1	50.4	49.3	45.4
Waikato	5.9	5.3	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.2
Bay of Plenty	3.6	7.3	4.0	4.7	3.8	5.9
Gisborne	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hawke's Bay	5.9	6.9	2.2	2.3	3.8	4.4
Taranaki	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.4
Manawatu-Wanganui	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Wellington	9.6	8.7	10.5	11.8	10.1	10.4
West Coast	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Canterbury	11.6	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.9	10.4
Otago	7.4	7.2	2.9	3.1	4.8	5.0
Southland	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3
Tasman	2.2	2.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.6
Nelson	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Marlborough	2.7	3.0	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes:

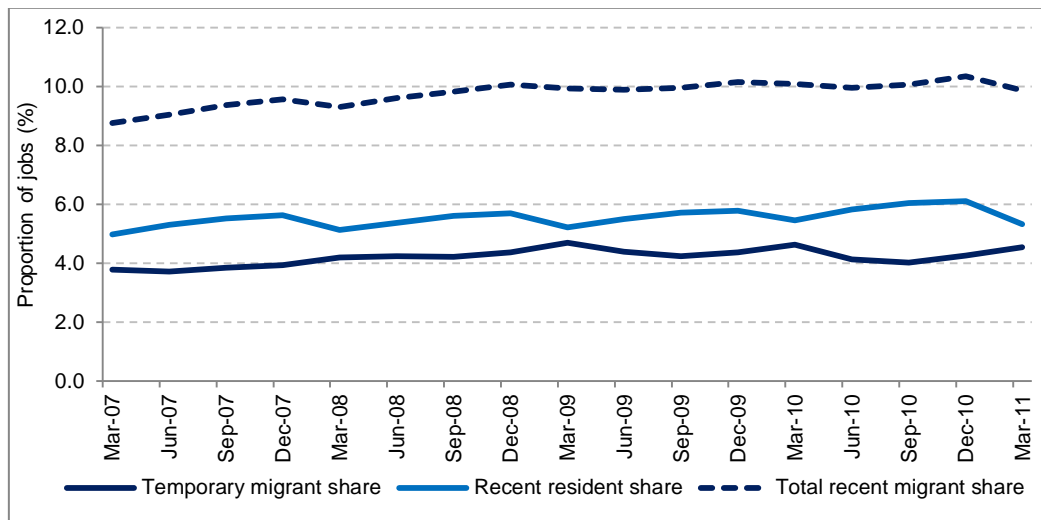
1 Includes temporary work and student visa wage/salary earners.

2 Includes wage/salary earning residents who had gained residence 0–5 years before the reference date.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 42 shows the contribution recent migrants made to the labour market in terms of their share of the total wage and salary jobs. The series shows a gradual increase over the five-year period from 8.8 percent of wage and salary jobs in March 2007 to 9.9 percent in March 2011. The data also shows a seasonal pattern with the share of jobs done by temporary migrants peaking in the March quarters as the number of migrants in seasonal jobs increases.

Figure 42 Recent migrant share of wage/salary jobs by migrant group and month, 2007–2011

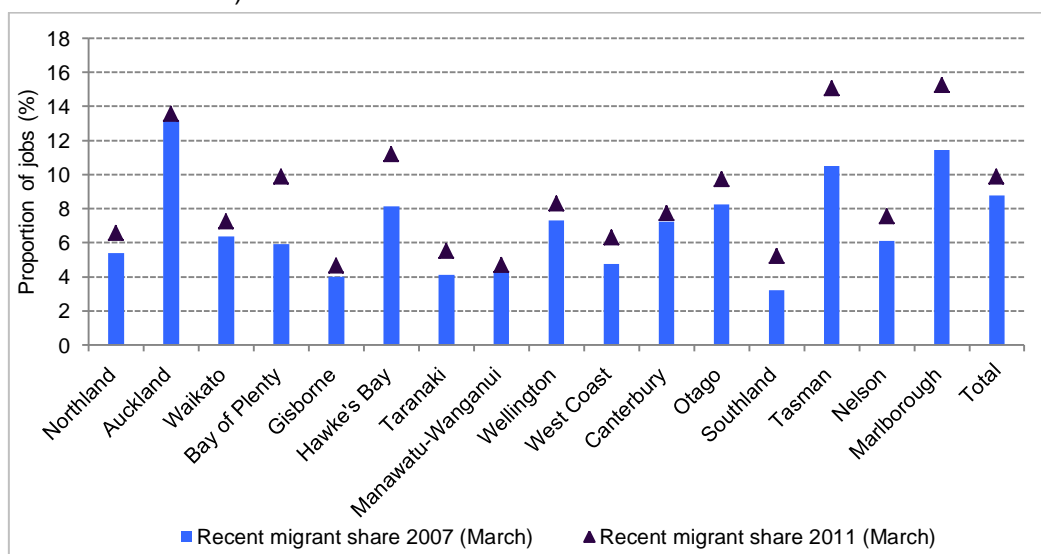


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Within particular regions this seasonal pattern of temporary migration is more pronounced. In the major horticulture and viticulture regions of Bay of Plenty, Hawke’s Bay, Tasman and Marlborough, large spikes in temporary migration during peak season increases the recent migrant share of jobs during these periods. This also indicates a high reliance on migrant labour to fill seasonal labour shortages in these regions.

Figure 43 shows the change in the recent migrant share of wage and salary jobs by region between March 2007 and March 2011. Using March as the reference month means the regions with a high seasonal labour component are more pronounced. At other times of the year, recent migrants have a smaller share of wage and salary jobs in these regions.

Figure 43 Recent migrant share of wage/salary jobs by region, 2007 and 2011 (as at March)

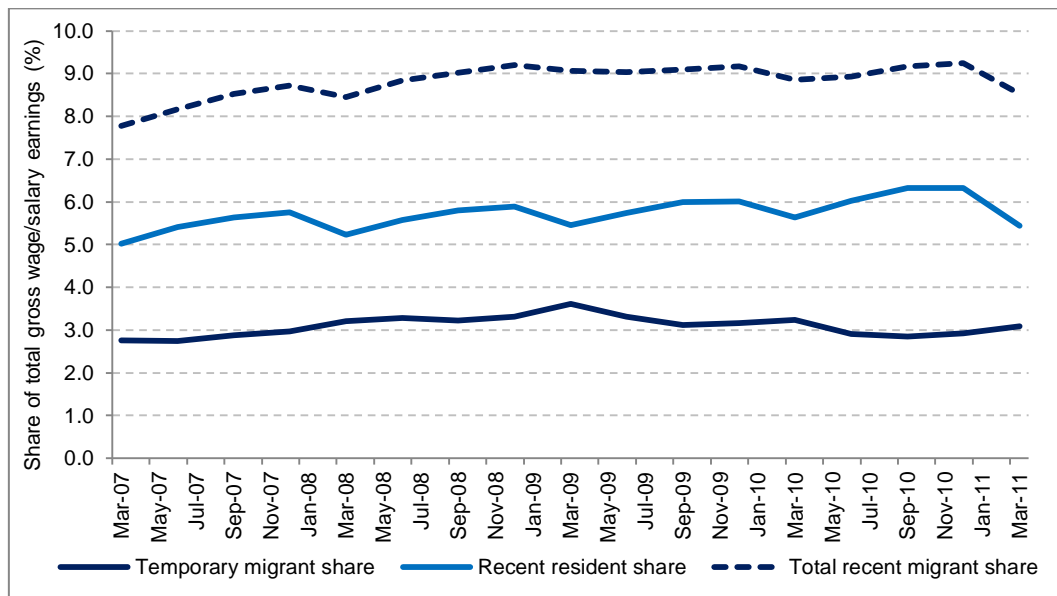


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 44 shows the recent migrant share of the total wage and salary earnings between March 2007 and March 2011. The increase in the recent migrant share mirrors the increasing migrant share of jobs over the five-year period, but there is a difference between the temporary and recent resident share of earnings relative to their share of jobs. The recent resident earnings share is similar to their jobs share, suggesting recent residents and non-migrants work in similar occupations and industries, at an aggregate level.⁶³

For temporary migrants there is a greater disparity – their share of earnings is, on average, 27 percent lower than their share of jobs. This could reflect differences in employment status, such as international students working part time with lower monthly gross earnings, or differences in industries and occupations with temporary migrant labour used to address lower wage seasonal labour shortages.

Figure 44 Recent migrant share of wage/salary earnings by migrant group and month, 2007–2011

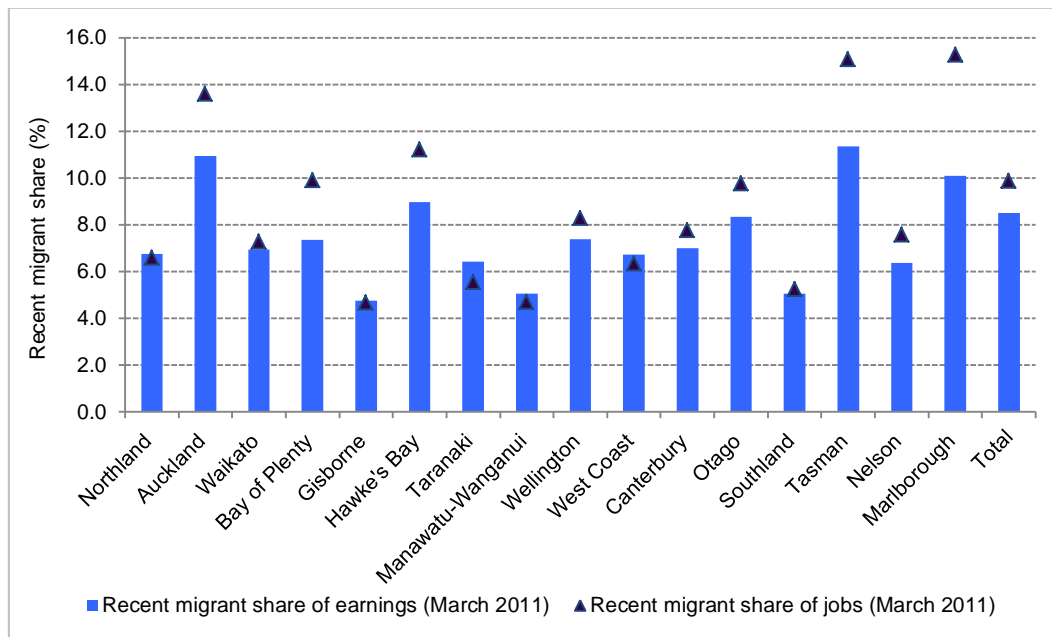


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 45 shows the difference between recent migrant contribution to total earnings and their contribution to total jobs by region, as at March 2011. The regions with a high temporary labour component relative to permanent migration, such as Marlborough and Tasman, show the greatest gap between the recent migrant share of earnings and the share of jobs.

⁶³ D Maré and S Stillman (2009) *The Impact of Immigration on the Labour Market Outcomes of New Zealanders*. Economic Impacts of Immigration Working Paper Series. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/impacts-labour-market-outcomes/index.asp#toc

Figure 45 Recent migrant share of wage/salary jobs and earnings by region, as at March 2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Recent residents show a broad spread across industry sectors, with health care and social assistance accounting for the highest proportion of recent resident wage and salary jobs in 2011 (12.8 percent), followed by manufacturing (10.8 percent) and retail trade (10.5 percent). Table 42 shows temporary migrants are more heavily concentrated with the top four industries accounting for 60 percent of temporary migrant jobs in 2011. More than one in five temporary migrant jobs was in the accommodation and food sector.

Table 42 Distribution of recent migrant wage/salary jobs by recent migrant group and industry: 2007 and 2011 (as at March)

Industry	Distribution of temporary wage/salary jobs ¹ (%)		Distribution of recent resident wage/salary jobs ² (%)		Distribution of recent migrant wage/salary jobs (%)	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.9	15.9	3.0	3.3	6.4	9.1
Mining, electricity, gas, water and waste	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing	8.4	6.5	12.3	10.8	10.6	8.8
Construction	4.2	2.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	3.8
Wholesale trade	3.5	2.7	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.1
Retail trade	10.5	8.9	11.2	10.5	10.9	9.8
Accommodation and food	22.3	22.0	8.8	9.8	14.6	15.4
Transport, postal and warehousing	1.6	1.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2

Information media and telecommunications	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7
Financial and insurance	1.5	1.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.1
Rental, hiring and real estate	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical	6.1	5.1	9.4	9.9	8.0	7.7
Administrative and support	10.9	13.6	7.0	6.7	8.7	9.9
Public administration and safety	1.5	1.4	3.9	4.4	2.9	3.0
Education and training	4.7	4.2	8.1	7.5	6.6	6.0
Health care and social assistance	6.3	7.7	10.9	12.8	8.9	10.4
Arts and recreation	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other	2.6	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes:

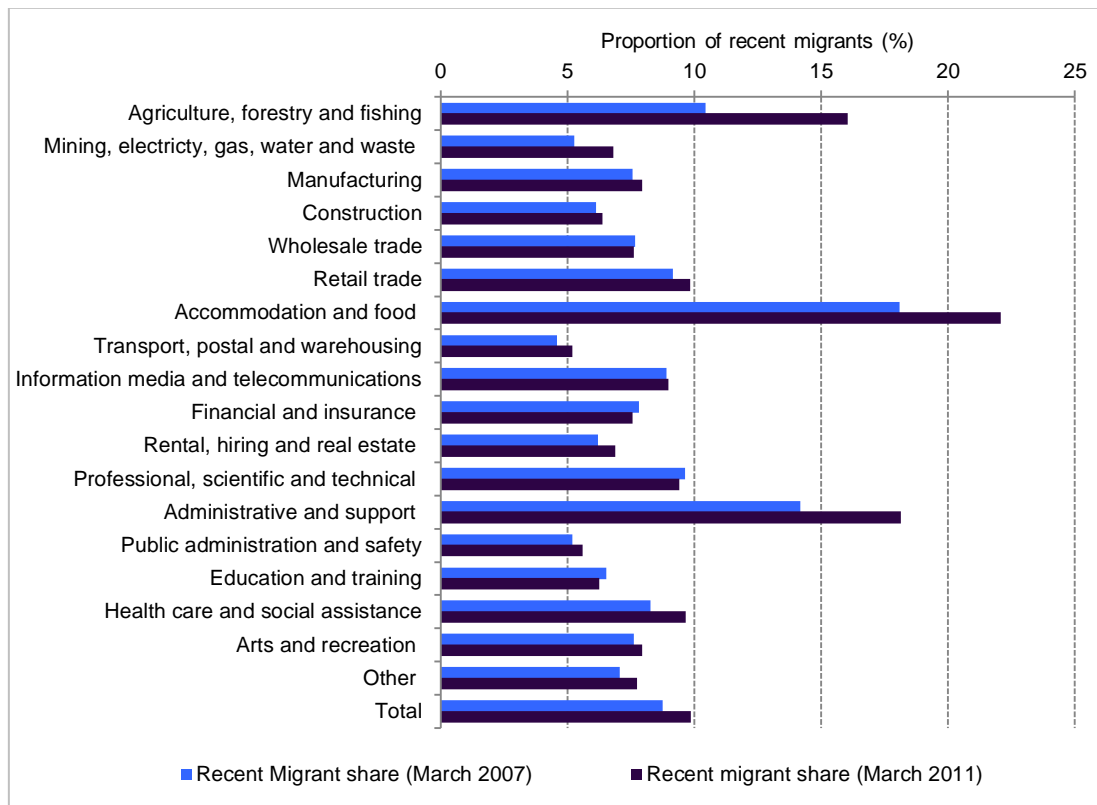
1 Includes temporary work and student visa wage/salary earners.

2 Includes wage/salary earning residents who had gained residence 0–5 years before the reference date.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 46 shows the change in the contribution of recent migrant labour by industry between March 2007 and March 2011. The largest increases in the recent migrant share were in the three industries with increasingly large numbers of temporary migrant workers. The figure shows that by March 2011, recent migrants contributed more than one in five jobs in the accommodation and food sector. In the agricultural sector, the recent migrant contribution increased from 10.4 percent of jobs in 2007 to 16 percent in 2011, the largest relative change across all industries.

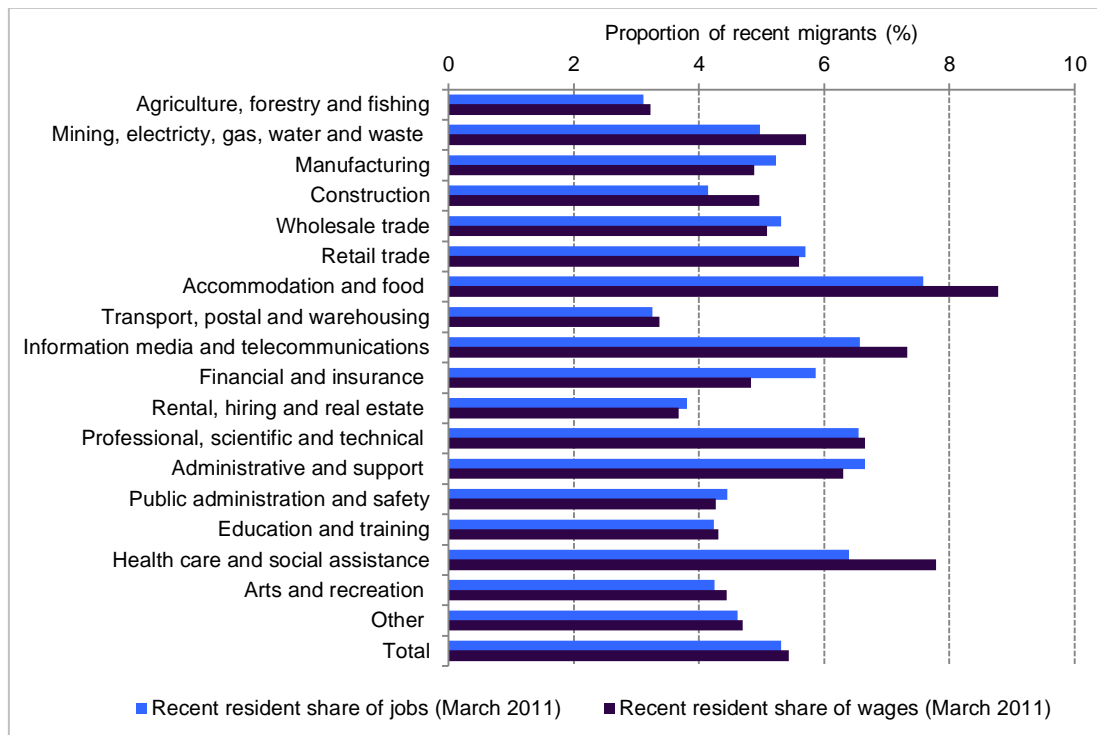
Figure 46 Recent migrant share of wage/salary jobs by industry, 2007 and 2011 (as at March)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 47 shows the difference between the recent *resident* contribution to total earnings and their contribution to total jobs by industry, as at March 2011. Generally, the shares are similar, although in sectors such as accommodation and food services, construction, mining/electricity, health care and social assistance, the share of wages is higher than the share of jobs. This suggests recent residents working in these industries may be working in more skilled jobs than non-recent migrants.

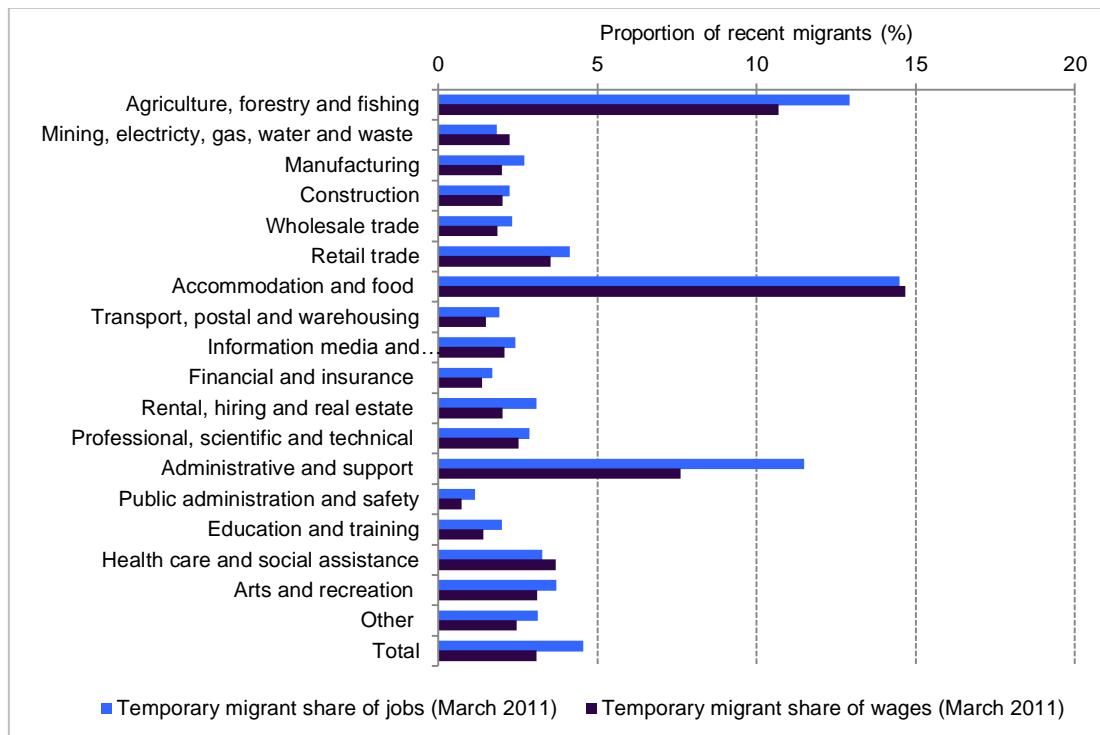
Figure 47 Recent resident share of wage/salary jobs and earnings by industry, as at March 2011



Note: Recent residents are those who had gained residence 0–5 years before the reference period.
 Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Figure 48 shows the difference between the *temporary migrant* contribution to total earnings and their contribution to total jobs by industry, as at March 2011. Unlike recent residents, temporary migrants typically have a lower share of earnings than of jobs. In sectors with a high seasonal labour component such as agriculture the difference is large, suggesting temporary migrants contribute lower skilled labour. The administration and support sector also has a high component of seasonal work – it includes labour supply and packaging services, much of which supports the agricultural sector. Temporary migrants working in this sector have a much lower share of the total earnings (7.6 percent) than they do of the total jobs (11.5 percent). This difference could reflect migrants working in lower skilled jobs than non-migrants, but differences in employment status (part-time compared with full-time work arrangements) could also account for the difference.

Figure 48 Temporary migrant share of wage/salary jobs and earnings by industry, as at March 2011



Note: Includes temporary work and student visa wage/salary earners.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Conclusion

This report examines aspects of recent migrants' labour market outcomes using the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). The IDI is a newly developed research data base managed by Statistics New Zealand that links data from several central government agencies. The availability of linked data is a significant advancement in the area of longitudinal migration research, enabling a much broader picture to emerge of the contribution migrants make to labour supply in New Zealand. This analysis establishes a baseline for future reporting of recent migrants' labour market outcomes in New Zealand.

This report shows that more than one in 10 people in New Zealand's working-age population are recent migrants. That is, they were approved a resident visa in the last five years or are in New Zealand on a temporary work or student visa. The recent migrant population grew 13 percent over the five-year period between March 2007 and March 2011 and much of this growth has been driven by temporary migration.

Increasing temporary migration in times of economic uncertainty brings both opportunities and challenges. International students make a significant economic contribution and growing numbers provide a welcome boost to the export education sector. Work visa policies that allow employers to complement their labour supply with skills from offshore have adjusted quickly to the downward shift in demand and remain an important mechanism to help alleviate skill shortages that persist in certain occupations.

However, much of the growth in temporary migration has come about through categories that allow migrants to work without assessment of the availability of local labour, raising the potential for the displacement of New Zealand workers. These migrants include working holidaymakers, study to work visa holders, and international students.⁶⁴ However, many temporary migrants arriving as working holidaymakers or through the Partnership Policy do not participate in the labour market – around 70 percent of international students do not. While the number of migrants in these categories increased during the recession, the weakened labour market lessened the ability of some to find work, evidenced by a decrease in the proportion earning wages and salaries.

The effect of the economic downturn is also evident for permanent migrant groups, but some bore those effects disproportionately. Migrants approved through the Pacific Category and arriving between 2007 and 2009 had a much higher reliance on income support than those arriving in the previous four years. Similarly, Quota Refugees arriving between 2007 and 2009 were less likely than earlier arrivals to earn wages and salaries two years after residence. These findings indicate that economic conditions can have a significant impact on the settlement outcomes of

⁶⁴ Not all international students have work rights in New Zealand.

new arrivals, particularly those without prior work experience in New Zealand or other disadvantages.

Skilled migrants continue to achieve positive labour market outcomes in New Zealand. The measures established in this report show Skilled migrants maintain a high level of labour market participation and achieve a level of earnings that is considerably higher than the New Zealand average. However, the unavailability of detailed job information limits more robust comparisons between recent migrants and other groups within the working-age population.⁶⁵

Migrants approved through the Parent Policy showed an increasing reliance on income support beyond two years after residence approval, which implies many sponsored parents approved under the former policy did not receive sufficient financial support from their sponsoring relatives beyond two years. The new Parent Policy, introduced in 2012, seeks to limit the fiscal cost to New Zealand by increasing the financial obligations for both the applicant and the sponsoring relative. These changes will likely decrease the benefit reliance of this group.

This research highlights the changing composition of migrant labour and the relative contribution migrants make regionally and across industries in New Zealand. The growing share of migrants in some industries points to an increasing reliance on migrant labour – agriculture and related industries and the accommodation and food industry are two such areas where migrant labour has increased substantially.

This research is part of wider programme of work using the IDI to study migrant outcomes in New Zealand. Research under way is focusing on aspects of the retention of Skilled migrants in New Zealand and the impact of rising temporary migration in the labour market. These projects will add to the growing evidence base and help inform decision-making and immigration policy settings that maximise the economic contribution and positive settlement outcomes of migrants.

⁶⁵ The IDI data does not yet hold detailed information on occupation or hours worked, which are important variables for empirical analysis of wage differences.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Recent migrants aged 18–64 by migrant group and age group

Table 43 Stock of recent migrants aged 18–64 in New Zealand by migrant group and age group, 2007–2011

Recent migrant group	Age group	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007–2011
Recent resident (0–5 years)	18–24	17,577	17,232	17,100	16,617	15,726	-10.5
	25–34	48,129	49,905	53,865	56,775	56,415	17.2
	35–44	43,827	42,726	42,837	43,275	40,767	-7.0
	45–54	20,046	20,442	21,135	21,588	20,418	1.9
	55–64	7,854	8,574	9,048	9,477	9,336	18.9
	Total	137,436	138,876	143,988	147,735	142,659	3.8
Temporary workers	18–24	20,751	22,422	24,075	24,153	24,510	18.1
	25–34	38,637	45,717	52,200	50,994	50,316	30.2
	35–44	15,645	18,960	22,245	20,361	18,774	20.0
	45–54	6,387	7,776	9,108	8,724	8,139	27.4
	55–64	1,653	1,920	2,163	2,184	2,190	32.5
	Total	83,073	96,792	109,794	106,413	103,920	25.1
International students	18–24	28,437	25,788	27,723	29,133	32,004	12.5
	25–34	9,291	9,447	10,839	11,532	12,258	31.9
	35–44	1,275	1,497	1,719	1,980	2,061	61.6
	45–64	540	669	729	816	801	48.3
	Total	39,534	37,401	41,010	43,464	47,127	19.2

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

Appendix B: Recent migrants by migrant group and region

Table 44 Stock of recent migrants aged 18–64 in New Zealand by migrant group and region, 2007–2011

Migrant group and region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change 2007–2011
Recent resident (0–5 years)						
UK/Irish Republic	32,649	35,151	35,886	34,023	29,544	-9.5
North Asia	25,803	26,175	27,819	28,479	26,577	3.0
South Asia	15,915	12,630	12,792	13,518	14,313	-10.1
South East Asia	11,088	11,973	13,614	15,558	17,343	56.4
Pacific	19,209	19,644	18,990	19,485	19,359	0.8
South Africa	9,684	10,317	11,721	13,416	13,263	37.0
North America	5,013	5,229	5,298	5,283	4,779	-4.7
Rest of Europe	8,859	9,018	9,255	9,492	9,039	2.0
Other	9,213	8,745	8,607	8,490	8,445	-8.3
Total	137,436	138,876	143,988	147,735	142,659	3.8
Temporary workers						
UK/Irish Republic	16,233	17,019	18,192	17,556	16,722	3.0
North Asia	18,162	19,449	17,934	16,236	15,567	-14.3
South Asia	4,896	6,612	9,063	11,580	13,191	169.4
South East Asia	7,977	10,455	12,885	12,336	11,670	46.3
Pacific	7,434	11,241	15,627	14,844	14,361	93.2
South Africa	3,381	4,449	5,907	4,104	2,898	-14.3
North America	5,835	6,219	6,573	6,504	6,705	14.9
Rest of Europe	12,966	13,845	15,171	15,432	15,828	22.1
Other	6,189	7,509	8,445	7,815	6,975	12.7
Total	83,073	96,792	109,794	106,413	103,920	25.1
International students						
UK/Irish Republic	423	477	648	615	573	35.5
North Asia	25,038	20,139	18,891	19,266	19,779	-21.0
South Asia	2,556	4,137	6,642	7,533	10,035	292.6
South East Asia	4,092	4,278	4,749	5,295	5,772	41.1
Pacific	1,455	1,605	1,851	2,055	2,034	39.8
South Africa	156	174	264	294	258	65.4
North America	2,013	2,046	2,097	2,226	2,127	5.7
Rest of Europe	2,325	2,337	2,397	2,430	2,304	-0.9
Other	1,476	2,208	3,474	3,747	4,239	187.2
Total	39,534	37,401	41,010	43,464	47,127	19.2

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Integrated Data Infrastructure.

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