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# MIGRANT AND REFUGEE YOUTH IN NEW ZEALAND: STATISTICAL PROFILE, 1996 TO 2007

Migrant and Refugee Youth Settlement and Social Inclusion Series







## MIGRANT AND REFUGEE YOUTH IN NEW ZEALAND: STATISTICAL PROFILE, 1996 TO 2007

↳ Migrant and Refugee Youth Settlement and Social Inclusion Series

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# CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>15</b>
1.1 Context of this report .....	15
1.2 Youth demographics.....	15
1.3 Immigration policy .....	16
1.4 Objective of the analysis.....	16
1.5 Data and variables used in this report .....	17
1.6 Definitions .....	17
1.7 Methodology .....	18
1.8 Limitations of the data sources .....	18
1.9 Report Structure.....	20
<b>2 YOUTH APPROVAL PATTERNS 1998 TO 2007</b> .....	<b>21</b>
Key Findings .....	21
2.1 Introduction .....	22
2.2 All youth residence approvals .....	22
2.3 Skilled/Business Stream .....	27
2.4 Family Sponsored Stream .....	28
2.5 International/Humanitarian Stream.....	29
2.6 Temporary student approvals.....	31
2.7 Temporary work permit approvals.....	34
<b>3 MIGRANT YOUTH POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND</b> .....	<b>41</b>
Key Findings .....	41
3.1 Introduction .....	42
3.2 Size and growth.....	42
3.3 Age.....	43
3.4 Gender .....	44
3.5 Region of birth .....	45
3.6 Country of birth .....	46
3.7 Length of time in New Zealand .....	47
3.8 Age of arrival .....	48
3.9 Ethnicity .....	49
3.10 English language ability .....	52

<b>4</b>	<b>LABOUR FORCE AND STUDY PARTICIPATION .....</b>	<b>55</b>
	Key Findings .....	55
4.1	Introduction .....	56
4.2	Labour force status .....	56
4.3	Occupation.....	60
4.4	Study participation.....	62
4.5	Qualifications .....	63
4.6	Combined Labour force and study participation.....	65
<b>5</b>	<b>LOCATION AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IN NEW ZEALAND.....</b>	<b>67</b>
	Key Findings .....	67
5.1	Introduction .....	67
5.2	Location by regional council area .....	68
5.3	Living arrangements .....	70
5.4	Marital status .....	71
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>73</b>
	<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>75</b>
	Appendix A: Country and region groupings .....	75
	Appendix B: Educational activity question in 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses of Population and Dwellings .....	83
	Appendix C: Youth residence approvals by country of origin and category....	84
	Appendix D: Youth student approvals and dependent student approvals by country of origin.....	86
	Appendix E: Youth work permit approvals by country of origin .....	89
	Appendix F: Ethnicity question in 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses of Population and Dwellings .....	96
	Appendix G: Ethnic composition of migrant youth by region of birth.....	97
	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>99</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by region, 1998–2007 .....	25
Figure 2.2	Residence approvals for 18–24-year-olds by top five countries of origin, 1998–2007 .....	26
Figure 2.3	Youth (12–24 years) Skilled/Business residence approvals as a proportion of all Skilled/Business approvals, 1998–2007 .....	27
Figure 2.4	Family Sponsored Stream approvals for 18–24-year-old principal applicants by gender, 1998–2007 .....	29
Figure 2.5	Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	33
Figure 2.6	Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by top five countries of origin, 1998–2007 .....	36
Figure 2.7	Youth (15–24 years) labour market–tested work permit approvals by region of origin, 1998–2007 .....	39
Figure 2.8	Youth (15–24 years) Partnership work permit approvals by region of origin, 1998–2007 .....	40
Figure 3.1	Age structure of youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	43
Figure 3.2	Duration of residence in New Zealand for migrant youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	48
Figure 3.3	Ethnic composition of migrant youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	50
Figure 3.4	Number of ethnic groups with which youth (12–24 years) identified, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	51
Figure 3.5	Proportion of English-speaking migrant youth (12–24 years) by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	54
Figure 4.1	Full-time study participation for 18–24-year-olds by region of birth, 1996 and 2006 .....	63
Figure 5.1	Proportion of migrant youth (12–24 years) living in the Auckland region, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	70

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Residence approvals by age, 1998–2007 .....	22
Table 2.2	Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by stream, 1998–2007.....	23
Table 2.3	Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by gender and applicant type, 1998–2007 .....	24
Table 2.4	Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by region, 1998–2007 .....	24
Table 2.5	Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	25
Table 2.6	Refugee youth (12–24 years) approved for residence as a proportion of all approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	31
Table 2.7	Student approvals by age and student type, 1998–2007.....	32
Table 2.8	Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by student type and age, 1998–2007 .....	32
Table 2.9	Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by student type and region or origin, 1998–2007.....	33
Table 2.10	Work permit approvals by age, 1998–2007 .....	34
Table 2.11	Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by category, 1998–2007 .....	35
Table 2.12	Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by region of origin, 1998–2007 .....	35
Table 2.13	Youth (18–24 years) Working Holiday Scheme approvals by country, 1998–2007.....	37
Table 2.14	Youth (15–24 years) labour market–tested work permit approvals by gender, 1998–2007 .....	38
Table 2.15	Youth (15–24 years) Partnership work permit approvals by gender, 1998–2007 .....	39
Table 3.1	Youth by birthplace, 1996, 2001, and 2006.....	42
Table 3.2	Migrant youth (12–24 years) by age and region of birth, 1996, 2001, 2007 .....	44
Table 3.3	Female to male ratios for youth by birthplace, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	44
Table 3.4	Migrant youth by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	45
Table 3.5	Recent migrant youth by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	46
Table 3.6	Migrant youth (12–24 years) from 20 major migrant source countries, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	47
Table 3.7	Age of arrival in New Zealand for migrant youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	49
Table 3.8	Proportion of migrant youth (12–24 years) identifying with two or more ethnic groups by age of arrival in New Zealand, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	52
Table 3.9	English language ability of migrant youth (12–24 years) from non–English-speaking regions, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	53
Table 3.10	English language ability of migrant youth (12–24 years) from non–English-speaking regions by age of arrival, 1996, 2001, and 2006 ....	53
Table 4.1	Labour force status for youth (15–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	57



Table 4.2	Labour force status for migrant youth (15–24 years) by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	58
Table 4.3	Labour force status for migrant youth (15–24 years) by length of time in New Zealand, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	60
Table 4.4	Occupations of employed migrant youth (15–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	61
Table 4.5	Study participation for youth (15–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006 ..	62
Table 4.6	Highest qualification for 18–24-year-olds by birthplace, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	64
Table 4.7	Combined labour force and study participation for youth (15–24 years), 1996 and 2006 .....	66
Table 5.1	Geographical locations for migrant youth, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	68
Table 5.2	Geographical locations for recent (less than five years in New Zealand) migrant youth, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	69
Table 5.3	Individual role in the family for youth (12–24 years), 2001 and 2006 .....	71
Table 5.4	Marital status for 18–24-year-olds, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	72
Table A1	Department of Labour country and region groupings .....	75
Table C1	Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by country of origin (nationality), 1998–2007 .....	84
Table C2	Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by category, 1998–2007 ...	85
Table D1	Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	86
Table D2	Youth (12–24 years) dependent student approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	88
Table E1	Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	89
Table E2	Youth (15–24 years) Working Holiday Scheme approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	91
Table E3	Youth (15–24 years) labour market–tested work permit approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	92
Table E4	Youth (15–24 years) partnership work permit approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007 .....	94
Table G1	Ethnic composition of migrant youth (12–24 years) by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006 .....	97



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Purpose of this report

This report builds a profile of migrant and refugee youth (people aged 12 to 24 years) in New Zealand by analysing immigration approval data (1998 to 2007) and Census of Population and Dwellings (census) data (1996, 2001, and 2006).

Data is reported separately for two age groups: 12- to 17-year-olds (school age) and 18- to 24-year-olds (post-school age).<sup>1</sup>

The report covers a range of characteristics and key outcomes, including immigration approval trends, demographic data, ethnic identity, English language ability, labour force and study participation, location in New Zealand, and living arrangements.

This report focuses on youth born overseas and provides separate data where available about migrant youth who had been in New Zealand for less than five years. The report also highlights areas where migrant youth differ from New Zealand-born youth and the total migrant population and identifies trends over the three censuses. The analysis is intended to inform future research and policy development.

## Youth residence approval patterns 1998 to 2007

Department of Labour (the Department) immigration approval data showed that youth comprised 18 percent of residence approvals over the period 1998 to 2007, and an increasing proportion of all residence approvals over this period were youth. Half of youth approvals were through the Skilled/Business Stream, 38 percent through the Family Sponsored Stream, and 12 percent through the International/Humanitarian Stream.

The main approval regions were North Asia (21 percent) and the Pacific (20 percent). Youth residence approvals from China increased substantially over the period. The increase was particularly evident in the group aged 18 to 24 years with the proportion from China increasing from 7 percent in 1998 to a peak of 33 percent in 2006.

### ***Skilled/Business Stream***

Youth comprised 15 percent of the 246,702 Skilled/Business residence approvals from 1998 to 2007. The main regions of origin for youth were North Asia (27 percent); Europe (including Russia), South Africa, and North America (ESANA) (21 percent); and the United Kingdom (UK)/Ireland (18 percent).<sup>2</sup> Eighteen- to 24-year-olds became an increasingly important source of approvals (from 3 percent of

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<sup>1</sup> The definition of 'youth' used in this report (people aged 12 to 24 years) aligns with the Ministry of Youth Development's definition of 'youth'.

<sup>2</sup> The region of birth groupings used in this report are Australia, UK/Ireland, ESANA, North Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, Pacific, Other, and New Zealand. The regional grouping ESANA was developed for the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand. It enables countries with similar characteristics to be grouped at a high level.

all Skilled/Business approvals in 1998 to 10 percent in 2007). Thirty-nine percent of 18- to 24-year-olds were from North Asia. In 2006 and 2007, the Skilled Migrant Category was the main approval category for 18- to 24-year-old principal applicants with 64 percent of these approvals from China.

### ***Family Sponsored Stream***

Youth made up 21 percent of the 137,844 approvals through the Family Sponsored Stream. The main approval regions were the Pacific (29 percent), North Asia (18 percent), and South and South-East Asia (14 percent each). The main approval category for 12- to 17-year-olds was the Dependent Child Category and for 18- to 24-year-olds the Partnership Category. A large proportion of youth Partnership approvals were female (73 percent of principal applicants).

### ***International/Humanitarian Stream***

Of the 37,613 approvals through the International/Humanitarian Stream from 1998 to 2007, 23 percent were youth. The largest approval region was the Pacific (47 percent), followed by South Asia (11 percent) and South-East Asia (7 percent). The main approval categories were the Refugee Quota (29 percent) and the Samoan Quota (24 percent). Successful refugee status claimants and the Pacific Access Category approvals each made up 13 percent of youth approvals. Youth from the Pacific were mainly approved through the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category, whereas youth from Asia tended to come to New Zealand as refugees.

### **Temporary student approvals**

Three-quarters of the 599,798 student approvals from 1998 to 2007 were aged 12 to 24 years. The largest category of student approvals was fee-paying students (82 percent), which was the main approval category for 18- to 24-year-olds. Fee-paying students was also the main approval category for 12- to 17-year-olds, some of whom were the dependent children of work permit holders. Three-quarters of fee-paying 12- to 24-year-old students were from North Asia. China was the main source country for these students, although the number of student approvals from China has declined steeply since 2003.

### **Temporary work approvals**

A total of 674,321 work permits were approved from 1998 to 2007. Work permit approval numbers grew over the period and an increasing proportion were aged 15 to 24 years (around one-third in 2006 and 2007). Half of youth were approved through a Working Holiday Scheme, and 17 percent of youth had a labour market-tested work permit. Eleven percent of youth were approved for a Partnership work permit with 71 percent of these approvals female. The main work permit type for all migrants was a labour market-tested work permit. The three main regions of youth work permit approvals were ESANA, the UK/Ireland, and North Asia. The number of Chinese, German, and UK youth approved for work permits over the period increased substantially.

## **Migrant youth population in New Zealand – 1996 to 2006 censuses**

The three censuses recorded an increasing proportion of youth born overseas (from 14 percent in 1996 to 22 percent in 2006). Much of the increase was in the group aged 18 to 24 years. Youth from North Asia and the Pacific made up a significant number of youth at each census, with a proportional increase in the first group (from 21 percent of youth in 1996 to 29 percent in 2006) and proportional decrease in the second group over the period. The proportion of youth from ESANA increased from 12 percent in 1996 to 15 percent in 2006 (the second largest group in this year). South Asia was a comparatively small source region, yet increased steadily over the three censuses. Thirty-nine percent of recent migrant youth (migrant youth in New Zealand for less than five years) in 2006 were from North Asia. At each census, the UK and Australia were among the main source countries of migrant youth. The proportion of migrant youth from China increased substantially from 2 percent in 1996 to 17 percent in 2006 (the largest group in this year).

The proportion of migrant youth identifying as European declined and the proportion identifying as Asian grew over the period. Asian was the largest ethnic group in 2001 and 2006 (46 percent and 50 percent respectively). Youth in New Zealand were more ethnically diverse than the rest of the population, with a larger proportion identifying with more than one ethnic group. New Zealand-born youth were more likely than overseas-born youth to identify with more than one ethnic group. The tendency for migrant youth to identify with multiple ethnic groups was higher for those who arrived at a younger age.

Over the three censuses, the proportion of very recent migrant youth from non-English-speaking regions who could speak English increased (from 75 percent in 1996 to 84 percent in 2006).<sup>3</sup> As would be expected, English language ability improved with duration of residence with 97 percent of those in New Zealand for 10 to 14 years in 2006 able to speak English. A larger proportion of youth who came to New Zealand before the age of five years could speak English than those who arrived at an older age.

## **Labour force and study participation**

Migrant youth had lower rates of labour force participation than New Zealand-born youth, reflecting migrants' higher rates of study participation. In 2006, 62 percent of 18- to 24-year-old migrants were either employed or unemployed and actively seeking work compared with 79 percent of New Zealand-born youth. The proportion of 18- to 24-year-old migrants employed part time increased from 14 percent in 1996 to 20 percent in 2006, with an increased tendency for study to be combined with part-time work. Eighty-five percent of overseas-born 15- to 17-year-olds and 52 percent of overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds were studying full time in 2006, compared with 74 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 25 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds born in New Zealand.

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<sup>3</sup> The English language ability section focused on youth from the Pacific, North Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, and 'Other' regions. A larger proportion of migrants from these regions indicated that they could not speak English.

Youth from Australia, the UK/Ireland, and ESANA had higher rates of labour force participation than other migrants. Of the 18- to 24-year-olds, those from Australia and the UK/Ireland had the highest labour force participation and full-time employment rates (Australian rates were similar to New Zealand-born rates). North Asian 18- to 24-year-olds had lower rates of labour force participation than others, but the proportion in part-time work increased substantially from 8 percent in 2001 to 21 percent in 2006. North Asian 18- to 24-year-olds had the highest rate of study participation (75 percent in 2006), and there was a notable increase in this group, as well as among other youth from Asia, combining study and part-time employment.

Labour force participation increased steadily with length of time in New Zealand. Part-time and full-time employment rates increased with more time in New Zealand, as did unemployment rates (although unemployment decreased slightly for 18- to 24-year-olds who had been in New Zealand for 15 years or more). This trend differs from that for all migrants, who had an unemployment rate that decreased with longer time in the country. The increase in youth unemployment is likely to reflect increased numbers moving into the labour force over time and taking longer to find work since they are probably less experienced than older migrants.

The most common occupational grouping for migrant youth, particularly 15- to 17-year-olds, was Service and Sales Workers. Other 15- to 17-year-olds worked as Clerks and Labourers and Related Service Workers, and 18- to 24-year-olds were often Clerks and Technicians and Associate Professionals. New Zealand-born youth were concentrated in similar occupations, although they were spread across more occupational groupings than overseas-born youth.

Migrant 18- to 24-year-olds tended to be more qualified than their New Zealand-born counterparts, with a smaller proportion with no qualifications and a larger proportion with university qualifications. Given that the Skilled/Business Stream is designed to attract skilled and qualified migrants and that many young migrants come to New Zealand to study, the finding that overseas-born youth are more qualified is unsurprising. Migrant youth were also more qualified than migrants overall with 93 percent of youth and 84 percent of all migrants in 2006 having a school qualification or higher.

## **Location and living arrangements in New Zealand**

More than half of migrant youth lived in the Auckland region, and the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds living in this region increased from 1996 to 2006 (up to 58 percent in 2006). From 2001 to 2006 the number of recent migrant youth (youth in New Zealand for less than five years) living in Auckland decreased. A large proportion of youth from the Pacific and Asia lived in the Auckland region. Migrant youth were also concentrated in Wellington, Canterbury, and the Waikato, although the proportion in Wellington decreased over the period.

Most 12- to 17-year-old migrants were living with their family. Just over one-third of 18- to 24-year-olds were living as a child with their family and a similar proportion were living outside their family. North Asian migrant youth were the

most likely to be living outside their family (that is, living alone or flatting). Migrant 18- to 24-year-olds were more likely than New Zealand-born youth to be married. Youth from South Asia and the Pacific had the largest proportions that were married (22 percent and 19 percent respectively in 2006).





# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Context of this report

The analysis for this report was carried out as part of the Department of Labour's (the Department's) broader programme of research that is exploring the settlement and social inclusion of migrant and refugee youth (12 to 24 years). The analysis highlights areas relating to migrant and refugee youth that would benefit from further research and/or consideration, so the implications of the trends identified can be better understood. These areas are described in the concluding chapter (chapter 6).

People aged 12 to 24 years are undergoing the transition to adulthood. This transition may include moving into or between school, university, and the labour force, forming personal relationships, and starting families. Of course, young people may follow many varied paths in this transition. Youth face many challenges and choices as they make this transition, and migrant and refugee youth face particular challenges associated with adjusting to a new society. The paths young New Zealanders, including migrants and refugees, follow are important, because youth are an important component of New Zealand's future.

## 1.2 Youth demographics

Youth represent a significant proportion of immigrants to New Zealand, making up 18 percent of residence approvals from 1998 to 2007. In addition, most international students are aged 12 to 24 years, and a significant proportion of work permit approvals are for youth. Chapter 2 shows youth becoming an increasingly large component of residence and work permit approvals, which makes this analysis of migrant and refugee youth in New Zealand timely.

New Zealand, along with many other countries, has an ageing population. The proportion of young people at each Census of Population and Dwellings (census) from 1976 to 1996 decreased, and this decline is projected to continue until the middle of this century.<sup>4</sup> The number of youth increased at the 2001 and 2006 censuses, but this is considered a 'blip' rather than a trend. The number of youth is expected to peak in 2011 before gradually declining.<sup>5</sup> With an ageing population, specific skill shortages, and increased demand for global skills in the labour market, New Zealand in particular benefits from young migrants.

Previous analyses have highlighted how the youth population differs from the total New Zealand population; for example, youth are more ethnically diverse, more mobile, and more likely to live in main urban areas.<sup>6</sup> The experiences of migrants and refugees are likely to differ depending on the age at which they migrate. The '1.5 generation' has been defined as 'immigrant youth who were born overseas and arrived in New Zealand by the age of 12'.<sup>7</sup> The extent to which migrant and refugee

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<sup>4</sup> Statistics New Zealand (1998).

<sup>5</sup> Statistics New Zealand (2005).

<sup>6</sup> Statistics New Zealand (1998).

<sup>7</sup> Ward (2008, p 4).

youth have been educated in, and identify with, their native country will vary, depending (among other things) on their age when they arrived in New Zealand. Differences in education systems as well as issues associated with the migration process (such as language difficulties) are likely to affect the experiences and outcomes of migrant and refugee youth once they are in New Zealand.

Outcomes also vary for second-generation youth, who were born in New Zealand to overseas-born parents. These youth are likely to have been fully raised and educated in New Zealand. However, it is difficult to obtain data on second-generation youth, because it is necessary to know both the youth's and their parents' places of birth and that information is not collected extensively. The census, for example, has this information only for individuals living with their parents. The second generation is not explored in this report, but, where available, data is reported on the 1.5 generation.

### **1.3 Immigration policy**

Migrants may enter New Zealand on a temporary basis (as a visitor, worker, or student) or through the New Zealand Residence Programme. The three residence streams through which people wishing to migrate to New Zealand permanently may apply are the Skilled/Business, Family Sponsored, and International/Humanitarian Streams. Young people may migrate to New Zealand with their parents (for example, as part of their parents' residence application), as a dependent student with parents on a work permit, or independently.

Working Holiday Schemes are one such avenue for young adults to come to New Zealand independently. The schemes allow 18- to 30-year-olds to spend 12 months (or 24 months for United Kingdom (UK) working holidaymakers) in New Zealand and to undertake work of a temporary nature. New Zealand has Working Holiday Scheme agreements with 27 countries with up to 50,000 places available. The analysis of Working Holiday Scheme approvals in this report covers 18- to 24-year-olds.

Chapter 2 discusses relevant aspects of immigration policy. For more information, see the Department's Migration Trends series<sup>8</sup> or the Immigration New Zealand website.<sup>9</sup>

### **1.4 Objective of the analysis**

The objective of the analysis underpinning this report is to build a comprehensive profile of the characteristics and key outcomes for migrant and refugee youth (12 to 24 years) in New Zealand from 1996 to 2007. The analysis focused on youth born overseas, including those who had migrated to New Zealand within the past five years. Comparisons with New Zealand-born youth and the total migrant population are provided where relevant. The analysis is intended to inform future research and policy development.

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<sup>8</sup> For example, Department of Labour (2009).

<sup>9</sup> The Immigration New Zealand website is at <http://www.immigration.govt.nz>.

## 1.5 Data and variables used in this report

To build a profile of overseas-born youth living in New Zealand, this report uses:

- administrative Immigration New Zealand data from the Department
- census data<sup>10</sup>.

There is currently limited information on migrant youth in New Zealand as other trend analysis tends to focus on either all migrants or all youth, rather than migrant youth in particular.

The variables analysed for this report include:

- immigration category
- demographics (including region of origin)
- ethnic identity
- English language ability
- labour force and study participation
- geographic location in New Zealand
- living arrangements.

## 1.6 Definitions

Six key terms used throughout this report are defined as follows.

**Youth:** Youth are defined as people aged 12 to 24 years. The two main sub-groups of youth are school-age (12 to 17 years) and post-school age (18 to 24 years). In some cases, census data is collected only for those aged 15 years and over (such as labour force and study participation data).

**Migrant:** For the purposes of the census analysis in this report, a migrant is defined as a person who was born overseas and was usually resident in New Zealand at the time of the census. In some cases, the term 'migrant' also includes people who came to New Zealand as refugees.<sup>11</sup>

**Refugees:** Refugees include both Refugee Quota and successful refugee status claimants granted residence in New Zealand.

**Recent migrant:** A recent migrant is a migrant who migrated to New Zealand less than five years before the relevant census.

**Region (country) of origin:** The countries in which migrants were born have been combined into nine regional groupings: Australia; UK/Ireland; Europe (including Russia), South Africa, and North America (ESANA); North Asia; South Asia; South-East Asia; Pacific; New Zealand; and Other.<sup>12</sup> Table A1 (Appendix A)

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<sup>10</sup> The definition of 'youth' used in this report (people aged 12 to 24 years) aligns with the Ministry of Youth Development's definition of 'youth'.

<sup>11</sup> Separate data on refugee youth is in section 2.5.3.

<sup>12</sup> The regional grouping ESANA was developed for the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand. This high-level grouping combines countries with similar characteristics.

lists the countries included in each of these regions.<sup>13</sup> In the analysis of the Application Management System data, region of origin is based on nationality (as recorded in a passport), but in the analysis of census data it is based on country (or region) of birth.

**Principal applicant:** The principal applicant is the person in a residence application who is assessed against the policy criteria. Other people in the application such as a partner or children (secondary applicants) are assessed against other criteria.

## 1.7 Methodology

The analysis underpinning this report was a quantitative analysis of specific variables from the Department's Application Management System and from the 1996, 2001, and 2006 censuses.

Data on immigration approval trends from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2007 was extracted from the Application Management System using the computer program SAS.<sup>14</sup> The data was further analysed using Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Access.

For the census analysis, Statistics New Zealand provided several customised tables. The data was exported into Microsoft Excel pivot tables to enable trends and patterns for migrant youth to be identified and compared over the three censuses.

## 1.8 Limitations of the data sources

The census is an important and valuable source of information on the overseas-born and New Zealand-born populations, but it has limitations. The census does not identify whether an individual is in New Zealand as a permanent resident or temporarily. The census does not identify the specific immigration category through which a person was allowed to enter New Zealand.

The census analysis examines the usually resident population, which includes people who came to New Zealand through the variety of residence categories, as well as those here temporarily – primarily, those on work and student permits, rather than short-term visitors.<sup>15</sup> The analysis of the Application Management System data however, describes trends and patterns by immigration approval category.

The incidence of non-response to various census questions negatively affects the data's accuracy. For example, in the 2006 census non-response to the country of birth question was 4.7 percent. Unless otherwise specified, non-responses are

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<sup>13</sup> The analysis is by both region and country of origin. Therefore, in places individual countries (such as the UK) are referred to separately.

<sup>14</sup> SAS is computer software for data management, programming, analysis, and reporting.

<sup>15</sup> The census usually resident population is all people counted in New Zealand on census night, excluding overseas visitors and New Zealand residents temporarily overseas. Another limitation of census data is that New Zealand citizens of Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, and Australia, and New Zealand citizens by descent are classed as migrants because they were born overseas, even though they are not part of the New Zealand Residence Programme.

excluded from the analysis in this report, but are included in overall totals. The numbers who did not respond are included in a note to the table. This approach is consistent with that taken in other Department reports.

Some questions have changed across the three censuses, making comparisons difficult. The ethnicity question in the 1996 census had a different format from that used in 1991, 2001, and 2006.<sup>16</sup> Statistics New Zealand advises that the 'Asian' and 'Pacific peoples' ethnic groups are less affected than the 'European' and 'Māori' ethnic groups by the changes to the ethnicity question. The 2006 ethnicity question was consistent with that used in 2001, but the output is inconsistent because the classification was revised in 2006.<sup>17</sup>

Stillman (2006) identifies problems with using census data to measure educational activity. The census is conducted in March when many university students are on term break. Also, a different education question was asked in the 1996, 2001, and 2006 censuses, meaning the data cannot be accurately compared (see Appendix B for the census questions).

Ethnicity and education data are included in this report because it is useful to compare groups at each census. However, care should be taken with making comparisons across the three censuses for these topics.

It should also be noted that a proportion of the overseas-born population recorded at each census would have been in New Zealand for many years. Separate data is provided on recent migrants who have been in New Zealand for less than five years at each census.

Because of Statistics New Zealand's statistical confidentiality procedures, the components of individual tables may not sum to the total. Statistics New Zealand randomly rounds census data to base three to protect the privacy of individuals.

The Application Management System data relates to the number of people approved for residence rather than the number of people who arrived in New Zealand. People approved for residence offshore have one year in which to move to New Zealand. The data relates to the date the immigration application was decided (the date the decision was made to approve a person for residence). It is possible that a small number of decided applications would not go on to be completed. The date decided was used for consistency with other Department reports.

Australian citizens and permanent residents do not require a permit to enter New Zealand. Therefore, Australians are included in the census analysis as part of the 'usually resident population', but are not included in the analysis of the Department's immigration data.

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<sup>16</sup> In 1996, there was an answer box for 'Other European' with additional drop-down boxes for 'English', 'Dutch', 'Australian', 'Scottish', 'Irish', and 'Other'. These drop-down boxes were not used in 2001 and 2006.

<sup>17</sup> In 2006, the 'Other' category was split into two groups: 'Middle Eastern/Latin American/African' and 'Other Ethnicity'. The 'Other' category includes a separate category for 'New Zealander' that was previously included in 'New Zealand European'. In 2006, 11.1 percent of respondents gave 'New Zealander' as their ethnicity, compared with 2.4 percent in 2001.

## **1.9 Report structure**

After this introduction, chapter 2 uses the Department's administrative data to describe immigration approval trends for youth from 1998 to 2007. The analysis includes youth approved for permanent residence as well as for temporary work and student permits.

Chapters 3 to 5 draw on data from the three censuses for 1991, 2001, and 2006. Chapter 3 describes the size and demographic make up of the migrant and refugee youth population, as well as aspects of youth identity (such as ethnicity, age of arrival in New Zealand, and English language ability). Chapter 4 looks at youth labour force and study participation as well as occupations and qualifications. Chapter 5 describes the geographic location of migrant and refugee youth in New Zealand and their living arrangements and marital status.

Chapter 6 draws conclusions on the statistics analysed in this report, and draws attention to areas for future research.

Supporting information is in the appendices, and references conclude the report.

## 2 YOUTH APPROVAL PATTERNS 1998 TO 2007

### Key findings

- Youth are becoming an increasingly important component of residence and work approvals. Since 1998, an increasing proportion of youth have come to New Zealand as Skilled/Business migrants and an increasing proportion of youth were the principal applicant in a Skilled/Business application.
- A much larger proportion of female than male youth migrate to New Zealand as the partner of a New Zealand citizen or resident.
- North Asia and the Pacific are the main regions of origin for youth approved for residence. The largest proportion of youth in the Skilled/Business Stream was from North Asia, and the largest proportion of youth in the Family Sponsored Stream was from the Pacific. From 1998 to 2006, the proportion of North Asian youth approved for residence increased significantly. Much of this increase is accounted for by 18- to 24-year-old residence approvals from China through the Skilled Migrant Category.
- Most school-aged youth approved for residence are secondary applicants and come to New Zealand as part of their parents' Skilled/Business application.
- The General Skills/Skilled Migrant and Partnership Categories were the main residence approval categories for 18- to 24-year-olds. In 2006 and 2007, the Skilled Migrant Category was the main approval category for 18- to 24-year-old principal applicants.
- One-third of Refugee Quota refugees and one-quarter of successful refugee status claimants granted residence in New Zealand were youth. The main source countries for refugee youth were Somalia, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Iraq. Thirty-five percent of 18- to 24-year-old Refugee Quota refugees were principal applicants.
- Fee-paying students made up most student approvals, and three-quarters of fee-paying students were post-school age. Most dependent students were school age. Three-quarters of fee-paying students were from North Asia. Since 2003, the number of student approvals from China has declined steeply.
- Just over half of youth approved for a work permit came to New Zealand on a working holiday and 17 percent on a labour market-tested work permit.
- Youth work permit approvals from the United Kingdom (UK) more than doubled and work permit approvals from China and Germany increased substantially from 1998 to 2007.
- Nearly four times as many youth were approved for a labour market-tested work permit in 2007 than in 1998. The main source regions for these youth were Europe (including Russia), South Africa, and North America (ESANA); North Asia; and UK/Ireland. Brazil has become an increasingly important source of youth labour market-tested work permits.

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes residence and temporary student and work approval trends for youth (people aged 12 to 24 years) from 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2007. The data comes from the Department of Labour's Application Management System.

The chapter focuses on trends and patterns in youth approvals, but, where possible, makes comparisons with all approvals.<sup>18</sup>

Detailed information on all temporary and permanent migration can be found in the annual Migration Trends series.<sup>19</sup>

## 2.2 All youth residence approvals

This section begins by describing all youth residence approvals, then details each of the three approval streams: Skilled/Business, Family Sponsored and International/Humanitarian.

From 1998 to 2007, 422,159 people were approved for residence. Youth comprised 18 percent of these approvals (see Table 2.1). The proportion of youth increased from 16 percent in 1998 to 20 percent in 2006 and then decreased slightly to 19 percent in 2007.

**Table 2.1** Residence approvals by age, 1998–2007

Year	Age (years)			Total (%)	Total number
	Under 12 (%)	12–24 (%)	25 and over (%)		
1998	19	16	65	100	26,796
1999	19	17	64	100	30,535
2000	19	16	64	100	37,145
2001	20	16	64	100	53,402
2002	20	17	63	100	47,067
2003	17	17	65	100	41,939
2004	17	19	64	100	35,192
2005	18	18	64	100	53,513
2006	16	20	64	100	49,687
2007	17	19	65	100	46,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>422,159</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

<sup>18</sup> The analysis includes both principal and secondary applicants unless otherwise specified.

<sup>19</sup> For example, see Department of Labour (2008, 2009).



From 1998 to 2007, half of youth were approved through the Skilled/Business Stream, 38 percent through the Family Sponsored Stream, and 12 percent through the International/Humanitarian Stream (see Table 2.2). An increasing proportion of youth were approved through the Skilled/Business Stream (from 35 percent of all youth approvals in 1998 to 59 percent in 2006, decreasing slightly to 56 percent in 2007). An increasing proportion of youth through the Skilled/Business Stream were the principal applicant in the residence application (increasing from 4 percent of youth through the Skilled/Business Stream in 1998 to 28 percent in 2007). The characteristics of youth approved through each stream, including specific points of interest, are explored below.

**Table 2.2** Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by stream, 1998–2007

Year	Skilled/ Business Stream (%)	Family Sponsored Stream (%)	International/ Humanitarian Stream (%)	Total (%)	Total number
1998	35	49	16	100	4,393
1999	34	50	16	100	5,068
2000	41	45	14	100	6,050
2001	54	37	8	100	8,645
2002	56	37	7	100	8,061
2003	45	43	13	100	7,258
2004	43	44	14	100	6,812
2005	58	30	12	100	9,819
2006	59	28	13	100	9,725
2007	56	33	11	100	8,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74,628</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

### 2.2.1 Age and gender

Forty-seven percent of youth were school age (12 to 17 years) and 53 percent were post-school age (18 to 24 years). The proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds approved over the period increased notably (from 51 percent of youth in 1998 to 60 percent in 2007).

Overall, 53 percent of youth approvals were female (see Table 2.3). For 18- to 24-year-olds, a larger proportion were female than male. This gender difference was more notable for principal than secondary applicants. As is described in section 2.4, the gender difference was mostly in the Family Sponsored Stream. For all residence approvals, a slightly larger proportion of males was approved each year (55 percent of principal applicants).

**Table 2.3** Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by gender and applicant type, 1998–2007

Applicant type	Age (years)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Total number
Principal	12–17	49	51	100	3,251
	18–24	59	41	100	24,108
	12–24	58	42	100	27,359
Secondary	12–17	48	52	100	31,745
	18–24	53	47	100	15,524
	12–24	49	51	100	47,269
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>74,628</b>

### 2.2.2 Region of origin

The main regions of origin for youth residence approvals were North Asia (21 percent) and the Pacific (20 percent) (see Table 2.4).<sup>20</sup> It is of note that the main source for all residence approvals was UK/Ireland (21 percent), yet only 11 percent of youth were from this region. The proportion of all approvals from the Pacific was 14 percent.

**Table 2.4** Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by region, 1998–2007

Region of origin	Number	Percentage (%)
North Asia	15,579	21
Pacific	15,042	20
ESANA	11,287	15
South Asia	9,308	13
South-East Asia	8,372	11
United Kingdom/Ireland	8,432	11
Other	6,358	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,378</b>	<b>100</b>

#### Notes

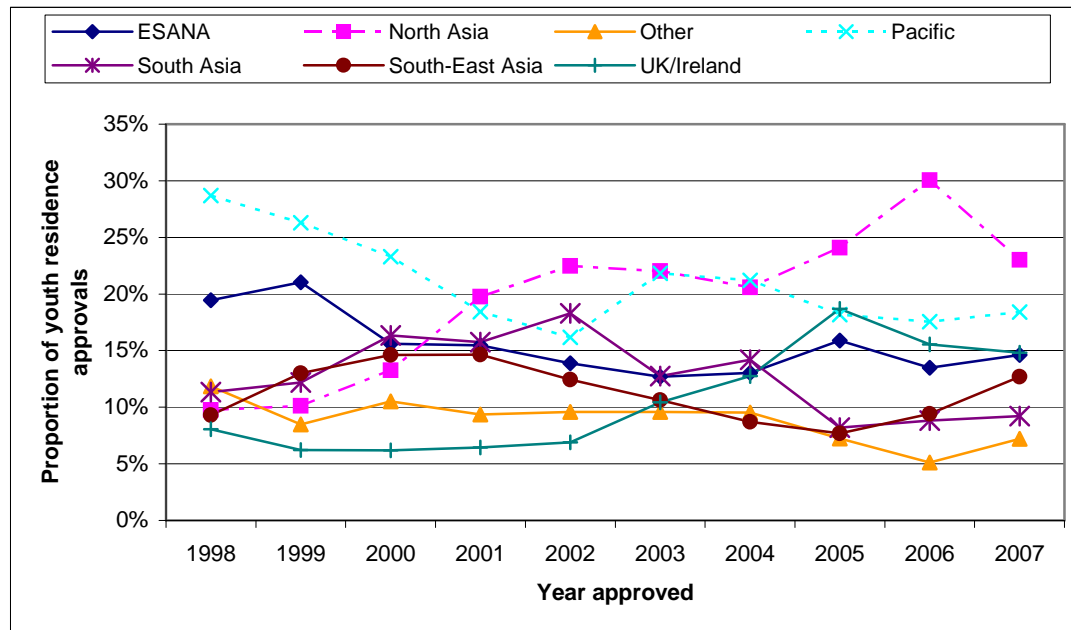
Region of origin was not recorded for 250 youth.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa, and North America.

Figure 2.1 shows a marked increase in the proportion of youth approvals from North Asia from 1998 to 2006 (with a slight dip between 2003 and 2004). North Asian approvals decreased from 2006 to 2007 (from 30 percent to 23 percent). Between 1998 and 2000, the main source region of youth was the Pacific, with a levelling off in the proportion from this region since 2004. The proportion of youth from UK/Ireland increased from 2002, but declined from 2005. These trends contrast with all approvals, which since 2002 have seen a decrease in the proportion of North Asian approvals (albeit with an increase in 2006) and an increase from UK/Ireland (peaking in 2005 at 32 percent of all approvals).

<sup>20</sup> Region of origin in this section is based on nationality (as recorded in a passport).

**Figure 2.1** Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by region, 1998–2007



**Notes**

Region of origin was not recorded for 250 youth.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America; UK = United Kingdom.

**2.2.3 Country of origin**

The main countries of origin for youth residence approvals from 1998 to 2007 were China (14 percent), the UK (11 percent), and India (9 percent) (see Table 2.5). There was variation over the period 1998 to 2007 with the proportion of approvals from China increasing from 5 percent of youth approvals to 19 percent. The proportion from the UK was 8 percent in 1998, peaking at 18 percent in 2005 (and then decreasing to 14 percent in 2007). South Korean approvals increased from 2 percent in 1998 to 6 percent in 2006 (and then decreased to 3 percent in 2007).

Table C1 (Appendix C) has more information about the country of origin by year of approval.

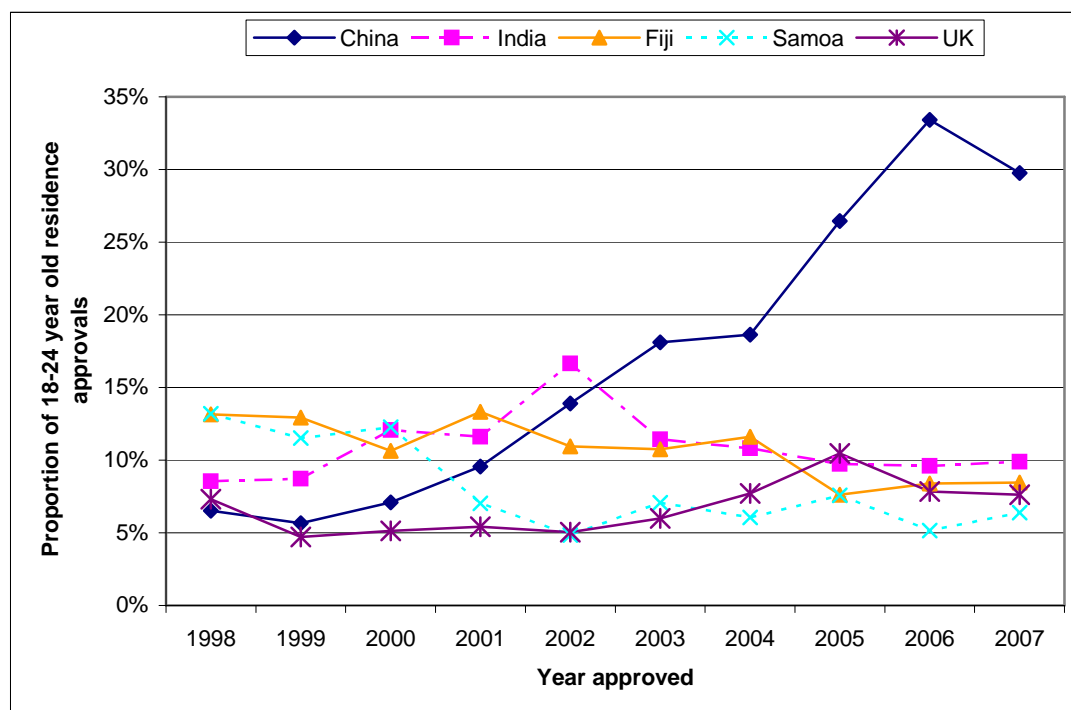
**Table 2.5** Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	Number	Percentage (%)
China	10,489	14
United Kingdom	8,260	11
India	7,030	9
Fiji	6,687	9
South Africa	6,136	8
Samoa	5,048	7
South Korea	3,271	4
Tonga	2,784	4
Philippines	2,040	3
Malaysia	1,887	3

Country of origin	Number	Percentage (%)
United States	1,347	2
Cambodia	1,330	2
Zimbabwe	1,261	2
Iraq	1,008	1
Taiwan	1,000	1
Thailand	855	1
Somalia	851	1
Vietnam	846	1
Afghanistan	843	1
Sri Lanka	774	1
Other	10,881	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,628</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure 2.2 illustrates the dramatic increase in the proportion of residence approvals aged 18 to 24 years from China (from 7 percent in 1998 to a peak of 33 percent in 2006). Most of the increase since 2004 is accounted for by approvals through the Skilled Migrant Category (71 percent of these Skilled Migrant Category approvals from China were principal applicants). The proportion of residence approvals aged 18 to 24 years from China decreased slightly to 30 percent in 2007.

**Figure 2.2** Residence approvals for 18–24-year-olds by top five countries of origin, 1998–2007



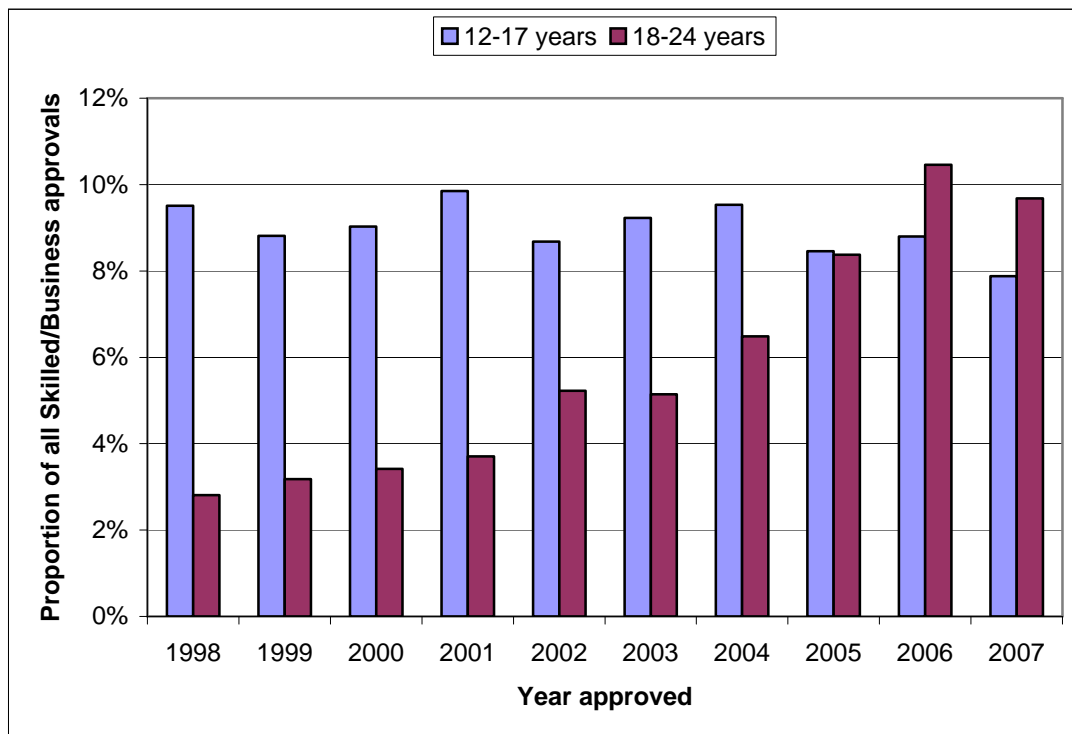
## 2.3 Skilled/Business Stream

Youth made up 15 percent of the 246,702 Skilled/Business approvals from 1998 to 2007. Figure 2.3 shows that while the proportion of all Skilled/Business approvals aged 12 to 17 years remained reasonably constant, the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds increased steadily (from 3 percent of all Skilled/Business approvals in 1998 to 10 percent in 2007).

Thirty-eight percent of 18- to 24-year-olds were the principal applicant in their residence application.

Forty-eight percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 52 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds in the Skilled/Business Stream were female.

**Figure 2.3** Youth (12–24 years) Skilled/Business residence approvals as a proportion of all Skilled/Business approvals, 1998–2007



### 2.3.1 Region and country of origin

The main regions of origin for Skilled/Business youth approved between 1998 and 2007 were North Asia (27 percent), ESANA (21 percent), and UK/Ireland (18 percent). A large proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds were from North Asia (39 percent).

The main countries of origin for Skilled/Business youth were the UK (18 percent), China (17 percent), and South Africa (14 percent). A large increase in approvals from China occurred from 1998 to 2007, from 1 percent of approvals in 1998 to 29 percent in 2006 and 26 percent in 2007.

### **2.3.2 Approval categories**

Most youth in the Skilled/Business Stream were approved through the General Skills Category or Skilled Migrant Category (86 percent).<sup>21</sup> In 2006 and 2007, the Skilled Migrant Category was the main approval category for 18- to 24-year-old principal applicants, whereas every other year the Partnership Category was the main category.<sup>22</sup> China was the main source of these Skilled Migrant Category approvals (64 percent), followed by India (10 percent) and the UK (5 percent). Through the Skilled Migrant Category, principal applicants aged 20 to 29 years can claim the maximum points for age, with the points for age decreasing after this. Some youth make the transition from work or study in New Zealand to residence, so can claim points for New Zealand qualifications or work experience.

## **2.4 Family Sponsored Stream**

There were 137,844 approvals through the Family Sponsored Stream from 1998 to 2007, of which 21 percent were youth. Thirty-one percent of youth were aged 12 to 17 years and 69 percent were aged 18 to 24 years. Thirty-four percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 80 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds were the principal applicant in their residence application.

Fifty-eight percent of youth in the Family Sponsored Stream were female. A large proportion of 18- to 24-year-old principal applicants were female (66 percent). The proportion of female principal applicants was consistently high (72 percent in 2006 and 71 percent in 2007 – see Figure 2.4). Partnership Category approvals were the main category of approvals for 18- to 24-year-olds over the period (11,660 principal applicants), of which 73 percent were female.<sup>23</sup> For the three main Partnership source countries of China, India, and Fiji, 79 percent, 81 percent, and 73 percent of principal applicants respectively were female.

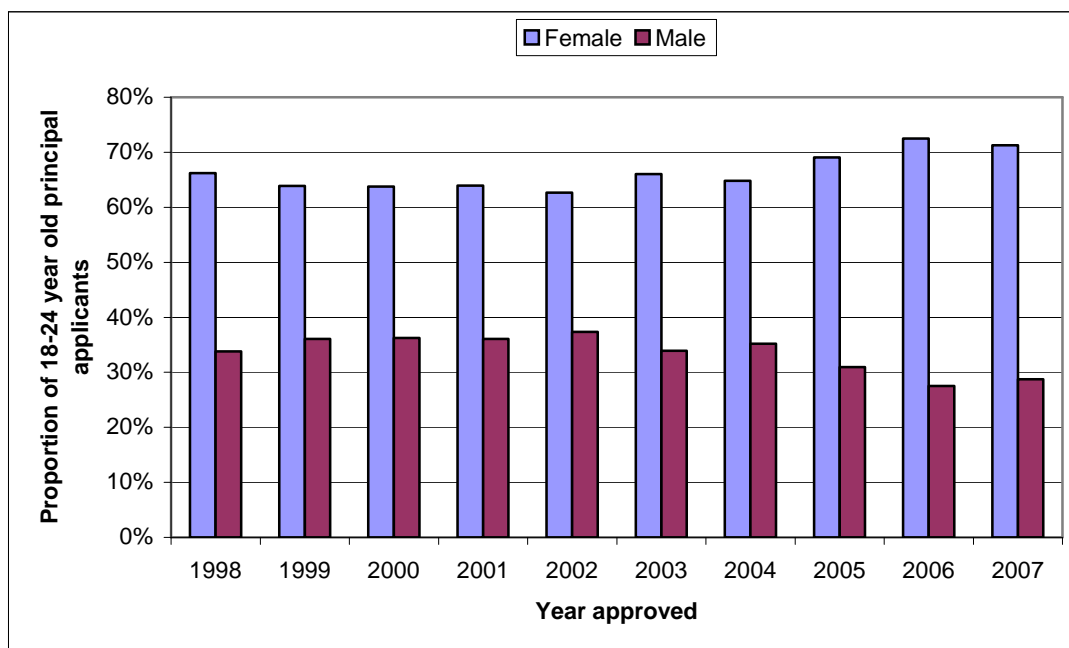
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<sup>21</sup> The General Skills Category was closed in 2003 and replaced by the Skilled Migrant Category.

<sup>22</sup> The Partnership category is a category in the Family Sponsored Stream. Young migrants can be approved through the Partnership Category as a partner of a New Zealand citizen or resident or as a dependant child of a partner of a New Zealand citizen or resident. See Table C2 (Appendix C).

<sup>23</sup> The gender difference was smaller for principal applicants aged 25 years and over through the Partnership Category (60 percent were female).

**Figure 2.4** Family Sponsored Stream approvals for 18–24-year-old principal applicants by gender, 1998–2007



#### 2.4.1 Region and country of origin

The main regions of origin for Family Sponsored youth were the Pacific (29 percent), North Asia (18 percent), and South and South-East Asia (14 percent each). The main countries of origin were China (14 percent), Fiji (13 percent), India (11 percent), and Samoa (9 percent).

#### 2.4.2 Approval categories

The main approval categories under the Family Sponsored Stream for 12- to 17-year-olds were the Dependent Child (33 percent), Partnership (29 percent), and Humanitarian (16 percent) Categories.<sup>24</sup> Most 12- to 17-year-olds approved through the Partnership Category were the dependent child of the principal applicant. Two-thirds of 18- to 24-year-olds were approved through the Partnership Category (91 percent were the principal applicant) and 13 percent through the Dependent Child Category.

### 2.5 International/Humanitarian Stream

Nearly one-quarter (23 percent) of the 37,613 approvals through the International/Humanitarian Stream were youth. Seven percent of 12- to 17-year-olds and 54 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds were the principal applicant in their residence application in this stream.

Fifty-four percent of International/Humanitarian youth approvals were male.

<sup>24</sup> The Humanitarian Category was closed from October 2001.

### **2.5.1 Region and country of origin**

The top three regions of origin for International/Humanitarian youth approvals were the Pacific (47 percent), South Asia (11 percent), and South-East Asia (7 percent). Twenty-nine percent were from 'other' regions (including countries such as Somalia, Iran, Iraq, and Ethiopia).<sup>25</sup> The main country of origin for International/Humanitarian youth approvals was Samoa (27 percent), followed by Tonga (8 percent), Afghanistan (7 percent), Fiji (7 percent), and Somalia (6 percent). Most youth residence approvals in the International/Humanitarian Stream from the Pacific were approved through the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category, whereas those from Asia and 'other' regions mainly came to New Zealand as refugees.

### **2.5.2 Approval categories**

Twenty-nine percent of International/Humanitarian youth were approved through the Refugee Quota and 24 percent through the Samoan Quota. Successful refugee status claimants granted residence in New Zealand and successful applicants through the Pacific Access Category made up 13 percent of approvals each. The characteristics of youth refugee approvals are explored in section 2.5.3.

### **2.5.3 Refugee youth**

As a signatory to the 1951 United Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, New Zealand takes an annual quota of about 750 refugees. From 1998 to 2007, 8,149 quota refugees were approved for residence. One-third of these refugees were youth. Most 12- to 17-year-old refugees (91 percent) were secondary applicants, and 35 percent of 18- to 24-year-old refugees were principal applicants. Forty-five percent of youth refugees were female.

The main source countries for quota refugee youth were Afghanistan, Somalia, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Iraq (see Table 2.6). The geographic pattern of source countries for refugees varies as global circumstances and humanitarian needs change. For example, the largest source country in 2006 and 2007 was Myanmar (195 and 62 youth approvals respectively). Source countries in 2005 had been more varied, including Iran (53), Iraq (36), Sudan (34), and Afghanistan (31).

Refugee numbers are boosted by successful refugee status determinations. Of the 4,739 successful refugee status claimants granted residence in New Zealand from 1998 to 2007, 25 percent were aged 12 to 24 years. Thirteen percent of 12- to 17-year-old refugee status claimants and 55 percent of 18- to 24-year-old refugee status claimants were the principal applicant in their residence application. Sixty-one percent of all successful youth refugee status claimants were male. Table 2.6 shows the main countries of origin for successful refugee status claimants. The number of refugee status claimants has decreased overall since 2001 and this is reflected in the number of youth approvals, with only 52 youth approved in 2007 (down from the peak of 227 youth in 2000).

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<sup>25</sup> See Appendix A for the countries included in the 'Other' grouping.



**Table 2.6** Refugee youth (12–24 years) approved for residence as a proportion of all approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	Quota refugees			Country of origin	Successful refugee status claimants		
	Youth	All approvals	Proportion of all (%)		Youth	All approvals	Proportion of all (%)
Afghanistan	422	1,288	33	Iran	218	1,067	20
Somalia	410	939	44	Afghanistan	191	551	35
Myanmar	346	1,190	29	Sri Lanka	145	577	25
Ethiopia	243	570	43	Somalia	100	284	35
Iraq	231	873	26	Iraq	92	354	26
Sudan	141	375	38	Kuwait	62	156	40
Iran	112	376	30	China	44	226	19
Yugoslavia	79	380	21	Zimbabwe	34	175	19
Eritrea	72	219	33	Czech Republic	31	108	29
Burundi	38	123	31	India	27	122	22
Other	478	1,816	26	Other	221	1,119	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>8,149</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>25</b>

## 2.6 Temporary student approvals

This section describes trends in 12- to 24-year-olds coming to New Zealand on temporary student permits from 1998 to 2007.<sup>26</sup> Temporary students and workers make an important contribution to New Zealand’s economy. International education is estimated to contribute more than \$2 billion annually in foreign exchange to New Zealand.<sup>27</sup> In New Zealand, international students can also play an important role in the labour market through their labour participation in post-study, particularly if they are qualified and gain employment in areas with skill shortages.

As is described below, these temporary approvals made up a substantial proportion of migrant approvals over the period 1998 to 2007. International students attending courses lasting for more than three months must apply for a student visa. The analysis in this section separates student approvals into the three broad groups of:

- full fee-paying students (English language and foreign fee-paying tertiary students)
- dependent students (the dependent children of work permit holders)
- other students (those studying on scholarships, those studying on student exchanges, and some vocational trainees).

The number of student approvals peaked in 2003 with 87,362 approvals. Since then student approvals have declined and then levelled out, mainly due to fewer approvals from the main source country China.

<sup>26</sup> This analysis is of individuals who held a student permit within each calendar year. If a person held more than one student permit within a year, they are counted only once in that year. If an individual held a student permit in multiple years, they appear in the data more than once.

<sup>27</sup> Infometrics (2006).

### 2.6.1 All student approvals

More than half a million (599,798) student permits were issued from 1998 to 2007 (see Table 2.7). Most students were fee-paying students (82 percent) with 9 percent dependent students. The proportion of dependent students increased from 1 percent of student approvals in 1998 to 16 percent in 2007. Three-quarters of all students were aged 12 to 24 years – this group of students is the focus of the remainder of this section.

**Table 2.7** Student approvals by age and student type, 1998–2007

Student type	Age (years)			Total	
	0–11 (row %)	12–24 (row %)	25 and over (row %)	Number	%
Fee-paying	6	77	17	493,909	82
Dependent	59	41	0	53,036	9
Other	7	75	18	52,853	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>599,798</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

### 2.6.2 Age and gender of youth student approvals

Seventy-five percent of fee-paying students were post-school age (18 to 24 years), while most dependent students (90 percent) were school age (12 to 17 years) (see Table 2.8). Students were divided fairly evenly by gender: female (48 percent) and male (52 percent).

**Table 2.8** Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by student type and age, 1998–2007

Student type	12–17 years		18–24 years		Total
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	
Dependent	19,321	90	2,230	10	21,551
Fee-paying	95,420	25	285,407	75	380,827
Other	13,113	33	26,446	67	39,559
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,854</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>314,083</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>441,937</b>

### 2.6.3 Region of origin of student approvals

Table 2.9 shows the regions of origin for the various student types. Three-quarters of fee-paying students were from North Asia, 10 percent were from South-East Asia, and 9 percent were from ESANA. The regions of origin for dependent students were more varied with 30 percent from North Asia, 23 percent from ESANA, 15 percent from the Pacific, and 13 percent from the UK/Ireland.

**Table 2.9** Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by student type and region or origin, 1998–2007

Region of origin	Student type			Total	
	Dependent (%)	Fee-paying (%)	Other (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
North Asia	30	73	43	301,293	68
ESANA	23	9	31	50,324	11
Pacific	15	2	8	13,950	3
UK/Ireland	13	1	2	5,581	1
South-East Asia	8	10	8	43,351	10
South Asia	4	3	1	12,760	3
Other	7	3	7	14,643	3
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>21,549</b>	<b>380,798</b>	<b>39,555</b>	<b>441,902</b>	

Notes

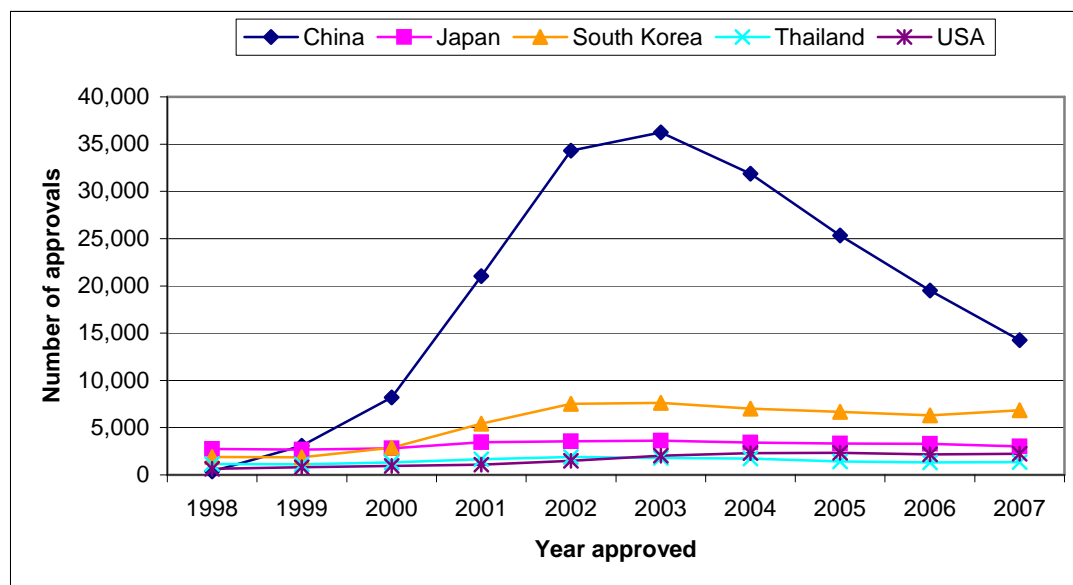
Region of origin was not recorded for 35 individuals.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America; UK = United Kingdom.

Figure 2.5 shows student approvals for the top five source countries. Since 1999, China has been the main source country, although since 2003 the number of student approvals from China has declined steeply. The number of student approvals from South Korea and Japan has also decreased since 2003 (although approvals from South Korea increased slightly in 2007 – see Table D1 (Appendix D)).

**Figure 2.5** Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007



Because most students were fee-paying students, Figure 2.5 reflects fee-paying students' countries of origin. The main source of dependent student approvals was South Korea, followed by the UK and South Africa. Approvals from South Korea varied each year from 1998 to 2007, but increased over the whole period.

Dependent student approvals from Fiji have increased steadily since 2003 while the number from the UK has declined since 2004 (although it increased in 2007). See Table D2 (Appendix D) for more details about the countries of origin of dependent students.

## 2.7 Temporary work permit approvals

This section explores work permit approvals for migrant youth.<sup>28</sup> Temporary work permits include:

- labour market-tested work permits (which enable employers to meet a particular skill need that New Zealand employees cannot meet)
- work permits for family members (eg, the partner of a work permit holder or partner of a New Zealand citizen or resident)
- Working Holiday Schemes for 18- to 30-year-olds.<sup>29</sup>

### 2.7.1 Overview of youth work permit approvals

Table 2.10 illustrates the growth in the numbers of work permit approvals from 1998 to 2007 with more than 118,000 people approved in 2007 compared with only about 30,000 in 1998. An increasing proportion of work permit approvals were youth, with close to one-third of approvals aged 15 to 24 years in 2006 and 2007.<sup>30</sup>

**Table 2.10** Work permit approvals by age, 1998–2007

Year	15–24 years		25 years and over		Total
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	
1998	7,814	26	21,821	74	29,635
1999	8,591	25	25,156	75	33,747
2000	9,117	25	27,888	75	37,005
2001	13,868	25	40,733	75	54,601
2002	16,162	26	46,654	74	62,816
2003	18,192	28	47,826	72	66,018
2004	22,100	28	57,605	72	79,705
2005	26,270	30	62,336	70	88,606
2006	33,642	32	70,153	68	103,795
2007	37,128	31	81,265	69	118,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,884</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>481,437</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>674,321</b>

<sup>28</sup> The analysis is of individuals who held a work permit within each calendar year. If a person held more than one work permit within a year, they are counted only once in that year. However, if an individual held a work permit in multiple years, they appear in the data more than once.

<sup>29</sup> For a detailed description of work permit types, see Immigration New Zealand (2008).

<sup>30</sup> Most of these work permit approvals were for people aged 18 to 24 years; less than 1 percent were aged 15 to 17 years.

Table 2.11 shows the types of work permits for youth and all approvals. The main work permit types were labour market-tested work permits, Working Holiday Schemes, and Partnership policy. Just over half of youth were working holidaymakers and 17 percent had a labour market-tested work permit. The characteristics of youth approved for various work permit types are explored below.

**Table 2.11** Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by category, 1998–2007

Work permit category	Youth (15–24 years)		All approvals	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Labour market-tested	32,449	17	217,501	32
Working Holiday Schemes	100,489	52	190,732	28
Partnership	21,250	11	118,018	18
Work to residence	965	1	22,151	3
Work post-study	9,927	5	16,745	2
Other	27,804	14	109,174	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,884</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>674,321</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

The three main regions of origin of all categories of youth work permit approvals were ESANA, UK/Ireland, and North Asia (see Table 2.12). These same regions were the main sources for all work permit approvals, although a comparatively smaller proportion of all approvals were from ESANA and UK/Ireland. A slightly smaller proportion of youth were from South Asia, the Pacific, and South-East Asia compared with all approvals.

**Table 2.12** Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by region of origin, 1998–2007

Region of origin	Number	Percentage (%)
ESANA	62,641	32
United Kingdom/Ireland	53,826	28
North Asia	41,424	21
South Asia	8,388	4
Pacific	7,987	4
South East Asia	7,913	4
Other	10,696	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>192,875</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes

Region of origin was not recorded for 9 youth.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America.

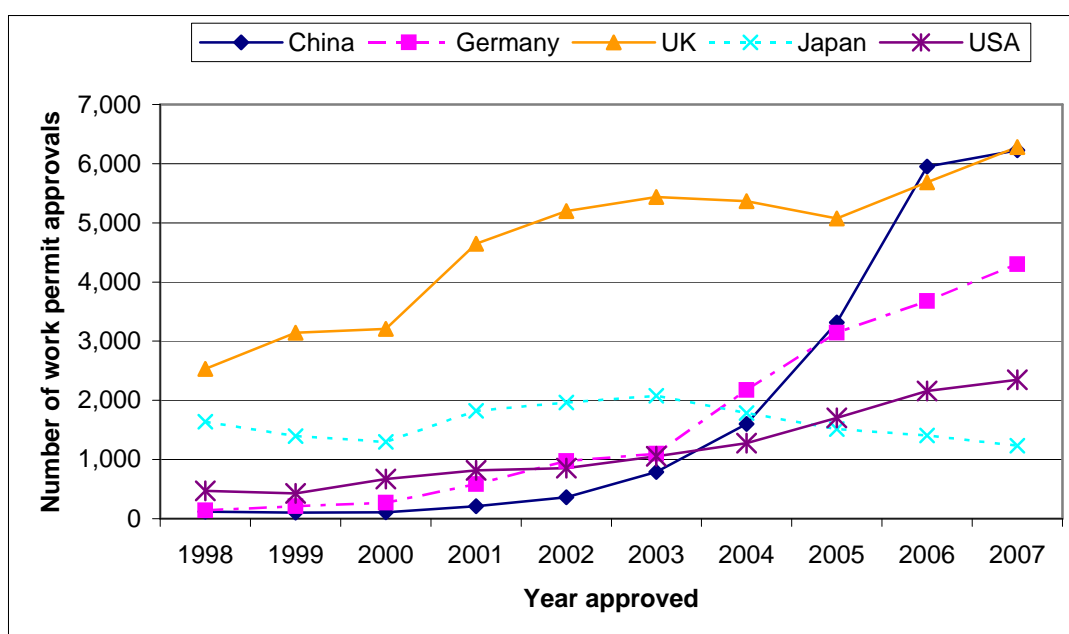
### 2.7.2 Country of origin

The UK was the main country of origin (source country) of youth approved for work permits from 1998 to 2007 (24 percent) followed by China (10 percent), Germany (9 percent), Japan (8 percent), and the United States (6 percent) (see Table E1

(Appendix E) for more details).<sup>31</sup> The source countries with the largest proportions of all work permit approvals were the UK (22 percent), Japan (9 percent), China (8 percent), the United States (6 percent), and India (5 percent).

Figure 2.6 illustrates changes in the numbers of youth work permit approvals from the main source countries from 1998 to 2007. Approvals from the UK more than doubled from 2,530 approvals in 1998 to 6,283 in 2007, while approvals from Japan declined since 2003 (from 2,076 to 1,233 in 2007). The number of youth work permit approvals from China increased substantially from 118 in 1998 to 6,226 in 2007. This increase was proportionately much larger than the increase for all work permits from China (from 1,215 in 1998 to 14,755 in 2007). The number of youth from Germany also increased substantially. An overall increase in the diversity of source countries for work permit approvals was reflected in an increase over the years in the 'other' category (see Table E1 (Appendix E)).

**Figure 2.6** Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by top five countries of origin, 1998–2007



### 2.7.3 Age and gender

Most of the 192,884 youth approved for work permits were aged 18 to 24 years, with 1,095 individuals aged 15 to 17 years.<sup>32</sup> Fifty-two percent of youth work permit approvals were for female youth. From 2000 to 2007, consistently more females than males were approved youth work permits (ranging from 51 percent in 2000 and 2001 to 55 percent in 2004).

### 2.7.4 Working Holiday Schemes

New Zealand has established Working Holiday Schemes with 27 countries with up to 50,000 places available. These schemes allow 18- to 30-year-olds to visit New

<sup>31</sup> Country of origin in this section is based on nationality (as recorded in a passport).

<sup>32</sup> Because of the small proportion (less than 1 percent) aged 15 to 17 years, this group is not analysed separately.

Zealand for up to 12 months (or 24 months for UK working holidaymakers) and to undertake short-term employment during their stay. The number of places available through some schemes is capped. Policy changes to the schemes in recent years have increased the number of places available.<sup>33</sup>

While Working Holiday Schemes are available to people aged 18 to 30 years, the data presented in this section relates to the 18- to 24-year-olds who are the focus of this report. Of the 190,732 Working Holiday Scheme approvals over the period, 53 percent were aged 18 to 24 years. Fifty-three percent of youth working holidaymakers were female. This gender difference was evident each year between 1998 and 2007 with the proportion of females ranging from 52 percent to 55 percent.

Table 2.13 shows the countries with which New Zealand has or has had Working Holiday agreements and the number of approvals for each of these countries over 1998 to 2007.<sup>34</sup> As with all Working Holiday Scheme approvals, the main approval countries were the UK, Japan, and Germany. The number of youth approvals from the UK, Germany, South Korea, and the United States increased substantially over this period (see Table E2 (Appendix E)).

**Table 2.13** Youth (18–24 years) Working Holiday Scheme approvals by country, 1998–2007

Country	Number	Country	Number
United Kingdom	36,301	Malaysia	931
Japan	13,699	Czech Republic	925
Germany	13,240	Denmark	916
Canada	6,203	Italy	562
Ireland	6,178	Taiwan	482
France	3,915	Belgium	354
South Korea	3,862	Finland	255
United States	3,594	Hong Kong	234
Netherlands	2,723	Uruguay	159
Sweden	2,132	Thailand	103
Argentina	1,900	Norway	92
Chile	1,473	Singapore	42

Note: Four countries not in the table with which New Zealand now has Working Holiday Scheme agreements are Norway, China, Mexico, and Estonia.

### 2.7.5 Labour market–tested work permits

The objective of labour market–tested work permits is to fill skill shortages in New Zealand where no New Zealanders are available to do the work. In this analysis

<sup>33</sup> For more information, see the Immigration New Zealand website: <http://www.immigration.govt.nz>.

<sup>34</sup> Four countries not in Table 2.13 that New Zealand now has Working Holiday agreements with are Norway, China, Mexico, and Estonia.

several work permit categories are grouped together as 'labour market-tested' work permits.<sup>35</sup>

Of the 217,501 labour market-tested work permit approvals, 15 percent were aged 15 to 24 years. There was a large increase in the number of labour market-tested youth work permit approvals from 1998 to 2007 with nearly four times as many approvals in 2007 than in 1998 (see Table 2.14). This represented a larger increase than for all labour market-tested work permits over the same period. Fifty-seven percent of youth approved for labour market-tested work permits over the whole period were male.

**Table 2.14** Youth (15–24 years) labour market-tested work permit approvals by gender, 1998–2007

Year	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Total number
1998	45	55	100	1,574
1999	43	57	100	1,698
2000	46	54	100	1,912
2001	43	57	100	2,272
2002	44	56	100	2,666
2003	42	58	100	3,156
2004	43	57	100	3,828
2005	43	57	100	4,288
2006	40	60	100	5,286
2007	41	59	100	5,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32,436</b>

The main regions of origin for youth labour market-tested work permit approvals were ESANA (26 percent), North Asia (20 percent), and UK/Ireland (19 percent). The numbers from these regions increased from 1998 to 2007 (see Figure 2.7). Of note, is the large increase of labour market-tested work permit approvals from 'other' regions from 2005 to 2007. Brazil was a large source of 'other' approvals with 1,954 15- to 24-year-olds approved from 2005 to 2007. Table E3 (Appendix E) has more detail on approval countries.

### 2.7.6 Partnership work permits

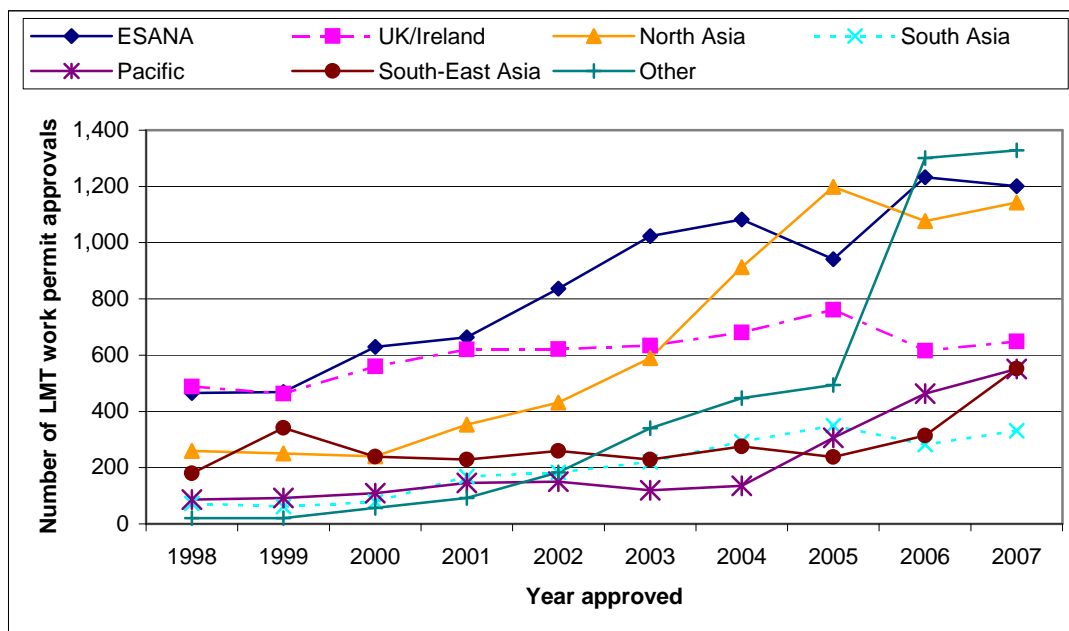
Youth (15 to 24 years) made up 18 percent of the 118,018 Partnership work permit approvals between 1998 and 2007.<sup>36</sup> The number of youth Partnership approvals increased substantially over the period. It is of note that 71 percent of youth approvals were female, and the proportion of females approved from 1998 to 2007 increased overall (see Table 2.15).

<sup>35</sup> The categories (or policies) include the general work permit, the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy, the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy (known as the Priority Occupations List until late 2007), some business policies, policies relating to machinery installers and specialist skill areas, the Seasonal Work Permit Policy, and the Japanese Interpreters Policy.

<sup>36</sup> The Partnership Category includes the partner of another work permit holder, partner of a New Zealand citizen/resident, or partner of a student permit holder.



**Figure 2.7** Youth (15–24 years) labour market–tested work permit approvals by region of origin, 1998–2007



Notes

Region of origin was not recorded for two individuals.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa, and North America; LMT = labour market–tested; UK = United Kingdom.

**Table 2.15** Youth (15–24 years) Partnership work permit approvals by gender, 1998–2007

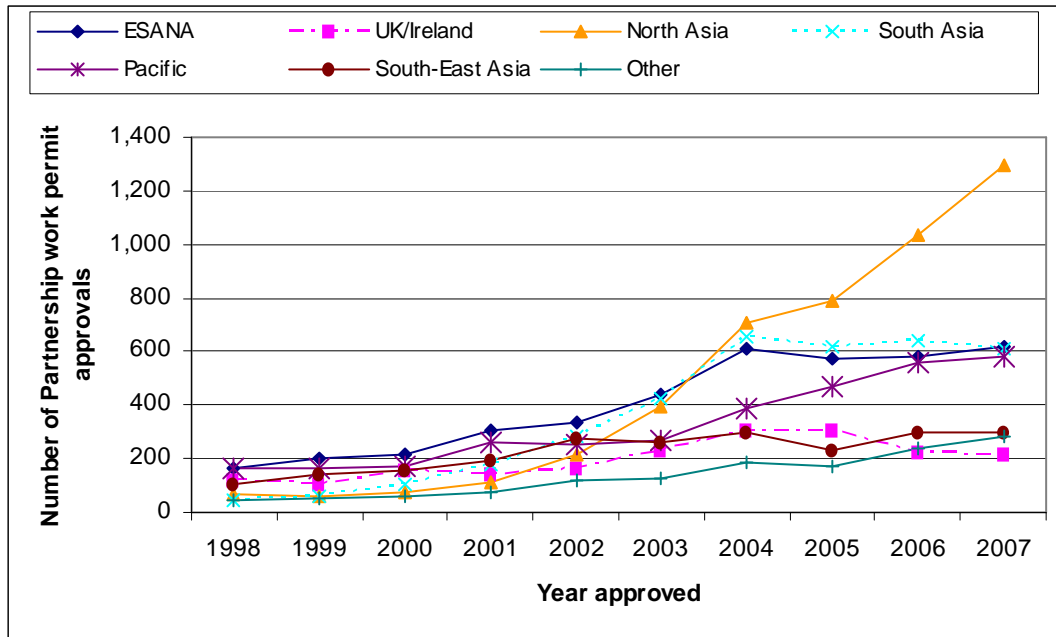
Year	Female (%)	Male (%)	Total (%)	Total number
1998	65	35	100	705
1999	62	38	100	782
2000	68	32	100	934
2001	66	34	100	1,268
2002	68	32	100	1,648
2003	69	31	100	2,142
2004	73	27	100	3,139
2005	74	26	100	3,162
2006	74	26	100	3,572
2007	73	27	100	3,892
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,244</b>

Note: Gender was not recorded for one individual.

Figure 2.8 shows an increase in the number of Partnership work permit approvals from North Asia since 2002. Approvals from the other two main source regions (ESANA and South Asia) levelled off from 2005 to 2007, while approvals from the Pacific grew steadily. UK/Ireland made up only 9 percent of youth Partnership approvals, yet was the second largest source of all Partnership approvals

(20 percent). South Asia made up 17 percent of youth approvals and 10 percent of all approvals. See Table E4 (Appendix E) for data on countries of approval.

**Figure 2.8** Youth (15–24 years) Partnership work permit approvals by region of origin, 1998–2007



Notes

Region was not recorded for two individuals.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America; UK = United Kingdom.

### 3 MIGRANT YOUTH POPULATION IN NEW ZEALAND

#### Key findings

- The proportion of youth migrants from North Asia increased substantially over the three Censuses of Population and Dwellings (censuses) in 1996, 2001, and 2006 (up to 29 percent of all migrant youth and 39 percent of recent migrant youth in 2006). The increase was mainly in the group 18 to 24 years. A large proportion of all North Asian migrants were youth (around one-third at each census). North Asian youth were more likely than youth from other regions to come to New Zealand when they were older than 13 years.
- The proportion of migrant youth from China increased substantially from 2 percent in 1996 to 17 percent in 2006. In 2006, 27 percent of recent migrant youth were from China.
- Recent migrant youth from South Asia and United Kingdom (UK)/Ireland were comparatively small groups, but the number and proportion from these regions increased steadily over the period. The two regions comprised 9 percent each of recent migrant youth in 2006.
- Slightly fewer 12- to 17-year-old migrants were female than male and slightly more 18- to 24-year-old migrants were female than male.
- The proportion of migrant youth identifying as European decreased and those identifying as Asian increased from 2001 to 2006. Asian was the largest ethnic group in 2001 and 2006, with half of migrant youth in this category in 2006. Recent migrant youth were particularly likely to identify as Asian (63 percent in 2006).
- Youth were more likely than the total population to identify with more than one ethnic group. New Zealand-born youth were more likely to respond this way than overseas-born youth, and 12- to 17-year-olds overall were slightly more likely to respond in this way than older youth. Migrant youth who arrived in New Zealand before the age of five years were more likely than those who arrived at an older age to identify with two or more ethnic groups.
- The English language ability of migrant youth improved with their length of time in New Zealand, and 96 percent to 97 percent of youth from non-English-speaking regions could speak English after more than 10 years in New Zealand. A larger proportion of very recent youth in 2006 compared with earlier censuses could speak English.
- A larger proportion of youth who arrived in New Zealand before the age of five years could speak English than those who arrived after the age of 13 years. The proportion of youth from non-English-speaking regions who indicated they could speak English was larger than the proportion of all migrants.

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter uses data from the 1996, 2001, and 2006 censuses to describe the size and demographic make-up of the migrant youth population. Aspects of migrant youth identity are explored in terms of the ethnic group or groups with which migrant youth identify, their age of arrival in New Zealand, and their English language ability. The focus is on the make-up of the migrant youth population as recorded at the 2006 census and relevant trends over the three censuses. A comparison of migrant youth with New Zealand-born youth is included, and separate data is provided for recent migrants.<sup>37</sup>

The limitations of census data need to be kept in mind. For example, the censuses do not identify the immigration approval category through which an overseas-born person came to New Zealand. These limitations are described in section 1.8.

### 3.2 Size and growth

New Zealand-born and overseas-born youth together comprised 19 percent, 18 percent, and 19 percent of the total population in 1996, 2001, and 2006 respectively.<sup>38</sup> Table 3.1 illustrates the increasing proportion of youth born overseas (14 percent in 1996 up to 22 percent in 2006). These figures represent a continued increase since 1986 and 1991 when 9.7 percent and 10.6 percent respectively of 12- to 25-year-olds were born overseas.<sup>39</sup> In numerical terms, there was a 40 percent increase in overseas-born youth from 112,338 in 2001 to 157,017 in 2006 (and a 76 percent increase over the three censuses).<sup>40</sup>

**Table 3.1** Youth by birthplace, 1996, 2001, and 2006

<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>12–17 years</b>	<b>18–24 years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1996</b>			
Overseas-born (%)	13	14	14
NZ-born (%)	87	86	86
<b>Total number</b>	<b>300,894</b>	<b>356,475</b>	<b>657,369</b>
<b>2001</b>			
Overseas-born (%)	15	19	17
NZ-born (%)	85	81	83
<b>Total number</b>	<b>319,707</b>	<b>330,114</b>	<b>649,821</b>
<b>2006</b>			
Overseas-born (%)	18	26	22
NZ-born (%)	82	74	78
<b>Total number</b>	<b>356,436</b>	<b>364,350</b>	<b>720,786</b>

Note: Excludes 34,806 in 1996, 25,275 in 2001, and 36,315 in 2006 who did not specify their country of birth.

<sup>37</sup> Recent migrants are migrants who have been in New Zealand for less than five years at the relevant census.

<sup>38</sup> Includes those who did not state their country of birth.

<sup>39</sup> Statistics New Zealand (1998).

<sup>40</sup> Excludes those who did not state their country of birth.

### 3.3 Age

Figure 3.1 shows that while an increasing proportion of migrant youth are aged 18 to 24 years, the opposite is true for New Zealand-born youth. The proportion of overseas-born youth aged 12 to 17 years decreased over the three censuses, although they increased in number (from 40,554 to 62,655).

**Figure 3.1** Age structure of youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006

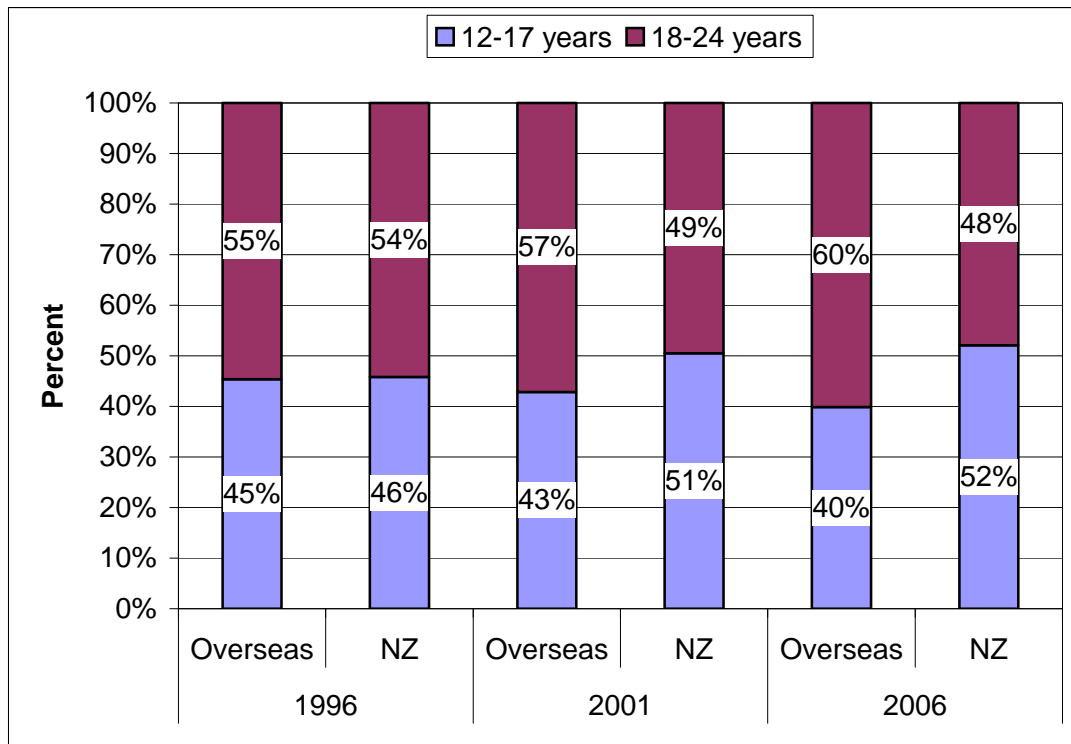


Table 3.2 shows proportional increases in 18- to 24-year-olds from the Pacific, North Asia, and South-East Asia. The most notable increase was from North Asia with a 270 percent increase in the number of 18- to 24-year-olds over the three censuses (from 8,757 to 32,370).

**Table 3.2** Migrant youth (12–24 years) by age and region of birth, 1996, 2001, 2007

Region of birth	1996		2001		2006	
	12–17 years (row %)	18–24 years (row %)	12–17 years (row %)	18–24 years (row %)	12–17 years (row %)	18–24 years (row %)
Australia	54	46	54	46	52	48
ESANA	48	52	49	51	47	53
Pacific	40	60	38	62	36	64
North Asia	52	48	38	62	29	71
South Asia	44	56	45	55	42	58
South-East Asia	39	61	37	63	35	65
UK/Ireland	39	61	44	56	54	46
Other	48	52	51	49	42	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>

Note: ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America; UK = United Kingdom.

### 3.4 Gender

Slightly fewer 12- to 17-year-old migrants were female than male with a ratio of 0.95 at each census (see Table 3.3). For 18- to 24-year-olds, female migrants outnumbered male migrants, yet the ratio decreased over the three censuses (from 1.09 in 1996 to 1.01 in 2006).

In the age group 12 to 17 years, there were typically slightly more males than females from every region. There was more variation among 18- to 24-year-olds, with a higher ratio of females to males at each census from Australia; Europe (including Russia), South Africa, and North America (ESANA); the Pacific; and South-East Asia. The ratio was particularly high for those from the Pacific (ranging from 1.16 in 1996 to 1.11 in 2006) and Australia (1.07 in 1996 and 1.10 in 2006). Similar trends were apparent for recent migrant youth.

**Table 3.3** Female to male ratios for youth by birthplace, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Birthplace	12–17 years	18–24 years	Total youth	Total NZ
<b>1996</b>				
Overseas-born	0.95	1.09	1.02	1.04
NZ-born	0.96	1.01	0.99	1.04
<b>2001</b>				
Overseas-born	0.95	1.03	1.00	1.06
NZ-born	0.96	1.00	0.98	1.05
<b>2006</b>				
Overseas-born	0.95	1.01	0.98	1.06
NZ-born	0.96	1.00	0.98	1.05

Note: Excludes 34,806 at 1996, 25,275 at 2001, and 36,315 at 2006 who did not specify their country of birth.

### 3.5 Region of birth

Tables 3.4 and 3.5 show the regions of birth for all migrant youth and recent migrant youth. At each census, a large proportion of migrant youth were from North Asia. The proportion from this region increased substantially over the period from 21 percent to 29 percent.<sup>41</sup> Youth from the Pacific made up a significant number of migrant youth but the proportion from this region decreased over the period (although the number increased slightly). The proportions from ESANA and South Asia increased steadily over the period. In contrast, the largest proportions of the total migrant population were from UK/Ireland (38 percent in 1996, 32 percent in 2001, and 29 percent in 2006).

The largest group of recent migrant youth was from North Asia (37 percent in 1996 up to 39 percent in 2006). The proportion of recent migrant youth from South Asia was comparatively small, but increased steadily over the period (from 4 percent to 9 percent). The proportion of recent youth from UK/Ireland increased from 6 percent in 1996 and 2001 to 9 percent in 2006. The largest group of all recent migrants was also from North Asia, but the proportion decreased from 1996 to 2006 (29 percent to 24 percent).

**Table 3.4** Migrant youth by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Region of birth	1996			2001			2006		
	12–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)	Total (%)	12–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)	Total (%)	12–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)	Total (%)
Australia	15	11	13	14	9	11	13	8	10
ESANA	13	12	12	16	13	14	17	13	15
Pacific	18	23	21	16	20	18	13	15	14
North Asia	24	18	21	22	28	25	21	34	29
South Asia	3	3	3	5	4	5	7	6	7
South-East Asia	11	14	13	9	11	10	7	9	8
United Kingdom/Ireland	13	17	15	11	10	11	15	8	11
Other	4	3	3	6	5	5	7	6	6
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>40,554</b>	<b>48,870</b>	<b>89,424</b>	<b>48,138</b>	<b>64,200</b>	<b>112,338</b>	<b>62,655</b>	<b>94,362</b>	<b>157,017</b>

Notes

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America.

<sup>41</sup> At each census, nearly one-third of the total North Asian migrant population were aged 12 to 24 years.

**Table 3.5** Recent migrant youth by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Region of birth	1996			2001			2006		
	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)	Total (%)	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)	Total (%)	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)	Total (%)
Australia	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	3	4
ESANA	13	11	12	19	13	16	15	11	12
Pacific	10	16	13	15	17	16	12	11	12
North Asia	43	31	37	30	38	34	27	47	39
South Asia	4	4	4	7	7	7	10	8	9
South-East Asia	11	21	16	9	11	10	9	8	8
United Kingdom/Ireland	7	6	6	7	5	6	14	5	9
Other	5	4	5	8	6	7	8	6	7
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>17,463</b>	<b>18,297</b>	<b>35,760</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>25,614</b>	<b>45,864</b>	<b>27,480</b>	<b>44,001</b>	<b>71,481</b>

## Notes

A 'recent' migrant has been in New Zealand less than five years before the relevant census.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America.

### 3.6 Country of birth

Table 3.6 shows trends in the number of overseas-born youth from 20 major source countries residing in New Zealand at each of the past three censuses.<sup>42</sup> At each census, the UK and Australia accounted for large numbers of migrant youth. The numbers from these countries increased over the period (although there was a decrease in the number of UK youth in 2001, and proportions from both countries have decreased).

The substantial increase in migrant youth from China from 1996 to 2006 is of note, with an increase from 2 percent of migrant youth to 17 percent. The increase was mainly among 18- to 24-year-olds (from 1,095 in 1996 to 22,539 in 2006). Countries that comprised comparatively fewer migrant youth but saw steady increases over the period were South Africa, South Korea, Fiji, and India.

Australia and the UK were less important sources of recent migrant youth, although the proportion from the UK did increase over the period (in 2006, 4 percent were from Australia and 9 percent were from the UK). China was the largest source of recent migrants in 2001 (15 percent) and 2006 (27 percent).

<sup>42</sup> The countries were selected based on the top 20 residence approval sources from 1998 to 2006.



**Table 3.6** Migrant youth (12–24 years) from 20 major migrant source countries, 1996, 2001, and 2006

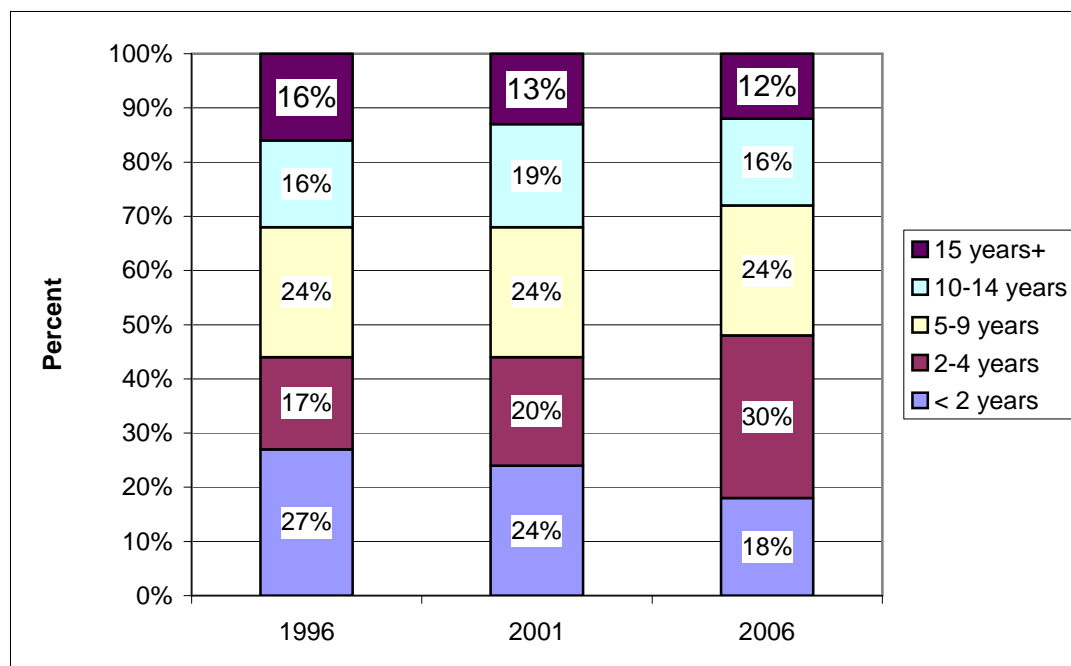
Country of birth	1996		2001		2006	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
China	1,932	2	9,525	8	26,895	17
United Kingdom	13,095	15	11,544	10	16,518	11
Australia	11,346	13	12,759	11	15,597	10
South Africa	2,313	3	6,105	5	10,707	7
South Korea	3,714	4	5,964	5	9,660	6
Fiji	4,671	5	5,937	5	7,872	5
Samoa	7,485	8	7,545	7	7,584	5
India	1,338	1	3,081	3	7,401	5
Taiwan	4,824	5	5,682	5	4,095	3
Malaysia	4,713	5	3,483	3	3,573	2
United States	2,022	2	2,511	2	3,372	2
Tonga	2,355	3	3,141	3	2,988	2
Philippines	1,152	1	1,785	2	2,832	2
Japan	2,877	3	2,859	3	2,469	2
Thailand	1,560	2	1,911	2	1,932	1
Iraq	501	1	1,206	1	1,722	1
Zimbabwe	249	0	441	0	1,599	1
Sri Lanka	618	1	1,230	1	1,464	1
Germany	834	1	1,002	1	1,419	1
Canada	1,341	1	1,209	1	1,287	1
Other	20,469	23	23,256	21	25,779	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,424</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>112,338</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>157,017</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

### 3.7 Length of time in New Zealand

Around 70 percent of migrant youth had been in New Zealand for less than 10 years at each census (see Figure 3.2). The proportion of recent migrants was 44 percent in 1996 and 2001 and 48 percent in 2006.

**Figure 3.2** Duration of residence in New Zealand for migrant youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006



Note: Excludes 7,536 in 1996, 8,901 in 2001, and 7,890 in 2006 who did not specify their length of time in New Zealand.

### 3.8 Age of arrival

Table 3.7 shows the age of migrant youth when they arrived in New Zealand. Around 6 in 10 youth from Australia arrived before the age of five years. Generally, more than half of youth from Asian countries arrived when they were older than 13 years, with a particularly large proportion of North Asian migrants in this age bracket.

With each subsequent census, the proportion of migrants arriving after the age of 13 years increased. This trend varied by region of origin, with ESANA, the Pacific, and UK/Ireland having proportional increases for arrival after the age of 13 years, and the proportions for other countries fluctuating or decreasing. However, most countries had numerical increases in those arriving after the age of 13 years, because of the overall increase in migrant youth numbers over the three censuses.

Migrants' age of arrival is likely to have an impact on their outcomes in their new country. For example, it is likely that a large proportion of those who arrived after the age of 13 years travelled independently from their parents, whereas those who arrived at a younger age travelled with their parents and are more likely to have been fully educated in New Zealand. The analysis suggests that the age of arrival affects aspects such as the number of ethnic groups with which the migrant identifies and their English language ability (see sections 3.9.2 and 3.10.2).

**Table 3.7** Age of arrival in New Zealand for migrant youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006

Region of birth	1996			2001			2006		
	Under 5 years	5–12 years	13 years and over	Under 5 years	5–12 years	13 years and over	Under 5 years	5–12 years	13 years and over
	(row %)			(row %)			(row %)		
Australia	62	24	15	62	25	13	60	26	14
ESANA	35	33	33	26	38	35	24	41	35
Pacific	36	32	33	34	31	34	29	33	38
North Asia	8	29	63	11	31	58	10	27	62
South Asia	13	29	58	12	35	53	10	40	50
South-East Asia	21	26	53	26	30	44	21	34	45
United Kingdom/Ireland	54	31	15	47	36	17	36	40	25
Other	22	31	48	18	37	45	15	40	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>

Notes

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America.

### 3.9 Ethnicity

The 1996 census ethnicity question differed from the questions used in 2001 and 2006, so the data is not comparable over time (see Appendix F).<sup>43</sup> The 1996 question had a bigger impact on the 'European' and 'Maori' ethnic groups than on the 'Asian' and 'Pacific peoples' ethnic groups.<sup>44</sup> Data from the three censuses is included in this section because comparisons between groups at each census are useful, but caution should be taken when comparing the 1996 data with 2001 and 2006 data.

A migrant's ethnicity and region of origin do not necessarily match. For example, as shown in Table G1 (Appendix G), a substantial proportion of youth from the Pacific region identified their ethnicity as Asian.

From 1996 to 2006, the proportion of overseas-born youth identifying with the European ethnic group decreased (see Figure 3.3).<sup>45</sup> The Asian ethnic group grew substantially over the period and comprised the largest group in 2001 (46 percent) and 2006 (50 percent). The Pacific group declined over the period (from 17 percent to 11 percent). A small proportion of migrant youth (2 percent in 2006) identified

<sup>43</sup> The question used in the 2001 and 2006 censuses was the same.

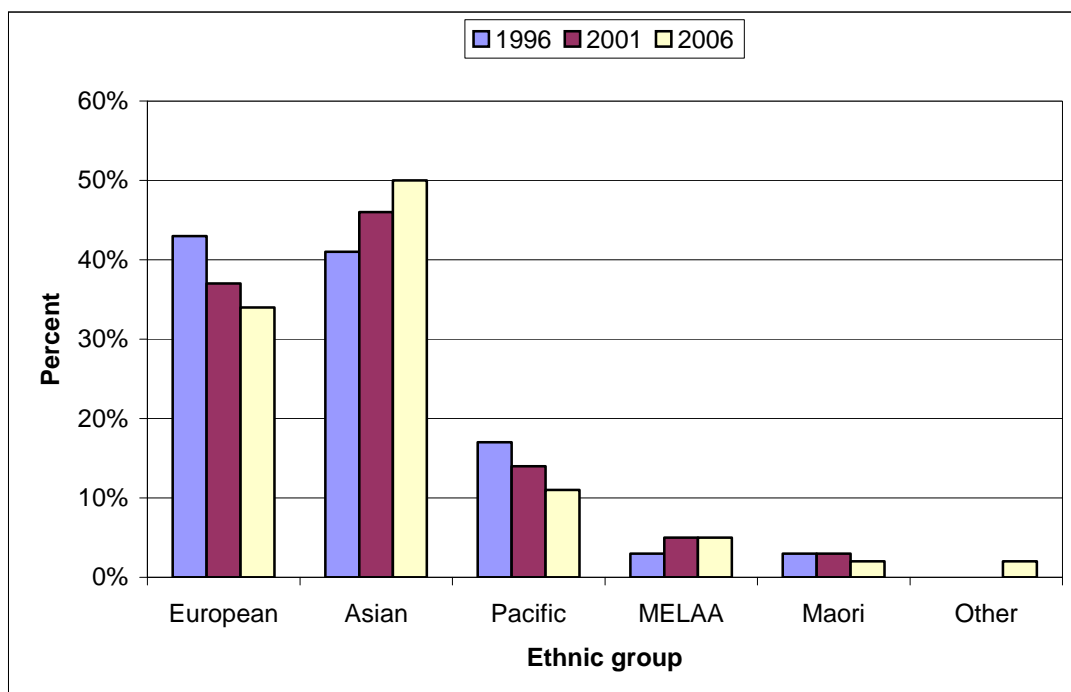
<sup>44</sup> Statistics New Zealand (2008a).

<sup>45</sup> Part of the decrease between 1996 and 2001 will be due to the different census question that was used in 1996. There was a large increase in 'Other European' responses in 1996 associated with the tick boxes provided, and a corresponding decrease for these ethnicities in 2001 (Statistics New Zealand, 2008b).

as Māori. Migrant youth who identified as Māori were mainly from Australia (see Appendix G) and may be the children of Māori New Zealanders who had previously moved to Australia. A smaller proportion of recent migrant youth than of all migrant youth identified with the European ethnic group at each census (26 percent in 2006) and a larger proportion identified with the Asian ethnic group (63 percent in 2006).

Compared with migrant youth, a larger proportion of all migrants identified as European (51 percent in 2006) and a smaller proportion Asian (32 percent in 2006). The main ethnic groups with which New Zealand-born youth identified at each census were European (72 percent in 2006) and Māori (24 percent in 2006).

**Figure 3.3** Ethnic composition of migrant youth (12–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006



**Notes**

- Excludes 957 in 1996, 1,395 in 2001, and 1,335 in 2006 who did not specify their ethnicity.
- People may specify more than one ethnicity.
- The ethnicity question used in the 1996 census differed from that used in the 2001 and 2006 censuses.
- MELAA = Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African.

**3.9.1 Number of ethnic groups**

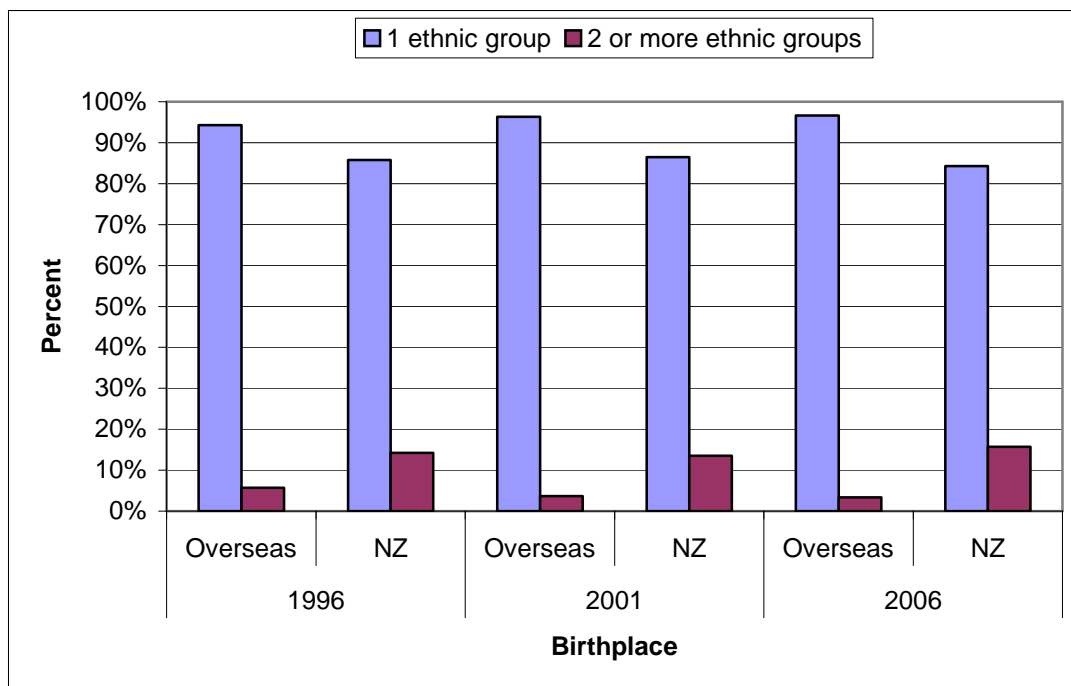
A larger proportion of youth than of the total population identified with more than one ethnic group.<sup>46</sup> In 2006, 9 percent of all people in New Zealand (both New Zealand-born and overseas-born) identified with more than one ethnic group compared with 13 percent of youth. New Zealand-born youth were more likely than overseas-born youth to identify with more than one ethnic group (see Figure 3.4).

<sup>46</sup> Appendix G contains data on ethnicity by region of origin for youth.

The proportion of overseas-born youth who identified with more than one ethnic group decreased slightly over the three censuses from 6 percent in 1996 to 3 percent in 2006.<sup>47</sup> For both New Zealand-born and overseas-born groups, 12- to 17-year-olds were slightly more likely than 18- to 24-year-olds to identify with more than one ethnic group.

There was variation by region of birth, with youth from Australia the most likely to select more than one ethnic group (14 percent in 2006); most often, the ethnic groups were European and Māori.<sup>48</sup> The vast majority of North Asian and South Asian youth identified with only the Asian ethnic group. Migrant youth were more likely to identify with more than one ethnic group the longer they had been in New Zealand. Most recent migrants identified with one ethnic group compared with 7 percent to 9 percent of those who arrived more than 10 years before each census.

**Figure 3.4** Number of ethnic groups with which youth (12–24 years) identified, 1996, 2001, and 2006



Note: Excludes 27,546 in 1996, 20,709 in 2001, and 29,214 in 2006 who did not specify their country of birth or ethnicity.

### 3.9.2 Number of ethnic groups and age of arrival

Table 3.8 compares the number of ethnic groups with which migrant youth identified by their age of arrival in New Zealand. The length of time groupings that

<sup>47</sup> An impact of the different ethnicity question used in 1996 was an increase in the number of people identifying with more than one ethnic group than in 1991, which will account for some of the difference.

<sup>48</sup> All migrants from Australia were also more likely than migrants from other regions to identify with more than one ethnic group.

are included are ones for which data was available and enable comparison across relevant cohorts.<sup>49</sup>

For each length of time grouping, the tendency to identify with more than one ethnic group was higher for those who arrived at a younger age. Youth who arrived when they were 13 years or older were the least likely to identify with two or more ethnic groups.

**Table 3.8** Proportion of migrant youth (12–24 years) identifying with two or more ethnic groups by age of arrival in New Zealand, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Age of arrival (years)	Length of time in New Zealand (years)		
	5–9 (%)	10–14 (%)	15 and over (%)
<b>1996</b>			
Under 5	7	11	9
5–12	6	6	5
13 and over	3	0	-
<b>2001</b>			
Under 5	5	6	8
5–12	2	4	2
13 and over	1	0	-
<b>2006</b>			
Under 5	4	8	9
5–12	3	3	4
13 and over	1	0	-

### 3.10 English language ability

Of all youth born overseas, more than 90 percent at each census were able to speak English.<sup>50</sup> As would be expected, English language ability improved with length of time in New Zealand – nearly all migrant youth who arrived in New Zealand 10 or more years before each census could speak English. The remainder of this section focuses on youth from regions with larger proportions of non-English speakers.<sup>51</sup> The English language abilities of 12- to 17-year-olds and 18- to 24-year-olds were found to be similar. For this reason, data for the two age groups is combined with notable differences reported in the text.

#### 3.10.1 Migrant youth from non-English-speaking regions

As is shown in Table 3.9, an increased proportion of very recent migrants (in New Zealand for less than two years) could speak English at each census (up to 84 percent in 2006). Immigration policy changes over the years would have

<sup>49</sup> It is not possible to include all length of time groupings, for example, no 12- to 24-year-olds in the country for less than two years arrived before the age of five years.

<sup>50</sup> The census question relating to English language ability asks, 'In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?'

<sup>51</sup> The regions include the Pacific, North Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia, and 'Other'. A larger proportion of migrants from these regions indicated that they could not speak English.

contributed to this increase.<sup>52</sup> English language ability improved with length of time in New Zealand, and between 96 percent to 97 percent of youth in New Zealand for 10 to 14 years could speak English. A larger proportion of youth than of all migrants from non-English-speaking regions could speak English; for example, of all migrants who had been in New Zealand for 10 to 14 years, 83 percent in 1996, 87 percent in 2001, and 85 percent in 2006 stated they could speak English.

**Table 3.9** English language ability of migrant youth (12–24 years) from non-English-speaking regions, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Length of time (years)	Proportion who could speak English (%)		
	1996	2001	2006
Under 2	75	83	84
2–4	84	92	91
5–9	90	95	94
10–14	96	97	97
15 and over	98	99	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>

Notes:

Excludes 2,376 in 1996, 5,646 in 2001, and 2,799 in 2006 who did not specify English language ability.

Data is not reported separately for those who did not specify their length of time in New Zealand, although these individuals are included in the total.

### 3.10.2 English language ability and age of arrival

As well as duration of residence, the age at which youth arrived in New Zealand appears to affect their English language ability (see Table 3.10). At each census, a larger proportion of those who arrived before the age of five years could speak English compared with those who arrived when they were older than 13 years. This effect is still evident after controlling for length of time in New Zealand. For example, of those who had been in New Zealand for five to nine years at the 1996 census, 95 percent of those who arrived before the age of five could speak English, as could 92 percent who arrived aged five to 12 years and 87 percent who arrived at age 13 years or older. A similar trend was noticeable in 2001 and 2006.

**Table 3.10** English language ability of migrant youth (12–24 years) from non-English-speaking regions by age of arrival, 1996, 2001, and 2006

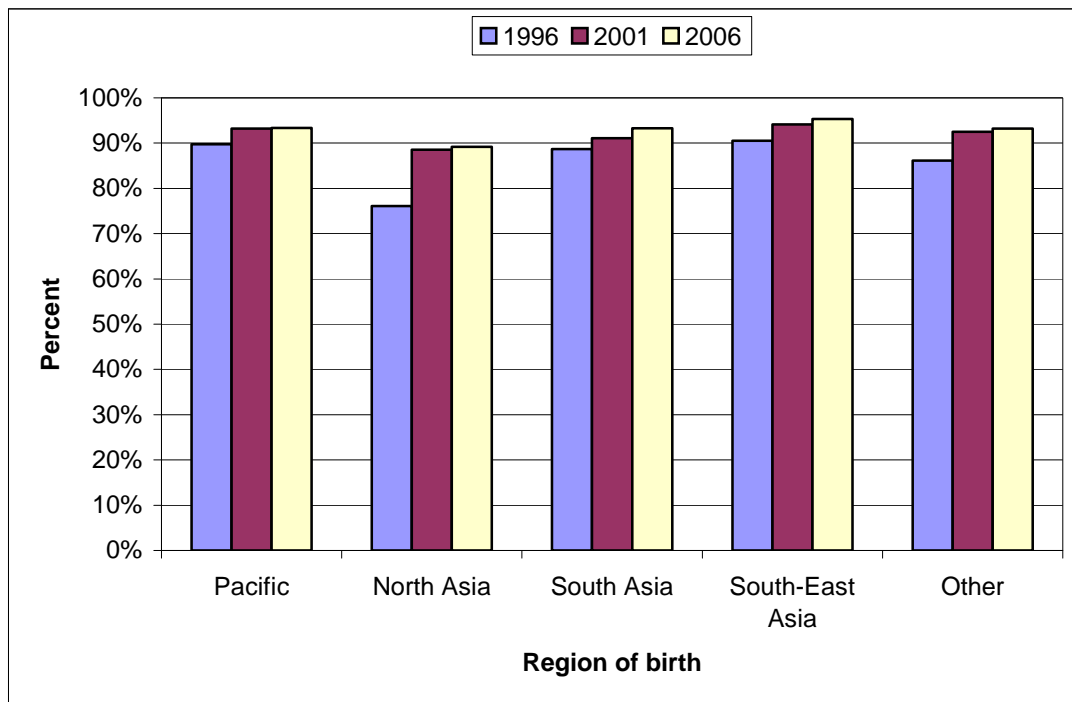
Age of arrival (years)	Proportion who could speak English (%)		
	1996	2001	2006
Under 5	93	95	95
5–12	88	94	94
13 and over	80	88	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>

<sup>52</sup> The 1995 General Skills Category replaced the 1991 General Category in October 1995. A minimum level 5 on the International English Language Testing System was required for principal applicants and secondary applicants aged over 15 years (secondary applicants could pay a bond if requirements were not met). The English language requirements were strengthened further as part of immigration policy changes in November 2002.

### 3.10.3 English language ability and region of birth

Figure 3.5 shows an increase in the proportion of English-speaking migrant youth from all regions across the three censuses. Youth from North Asia had smaller proportions of English speakers, particularly in 1996. Recent youth from North Asia also had smaller proportions of English speakers (86 percent in 2006) compared with recent youth from other regions.

**Figure 3.5** Proportion of English-speaking migrant youth (12–24 years) by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006



Note: Excludes 1,194 in 1996, 2,916 in 2001, and 1,524 in 2006 who did not specify their English language ability.



## 4 LABOUR FORCE AND STUDY PARTICIPATION

### Key findings

- Migrant youth had lower rates of labour force participation and higher rates of study participation than New Zealand-born youth. Around twice the proportion of migrant compared with New Zealand-born 18- to 24-year-olds were studying full time.
- Higher rates of labour force participation and part-time employment were of note in 2006 compared with previous Censuses of Population and Dwellings (censuses) for 18- to 24-year-olds who had been in New Zealand for less than nine years. Over the three censuses, the proportion of migrants aged 18 to 24 years in part-time employment increased notably, and the number of 18- to 24-year-olds combining study with part-time work also increased.
- Of the 15- to 17-year-old migrants, those from Australia; Europe (including Russia), South Africa, and North America (ESANA); and United Kingdom (UK)/Ireland tended to have higher labour force participation rates than others. These youth were mainly employed part time, although those from Australia and UK/Ireland had higher rates of full-time employment than other 15- to 17-year-old migrants.
- Eighteen- to 24-year-olds from Australia and UK/Ireland had the highest labour force participation and full-time employment rates. Those from ESANA, UK/Ireland, and South Asia had higher rates of part-time employment than others. Australian-born youth in both age groups had similar labour force participation rates to their New Zealand-born counterparts.
- Generally, labour force participation rates steadily increased with duration of residence in New Zealand. It is of note that 18- to 24-year-olds who had recently arrived from Australia and the UK/Ireland had labour force participation rates that were similar to all youth from these regions.
- North Asian 18- to 24-year-olds had much lower labour force participation rates than others (and the highest study participation rates), yet labour force participation and part-time employment rates increased markedly for this group between 2001 and 2006.
- Migrant youth unemployment rates increased slightly with longer duration of residence in New Zealand (although began to decrease slightly after 15 or more years in New Zealand), which is the reverse trend to that of the total migrant population. Increasing unemployment rates are likely to reflect increased numbers of migrant youth moving into the labour force over time and taking longer to find work than other migrants because they are less experienced.
- Service and Sales Workers was the most common occupational grouping for both age groups, but particularly 15- to 17-year-olds. The second and third most common occupational groupings for 15- to 17-year-olds were Clerks and Labourers and Related Elementary Service Workers. For 18- to 24-year-olds the most common occupational groupings were Clerks and Technicians and Associate Professionals.
- Youth aged 18 to 24 years from the Pacific, Australia, and UK/Ireland had lower rates of full-time study compared with those from other regions.

## 4.1 Introduction

This chapter examines patterns in labour force participation, employment, unemployment, and study participation for migrant youth. Previous studies have noted an increase in the number of youth combining work and study, and this is explored in this chapter.<sup>53</sup> The focus is on the two age groups 15- to 17-year-olds (school age) and 18- to 24-year-olds (post-school age).<sup>54</sup> These groups will have different labour force and study patterns, since it would be expected that many 15- to 17-year-olds would still be at school. The main occupations and highest qualifications of youth are also explored in this chapter.

Note that the data in this chapter does not provide official employment or unemployment rates, but rather the proportions involved in the relevant activities.<sup>55</sup> It is also important to bear in mind the problems associated with using the census to accurately measure study participation (this is described further in sections 1.8 and 4.4).

## 4.2 Labour force status

Participation in the labour force remained fairly steady for 15- to 17-year-old migrant youth with 36 percent to 37 percent either employed or unemployed and actively seeking work at each census (see Table 4.1).<sup>56</sup> New Zealand-born youth in this age bracket had a higher rate of participation, with the proportion in the labour force decreasing slightly from 57 percent in 1996 to 53 percent in 2006. The labour force participation rate for 18- to 24-year-old migrants in 2006 was 62 percent, and the comparative figure for New Zealand-born 18- to 24-year-olds was 79 percent. The lower rates of labour force participation for migrant youth reflect their higher rates of study participation (see section 4.4).

Overseas-born 15- to 17-year-olds were less likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be employed full time or part time. Migrants aged 18 to 24 years were less likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be employed full time, while the rates of part-time employment were more similar between the groups. Part-time employment increased among 18- to 24-year-old migrants from 14 percent in 1996 to 20 percent in 2006.

Recent migrants tended to have lower labour force participation rates than all migrant youth.<sup>57</sup> Over the censuses the proportion of recent youth in the labour force increased (from 21 percent in 1996 to 29 percent in 2006 for 15- to 17-year-olds and from 40 percent in 1996 to 54 percent in 2006 for 18- to 24-year-olds). Over the same period, part-time employment for both age groups increased notably (from 12 percent to 18 percent for 15- to 17-year-olds and from 9 percent to 20 percent for 18- to 24-year-olds). Full-time employment for recent 18- to 24-year-old migrants increased slightly from 23 percent in 1996 to 26 percent in 2006.

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<sup>53</sup> For example, Stillman (2006).

<sup>54</sup> The census asks questions on employment and study participation to those aged 15 years and older.

<sup>55</sup> For example, an unemployment 'rate' would be a proportion of only those in the labour force.

<sup>56</sup> For this analysis, labour force participation is defined as those who were employed (part time or full time) or who were unemployed and actively seeking work.

<sup>57</sup> Recent migrants are migrants who have been in New Zealand for less than five years.

**Table 4.1** Labour force status for youth (15–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006

Labour force status	15–17 years		18–24 years	
	Overseas-born	NZ-born	Overseas-born	NZ-born
<b>1996</b>				
Employed full time (%)	5	11	36	54
Employed part time (%)	23	35	14	15
Unemployed and actively seeking work (%)	9	11	10	11
Not in labour force (%)	64	43	40	21
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>21,510</b>	<b>129,552</b>	<b>48,864</b>	<b>307,608</b>
<b>2001</b>				
Employed full time (%)	5	10	30	50
Employed part time (%)	21	32	15	17
Unemployed and actively seeking work (%)	10	12	11	11
Not in labour force (%)	64	45	43	22
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>26,364</b>	<b>129,096</b>	<b>64,209</b>	<b>265,914</b>
<b>2006</b>				
Employed full time (%)	5	12	33	54
Employed part time (%)	23	31	20	17
Unemployed and actively seeking work (%)	9	10	9	8
Not in labour force (%)	63	47	38	21
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>32,868</b>	<b>145,260</b>	<b>94,419</b>	<b>269,982</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

#### 4.2.1 Labour force status by region of birth

Table 4.2 shows the labour force status for migrant youth by region of birth. Of the 15- to 17-year-olds, those from Australia, ESANA, and UK/Ireland tended to have higher labour force participation rates than others in this age group. Typically, these youth were employed part time, although youth from Australia and UK/Ireland had higher rates of full-time employment than others. More than 80 percent of North Asian 15- to 17-year-old migrants were not in the labour force, although this rate declined slightly from 88 percent to 83 percent over the three censuses.

**Table 4.2** Labour force status for migrant youth (15–24 years) by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Region of birth	15–17 years				18–24 years			
	Employed full time (%)	Employed part time (%)	Un-employed and actively seeking work (%)	Not in labour force (%)	Employed full time (%)	Employed part time (%)	Un-employed and actively seeking work (%)	Not in labour force (%)
<b>1996</b>								
Australia	10	36	11	43	55	16	9	20
ESANA	4	34	9	53	40	20	9	32
Pacific	7	19	13	61	39	14	14	33
North Asia	1	8	4	88	14	9	6	71
South Asia	2	25	8	65	31	15	12	42
South-East Asia	3	19	8	71	20	11	9	60
United Kingdom/Ireland	8	41	11	41	56	18	8	18
Other	3	24	8	65	28	16	15	42
<b>2001</b>								
Australia	12	33	13	42	48	18	12	22
ESANA	4	32	11	52	37	21	11	31
Pacific	5	15	13	66	38	15	15	32
North Asia	1	7	6	86	11	8	9	72
South Asia	3	24	10	63	27	23	13	38
South-East Asia	3	18	10	69	28	16	11	45
United Kingdom/Ireland	7	36	12	44	49	20	9	21
Other	3	19	11	67	23	18	16	43
<b>2006</b>								
Australia	12	32	11	45	55	17	8	20
ESANA	5	31	9	55	42	23	8	27
Pacific	6	14	10	70	43	16	11	31
North Asia	1	10	6	83	15	21	10	54
South Asia	2	27	9	62	35	27	8	30
South-East Asia	2	20	9	68	32	21	9	39
United Kingdom/Ireland	7	35	9	48	53	20	7	20
Other	3	23	11	61	33	19	10	38

Notes:

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America.

Eighteen- to 24-year-olds from Australia and UK/Ireland had the highest labour force participation and full-time employment rates. It is of note that Australian youth in both age groups had similar labour force participation, employment, and unemployment rates to their New Zealand-born counterparts (see above for New Zealand-born figures). Those from ESANA and UK/Ireland (and South Asia in 2001 and 2006) had high rates of part-time employment. Between 1996 and 2006, the proportion of South-East Asians employed part time increased steadily. North Asian 18- to 24-year-olds had much lower rates of labour force participation than others. The proportion of North Asians in the labour force increased substantially from 2001 (28 percent) to 2006 (46 percent), and the proportion in part-time work also increased (8 percent in 2001 and 21 percent in 2006). Analysis shows an increase in Asian migrants combining study and part-time employment over the period (see section 4.6).

Similar trends were apparent by region of origin for recent youth. Those aged 15 to 17 years from Australia and the UK/Ireland had the highest labour force participation rates, although the rates were lower than for all migrant youth from these regions. Recent 18- to 24-year-olds from Australia and the UK/Ireland had labour force participation rates that were similar to those of all youth from these regions (about 80 percent at each census). Recent 18- to 24-year-olds from regions other than Australia and the UK/Ireland tended to have lower labour force participation rates than all migrants from these regions. The gap between recent and all youth participation rates decreased over the three censuses.

#### **4.2.2 Labour force status by duration of residence**

Table 4.3 shows the labour force status of migrant youth by length of time in New Zealand. Note that some changes within each age group would be a result of increasing age (for example, 15- to 17-year-olds transitioning from school to employment and 18- to 24-year-olds transitioning from tertiary studies to employment).

At each census, labour force participation for both age groups increased steadily with duration of residence. For 15- to 17-year-olds who arrived in the two years before the census, labour force participation rates were 21 percent in 2006, compared with 43 percent for 15- to 17-year-olds who had been in New Zealand for 10 to 14 years. There was a subsequent increase in full-time and part-time employment with increased duration in the country. The proportion of unemployed 15- to 17-year-olds tended to increase slightly with duration of residence. This trend differs from that for all migrants, who have a lower overall rate of unemployment that decreases with length of time in New Zealand. It has been noted that unemployment has a disproportionate impact on youth.<sup>58</sup> The increase in unemployment is likely to reflect increased numbers of migrant youth moving into the labour force over time and taking longer to find work as a result of having less New Zealand work experience than all migrants have.

For 18- to 24-year-olds, labour force participation increased with duration in New Zealand and full-time and part-time employment rates also increased. Part-time employment and unemployment rates decreased slightly for 18- to 24-year-olds

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<sup>58</sup> Statistics New Zealand (1998).

who had been in New Zealand for 15 or more years. Higher labour force participation and part-time employment rates are of note in 2006 compared with in previous censuses for those who had been in New Zealand for less than nine years.

**Table 4.3** Labour force status for migrant youth (15–24 years) by length of time in New Zealand, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Length of time (years)	15–17 years				18–24 years			
	Employed full time (%)	Employed part time (%)	Unemployed and actively seeking work (%)	Not in labour force (%)	Employed full time (%)	Employed part time (%)	Unemployed and actively seeking work (%)	Not in labour force (%)
<b>1996</b>								
Under 2	2	10	5	83	25	8	8	59
2–4	3	17	7	73	20	12	9	60
5–9	5	28	10	57	34	17	11	38
10–14	5	36	10	48	45	20	11	24
15 and over	10	40	11	38	52	18	10	20
<b>2001</b>								
Under 2	2	8	7	82	21	8	10	62
2–4	4	20	10	66	25	17	11	46
5–9	4	25	10	61	25	17	11	47
10–14	5	28	12	54	37	21	12	29
15 and over	12	32	12	44	46	20	11	24
<b>2006</b>								
Under 2	3	11	7	78	31	12	8	48
2–4	3	22	9	66	23	23	10	44
5–9	5	26	10	60	34	22	10	34
10–14	5	29	9	56	37	23	9	31
15 and over	11	34	10	44	49	20	8	22

Notes:

Excludes 6,393 in 1996, 7,761 in 2001 and 6,705 in 2006 who did not specify their length of time in New Zealand.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

### 4.3 Occupation

Table 4.4 shows the main occupational groupings for employed migrant youth. At each census, Service and Sales Workers was the most common occupational grouping for both age groups, but particularly 15- to 17-year-olds. The next most common occupational groups for 15- to 17-year-olds were Labourers and Related Elementary Service Workers and Clerks. The second and third most common occupational groups for 18- to 24-year-olds were Clerks and Technicians and Associate Professionals. In 2006, a slightly larger proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds were recorded as Legislators, Administrators and Managers and Technicians and Associate Professionals than in previous censuses.

New Zealand-born 15- to 17-year-olds were also concentrated in the Service and Sales, Clerks, and Labourers and Related Elementary Service Workers occupational groupings, although the spread across other occupations was greater than that for overseas-born youth. New Zealand-born 15- to 17-year-olds were more likely than their overseas-born counterparts to work as Agricultural and Fishery Workers. At

each census, around half of New Zealand-born 18- to 24-year-olds were employed in one of Service and Sales, Clerks, and Technicians and Associate Professionals.

Large concentrations of overseas-born 15- to 17-year-olds from all regions worked as Service and Sales Workers. In 2006, more than half from ESANA, North Asia, South-East Asia, and the UK/Ireland were in this occupational group as well as 67 percent from South-East Asia. North Asian 18- to 24-year-olds had the largest concentrations of Service and Sales Workers – 39 percent in 2006. Youth in this age bracket from the Pacific were more likely than youth from other regions to work as Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers and in Labourers and Related Elementary Occupations.

For recent migrants, Service and Sales was also the most popular occupational grouping with more than half the 15- to 17-year-olds and around one-third of the 18- to 24-year-olds at each census working in this group.

**Table 4.4** Occupations of employed migrant youth (15–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006

Occupation	1996		2001		2006	
	15–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)	15–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)	15–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	1	5	1	5	0	7
Professionals	0	8	1	10	0	10
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2	11	3	11	6	14
Clerks	16	17	18	17	18	15
Service and Sales Workers	48	28	48	32	52	31
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	7	5	6	4	3	3
Trades Workers	3	9	3	7	3	7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4	8	4	7	3	5
Labourers and Related Elementary Service Workers	19	9	16	7	14	8
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>21,534</b>	<b>5,964</b>	<b>24,981</b>	<b>7,374</b>	<b>45,384</b>

Notes

Excludes 3,732 in 1996, 4,782 in 2001, and 5,421 in 2006 who did not specify their occupation.  
Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

## 4.4 Study participation

This section examines youth involvement in study.

The limitations of using census data to measure study participation should be considered. In particular, the census is conducted in early March when many students are still on term break, and the question on study participation differed in each of the three censuses (see Appendix B).<sup>59</sup> Due to lack of comparability, 2001 data is not included in this section.<sup>60</sup> The 1996 and 2006 questions were similar, so are comparable.<sup>61</sup> Also, the study participation question tends to have a high rate of non-response (8.6 percent of youth in 1996 and 9.3 percent in 2006).

A larger proportion of overseas-born than New Zealand-born 15- to 17-year-olds were studying full time at both censuses (see Table 4.5). The proportions studying part time were small. Overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds were also more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be studying, with around double the proportion studying full time. The proportions of New Zealand-born and overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds studying part time were similar.

**Table 4.5** Study participation for youth (15–24 years), 1996, 2001, and 2006

Study participation	Overseas-born		NZ-born	
	15–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)	15–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)
<b>1996</b>				
Full-time study	78	41	67	21
Part-time study	2	6	3	6
Not studying	19	53	30	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2006</b>				
Full-time study	85	52	74	25
Part-time study	2	7	3	8
Not studying	14	42	23	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Notes

Excludes 45,870 in 1996 and 53,004 in 2006 who did not specify their study participation.

The proportion for full-time study includes a small number who were studying both full time and part time.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

For both age groups, study participation rates tended to be highest for those who had been in New Zealand for less than five years and then decreased after this point. For example, in 2006, 60 percent of recent migrants aged 18 to 24 years were studying compared with 52 percent of all overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds.

<sup>59</sup> Stillman (2006).

<sup>60</sup> The 2001 study participation question was part of the unpaid activities question. Also, Statistics New Zealand was not able to separate 'not studying' and 'not stated' responses.

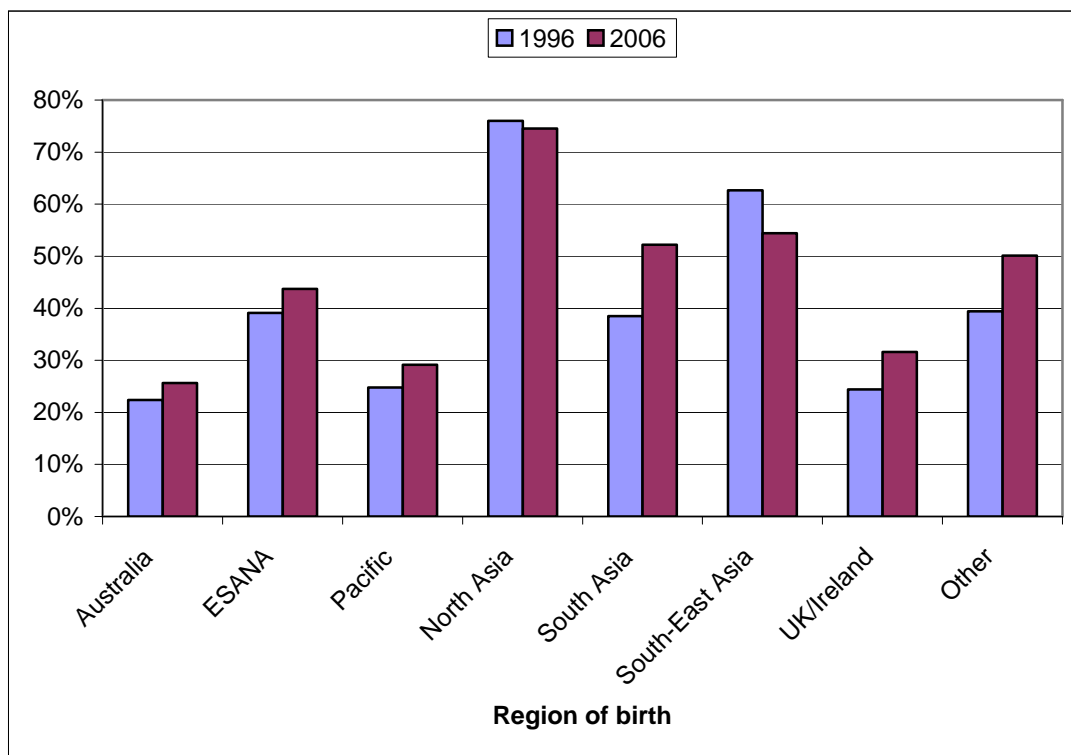
<sup>61</sup> The difference between the 1996 and 2006 questions was that the 1996 question asked about study participation in the past seven days and the 2006 question asked 'Are you attending, studying or enrolled at school or anywhere else' (without setting a timeframe).



Of the 15- to 17-year-old migrants, those from the Pacific and Australia were less likely than those from other regions to be studying full time (71 percent from the Pacific and 75 percent from Australia were studying full time in 2006). These youth had slightly higher rates of part-time study than others. At least 80 percent of 15- to 17-year-olds from regions other than the Pacific and Australia were studying full time.

Figure 4.1 shows rates of full-time study participation for 18- to 24-year-olds. Study participation rates increased from 1996 to 2006 for youth from all regions other than North Asia and South-East Asia. North Asian 18- to 24-year-olds had the highest study participation rates with around 75 percent studying in both 1996 and 2006. Youth aged 18 to 24 years from the Pacific, Australia, and UK/Ireland had lower full-time study rates than those from other regions.

**Figure 4.1** Full-time study participation for 18–24-year-olds by region of birth, 1996 and 2006



Note: ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America; UK = United Kingdom.

## 4.5 Qualifications

This section explores the highest qualifications of migrants aged 18 to 24 years. An analysis of only this group of youth is relevant because a large proportion of younger youth will still be at school and in the process of gaining qualifications. Of course, many 18- to 24-year-olds will also be in the process of gaining qualifications.

Table 4.6 shows that migrant youth were more qualified than their New Zealand-born counterparts with a smaller proportion of them having no qualifications. The proportion of migrant youth with no qualifications decreased from 16 percent in

1996 to 7 percent in 2006, and the proportion with university and vocational qualifications was higher in 2006 than in previous years. The most common highest qualification for both migrant and New Zealand-born youth was a school qualification, and a larger proportion of migrant than New Zealand-born youth had a school qualification. Migrant youth were more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to have a university qualification and less likely to have a vocational qualification as their highest qualification. The finding that migrant youth were more qualified is not surprising given that the purpose of the Skilled/Business Stream is to attract skilled and qualified migrants and many overseas-born youth come to New Zealand to study.

Migrant youth were more qualified than all migrants (16 percent of all migrants had no qualifications in 2006). The proportion of recent migrant youth with no qualifications was similar to that of all migrant youth.

Migrant youth from the Pacific were the most likely to have no qualifications (16 percent in 2006), yet, in 2006, they were the most likely to hold a vocational qualification as their highest qualification (22 percent). Youth from South Asia were more likely than youth from other regions to have a university qualification (26 percent in 2006). North Asian youth were the most likely to have a school qualification as their highest qualification (65 percent in 2006), yet this group was most often in New Zealand studying towards a higher qualification (see section 4.4). As with all youth, a large proportion of recent migrants from South Asia had university qualifications (27 percent in 2006). UK/Ireland recent migrants stood out with large proportions having university and vocational qualifications (21 percent and 23 percent in 2006 respectively).

**Table 4.6** Highest qualification for 18–24-year-olds by birthplace, 1996, 2001, and 2006

<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>School qualification (%)</b>	<b>Post-school (vocational) (%)</b>	<b>Bachelor degree or higher (%)</b>	<b>No qualification (%)</b>
<b>1996</b>				
Overseas-born	59	13	11	16
NZ-born	53	18	8	21
<b>2001</b>				
Overseas-born	67	13	11	9
NZ-born	55	19	10	17
<b>2006</b>				
Overseas-born	60	18	15	7
NZ-born	52	20	10	18

**Notes**

Excludes 53,481 in 1996, 36,852 in 2001 and 36,315 in 2006 who did not specify their qualifications.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

## 4.6 Combined labour force and study participation

Table 4.7 shows the rates of youth combining work and study.<sup>62</sup> The caveats described above should be kept in mind when using census data to measure study participation. Due to lack of comparability, 2001 data is excluded from this section (see section 4.4 for further details).

Fifteen- to 17-year-olds were more likely than 18- to 24-year olds to be studying and not in the labour force. A larger proportion of migrants than New Zealand-born youth were in this category (56 percent of migrants at both censuses). The second most common group of 15- to 17-year-olds was employed part time and studying, with a larger proportion of New Zealand-born than overseas-born youth involved simultaneously in these activities. New Zealand-born 15- to 17-year-olds were more likely than migrant 15- to 17-year-olds to be employed full time and not studying (8 percent compared with 3 percent at both censuses).

Overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds were much more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be studying and not in the labour force (29 percent compared with 11 percent in 2006). Just under half of New Zealand-born 18- to 24-year-olds were working full time and not studying compared with 26 percent of the overseas-born in 2006. There was an increase in the proportion of both overseas-born and New Zealand-born youth working part time and studying between 1996 and 2006, although this increase was larger for overseas-born youth. In 2006, a larger proportion of migrant 18- to 24-year-olds than New Zealand-born 18- to 24-year-olds were working part time and studying.

Of 15- to 17-year-old migrants, North Asians had the highest rates of studying while not in the labour force (84 percent in 1996 and 76 percent in 2006). South and South-East Asian migrants were also likely to be studying while not in the labour force and, as with North Asian migrants, the proportions decreased from 1996 to 2006 (from 61 percent to 56 percent for South Asians and from 65 percent to 61 percent for South-East Asians). The decrease in the proportion of 15- to 17-year-olds from Asia who were not in the labour force and studying was accompanied by an increase in the proportion employed part time and studying. Australian 15- to 17-year-olds were more likely than others to be working full time and not studying (9 percent in 2006 – similar to the proportion of New Zealand-born 15- to 17-year-olds). From 1996 to 2006, the proportion of 15- to 17-year-olds from the Pacific studying while not in the labour force increased (from 37 percent to 53 percent).

Similar trends were apparent for 18- to 24-year-old migrants. North Asians had the highest rate of studying while not in the labour force with a decrease from 1996 to 2006 (68 percent to 48 percent). From 1996 to 2006, the proportions also decreased of South Asians (24 percent to 21 percent) and South-East Asians (51 percent to 32 percent) not in the labour force and studying. The rate of studying while working part time more than doubled for 18- to 24-year-olds from Asia during the same period. Australian and UK/Ireland 18- to 24-year-olds were the most likely to be working full time and not studying (46 percent in 2006 for

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<sup>62</sup> Some figures in Table 4.7 may differ slightly from other tables in this report due to the 'not specified' responses for both the labour force and study participation questions being excluded.

both regions). Around one-third from ESANA and the Pacific were working full time and not studying.

Overall, a larger proportion of recent 18- to 24-year-old migrants were studying and not in the labour force than were all 18- to 24-year-old migrants (37 percent compared with 29 percent in 2006). The proportion of recent and all migrant 18- to 24-year-olds working part time and studying was the same in 2006 (16 percent).

**Table 4.7** Combined labour force and study participation for youth (15–24 years), 1996 and 2006

Labour force/study participation	Overseas-born		NZ-born	
	15–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)	15–17 years (%)	18–24 years (%)
<b>1996</b>				
Employed full time and not studying	3	31	8	47
Employed full time and studying	1	4	2	6
Employed part time and not studying	3	5	6	6
Employed part time and studying	20	9	29	8
Unemployed and not studying	2	6	4	7
Unemployed and studying	6	5	7	3
Not in labour force and not studying	10	12	11	11
Not in labour force and studying	56	29	31	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2006</b>				
Employed full time and not studying	3	26	8	46
Employed full time and studying	2	7	3	9
Employed part time and not studying	2	4	4	6
Employed part time and studying	22	16	28	11
Unemployed and not studying	2	3	3	5
Unemployed and studying	7	6	7	3
Not in labour force and not studying	7	8	7	10
Not in labour force and studying	56	29	39	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

Some figures in this table may differ slightly from other tables in this report, because the 'not specified' responses for both the labour force and study participation questions have been excluded.

## 5 LOCATION AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IN NEW ZEALAND

### Key findings

- More than half of migrant youth were living in the Auckland region. The proportion of 12- to 17-year-old migrants in Auckland remained steady over the three Censuses of Population and Dwellings (censuses) in 1996, 2001, and 2006. The proportion of 18- to 24-year-old migrants increased from 51 percent in 1996 to 58 percent in 2006.
- A slightly larger proportion of migrant youth than all migrants lived in the four main regions (Auckland, the Waikato, Wellington, and Canterbury). This is likely to reflect the presence of universities and employment opportunities in the main regions. The proportion of migrant youth living in Wellington gradually decreased from 1996 to 2006.
- A larger proportion of recent 12- to 17-year-olds were living in the main regions than were all 12- to 17-year-old migrants. The larger proportion living in Auckland accounted for most of the difference. The proportion of recent migrants aged 12 to 24 years living in Auckland decreased from 2001 (60 percent) to 2006 (57 percent).
- Most 12- to 17-year-olds were living with their family. Overseas-born 12- to 17-year-olds were slightly more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be living outside their family (particularly North and South-East Asians).
- Overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds were more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be living outside their family (that is, living alone or flatting). North Asians were the most likely to be living outside their family, followed by South-East Asians.
- Overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds were more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be married. Youth from South Asia and the Pacific had the largest proportions that were married.

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter explores the geographical location in New Zealand of migrant youth by regional council area.<sup>63</sup> This chapter also looks at the living arrangements of migrant youth, which is particularly important between the ages of 12 and 24 years when youth are often making the transition from living with their parents to living apart from their families and living with partners or spouses. Migrant youth who come to New Zealand without their parents (for example, to study) are likely to have different living arrangements than other youth in New Zealand.

<sup>63</sup> New Zealand has 16 regional councils, covering all but one territorial authority. Generally, regional council areas contain complete territorial authority areas. In 2006, eight territorial authority areas straddled regional council boundaries.

## 5.2 Location by regional council area

At each census, more than half of migrant youth resided in the Auckland region (see Table 5.1). The proportion of 12- to 17-year-olds in Auckland remained steady over the three censuses (from 54 percent to 56 percent), whereas the proportion of 18- to 24-year-olds increased from 51 percent in 1996 to 58 percent in 2006. The proportion of all migrants in the Auckland region increased from 48 percent in 1996 to 52 percent in 2006. By comparison, the proportion of New Zealand-born youth living in Auckland ranged from 26 percent in 1996 to 28 percent in 2006.

The other regions where migrant youth tended to be concentrated were Wellington, Canterbury, the Waikato, and, albeit to a lesser extent, Otago. These regions are where New Zealand's universities are located, which, along with employment opportunities, will attract 18- to 24-year-olds in particular. The proportion of both age groups living in Wellington gradually decreased over the three censuses. At each census, the proportion of migrant youth living in the four main regions (Auckland, the Waikato, Wellington, and Canterbury) was about three percentage points higher than the proportion of all migrants living in these regions.

**Table 5.1** Geographical locations for migrant youth, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Regional council	1996		2001		2006	
	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)
Northland	2	1	2	1	2	1
Auckland	54	51	56	57	55	58
Waikato	6	6	7	6	7	6
Bay of Plenty	4	2	4	2	4	2
Gisborne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawke's Bay	2	1	2	1	2	1
Taranaki	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manawatu-Wanganui	3	4	3	3	3	3
Wellington	10	12	9	11	8	10
Tasman	1	0	1	0	1	0
Nelson	1	1	1	1	1	0
Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	10	12	10	10	10	11
Otago	3	6	3	5	3	6
Southland	1	1	1	0	1	0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>40,551</b>	<b>48,870</b>	<b>48,123</b>	<b>64,203</b>	<b>62,637</b>	<b>94,377</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

Table 5.2 shows the geographical location for recent migrant youth at each census. The proportions of recent migrant 18- to 24-year-olds living in the four main regions were about the same as for all 18- to 24-year-old migrant youth at each census. The main exception was the smaller proportion of recent migrant youth living in Wellington in 1996 and 2001. For 12- to 17-year-olds, the proportion of recent migrants living in the main regions was larger than for all migrant youth. The main difference was the larger proportion of recent 12- to 17-year-olds in Auckland (particularly in 1996 and 2001). The proportion of recent migrant 12- to 24-year-olds living in Auckland decreased from 2001 (60 percent) to 2006 (57 percent).

**Table 5.2** Geographical locations for recent (less than five years in New Zealand) migrant youth, 1996, 2001, and 2006

Regional council	1996		2001		2006	
	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)	12-17 years (%)	18-24 years (%)
Northland	1	1	1	1	2	1
Auckland	60	52	61	59	57	57
Waikato	5	6	6	6	7	7
Bay of Plenty	3	2	3	2	4	2
Gisborne	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawke's Bay	1	1	1	1	2	1
Taranaki	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manawatu-Wanganui	2	5	3	3	3	3
Wellington	8	9	8	9	8	10
Tasman	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nelson	0	1	0	0	1	0
Marlborough	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canterbury	12	14	10	10	11	12
Otago	3	7	2	5	3	6
Southland	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>17,448</b>	<b>18,306</b>	<b>20,247</b>	<b>25,620</b>	<b>27,462</b>	<b>44,007</b>

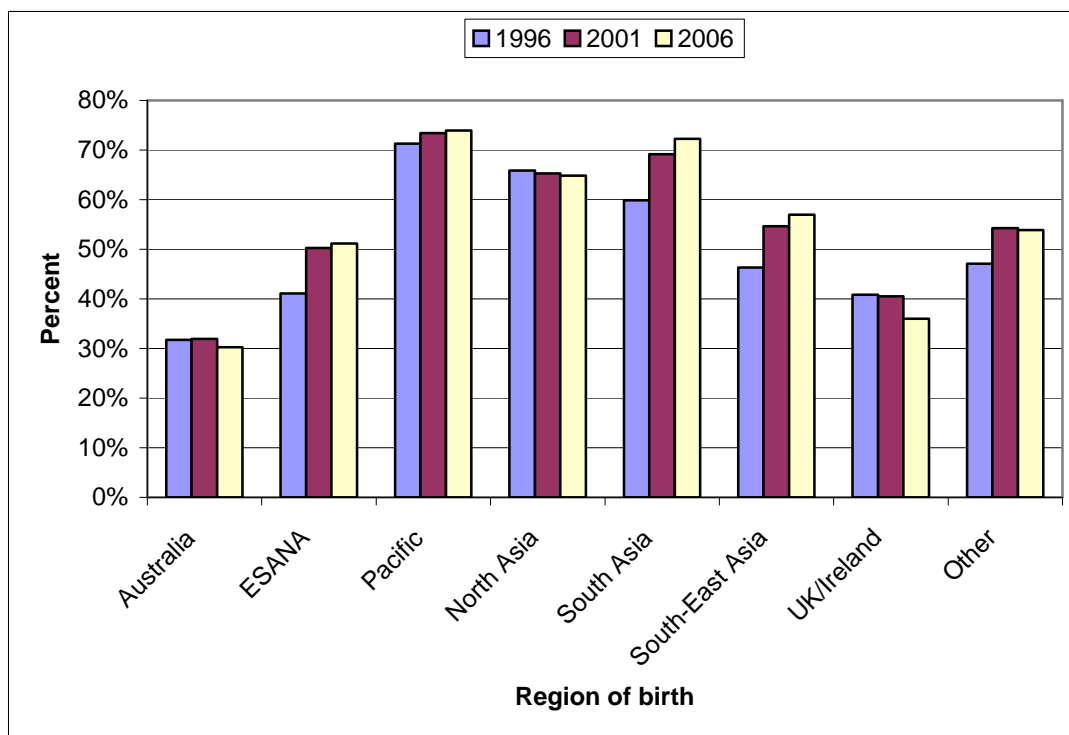
Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

### 5.2.1 Location by region of birth

Youth from the UK/Ireland tended to have a comparatively large proportion living in Wellington (13 percent in 2006) than in other regions. North Asian youth were the least likely to be in Wellington (6 percent in 2006). Youth from Australia, North Asia, and South-East Asia (and the UK/Ireland in 2006) had the largest proportions living in Canterbury, while only small proportions from the Pacific and South Asia lived in this region.

Figure 5.1 shows the proportion of migrant youth living in the Auckland region. A substantial proportion of youth from the Pacific lived in Auckland with the proportion increasing from 71 percent to 74 percent over the three censuses. A large proportion of youth from Asia were living in Auckland, with the proportion increasing for South Asian and South-East Asian youth and decreasing slightly for North Asian youth over the period. Australian youth were more likely than other youth to live outside Auckland. The proportion of New Zealand-born youth living in the Auckland region was 28 percent in 2006.

**Figure 5.1** Proportion of migrant youth (12–24 years) living in the Auckland region, 1996, 2001, and 2006



Note: ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America; UK = United Kingdom.

### 5.3 Living arrangements

This section provides data on the living arrangements of youth. Data is included on whether individuals were living with their family, and for those who were living with family, their role in the family.<sup>64</sup> Data from the 1996 census is not included in this section because it is not comparable with the data from the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

Table 5.3 shows the role youth had in their family. Most 12- to 17-year-olds were living with their family in the role of a child. Overseas-born 12- to 17-year-olds were slightly more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be living 'not in a family nucleus'<sup>65</sup> (that is, living alone or with flatmates). Analysis by region of birth shows a comparatively large proportion of 12- to 17-year-old North Asian

<sup>64</sup> Less detail is provided on youth who were not living with their family as this data was not available from Statistics New Zealand when the Department of Labour requested data for this study.

<sup>65</sup> This is the terminology the censuses used.



youth (17 percent in 2006) and South-East Asian youth (12 percent in 2006) living outside their family.

Just over one-third of 18- to 24-year-olds were living as a child with their family and a similar proportion were living outside their family. Overseas-born 18- to 24-year-olds were slightly more likely than their New Zealand-born counterparts to be living outside the family and slightly less likely to be a parent. North Asians were the most likely to be living outside their family (52 percent at both censuses), followed by South-East Asians (37 percent in 2006). Eighteen- to 24-year-olds from the Pacific were more likely than others to be living with a partner and a child or children. Youth from Australia and UK/Ireland had larger proportions than others living with a partner or spouse and no children. The proportion of North Asians living with a partner or spouse increased from 2001 (5 percent) to 2006 (19 percent).

**Table 5.3** Individual role in the family for youth (12–24 years), 2001 and 2006

Individual role in family	12–17 years		18–24 years	
	Overseas-born (%)	NZ-born (%)	Overseas-born (%)	NZ-born (%)
<b>2001</b>				
Child in family nucleus	84	88	36	35
Parent and spouse/partner in family nucleus	0	0	5	6
Sole parent in a family nucleus	0	0	2	5
Spouse/partner only in family nucleus	0	1	11	14
Not in family nucleus	11	6	39	36
Not in subject population	4	5	8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2006</b>				
Child in family nucleus	87	88	35	37
Parent and spouse/partner in family nucleus	0	0	4	6
Sole parent in family nucleus	0	0	2	5
Spouse/partner only in family nucleus	0	1	16	16
Not in family nucleus	8	6	38	32
Not in subject population	4	5	6	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes

Statistics New Zealand classified people as 'not in subject population' if they were living in a non-private dwelling on census night.

Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

## 5.4 Marital status

Table 5.4 compares the marital status of overseas-born and New Zealand-born 18- to 24-year-olds. Overseas-born youth were more likely than New Zealand-born youth to be married, although the proportion that was married decreased from 1996 to 2006 for both groups.

South Asian youth were the most likely to be married (22 percent in 2006) followed by youth from the Pacific (19 percent in 2006). Recent migrant youth were more likely to be married than migrants who had been in New Zealand longer. Eleven percent of recent overseas-born youth were married in 2006.

**Table 5.4** Marital status for 18–24-year-olds, 1996, 2001, and 2006

<b>Birthplace</b>	<b>Never married (%)</b>	<b>Married (%)</b>	<b>Divorced/separated (%)</b>
<b>1996</b>			
Overseas-born	88	11	1
NZ-born	93	6	1
<b>2001</b>			
Overseas-born	89	10	1
NZ-born	95	5	1
<b>2006</b>			
Overseas-born	90	9	1
NZ-born	96	3	1

Notes

Excludes those who did not state their marital status and a small number who were widowed.  
Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

From 1998 to 2007, youth became an increasingly important source of migrants to New Zealand, particularly 18- to 24-year-olds, through the skilled residence and temporary work permit categories. Data from the 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses of Population and Dwellings (censuses) shows an increasing proportion of New Zealand's youth was born overseas.

The migrant youth population in 2006 stood out from populations recorded in previous censuses, with better English language ability, higher labour force participation, and higher qualifications. Migrant youth also had better English language ability and higher qualifications compared with all migrants.

Immigration policy changes over the years, such as the introduction of the Skilled Migrant Category to actively select skilled migrants, may have contributed to the increased skill levels among migrant youth. The large number of migrant youth in New Zealand as students and temporary workers is a valuable source of future residents, and an increasing number of migrants make the transition from temporary permits to residence.<sup>66</sup>

New Zealand's success in attracting young skilled migrants who are likely to settle well and contribute to New Zealand's labour market is a positive sign in a globally competitive market.

The analysis underpinning this report touched on areas that would benefit from more detailed research or consideration. The labour force participation patterns of migrant youth have changed in recent years, with such youth having an increased tendency to combine study and part-time employment. Other research has noted an increase in all New Zealand youth who are both employed and studying.<sup>67</sup> It would be useful to explore the reasons for this; for example, has part-time employment become a necessity to meet the costs of education and living or is it a reflection of increasingly skilled migrants who find employment more easily? Also, what impact does part-time employment have on effective study participation? The trend for migrant youth unemployment to increase slightly with length of time in New Zealand needs to be explored, as it may reflect difficulties migrant youth experience when trying to transition to the workforce. How migrant and refugee youth transition from study to employment is also poorly understood.<sup>68</sup>

From 1998 to 2007, China was the largest source country of youth residence and student approvals (although the number of students from China is decreasing). An increasing number of youth work permit approvals are from China. A larger proportion of migrant youth than all migrants are from China. North Asian youth (most of whom are Chinese) differed from other migrants in some respects. For example, North Asian youth were more likely than other migrant youth to be living in New Zealand without their family and they tended to arrive at an older age than other migrants. This analysis presents some evidence for the impact of age of

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<sup>66</sup> Department of Labour (2008).

<sup>67</sup> Stillman (2006).

<sup>68</sup> Higgins (2008).

arrival on settlement outcomes. The large proportion of migrant youth who are from China and their unique characteristics means this population deserves special attention, for example, when planning settlement assistance initiatives for young migrants.

While refugees comprise a small proportion of migrants to New Zealand, it is of note that a substantial proportion of refugees are aged 12 to 24 years. Young refugees can be a particularly vulnerable group, especially if they are faced with adjusting to their new lives as well as helping their parents. Future research could assist with further understanding the specific needs of these individuals and the services and strategies best targeted to this group. The very large proportion of female youth among Partnership work and residence approvals is of note. Given the proportion of females is larger among youth than all migrants in the Partnership categories, it would be useful to understand the reasons for this.

The analysis has provided some evidence of the impact of migrants' age of arrival on English language ability and the number of ethnic groups identified with. For example, English language ability was higher among those who arrived at a younger age – a finding other research supports.<sup>69</sup> Interest is increasing in the impact of age of arrival, including the '1.5 generation', which is a topic that deserves further exploration.

The findings in this report show an increasingly skilled migrant youth population. The migrant youth population is unique from other migrants in several respects. To assist young migrants to settle effectively and contribute to New Zealand, it is important that migrant youth characteristics are well understood. This understanding will be useful in many areas, such as informing targeted settlement assistance. Many findings from this analysis could be more fully understood through focused research that uses the data in this report as a base.

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<sup>69</sup> Ward (2008) found migrant youth who arrived before the age of 12 years had higher levels of English language proficiency than those who arrived after the age of 12 years.

# APPENDICES

## Appendix A: Country and region groupings

**Table A1** Department of Labour country and region groupings

Country code and description	Department of Labour region
0000 Inadequately Described	Not elsewhere included
0001 At Sea	Not elsewhere included
9999 Not Stated	Not elsewhere included
1000 Oceania and Antarctica (not further defined)	Pacific
1101 Australia	Australia
1102 Norfolk Island	Pacific
1199 Australian External Territories not elsewhere classified (nec)	Pacific
1201 New Zealand	New Zealand
1300 Melanesia (not further defined)	Pacific
1301 New Caledonia	Pacific
1302 Papua New Guinea	Pacific
1303 Solomon Islands	Pacific
1304 Vanuatu	Pacific
1401 Guam	Pacific
1402 Kiribati	Pacific
1403 Marshall Islands	Pacific
1404 Micronesia, Federated States of	Pacific
1405 Nauru	Pacific
1406 Northern Mariana Islands	Pacific
1407 Palau	Pacific
1500 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) (not further defined)	Pacific
1501 Cook Islands	Pacific
1502 Fiji	Pacific
1503 French Polynesia	Pacific
1504 Niue	Pacific
1505 Samoa	Pacific
1506 Samoa, American	Pacific
1507 Tokelau	Pacific
1508 Tonga	Pacific
1511 Tuvalu	Pacific
1512 Wallis and Futuna	Pacific
1599 Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) nec	Pacific

<b>Country code and description</b>	<b>Department of Labour region</b>
1601 Antarctica	Pacific
2000 North-West Europe (not further defined)	Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America (ESANA)
2100 United Kingdom (not further defined)	United Kingdom (UK)/Ireland
2101 Channel Islands	UK/Ireland
2102 England	UK/Ireland
2103 Isle of Man	UK/Ireland
2104 Northern Ireland	UK/Ireland
2105 Scotland	UK/Ireland
2106 Wales	UK/Ireland
2201 Ireland	UK/Ireland
2300 Western Europe (not further defined)	ESANA
2301 Austria	ESANA
2302 Belgium	ESANA
2303 France	ESANA
2304 Germany	ESANA
2305 Liechtenstein	ESANA
2306 Luxembourg	ESANA
2307 Monaco	ESANA
2308 Netherlands	ESANA
2311 Switzerland	ESANA
2400 Northern Europe (not further defined)	ESANA
2401 Denmark	ESANA
2402 Faeroe Islands	ESANA
2403 Finland	ESANA
2404 Greenland	ESANA
2405 Iceland	ESANA
2406 Norway	ESANA
2407 Sweden	ESANA
3000 Southern and Eastern Europe (not further defined)	ESANA
3100 Southern Europe (not further defined)	ESANA
3101 Andorra	ESANA
3102 Gibraltar	ESANA
3103 Vatican City State	ESANA
3104 Italy	ESANA
3105 Malta	ESANA
3106 Portugal	ESANA
3107 San Marino	ESANA

<b>Country code and description</b>	<b>Department of Labour region</b>
3108 Spain	ESANA
3200 South Eastern Europe (not further defined)	ESANA
3201 Albania	ESANA
3202 Bosnia and Herzegovina	ESANA
3203 Bulgaria	ESANA
3204 Croatia	ESANA
3205 Cyprus	ESANA
3206 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	ESANA
3207 Greece	ESANA
3208 Moldova	ESANA
3211 Romania	ESANA
3212 Slovenia	ESANA
3213 Serbia and Montenegro	ESANA
3300 Eastern Europe (not further defined)	ESANA
3301 Belarus	ESANA
3302 Czech Republic	ESANA
3303 Estonia	ESANA
3304 Hungary	ESANA
3305 Latvia	ESANA
3306 Lithuania	ESANA
3307 Poland	ESANA
3308 Russia	ESANA
3311 Slovakia	ESANA
3312 Ukraine	ESANA
4000 North Africa and the Middle East (not further defined)	Other
4100 North Africa (not further defined)	Other
4101 Algeria	Other
4102 Egypt	Other
4103 Libya	Other
4104 Morocco	Other
4105 Sudan	Other
4106 Tunisia	Other
4107 Western Sahara	Other
4199 North Africa nec	Other
4200 Middle East (not further defined)	Other
4201 Bahrain	Other

<b>Country code and description</b>	<b>Department of Labour region</b>
4202 Gaza Strip/Palestine/West Bank	Other
4203 Iran	Other
4204 Iraq	Other
4205 Israel	Other
4206 Jordan	Other
4207 Kuwait	Other
4208 Lebanon	Other
4211 Oman	Other
4212 Qatar	Other
4213 Saudi Arabia	Other
4214 Syria	Other
4215 Turkey	Other
4216 United Arab Emirates	Other
4217 Yemen	Other
5000 South-East Asia (not further defined)	South East Asia
5100 Mainland South-East Asia (not further defined)	South East Asia
5101 Myanmar	South East Asia
5102 Cambodia	South East Asia
5103 Laos	South East Asia
5104 Thailand	South East Asia
5105 Viet Nam	South East Asia
5200 Maritime South-East Asia (not further defined)	South East Asia
5201 Brunei Darussalam	South East Asia
5202 Indonesia	South East Asia
5203 Malaysia	South East Asia
5204 Philippines	South East Asia
5205 Singapore	South East Asia
5206 Timor-Leste	South East Asia
6100 North-East Asia (not further defined)	North Asia
6101 China, People's Republic of	North Asia
6102 Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	North Asia
6103 Japan	North Asia
6104 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	North Asia
6105 Korea, Republic of	North Asia
6106 Macau (Special Administrative Region)	North Asia
6107 Mongolia	North Asia



<b>Country code and description</b>	<b>Department of Labour region</b>
6108 Taiwan	North Asia
7000 Southern and Central Asia (not further defined)	South Asia
7100 Southern Asia (not further defined)	South Asia
7101 Bangladesh	South Asia
7102 Bhutan	South Asia
7103 India	South Asia
7104 Maldives	South Asia
7105 Nepal	South Asia
7106 Pakistan	South Asia
7107 Sri Lanka	South Asia
7200 Central Asia (not further defined)	Other
7201 Afghanistan	South Asia
7202 Armenia	Other
7203 Azerbaijan	Other
7204 Georgia	Other
7205 Kazakhstan	Other
7206 Kyrgyzstan	Other
7207 Tajikistan	Other
7208 Turkmenistan	Other
7211 Uzbekistan	Other
8000 The Americas (not further defined)	Other
8100 Northern America (not further defined)	Other
8101 Bermuda	Other
8102 Canada	ESANA
8103 St Pierre and Miquelon	Other
8104 United States of America	ESANA
8200 South America (not further defined)	Other
8201 Argentina	Other
8202 Bolivia	Other
8203 Brazil	Other
8204 Chile	Other
8205 Colombia	Other
8206 Ecuador	Other
8207 Falkland Islands	Other
8208 French Guiana	Other
8211 Guyana	Other
8212 Paraguay	Other

<b>Country code and description</b>	<b>Department of Labour region</b>
8213 Peru	Other
8214 Suriname	Other
8215 Uruguay	Other
8216 Venezuela	Other
8299 South America nec	Other
8300 Central America (not further defined)	Other
8301 Belize	Other
8302 Costa Rica	Other
8303 El Salvador	Other
8304 Guatemala	Other
8305 Honduras	Other
8306 Mexico	Other
8307 Nicaragua	Other
8308 Panama	Other
8400 Caribbean (not further defined)	Other
8401 Anguilla	Other
8402 Antigua and Barbuda	Other
8403 Aruba	Other
8404 Bahamas	Other
8405 Barbados	Other
8406 Cayman Islands	Other
8407 Cuba	Other
8408 Dominica	Other
8411 Dominican Republic	Other
8412 Grenada	Other
8413 Guadeloupe	Other
8414 Haiti	Other
8415 Jamaica	Other
8416 Martinique	Other
8417 Montserrat	Other
8418 Netherlands Antilles	Other
8421 Puerto Rico	Other
8422 St Kitts and Nevis	Other
8423 St Lucia	Other
8424 St Vincent and the Grenadines	Other
8425 Trinidad and Tobago	Other
8426 Turks and Caicos Islands	Other
8427 Virgin Islands, British	Other

<b>Country code and description</b>	<b>Department of Labour region</b>
8428 Virgin Islands, United States	Other
9000 Sub-Saharan Africa (not further defined)	Other
9100 Central and West Africa (not further defined)	Other
9101 Benin	Other
9102 Burkina Faso	Other
9103 Cameroon	Other
9104 Cape Verde	Other
9105 Central African Republic	Other
9106 Chad	Other
9107 Congo	Other
9108 Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	Other
9111 Côte d'Ivoire	Other
9112 Equatorial Guinea	Other
9113 Gabon	Other
9114 Gambia	Other
9115 Ghana	Other
9116 Guinea	Other
9117 Guinea-Bissau	Other
9118 Liberia	Other
9121 Mali	Other
9122 Mauritania	Other
9123 Niger	Other
9124 Nigeria	Other
9125 Sao Tome and Principe	Other
9126 Senegal	Other
9127 Sierra Leone	Other
9128 Togo	Other
9200 Southern and East Africa (not further defined)	Other
9201 Angola	Other
9202 Botswana	Other
9203 Burundi	Other
9204 Comoros	Other
9205 Djibouti	Other
9206 Eritrea	Other
9207 Ethiopia	Other
9208 Kenya	Other

<b>Country code and description</b>	<b>Department of Labour region</b>
9211 Lesotho	Other
9212 Madagascar	Other
9213 Malawi	Other
9214 Mauritius	Other
9215 Mayotte	Other
9216 Mozambique	Other
9217 Namibia	Other
9218 Reunion	Other
9221 Rwanda	Other
9222 St Helena	Other
9223 Seychelles	Other
9224 Somalia	Other
9225 South Africa	ESANA
9226 Swaziland	Other
9227 Tanzania	Other
9228 Uganda	Other
9231 Zambia	Other
9232 Zimbabwe	Other
9299 Southern and East Africa nec	Other

## **Appendix B: Educational activity question in 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses of Population and Dwellings**

### ***Census of Population and Dwellings 1996***

**Tick as many circles as you need to answer this question.**

In the 7 days that ended on Sunday 3 March, did you:

- attend or study for a full-time course at school or anywhere else
- attend or study for a part-time course at school or anywhere else

OR

- neither of these things

### ***Census of Population and Dwellings 2001***

**Mark as many spaces as you need to answer this question. In the last 4 weeks, which of these have you done, without pay?**

- household work, cooking, repairs, gardening, etc, for my own household
- looking after a child who is a member of my household
- looking after a member of my household who is ill or has a disability
- looking after a child (who does NOT live in my household)
- helping someone who is ill or has a disability (who does NOT live in my household)
- other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae
- attending or studying for 20 hours or more per week at school or any other place
- attending or studying for less than 20 hours per week at school or any other place

or

- none of these

### ***Census of Population and Dwellings 2006***

**Are you attending, studying or enrolled at school or anywhere else:**

- full-time (20 hours or more a week)
- part-time (less than 20 hours a week)

or

- neither of these

## Appendix C: Youth residence approvals by country of origin and category

**Table C1** Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by country of origin (nationality), 1998–2007

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
China	5	5	7	11	14	14	14	17	22	19	10,489
United Kingdom	8	6	6	6	7	10	12	18	15	14	8,260
India	8	8	11	12	15	11	9	7	7	8	7,030
Fiji	11	10	9	11	9	9	10	7	8	8	6,687
South Africa	12	12	9	9	8	6	7	9	7	8	6,136
Samoa	10	9	10	5	5	6	6	7	5	7	5,048
South Korea	2	2	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	3	3,271
Tonga	7	6	4	3	2	5	5	3	3	2	2,784
Philippines	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	6	2,040
Malaysia	2	2	4	5	3	3	1	1	2	2	1,887
United States	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	1,347
Cambodia	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1,330
Zimbabwe	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1,261
Iraq	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	0	0	1	1,008
Taiwan	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1,000
Thailand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	855
Somalia	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	851
Vietnam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	846

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Afghanistan	0	1	2	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	843
Sri Lanka	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	774
Other	17	21	17	15	13	14	13	13	13	13	10,881
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Total number</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>5,068</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>6,812</b>	<b>9,819</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>8,797</b>	<b>74,628</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

**Table C2** Youth (12–24 years) residence approvals by category, 1998–2007

Residence group	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
General Skills	34	33	38	45	47	37	19	1	0	0	17,317
Partnership	26	27	22	19	17	24	24	18	18	19	15,316
Skilled Migrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	48	47	52	14,828
Dependant Child	7	7	6	5	8	9	10	7	5	8	5,315
Entrepreneur Category	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	10	3	2,623
Refugee Quota	7	7	3	3	3	2	5	2	3	2	2,572
Humanitarian	6	7	8	7	6	1	1	1	0	0	2,447
Investor Category	1	1	3	9	8	5	2	1	0	0	2,397
Parent	5	5	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2,215
Samoa Quota	6	5	5	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2,121
Other	8	8	10	7	7	16	13	9	11	12	7,477
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Total number</b>	<b>4,393</b>	<b>5,068</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>8,645</b>	<b>8,061</b>	<b>7,258</b>	<b>6,812</b>	<b>9,819</b>	<b>9,725</b>	<b>8,797</b>	<b>74,628</b>

Note: Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

## Appendix D: Youth student approvals and dependent student approvals by country of origin

**Table D1** Youth (12–24 years) student approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
China	385	3,094	8,197	21,033	34,318	36,226	31,862	25,325	19,517	14,250	194,207
South Korea	1,891	1,879	2,894	5,410	7,521	7,623	7,002	6,657	6,302	6,849	54,028
Japan	2,727	2,692	2,806	3,445	3,556	3,618	3,419	3,305	3,288	3,017	31,873
United States	638	821	936	1,077	1,491	2,040	2,300	2,324	2,184	2,219	16,030
Thailand	1,160	1,121	1,316	1,672	1,904	1,791	1,714	1,409	1,337	1,371	14,795
Malaysia	1,661	1,439	1,124	1,062	982	1,043	1,123	1,260	1,473	1,641	12,808
Germany	421	421	690	832	1,047	1,278	1,514	1,571	1,827	2,007	11,608
Taiwan	1,076	1,083	1,185	1,318	1,286	1,109	1,002	964	916	918	10,857
India	74	106	250	754	1,247	1,401	1,318	1,302	1,523	2,575	10,550
Hong Kong	842	900	1,000	1,145	1,252	1,205	1,104	927	889	839	10,103
Fiji	567	499	551	841	790	723	762	889	1,082	1,397	8,101
Vietnam	213	174	379	617	766	822	747	691	667	715	5,791
United Kingdom	187	216	233	335	433	651	908	844	826	800	5,433
Brazil	268	324	490	753	821	609	497	404	479	664	5,309
Indonesia	555	579	543	528	551	518	457	366	312	276	4,685
South Africa	192	223	222	347	366	472	521	543	577	732	4,195
Canada	167	157	176	240	249	378	368	370	336	302	2,743
France	136	145	167	236	254	278	299	310	360	396	2,581
Russia	49	64	68	98	201	271	341	359	385	417	2,253
Cambodia	55	175	220	383	364	213	174	132	147	155	2,018
Tonga	217	202	232	285	186	128	124	132	151	181	1,838



<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
Sweden	133	126	163	196	199	187	199	185	152	153	1,693
Samoa	167	200	170	207	145	120	141	138	163	169	1,620
Switzerland	112	122	130	149	179	204	187	186	159	148	1,576
Saudi Arabia	1	1	10	49	59	91	135	197	224	706	1,473
Philippines	37	51	54	66	69	85	99	150	370	481	1,462
Norway	65	80	115	153	169	205	193	174	138	135	1,427
Singapore	115	130	111	112	119	142	142	151	170	145	1,337
Zimbabwe	2	5	25	148	182	231	225	160	131	93	1,202
Other	1,179	1,221	1,496	1,762	2,018	1,998	2,044	2,025	2,076	2,522	18,341
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,292</b>	<b>18,250</b>	<b>25,953</b>	<b>45,253</b>	<b>62,724</b>	<b>65,660</b>	<b>60,921</b>	<b>53,450</b>	<b>48,161</b>	<b>46,273</b>	<b>441,937</b>

**Table D2** Youth (12–24 years) dependent student approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
South Korea		4	73	481	701	330	607	888	554	632	4,270
United Kingdom	11	33	45	139	208	350	597	505	468	505	2,861
South Africa	13	6	21	178	217	360	403	410	420	576	2,604
Fiji	1	11	42	197	173	159	241	396	512	777	2,509
China	1	1	20	248	478	139	222	377	193	161	1,840
Philippines			6	16	22	31	46	106	315	409	951
Zimbabwe			8	106	134	167	172	112	82	59	840
United States	15	36	16	70	74	95	136	128	75	131	776
India		2	3	36	47	57	117	128	112	129	631
Malaysia		2	2	31	22	30	40	49	69	52	297
Canada	10	15	6	19	27	43	37	44	34	37	272
Samoa			4	54	15	16	17	29	49	62	246
Tonga		2	21	76	15	14	8	14	31	47	228
Thailand			4	17	20	14	27	32	36	57	207
Russia	1	2	2	13	16	25	34	34	30	41	198
Germany	2	3	3	9	20	17	18	23	46	42	183
Romania			1	4	15	20	18	50	28	15	151
Japan	3	4	6	22	22	10	15	23	16	25	146
Sri Lanka			1	13	9	12	21	21	23	36	136
Chile				5	9	6	20	19	20	36	115
Netherlands			1	12	9	9	14	32	24	12	113
Other	3	15	44	166	179	204	281	302	349	434	1,977
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>21,551</b>

## Appendix E: Youth work permit approvals by country of origin

**Table E1** Youth (15–24 years) work permit approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
United Kingdom	2,528	3,141	3,209	4,647	5,197	5,439	5,364	5,075	5,688	6,283	46,571
China	111	97	104	206	360	788	1,601	3,317	5,949	6,226	18,759
Germany	142	211	268	585	972	1,099	2,175	3,144	3,676	4,302	16,574
Japan	1,639	1,392	1,298	1,820	1,962	2,076	1,784	1,517	1,409	1,233	16,130
United States	468	427	669	819	856	1,055	1,276	1,705	2,156	2,348	11,779
Canada	472	527	460	741	768	886	1,234	1,165	1,279	1,279	8,811
Ireland	215	190	303	602	730	908	1,168	1,154	999	986	7,255
India	163	206	238	544	739	644	989	1,073	1,121	1,354	7,071
France	100	156	187	311	466	525	949	970	1,114	1,317	6,095
South Korea	66	146	145	307	304	587	557	575	1,174	1,049	4,910
Netherlands	269	273	332	449	504	516	565	607	663	655	4,833
Fiji	229	211	217	355	369	348	444	620	792	885	4,470
Brazil	7	2	13	23	38	69	193	371	961	1,119	2,796
Sweden	67	54	64	148	303	328	326	455	524	513	2,782
South Africa	79	122	137	206	244	303	307	376	413	430	2,617
Malaysia	74	159	118	158	164	158	166	239	495	882	2,613
Argentina	6	3	6	9	32	125	255	468	559	760	2,223
Czech Republic	10	17	42	52	44	180	209	247	566	490	1,857
Denmark	79	53	101	103	187	220	220	257	287	262	1,769
Chile	3	5	5	13	78	92	135	316	340	712	1,699
Tonga	99	82	111	245	112	101	117	183	189	286	1,525

<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
Indonesia	204	192	126	115	113	130	158	121	102	128	1,389
Samoa	80	56	62	187	90	79	91	201	275	248	1,369
Zimbabwe	5	4	20	63	119	268	220	134	115	55	1,003
Taiwan	36	31	30	36	58	54	89	142	215	308	999
Thailand	48	88	83	89	71	61	81	114	153	178	966
Other	615	746	769	1,035	1,282	1,153	1,427	1,724	2,428	2,840	14,019
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,814</b>	<b>8,591</b>	<b>9,117</b>	<b>13,868</b>	<b>16,162</b>	<b>18,192</b>	<b>22,100</b>	<b>26,270</b>	<b>33,642</b>	<b>37,128</b>	<b>192,884</b>

**Table E2** Youth (15–24 years) Working Holiday Scheme approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
United Kingdom	1,788	2,376	2,331	3,720	4,228	4,371	4,126	3,849	4,499	5,013	36,301
Japan	1,446	1,218	1,126	1,582	1,713	1,752	1,538	1,269	1,106	949	13,699
Germany			14	273	655	692	1,741	2,706	3,264	3,895	13,240
Ireland	123	105	227	520	615	813	1,022	1,005	871	877	6,178
Canada	208	284	261	586	585	643	1,020	756	957	903	6,203
South Korea		112	118	268	223	459	428	452	975	827	3,862
France		5	59	124	240	263	691	695	838	1,000	3,915
United States			1		1		241	849	1,107	1,395	3,594
Netherlands	104	116	106	200	289	305	335	379	440	449	2,723
Chile				7	61	82	108	290	283	642	1,473
Argentina						70	228	436	488	678	1,900
Sweden				87	236	277	244	397	442	449	2,132
Czech Republic							1	151	411	362	925
Malaysia		11	6	29	38	45	38	92	193	479	931
Taiwan							40	86	159	197	482
Italy				41	68	61	52	75	119	146	562
Denmark				2	103	115	131	169	207	189	916
Belgium							26	112	103	113	354
Hong Kong				38	13	5	10	31	54	83	234
Finland							19	64	66	106	255
Thailand								26	33	44	103
Uruguay						3	9	33	42	72	159
Other	2	3	4	12	11	12	19	31	55	91	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>4,253</b>	<b>7,489</b>	<b>9,079</b>	<b>9,968</b>	<b>12,067</b>	<b>13,953</b>	<b>16,712</b>	<b>18,959</b>	<b>100,381</b>

**Table E3** Youth (15–24 years) labour market–tested work permit approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
United Kingdom	444	416	519	578	562	585	584	660	533	572	5,453
China	50	55	39	95	129	296	646	1,010	854	931	4,105
Brazil	2	1	8	11	20	37	129	247	785	922	2,162
United States	108	94	152	150	200	266	294	212	243	159	1,878
India	65	53	62	145	164	205	276	319	252	298	1,839
Japan	164	143	156	209	215	184	148	94	120	118	1,551
South Africa	40	73	85	111	128	147	142	190	227	247	1,390
Fiji	54	71	79	108	115	62	82	170	236	291	1,268
Malaysia	43	102	85	83	84	64	89	92	164	249	1,055
Indonesia	69	96	78	93	86	94	120	71	34	36	777
Germany	60	46	92	59	72	55	78	81	96	111	750
Canada	69	54	39	50	86	96	72	77	80	106	729
Zimbabwe	2	2	14	27	79	207	161	98	76	28	694
Czech Republic	3	2	9	19	28	160	169	60	132	110	692
Ireland	44	47	41	42	60	49	97	102	83	77	642
France	25	40	33	51	69	61	62	62	73	91	567
South Korea	22	24	15	23	47	86	81	57	79	69	503
Israel	1	1	2	8	13	12	54	18	250	133	492
Netherlands	38	41	73	49	49	53	42	38	38	28	449
Philippines	40	20	16	12	19	19	15	21	64	204	430
Switzerland	21	32	35	39	32	35	29	49	62	68	402
Samoa	8	5	4	6	8	16	14	75	108	110	354
Tonga	18	12	9	18	18	23	27	36	62	74	297

<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
Sweden	14	15	32	23	23	18	30	20	38	27	240
Thailand	17	30	25	26	34	19	22	12	16	23	224
Argentina			3	5	19	34	20	21	50	57	209
Austria	6	9	17	12	15	15	17	23	45	50	209
Taiwan	7	10	20	16	28	17	23	24	14	14	173
Other	140	203	170	204	264	241	305	349	472	552	2,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,574</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>4,288</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>32,434</b>

**Table E4** Youth (15–24 years) partnership work permit approvals by country of origin, 1998–2007

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
China	23	21	44	77	163	319	586	678	934	1,195	4,040
India	34	47	85	148	224	362	578	547	539	481	3,045
Fiji	85	105	107	155	180	222	299	366	432	434	2,385
United Kingdom	110	90	139	133	147	209	273	276	198	204	1,779
United States	51	44	57	80	75	89	149	149	137	145	976
South Africa	24	34	37	69	68	110	132	136	118	139	867
Cambodia	10	16	37	45	123	115	97	52	104	89	688
Tonga	47	39	43	57	35	25	44	51	60	82	483
Vietnam	23	32	32	63	59	45	71	59	47	45	476
Brazil	4	1	5	10	17	28	47	66	87	121	386
Canada	21	31	20	22	28	43	47	42	48	48	350
Thailand	20	34	41	37	27	37	41	31	37	35	340
Samoa	26	20	21	46	27	18	38	41	52	50	339
Philippines	17	16	16	19	24	24	39	42	63	75	335
Japan	21	23	13	14	17	30	54	45	48	43	308
Germany	4	6	10	10	13	30	35	39	47	62	256
Russia	5	13	17	15	19	28	30	40	37	42	246
South Korea	9	10	6	10	22	28	34	37	30	29	215
Malaysia	13	19	12	12	18	20	25	23	28	28	198
Ireland	10	12	14	9	19	19	29	31	23	9	175
Pakistan	2	4	4	13	28	30	26	19	25	21	172
France	10	7	5	16	15	14	23	12	23	25	150
Sweden	8	9	15	18	11	12	28	12	21	14	148



<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
Afghanistan	3	1	5	5	10	10	21	16	30	44	145
Indonesia	12	17	13	9	16	12	18	15	12	16	140
Zimbabwe	2	2	3	15	23	23	32	11	10	7	128
Sri Lanka	3	3	9	3	8	10	17	22	21	30	126
Iraq	3	8	9	6	11	8	9	10	23	31	118
Czech Republic	4	4	6	14	7	8	21	18	18	16	116
Netherlands	7	9	2	9	9	13	15	17	15	11	107
Other	94	105	107	129	205	201	281	259	306	321	2,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>3,573</b>	<b>3,892</b>	<b>21,245</b>

## **Appendix F: Ethnicity question in 1996, 2001, and 2006 Censuses of Population and Dwellings**

### ***Census of Population and Dwellings 1996***

**Tick as many circles as you need to show which ethnic group(s) you belong to.**

NZ Maori

NZ European or Pakeha

other European - Which of these groups? English

Dutch

Australian

Scottish

Irish

Other – Print your ethnic groups(s)

Samoan

Cook Island Maori

Tongan

Niuean

Chinese

Indian

Other (such as FIJIAN, KOREAN) – Print your ethnic group(s)

### ***Censuses of Population and Dwellings 2001 and 2006***

**Which ethnic group do you belong to?**

*Mark the space or spaces which apply to you.*

New Zealand European

Māori

Samoan

Cook Island Maori

Tongan

Niuean

Chinese

Indian

other such as DUTCH, JAPANESE, TOKELAUAN. Please state:

## Appendix G: Ethnic composition of migrant youth by region of birth

**Table G1** Ethnic composition of migrant youth (12–24 years) by region of birth, 1996, 2001, and 2006

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>ESANA</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>North Asia</b>	<b>South Asia</b>	<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>United Kingdom/Ireland</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1996</b>									
European	95	96	11	2	3	9	98	31	43
Asian	2	4	23	99	95	93	2	7	41
Pacific	3	1	77	0	0	0	0	0	17
MELAA	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	66	3
Māori	14	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2001</b>									
European	89	93	6	1	2	7	97	18	37
Asian	2	5	26	99	98	94	2	8	46
Pacific	5	2	73	0	0	0	1	0	14
MELAA	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	77	5
Māori	17	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	3
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Australia</b>	<b>ESANA</b>	<b>Pacific</b>	<b>North Asia</b>	<b>South Asia</b>	<b>South-East Asia</b>	<b>United Kingdom/Ireland</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2006</b>									
European	81	91	4	1	1	6	96	22	34
Asian	3	6	31	99	98	95	2	9	50
Pacific	6	1	68	0	0	0	0	0	11
MELAA	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	70	5
Māori	19	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2
Other	6	4	1	0	1	1	3	2	2

Notes

Excludes 957 in 1996, 1,395 in 2001, and 1,335 in 2006 who did specify their ethnicity.

People may specify more than one ethnicity and so the percentages may not sum to 100 percent.

The ethnicity question used in the 1996 census differed from that used in the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

ESANA = Europe (including Russia), South Africa and North America; MELAA = Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African.

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