



New Zealand
Immigration Service
Te Ratonga Manene

Immigration Research Programme

**Migrants in New Zealand:
An Analysis of 2001
Census Data**

March 2003

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New Zealand Immigration Service

March 2003

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This report was developed to update, and further develop, a profile of the demographic characteristics of migrants to New Zealand. The analysis is provided for all migrants and also for 'recent' migrants, that is; those who live in New Zealand and who first arrived to live here 5 years ago or less¹.

The analysis was based on special tabulations of data from the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings. These tables are included in a separate appendices document and contain detailed data on migrants' settling patterns in New Zealand by Territorial Authority (TA), labour force status, employment status, occupation and income. This data is broken down by age group, region of origin and length of time in New Zealand.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of the research were to:

1. Update the 1996 profile of the demographic characteristics of recently settled migrants in each TA, including, age group, length of time in New Zealand and region of origin.
2. Develop a profile of recently settled migrants' participation in the labour force (including, labour force status, employment status, occupation and income).
3. Compare the key outcomes and characteristics of migrants with those of New Zealand born people.
4. Provide a baseline for comparison with future Census data.

1.3 Background

Changes in immigration policies over the years has seen a shift from selection based on a country of origin principle to one based on skill and family connections.

In 1991, there was a shift towards a skills stream based on human capability and the introduction of a points system. Under this system, which still operates today, applicants can be approved for residence if they achieve a minimum number of points. Applicants must meet the prerequisite English, character and health requirements and achieve a minimum of ten points for qualifications. Applicants can then gain points for other factors, such as, work experience, age and settlement factors. The General Skills Category policy modified the points system and was introduced in October 1995. Other

¹ Includes migrants who had been in New Zealand for up to, but not including, 6 years.

immigration policies allow for business related immigration, family reunification and the meeting of New Zealand's international obligations.

1.4 Recent Trends

Some significant immigration policy changes were introduced on 1 October 2001. There are now three immigration streams grouping together similar types of immigration approvals (Skilled/Business, Family Sponsored and the International/Humanitarian Streams). Each stream has a separate approval level. For 2001/2002, the overall immigration approval level was increased from 38,000 to 45,000 – plus or minus a 10 percent margin of error. Because of the opportunities presented by a high demand for residence from skilled and business migrants, the overall approval level was subsequently increased to a maximum of 53,000².

From 1 October 2001 a number of changes to the Family Sponsored Stream came into effect. Sponsors of parents and adult siblings must now have held New Zealand residence for at least three years. All sponsors must sign a declaration that they will provide accommodation and financial support for the first two years of the migrant's residence in New Zealand. The definition of dependent child was expanded to recognise financially dependent children up to and including 24 years. The Family Quota Category was established, effective from July 2002, for sponsored parents, siblings, adult children and grandparents who do not meet other Family Category policy. In addition, the Humanitarian Category was closed.

1.5 Source Countries

Migrants come to New Zealand from a diverse range of countries, with people from over 140 countries gaining residence each year. Great Britain, the People's Republic of China and India are currently the largest residence markets and have been for the past two financial years. Together they accounted for 38 percent of approvals in 2000/2001 and 45 percent of all approvals in 2001/2002. South Africa is also a large source of approvals and has been for several years. Other significant sources of migrants include the Asia and Pacific regions, with Samoa and Fiji consistently featuring strongly in flows in recent years.

1.6 Methodology

The methodology used was a quantitative analysis of specific variables collected in the 2001 Census and, where possible, the 1996 figures are provided for comparison. A migrant was defined as any person who indicated in the Census that they were born overseas and usually resident in New Zealand. A recent migrant was defined as one who had been in New Zealand for 5 years or less.

² These changes will not have affected the migrants analysed in this report, as the Census was carried out in March 2001 before the changes were implemented.

The analysis looked at a number of variables relating to the overseas born population, including, location in New Zealand, labour force status, employment status, occupation and income.

There are some limitations associated with the use of Census data. Census data only provides a cross-sectional illustration of some characteristics of immigration rather than an analysis over time. Also, because the Census does not distinguish between overseas born people in New Zealand as permanent residents and those here on temporary permits, the analysis will include residents who came to New Zealand through a variety of immigration residence categories, as well as those here temporarily – primarily those on work and student permits.

Another issue with Census data is the high incidence of ‘country of birth not specified’. At the 2001 Census nearly 4 percent of the population fell into this category. There was also a high level of non-response to the income question in the 2001 Census (11.1 percent overall). Unless otherwise specified, this category was removed before any percentages were calculated. Data on those who did not specify their country of birth or income is included in the separate appendices document.

1.7 Location in New Zealand – Total Migrants

Throughout the report, data is broken down by main centres and ‘other areas’. The main centres were defined as Auckland (including North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland City and Manukau), Hamilton, Wellington (including Porirua, Upper Hutt, Wellington City and Lower Hutt), Christchurch and Dunedin. ‘Other areas’ were defined as all areas, excluding these main centres.

1.7.1 Geographic dispersion of the population

At the time of the 2001 Census, New Zealand’s usually resident population was recorded at 3,737,277 persons. Of this, 698,628 (19 percent) persons identified themselves as born overseas and 2,890,869 as born in New Zealand. Four percent did not specify their country of birth.

Of the overseas born population usually resident at the 2001 Census, 47 percent were living in Auckland, 11 percent in Wellington, 8 percent in Christchurch, 3 percent in Hamilton and 2 percent in Dunedin. Thirty percent were living in ‘other areas’. At the 1996 Census, 44 percent of the overseas born population were living in Auckland.

1.7.2 Age groups of the overseas born population

The age structure of the overseas born population was very similar to that found in the 1996 Census. Overall, more than 60 percent of migrants were aged between 25 and 64 years. The largest age group in each area were those aged between 40 and 64 years. Migrants living in ‘other areas’ showed a generally older age structure than in the main centres. Twenty-three percent of the migrants in ‘other areas’ were aged 65 years or older.

1.7.3 Region of origin of the overseas born population

In 2001, people from ESANA (Europe [including Russia], South Africa and North America) made up just under half of the overseas born population. People from the Pacific made up the second largest group (17 percent), followed by North Asia (13 percent), Australia (8 percent), South East Asia (7 percent) and South Asia (4 percent). Four percent were from 'other' regions.

The proportion of people from Asia (particularly North Asia) had increased and the proportion of people from ESANA had decreased since the 1996 Census.

1.7.4 Region of origin by location

The largest proportion of overseas born people in each main centre were from ESANA. However, there was a lesser proportion of migrants from ESANA in each main centre compared with the 1996 Census. In 2001 a large proportion of migrants in Auckland were from the Pacific (25 percent). North Asians made up an increasing proportion of migrants in all centres. In particular, a high proportion of the migrants in Auckland and Christchurch were from North Asia (18 percent in each).

1.7.5 Length of time in New Zealand

A large proportion of the migrant population had been in New Zealand for 16 years or more (43 percent). Twenty-one percent had been in New Zealand for between 6 and 15 years, 18 percent for between 2 and 5 years and 12 percent for less than 2 years.

A high number of recent migrants (those here for 5 years or less) were located in Auckland whereas a high number of those who had been in here for more than 16 years were located in 'other areas'. It is noteworthy that the number of migrants resident for between 0 and 2 years had decreased slightly compared with the 1996 Census.

1.8 Location in New Zealand - Recent Migrants

Recent migrants were defined as those who had been in New Zealand for five years or less³. A total of 214,002 people who were born overseas and specified how long they had been in New Zealand, had been here for five years or less.

1.8.1 Region of origin of recent migrants

Thirty-two percent of recent migrants were from ESANA, 25 percent were from North Asia, 13 percent were from the Pacific, 8 percent were from each of South East Asia and South Asia, and 7 percent were from Australia. Seven percent were from 'other' regions.

1.8.2 Age groups of recent migrants

Recent migrants had a younger age structure than the migrant population as a whole. The largest age group for recent migrants in each main centre (except Dunedin) was 25 to 39 years. Recent migrants in Dunedin tended to be younger with the largest age group between 15 and 24 years (38 percent), which is perhaps a reflection of the city's high student population.

³ Includes people who have been in New Zealand for, up to, but not including 6 years.

1.8.3 Geographical dispersion of recent migrants

A large proportion of recent migrants were located in Auckland (57 percent). This represents an increase from the 1996 Census where 53 percent of recent migrants were living in Auckland. In 2001, 9 percent of recent migrants were living in Wellington, 8 percent in Christchurch, 3 percent in Hamilton, 2 percent in Dunedin and 21 percent in 'other areas'. The distribution of recent migrants in the main centres was similar in both Censuses.

1.8.4 Location of recent migrants by region of origin

A large proportion of migrants from all regions (particularly the Pacific and Asia) were living in Auckland. Compared to the 1996 Census, a greater proportion of recent migrants from all regions (except North Asia) were living in Auckland⁴. A sizeable proportion of recent migrants from Australia and ESANA were living in 'other areas' (44 and 33 percent respectively).

1.8.5 Region of origin by location for recent migrants

In 2001, the largest group of recent migrants in Auckland, Hamilton and Christchurch were from North Asia (30, 30 and 37 percent respectively). The proportion of recent migrants in Auckland who were from North Asia had dropped from 37 percent in 1996 to 30 percent in 2001. The largest group of recent migrants living in Wellington and Dunedin were from ESANA (36 and 34 percent respectively). The proportion of recent migrants living in 'other areas' from ESANA was 50 percent.

Both Wellington and Auckland had a considerably higher proportion of recent migrants from the Pacific compared to other main centres. Seventeen percent of recent migrants in Auckland were from the Pacific and 14 percent in Wellington.

1.9 Labour Force Status – Total and Recent Migrants

Data is included on the labour force status of the overseas and New Zealand born populations between the ages of 15 and 64 years.

1.9.1 Overview

A total of 64 percent of the overseas born population between the ages of 15 and 64 years were employed, compared to 73 percent of the New Zealand born population. The overseas born population had a slightly higher rate of unemployment (6.5 percent) than the New Zealand born population (5.7 percent). A higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born people were not in the labour force (30 percent compared to 21 percent).

A smaller proportion of recent migrants were employed (51 percent) and a higher proportion were unemployed (8.5 percent) compared to total migrants between 15 and 64 years. Recent migrants were more likely to not be in the labour force (40 percent) than the total migrant population.

⁴ A greater number of recent migrants from North Asia were living in Auckland in 2001 compared to the 1996, but proportionately this was a smaller amount (25 compared to 28 percent).

1.9.2 Labour force status by age group

The highest proportion in employment for both the overseas and New Zealand born populations were aged between 25 and 39 years. Compared to the New Zealand born population, a large proportion of overseas born people in the 15 to 24 year age group were recorded as not in the labour force (49 percent compared to 29 percent).

A substantially higher proportion of recent migrants aged between 15 to 24 years were not in the labour force (60 percent) compared to total migrants.

1.9.3 Labour force status by length of time in New Zealand

As the length of time in New Zealand increased, there was an increase in the proportion of migrants employed and a decrease in those unemployed and not in the labour force. Of those who had been here for less than 2 years, 10 percent were unemployed and this decreased to 4 percent for those who had been here for 16 years or longer. Forty-eight percent of migrants who had been here for less than 2 years were not in the labour force compared to 22 percent of those who had been here for 16 years or more. These differences are explained somewhat by the different age composition of each cohort.

1.9.4 Labour force status by region of origin

Overall, people from ESANA had the highest proportion employed (75 percent) and the smallest proportion unemployed (4.2 percent) and not in the labour force (21 percent). Migrants from South Asia, the Pacific and 'other' regions had the highest proportion of people unemployed (9.8 percent, 9.3 percent and 10.5 percent respectively). A high proportion of migrants from North Asia were not in the labour force (56 percent). A particularly high proportion of North Asians aged between 15 and 24 years were not in the labour force (76 percent).

A very low proportion of *recent* migrants (aged 15 to 64 years) from North Asia were employed (28 percent) and a high proportion were not in the labour force (64 percent). A particularly high proportion of recent migrants from North Asia between 15 and 24 years were not in the labour force (82 percent).

1.10 Employment Status – Total and Recent Migrants

This analysis included data on the overseas and New Zealand born populations aged between 15 and 64 years who were employed.

1.10.1 Overview

A slightly higher proportion of employed New Zealand born people were paid employees and employers than were overseas born people. Overseas born people were slightly more likely to be self-employed than New Zealand born people.

A higher proportion of recent migrants in employment were paid employees (79 percent) than total migrants (74 percent). A smaller proportion of recent migrants were employers or self-employed (3 and 9 percent respectively) than total migrants (6 and 13 percent respectively).

1.10.2 Employment status by age group

Overseas born people aged between 15 and 24 years were less likely than New Zealand born people in this age group to be paid employees (83.9 percent compared to 93.4 percent). Overseas born people in the 25 to 39 and 40 to 64 year age groups were less likely to be employers (4.8 and 8.5 percent respectively) than New Zealand born people (5.9 and 11.8 percent respectively).

Recent migrants aged between 25 and 39 and 40 and 64 years were slightly more likely to be paid employees (81.6 and 72.9 percent) than total migrants in these age groups (78.2 and 69.1 percent). Recent migrants aged between 40 and 64 years were less likely to be employers (4.7 percent) than the total migrants in this age group (8.5 percent).

1.10.3 Employment status by length of time in New Zealand

Migrants were more likely to be both self-employed or employers the longer they had been in New Zealand. The proportion of migrants who were self-employed ranged from 6.2 percent of those who had been here for less than 2 years to 14.6 percent who had been here for 16 years or more. The proportion of migrants who were employers ranged from 1.8 percent of those who had been here for less than 2 years to 8 percent who had been here for 16 years or more.

1.10.4 Employment status by region of origin

Employed migrants from North Asia were less likely than other migrants to be paid employees (54.1 percent) and more likely to be self-employed or an employer (19.6 percent and 9.6 percent respectively). Employed North Asian migrants were also more likely than those from other regions to be unpaid family workers (5.1 percent). A low proportion of people from the Pacific were self-employed or an employer (5.4 and 2.1 percent respectively).

As with the total overseas born population, recent migrants from North Asia were more likely to be self-employed or employers, and substantially less likely to be paid employees than recent migrants from other regions.

1.11 Occupation – Total and Recent Migrants

Data is reported for the usually resident population who were in employment and between the ages of 15 and 64 years. Occupation was classified using the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation 1999 and was classified to the highest level of the nine level category (1 digit level).

1.11.1 Overview

The largest occupation grouping for the overseas born population was 'Professionals' (17 percent), whereas the largest grouping for the New Zealand born population was 'Service and Sales workers' (14 percent), followed by 'Professionals' (13 percent). People born overseas were slightly more likely than New Zealand born people to be working as 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers' (13 percent compared to 12 percent). A higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born had 'Elementary' occupations

(13 percent compared to 10 percent) and a smaller proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born people were 'Agriculture and Fishery Workers' (4 percent compared to 9 percent).

Compared to the total overseas born population, a higher proportion of recent migrants were working as 'Professionals' (21 compared to 17 percent).

1.11.2 Occupation by age group

There was a particularly high proportion of 'Professionals' in the 25 to 39 year old (19.5 percent) and 40 to 64 year old (18.8 percent) overseas born age groups compared to the New Zealand born population. A much higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born 15 to 24 year olds were recorded in 'Elementary' occupations (21.1 percent compared to 13.5 percent).

A higher proportion of recent migrants between the ages of 15 and 24 years were working in 'Elementary' occupations (26.4 percent) than total migrants. A higher proportion of recent migrants between the ages of 25 and 64 years than total migrants in this age group were working as 'Professionals'. The proportion of recent migrants between the ages of 25 and 39 working as 'Professionals' was 23.8 percent and between 40 and 64 was 23.7 percent.

1.11.3 Occupation by length of time in New Zealand

Migrants who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years were more likely than those who had been here longer to be in both 'Professional' and 'Elementary' occupations. Twenty-one percent of migrants who had been here for less than 2 years were working as 'Professionals' compared to 17.4 percent of those who had been here for 16 years or more. Just under 19 percent of those who had been here for less than 2 years were working in 'Elementary' occupations compared to 9.6 percent who had been here for 16 years or more.

1.11.4 Occupation by region of origin

The regions with the highest proportion of 'Professionals' were ESANA (21.7 percent) and South Asia (21.5 percent). Compared to other regions, a low proportion of migrants from the Pacific were recorded in the occupation groupings 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers', 'Professionals' and 'Technicians and Associate Professionals' (5.2, 8.3 and 6.4 percent respectively).

A higher proportion of recent migrants from Australia were working as 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers' (19.1 percent) compared to the total migrants from Australia (14.2 percent). Recent migrants from ESANA were more likely than other migrants from ESANA to be working as 'Professionals' (28.9 percent compared to 21.7 percent). A high proportion of recent migrants from the Pacific, North Asia and South East Asia were working in 'Elementary' occupations (30.1, 24.2 and 20.1 percent respectively) compared to the total migrants from these regions (26.2, 19.2 and 15.1 percent respectively).

1.12 Income – Total and Recent Migrants

Data is included on the income of the overseas born and New Zealand born populations over the ages of 15 years. The data reported includes income from all sources, before tax is removed, for the year ended 31 March 2001.

1.12.1 Overview

A higher proportion of overseas born people over the age of 15 years had zero income (7.8 percent) than New Zealand born people (3.9 percent). A higher proportion of New Zealand born people had incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (20 percent) than overseas born people (16.8 percent). The proportion of people with incomes over \$50,000 was the same for both the total overseas and New Zealand born populations (11.4 percent each).

When the overseas born population between the ages of 25 and 64 years were examined, the proportion with zero income and incomes lower than \$15,000 decreased and the proportion with incomes higher than \$30,000 increased. The proportion of migrants in this age group with incomes over \$50,000 was 15.7 percent.

Compared to the total migrant population, a higher proportion of recent migrants had zero income (17.2 percent). Recent migrants were also more likely to have incomes between \$1 and \$5,000 (15.9 percent) than the total overseas born population (10.1 percent). But the proportion of recent migrants in this income bracket decreased to 11.8 percent when those under 25 years and older than 64 years were excluded.

The proportion of recent migrants earning over \$50,000 was smaller than total migrants earning in this income bracket.

1.12.2 Income by age group

A particularly high proportion of 15 to 24 year olds had no source of income (26.8 percent) compared to 11 percent in this age group born in New Zealand. This can be accounted for by the high proportion of overseas born people in this age group not in the labour force.

A slightly higher proportion of migrants between the ages of 25 and 64 years had incomes between \$1 and \$20,000 than the equivalent New Zealand born population. The proportions of overseas born and New Zealand born people with incomes over \$50,000 were similar to each other and the proportions in these income brackets were higher for those aged between 25 and 64 years than the other age groups.

A higher proportion of recent migrants than total migrants across all age groups had zero income, particularly those aged between 15 and 24 years (37.2 percent compared to 26.8 percent) and those aged over 64 (16.4 percent compared to 1.9 percent). A high proportion of recent migrants over the age of 64 had incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 (37.3 percent).

1.12.3 Income by length of time in New Zealand

Recent migrants were more likely to have zero income than those who had been here longer. Migrants aged between 25 and 64 were more likely than total migrants to have incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 and the proportion in this income bracket increased with length of time in New Zealand. The proportion of migrants with incomes over \$50,000 also increased with duration of residence in New Zealand, ranging from 13.1 percent of those who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years to 17.5 percent of migrants who had been here for 16 years or more.

1.12.4 Income by region of origin

A very high proportion of migrants from North Asia had zero income (23.2 percent) compared to migrants from other regions. Those aged between 15 and 24 years account for a substantial proportion of North Asians with zero income.

A high proportion of migrants from Asia, the Pacific and 'other' regions aged between 25 and 64 years had incomes between \$1 and \$20,000 (ranging from 42.6 percent of those from South Asia to 55.6 percent of those from North Asia) compared to migrants from ESANA and Australia (31.5 and 34.3 percent respectively). Compared to migrants from other regions, a low proportion of migrants from North Asia and the Pacific between the ages of 25 and 64 years had incomes over \$50,000 (5.3 and 4.7 percent respectively). Migrants from ESANA had the highest proportion with incomes over \$50,000 (22.2 percent).

Recent migrants from all regions were more likely than total migrants to have zero income, particularly those from Asia and the Pacific. Recent migrants from Australia and ESANA generally had higher incomes than the total migrants from these regions.

1.13 Conclusions

At the 2001 Census, 19 percent of the usually resident population was born overseas. Overall, the proportion of migrants in New Zealand from Asia had increased and the proportion from ESANA had decreased compared to the 1996 Census. The Auckland region is becoming an increasingly popular destination for recent migrants.

Migrants from Australia and ESANA have good outcomes in the New Zealand labour market, with high labour force participation, low unemployment, and higher incomes than other migrants. Migrants from Asia and the Pacific do not do so well in the New Zealand labour market, with a higher proportion of migrants from these regions not in the labour force and higher rates of unemployment. Migrants from North Asia do comparatively poorly with a very high proportion not participating in the labour force and a high proportion with no source of income.

Overall, this report improves our understanding of the local impacts of immigration and of the demographic characteristics of the overseas born population. This report should provide useful information for a number of organisations and will provide a base from which to compare results from future Censuses.

2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

The report *Migrants in New Zealand: An Analysis of 1996 Census Data* provided a useful analysis of where in New Zealand migrants were settling and the characteristics of those migrants. This current report updates the 1996 analysis with data from the 2001 Census and builds a profile of where migrants are settling in New Zealand by Territorial Authority (TA, sometimes referred to as TLA). The overall aim of the report is to tabulate and describe a range of key demographic, income and labour force information relating to migrants in New Zealand.

The Census also provides a key source of information on the make-up and structure of the New Zealand labour market (including migrants' skill levels and their participation in the labour market). This report draws from the 2001 Census to provide a profile of migrants' participation in the labour force, their occupation and income and provides a comparison with the New Zealand born population. The report focuses on all migrants and also on more recent migrants (that is, those who had been in New Zealand for five years or less at the time of the Census).

The analysis is based on special tabulations prepared by Statistics New Zealand from the 2001 Census of Populations and Dwellings. These tabulations are included in a separate appendices document (*Migrants in New Zealand: An Analysis of 2001 Census Data. Appendices*) and contain detailed information on migrants' settling patterns in New Zealand (by TA), labour force status, employment status, occupation and income. This data is broken down by age group, region of origin, and length of time in New Zealand. Note that because Census data does not include a question about a person's immigration status the data will include many students and workers on temporary permits but who declare themselves as being usually resident in New Zealand.

The analysis increases our understanding of the population makeup of the various regions of New Zealand and of migrants' participation in the labour force. The research will feed into policy development and will be useful for a number of central and local government authorities, ethnic organisations and other service delivery organisations. The research findings provide a good baseline for comparison with future Census data.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of the research were to:

1. Update the 1996 profile of the demographic characteristics of recently settled migrants in each TA, including, age group, length of time in New Zealand and region of origin.
2. Develop a profile of recently settled migrants' participation in the labour force (including, labour force status, employment status, occupation and income).

3. Compare the key outcomes and characteristics of migrants with those of New Zealand born people.
4. Provide a baseline for comparison with future Census data.

2.3 Report Structure

Following this introduction, which includes background information on trends in immigration policy and on recent trends in the number and types of migrants coming to New Zealand, chapter three describes the methodology used and discusses some methodological and conceptual issues. Limitations with the data source used are also discussed. The following chapters (four through to thirteen) present the findings of the analysis relating to migrants' settling patterns in New Zealand, labour force status, employment status, occupation and income. For each variable, an overall summary for the total overseas born population is presented, followed by a discussion of the characteristics of the recent migrant population. The final section summarises the findings and draws some conclusions.

2.4 Background

Immigration policies influence the characteristics of migrants and source countries of immigration to New Zealand. Changes to immigration policy over the years have seen a shift from selection based on a country of origin principle to one based on skill and family connections.

Briefly, people from Europe, especially Great Britain and Ireland have a long history of immigration to New Zealand. Deteriorating economic conditions in New Zealand and a record influx of migrants in the early 1970s led to a review of immigration policy in 1973. From 1974 British migrants were required to obtain entry permits, as were other people wishing to migrate to New Zealand. Since then, there have been a number of changes to immigration policy.

In the early 1980s the main method of regulating immigration was the occupational priority list, which allowed people who had skills that were in short supply in New Zealand to enter and obtain residence. There was a major review of immigration policy in 1986, which led to a change from selecting migrants from traditional source countries, to selection based on personal qualities, employment history, qualifications and potential to contribute to New Zealand.

In 1991, there was a shift towards a skills stream based on human capability, and the introduction of the points system. Under this system, which still operates today, applicants can be approved for residence if they achieve a minimum number of points. Applicants must meet the prerequisite English, character and health requirements and achieve a minimum of ten points for qualifications. Applicants can then gain points for other factors, such as, work experience, age and settlement factors. The General Skills Category policy modified the points system and was introduced in October 1995. This

modified the previous points system to place more emphasis on the transferability of human capability to New Zealand. Other policies allow for business related immigration, family reunification and the meeting of New Zealand's international obligations.

2.5 Recent Trends

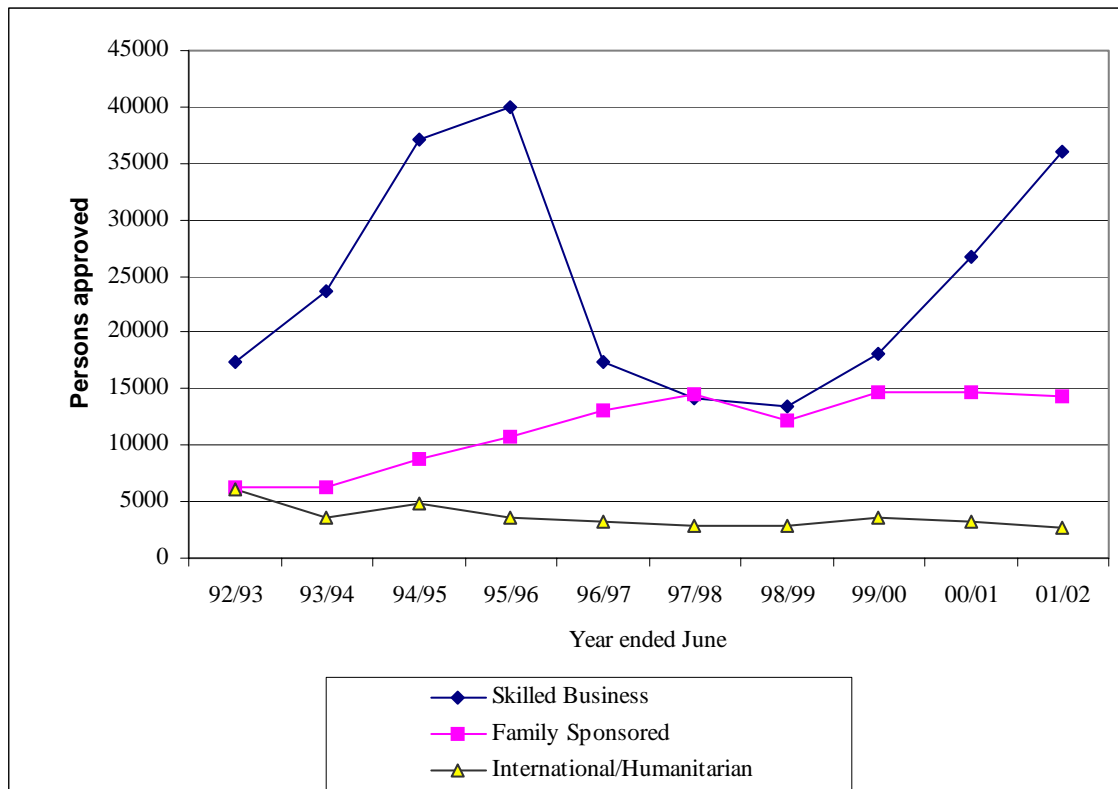
Some significant immigration policy changes were introduced on 1 October 2001. There are now three immigration streams grouping together similar types of immigration approvals (Skilled/Business, Family Sponsored and the International/Humanitarian Streams). Each stream has a separate approval level. For 2001/2002, the overall immigration approval level was increased from 38,000 to 45,000 – plus or minus a 10 percent margin of error. Because of the opportunities presented by a high demand for residence from skilled and business migrants, the overall approval level was subsequently increased to a maximum of 53,000⁵.

Family reunification accounts for a large part of migrant flows to New Zealand. The Family Sponsored Stream allows for New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor family members to live in New Zealand. Family includes spouses and partners, parents, children, and adult siblings. From 1 October 2001 a number of changes to the Family Sponsored Stream came into effect. Sponsors of parents and adult siblings must now have held New Zealand residence for at least three years. All sponsors must sign a declaration that they will provide accommodation and financial support for the first two years of the migrant's residence in New Zealand. The definition of dependent child was expanded to recognise financially dependent children up to and including 24 years. The Family Quota Category was established, effective from July 2002, for sponsored parents, siblings, adult children and grandparents who do not meet other Family Category policy. In addition, the Humanitarian Category was closed.

Figure 2.1 (below) shows the number of people being approved for residence through the various policy streams in the past ten years.

⁵ These changes will not have affected the migrants analysed in this report, as the Census was carried out in March 2001 before the changes were implemented.

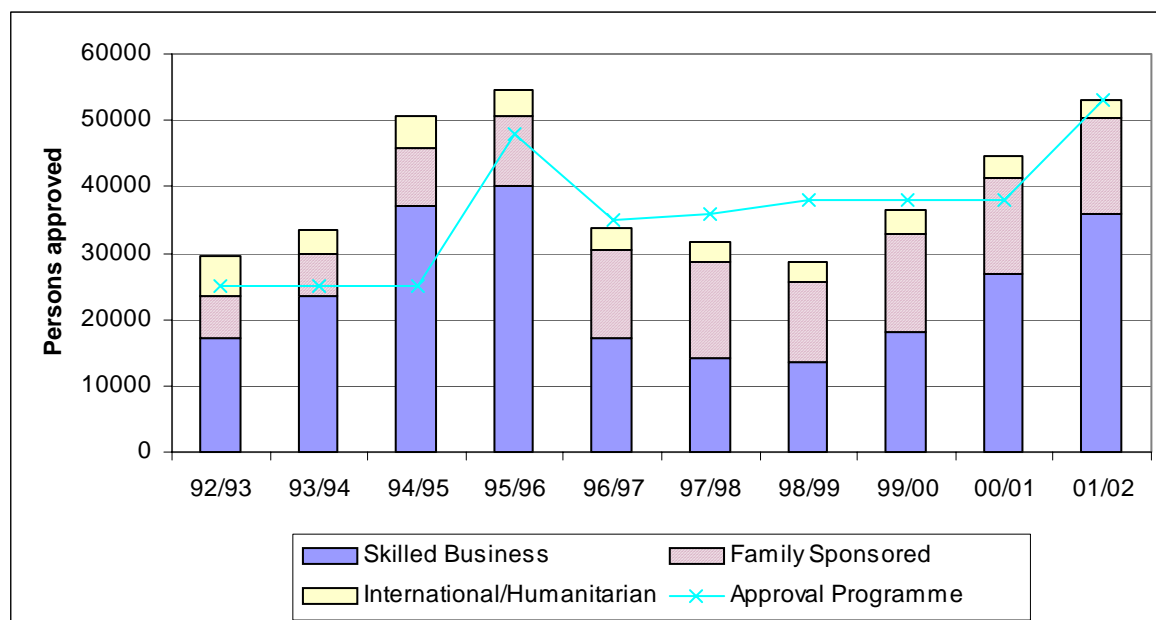
Figure 2.1. Total residence approvals by category for the 1992/1993 to 2001/2002 financial years.



An immigration target is set annually that determines the maximum number of new migrants that can be approved for residence⁶. Figure 2.2 shows the approval programme and the total residence approvals over the past decade. These figures represent people approved for New Zealand residence, not people who necessarily arrive in New Zealand in any one year.

⁶ This target system was introduced in October 1995. Before this date there was no mechanism to ensure that the immigration target was not exceeded.

Figure 2.2. Total people approved for residence for the 1992/1993 to 2000/2001 financial years.



In addition to immigration residence approvals, New Zealand's population is affected by other migration flows including, trans-Tasman migration, the arrival and departure of New Zealand citizens and the arrival and departure of visitors and people on temporary work and student permits.

2.6 Source Countries

Migrants come to New Zealand from a diverse range of countries, with people from over 140 countries gaining residence each year. Great Britain, the People's Republic of China and India are currently the largest residence markets and have been for the past two financial years. Together they accounted for 38 percent of approvals in 2000/2001 and 45 percent of all approvals in 2001/2002. South Africa is also a large source of approvals and has been for several years. Other significant sources of migrants include the Asia and Pacific regions, with Samoa and Fiji consistently featuring strongly in flows in recent years. Immigration flows from Pacific nations reflect strong international and family linkages between New Zealand and other Pacific nations. Residence flows from the Pacific are partially underpinned by the Samoan Quota, under which up to 1,100 Samoan citizens may be granted residence each financial year.

Figure 2.3 shows trends in residence approvals for the top ten source countries over the past decade. The number of people approved for residence from these countries can vary substantially from year to year. For example, in 1994/1995 and 1995/1996 large numbers of residence approvals were from Taiwan, however after this date there was a steep decline in the number of Taiwanese residence approvals. From 1996/1997 through to 1999/2000 the residence approvals from the top ten countries were relatively stable. In

2000/2001 and 2001/2002 there have been large increases in the number of residence approvals from China and India.

Figure 2.3. Top ten source countries for residence approvals for the 1992/1993 to 2001/2002 financial years.

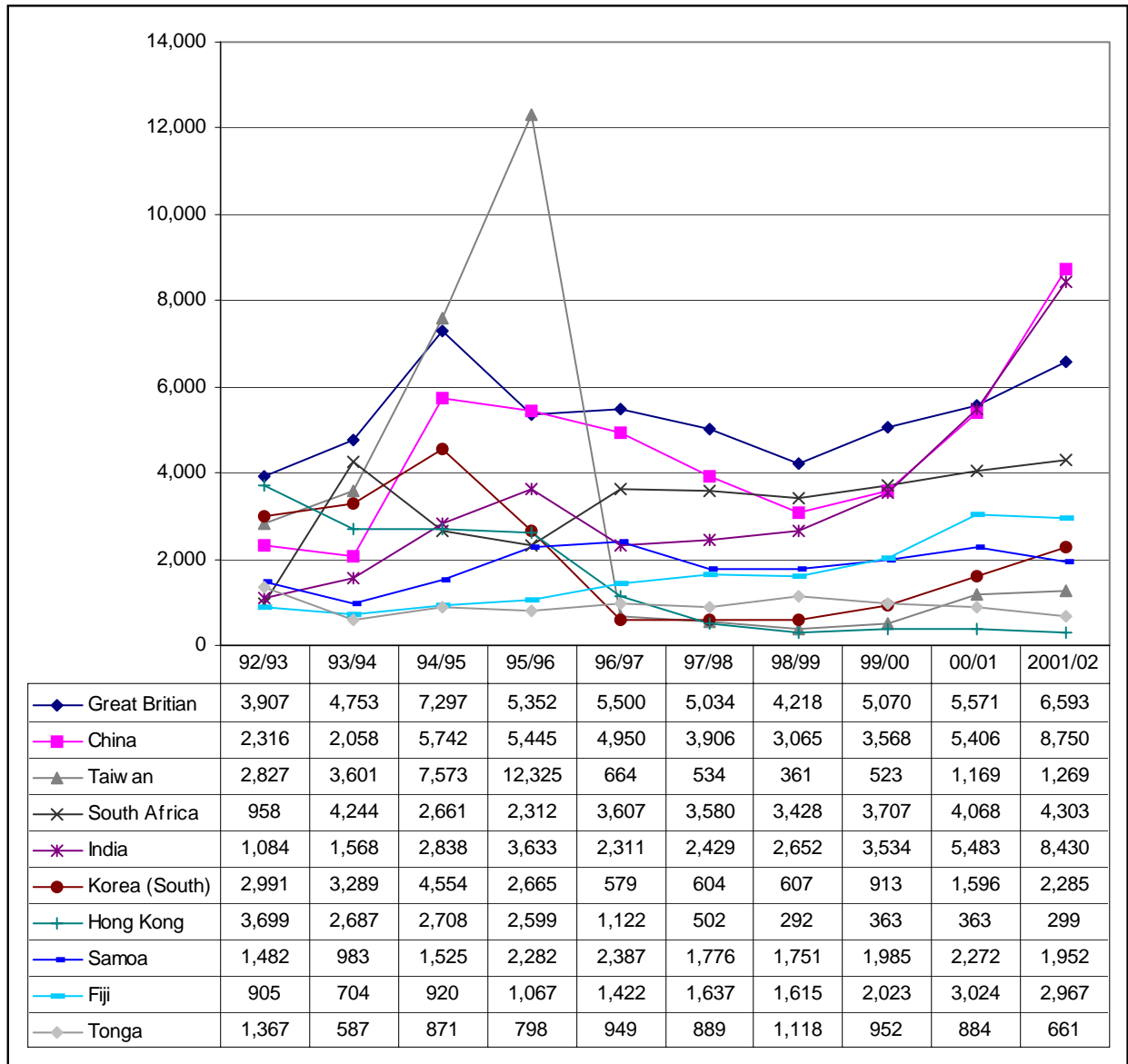
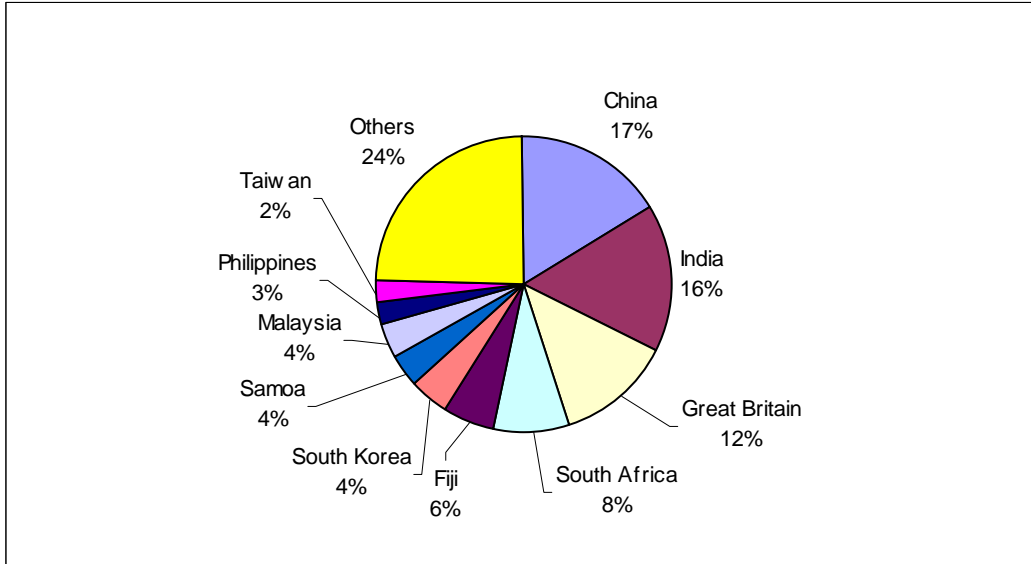


Figure 2.4 (below) shows the top ten source countries for the 2001/2002 financial year.

Figure 2.4. Top ten source countries for the 2001/2002 financial year.
Year total = 52,856.



More information about trends in residence approvals can be obtained from 'Trends in Residence Approvals 2001/2002 Volume 2' which is available from www.immigration.govt.nz/research_and_information.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The methodology used was a quantitative analysis of specific variables collected in the most recent Census of Population and Dwellings, conducted on 6 March 2001 (hereafter referred to as the 2001 Census).

The Census provides a valuable source of information on both migrant and New Zealand born groups in New Zealand and also allows migrants to be analysed based on their length of time in New Zealand. Since the primary focus of this report is on recent migrants, it is important that any data source allows recent migrant groups to be analysed separately from more established groups to avoid masking important differences between the groups.

3.2 Definitions

Some key terms used throughout this report require definition.

3.2.1 Usually resident population

The usually resident population includes people who were living in New Zealand as residents, and people who were in New Zealand temporarily, but intending to stay for more than 12 months. This is likely to include overseas born people who were in New Zealand working or studying, but not those who were here as tourists or short-term visitors.

3.2.2 Migrant

A migrant is defined as any person who indicated in the 2001 Census that they were born overseas and were usually resident in New Zealand. This may or may not include New Zealand citizens or permanent residents and may or may not include those born to New Zealand parents. Therefore, the analysis probably includes some people who would not define themselves as migrants. Throughout this report, the terms migrant and overseas born person are used synonymously.

3.2.3 Country classification

A classification based on country of birth is preferable to one based on ethnicity or nationality as both of these can be tied to more than one country. For example, the Census question that relates to ethnicity allows respondents to indicate whether they identify with more than one ethnicity. Country of birth is used throughout this report to classify migrants.

3.2.4 Recent migrants

A recent migrant is classified as one who had been in New Zealand for five years or less. Data tables provide a breakdown of those migrants who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years and those who had been here for between 2 and 5 years. A detailed breakdown on these two groups can be found in Appendix B. However, the following analysis combines these to create a '0 to 5 years' group.

3.2.5 Territorial authority

Data is provided for each territorial authority (TA, sometimes referred to as TLA). There are a total of 74 TAs (including 15 cities and 59 districts). The boundaries of TAs are defined according to “community of interest” considerations (including the relevance of the community components to each other and the ability of the unit to efficiently service its community). The TA boundaries do not always coincide with region boundaries as some TAs are split between two regions, for instance, the Taupo district.

3.3 Analysis

The analysis examined a number of variables derived from the 2001 Census about the usually resident migrant and New Zealand born population in each TA⁷. First, the numbers of overseas born and New Zealand born people in each TA were established. Following this a number of variables relating to the overseas born population were further identified.

The main variables were grouped as follows:

Territorial Authority

Age group

Under 5 years, 5-14 years, 15-24 years, 25-39 years, 40-64 years, and 65 years or older. The age groupings include all ages up to but not including the following year. For example, the 5-14 year age group includes all people from age 5 years up to (but not including) 15 years.

Region of origin (birthplace) (See Appendix A for a full listing)

Australia, ESANA⁸ (Europe [including Russia], South Africa and North America), North Asia, South Asia, South East Asia, Pacific, Other, and New Zealand.

Length of time in New Zealand

Less than 2 years, 2-5 years, 6-15 years, and 16 years or more. The length of time groupings includes the duration up to but not including the following year. For example, the 2-5 year group includes migrants who had been in New Zealand for between 2 and up to (but not including) 6 years.

Occupation

Legislators, Administrators and Managers; Professionals; Associate Professionals and Technicians; Clerks; Service and Sales Workers; Agriculture and Fishery Workers; Trades Workers; Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers; and Elementary Occupations (including Residual Categories).

⁷ In some places data from the 1996 report is also provided for comparison.

⁸ This regional grouping was developed for the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ). This high level grouping provides a means of grouping countries that have similar characteristics.

Labour force status

Employed (full-time and part-time), Unemployed, Not in the Labour Force, and Labour Force Status Unidentifiable.

Employment status

Paid employee (full-time and part-time), Employer (full-time and part-time), Self-employed and without employees (full-time and part-time), Unpaid family worker, Status in Employment Not Specified, and Labour Force Status Not Available.

Income

Loss, Zero income, \$1-\$5,000, \$5,001-\$10,000, \$10,001-\$15,000, \$15,001-\$20,000, \$20,001-\$25,000, \$25,001-\$30,000, \$30,001-\$40,000, \$40,001-\$50,000, \$50,001-\$70,000, \$70,001-\$100,000, \$100,001 or more, and not stated.

3.4 Limitations

Although Census data provides an important and valuable source of information on the overseas and New Zealand born populations there are some limitations with its use. Census data only provides a cross-sectional illustration of some characteristics of migrants at one point in time. It is likely that the patterns identified in this research are specific to the group of migrants studied. Also, there will be important differences within the migrant group studied, such as, the differences between those who arrived in New Zealand recently and those who were well established. This point emphasises the importance of analysing these groups separately. Where possible, the 1996 Census figures are provided for comparison and the report will be updated with subsequent Census data, which will make it possible to monitor trends over time.

The Census does not distinguish between overseas born people in New Zealand as permanent residents and those here on temporary permits. Because of this, the analysis will include residents who came to New Zealand through a variety of immigration residence categories, as well as those here temporarily – primarily those on work and student permits.

Another issue surrounding the use of Census data is the incidence of country of birth ‘not specified’. In the 2001 Census, the non-response rate to the country of birth question was 3.9 percent⁹. This category includes both those who did not state their country of birth and those who did not return their Census questionnaires. Although, theoretically, this includes both New Zealand born and overseas born people, there is no way of knowing what proportion of this category was New Zealand born and what proportion was overseas born. Unless otherwise specified, this category was removed before any percentages were calculated to be consistent with the 1996 report and to avoid distorting the figures.

⁹ This is lower than the 1996 Census where there was a 4.5 percent level of non-response to the country of birth question.

There was also a high level of non-response to the income question in the 2001 Census (11.1 percent overall). Unless otherwise specified, those who did not state their income were not included in this particular analysis. However, data on those who did not specify their income is included in the separate appendix document.

4 LOCATION IN NEW ZEALAND – ALL MIGRANTS

4.1 Introduction

This section provides a breakdown and analysis of the data derived from the 2001 Census relating to migrants' regions of origin and their settling patterns in New Zealand. In some places, data from the 1996 Census report is provided for comparison. First, some points are made on how the data should be interpreted.

4.2 Interpretation of the Data

Throughout the report data is broken down to show the populations for the main centres and 'other areas'. The main centres were defined as Auckland, Hamilton, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. Whereas Hamilton, Christchurch and Dunedin each contain one TA, Auckland and Wellington each contain four TAs. Reference to Auckland includes the combined totals for North Shore, Waitakere, Auckland City and Manukau. Wellington includes the combined totals for Porirua, Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt and Wellington City. 'Other areas' is the combined totals of all areas excluding the main centres. Numbers and proportions for each individual TA are provided in the separate appendix document.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Population

4.3.1 Usually resident population

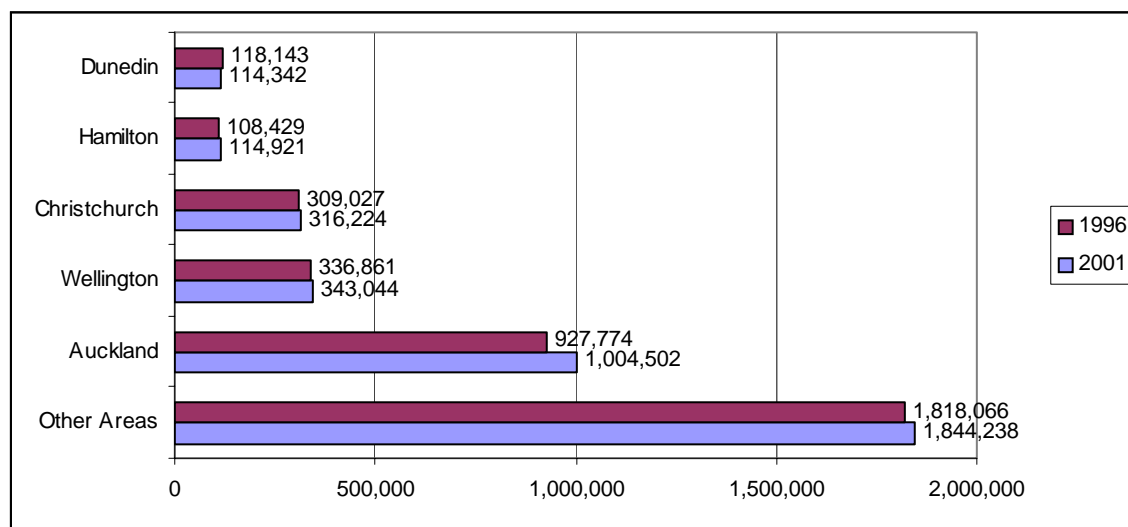
At the time of the 2001 Census, New Zealand's usually resident population was recorded at 3,737,277 persons¹⁰. Of this, 698,628 (19 percent) persons identified themselves as born overseas and 2,890,869 as born in New Zealand. Four percent did not specify their country of birth.

Figure 4.1 shows the distribution of New Zealand's population at the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

In 2001, approximately one half of the usually resident population lived in the five main centres. Overall, 27 percent of the usually resident population lived in Auckland, 9 percent in Wellington, 8 percent in Christchurch, and 3 percent in each of Hamilton and Dunedin. This is a very similar distribution to that recorded in the 1996 Census. However, in 2001, there was a large increase in the number of people living in Auckland. At the 1996 Census 927,774 people were living in Auckland (26 percent of the population).

¹⁰ Statistics New Zealand reports both a usually resident population and a Census night population. The usually resident population includes people living in New Zealand as residents, and people who were in New Zealand temporarily, but intending to stay for more than 12 months. The Census night population includes all people in the country on Census night (including overseas visitors) and was recorded as 3,820,749 at the 2001 Census.

Figure 4.1. Usually resident population in each main centre and 'other areas' in 1996 and 2001. 1996 total =3,454,425, 2001 total = 3,737,277.



4.3.2 The New Zealand born population¹¹

At the 2001 Census, 22 percent of the New Zealand born population were living in Auckland, 9 percent in Christchurch, 9 percent in Wellington, 3 percent in Hamilton and 3 percent in Dunedin. Fifty-four percent of the New Zealand born population was living in 'other areas'. Compared to the 1996 Census, this represents a 1 percent increase in the proportion of New Zealand born people living in Auckland and a 1 percent decrease of those living in Dunedin.

4.3.3 The overseas born population

Of the overseas born population usually resident at the time of the 2001 Census, 47 percent were living in Auckland, 11 percent in Wellington, 8 percent in Christchurch, 3 percent in Hamilton and 2 percent in Dunedin. Thirty percent were living in 'other areas'. At the 1996 Census, 44 percent of the overseas born population (264,747 people) were living in Auckland.

Table 4.1 shows the number and proportion of overseas born and New Zealand born people in each area at the 1996 and 2001 Censuses. In 2001, Auckland had the highest proportion of overseas born people compared to New Zealand born people, with overseas born people making up 34 percent of the population. Wellington had the next highest proportion (23 percent), followed by Hamilton (18 percent), Christchurch (17 percent) and then Dunedin (14 percent). In 'other areas' migrants made up 12 percent of the population.

All of the main centres (except Dunedin) had a higher proportion of overseas born people than at the 1996 Census. This was particularly notable in Auckland where there was a four percent increase in migrants compared to 1996.

¹¹ The figures from this point do not include 147,780 people who did not specify their country of birth.

Table 4.1. Number and proportion of overseas born and New Zealand born people in each main centre and 'other areas' in 1996 and 2001.

Area	1996					2001				
	Overseas Born		NZ Born		Total*	Overseas Born		NZ Born		Total*
	N	%	N	%	N	N	%	N	%	N
Auckland	264,747	30%	610,398	70%	875,139	327,288	34%	629,886	66%	957,174
Hamilton	16,605	16%	88,137	84%	104,745	19,956	18%	91,674	82%	111,630
Wellington	70,761	22%	250,833	78%	321,591	74,829	23%	256,983	77%	331,812
Christchurch	47,604	16%	251,115	84%	298,716	53,226	17%	254,580	83%	307,806
Dunedin	15,474	14%	98,673	86%	114,147	15,804	14%	95,826	86%	111,630
Other Areas	191,025	11%	1,549,053	89%	1,740,087	207,513	12%	1,561,911	88%	1,769,424
Total	606,216	18%	2,848,209	82%	3,454,425	698,628	19%	2,890,869	81%	3,589,497

*Does not include people who did not specify their country of birth.

Table 4.2 shows the top ten ‘other areas’ for the overseas born population. The ‘other areas’ with the largest number of overseas born people were the Rodney District, Tauranga District and Palmerston North City with 2.1 percent, 1.8 percent and 1.5 percent of the total migrant population in each of these areas respectively. Approximately 1 percent of the total migrant population were living in each of the remaining top ten ‘other areas’.

Table 4.2. Top ten ‘other areas’ for the overseas born population at the 2001 Census.

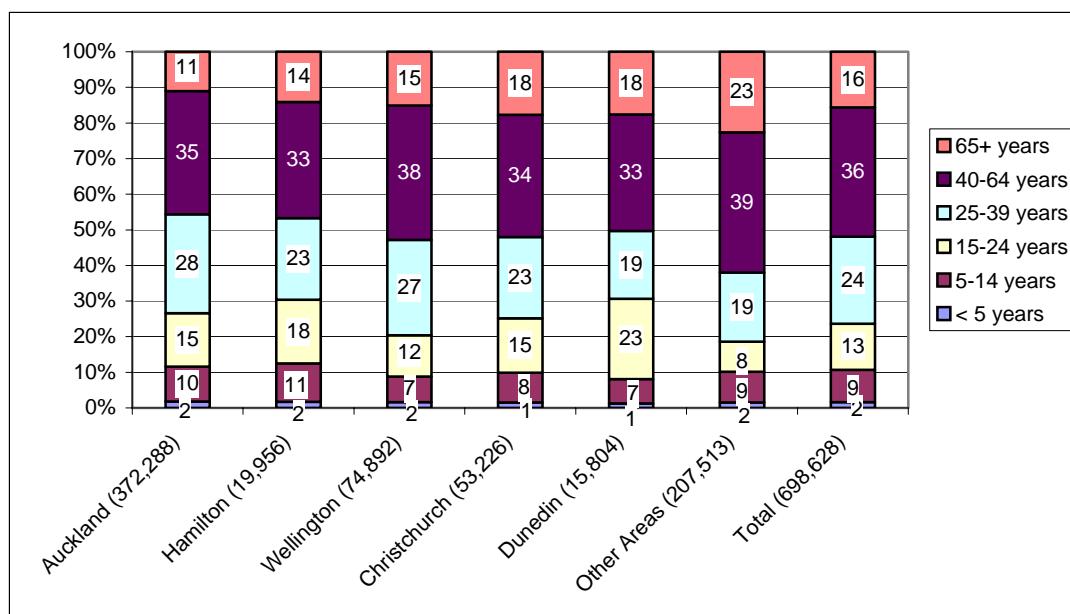
TA	Total number of people in TA	Number of overseas born	Proportion of people in each TA born overseas	Proportion of total overseas born population
Rodney District	72,576	14,643	20.2%	2.1%
Tauranga District	87,582	12,480	14.2%	1.8%
Palmerston North City	69,720	10,515	15.1%	1.5%
Whangarei District	63,891	8,493	13.3%	1.2%
Rotorua District	60,648	7,899	13.0%	1.1%
Kapiti Coast District	41,064	7,752	18.9%	1.1%
Hastings District	64,371	7,671	11.9%	1.1%
Franklin District	48,276	7,200	14.9%	1.0%
New Plymouth District	64,305	6,978	10.9%	1.0%
Napier City	52,134	6,810	13.1%	1.0%

The number of overseas born people in each of the top ten ‘other areas’ as a proportion of the number of people in the TA varied. The Rodney District had the highest proportion of migrants (20 percent), followed by the Kapiti Coast District (19 percent).

4.4 Age Groups of the Overseas Born Population

The age structure of the overseas born population is displayed in Figure 4.2

Figure 4.2. Age groups of the overseas born population in each main centre and 'other areas'. Total = 698,628.



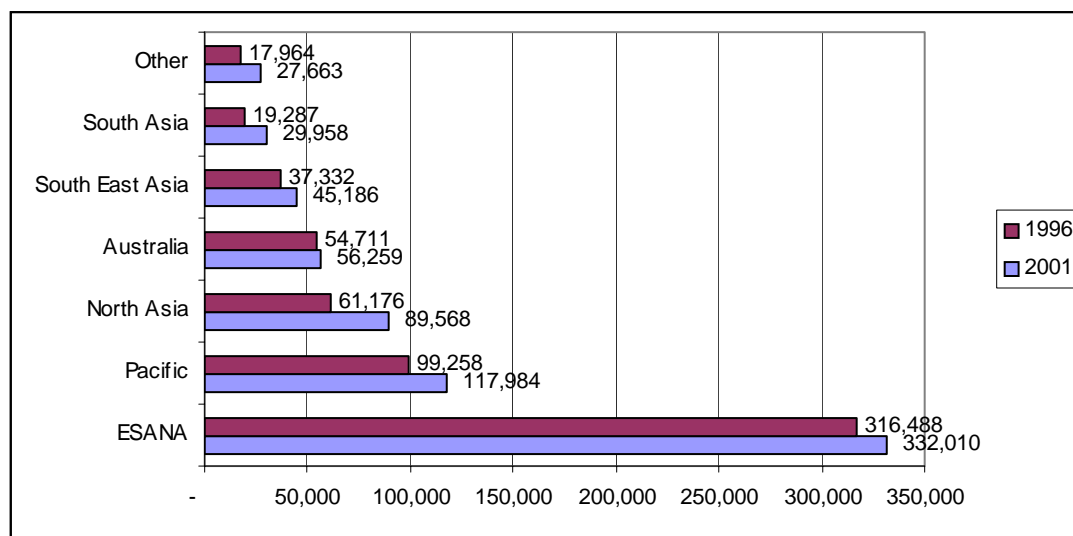
The age structure of the overseas born population was very similar to that found in the 1996 Census. Overall, more than 60 percent of migrants were aged between 25 and 64. The largest age group in each area were those aged between 40 and 64 years. Of the migrants living in Auckland, 35 percent were aged between 40 and 64 years, as were 33 percent in Hamilton, 38 percent in Wellington, 34 percent in Christchurch and 33 percent in Dunedin. Thirty-nine percent of the overseas born population living in 'other areas' were aged between 40 and 64 years. This older age structure reflects large numbers of migrants who had been in New Zealand for quite some time.

For all of the main centres the next largest age group was those aged between 25 and 39 years. The percentage of migrants in this age group ranged from 19 percent in Dunedin to 28 percent in Auckland. Nineteen percent of migrants in 'other areas' were aged between 25 and 39 years. As was found in the 1996 Census, migrants living in 'other areas' showed a generally older age structure than in the main centres. Twenty-three percent of the migrants in 'other areas' were aged 65 years or older. In the main centres the proportion of migrants aged older than 65 ranged from 11 percent of the overseas born population in Auckland to 18 percent in both Christchurch and Dunedin.

4.5 Region of Origin

Figure 4.3 shows the regions of origin for the overseas born population at the time of the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

Figure 4.3. Regions of origin for the overseas born population in 1996 and 2001.
 1996 total = 606,216, 2001 total = 698,628.



In 2001, people from ESANA (Europe [including Russia], South Africa and North America) made up just under half (48 percent) of the overseas born population. People from the Pacific made up the second largest group (17 percent), followed by North Asia (13 percent), Australia (8 percent), South East Asia (7 percent) and South Asia (4 percent). Four percent were from ‘other’ regions.

People from ESANA made up the largest migrant group in both 1996 and 2001, although there was a lesser proportion of people from ESANA in 2001 than in 1996 (48 percent compared to 52 percent). The proportion of people from Asia (particularly North Asia) had increased since the 1996 Census.¹²

4.6 Region of Origin by Location

Figure 4.4 (over page) displays the overseas born population by region of origin and location in New Zealand in 1996 and 2001. The largest proportion of overseas born people in each main centre were from ESANA. However, it is noticeable that in 2001, people from ESANA made up a lesser proportion compared to the 1996 Census when, with the exception of Auckland, at least half of the overseas born population in each main centre were from ESANA. At the 2001 Census, people from ESANA made up less than 50 percent of the overseas born population in Auckland, Hamilton and Wellington. As with the 1996 Census, the proportion of people from ESANA was considerably higher in ‘other areas’ than in the main centres.

In 2001 a large proportion of migrants in Auckland were from the Pacific (25 percent), followed by Wellington where 19 percent of the overseas born population were from the

¹² At the 1996 Census, 10 percent were from North Asia, 6 percent from South East Asia and 3 percent from South Asia.

Pacific. The proportion of migrants from the Pacific in the other main centres ranged from 6 percent in Dunedin to 10 percent in Hamilton, with 7 percent in 'other areas'.

North Asians made up an increasing proportion of migrants in all centres. In particular, a high proportion of the migrants in Auckland and Christchurch were from North Asia (18 percent in each). This is a substantial increase for Christchurch as in 1996 people from North Asia made up 13 percent of the overseas born population in Christchurch. In 2001, migrants in the other main centres from North Asia ranged from 7 percent in Wellington to 15 percent in Hamilton, and 5 percent in 'other areas'.

Figure 4.4. Region of origin for the overseas born population in each main centre and 'other areas' in 1996 and 2001.

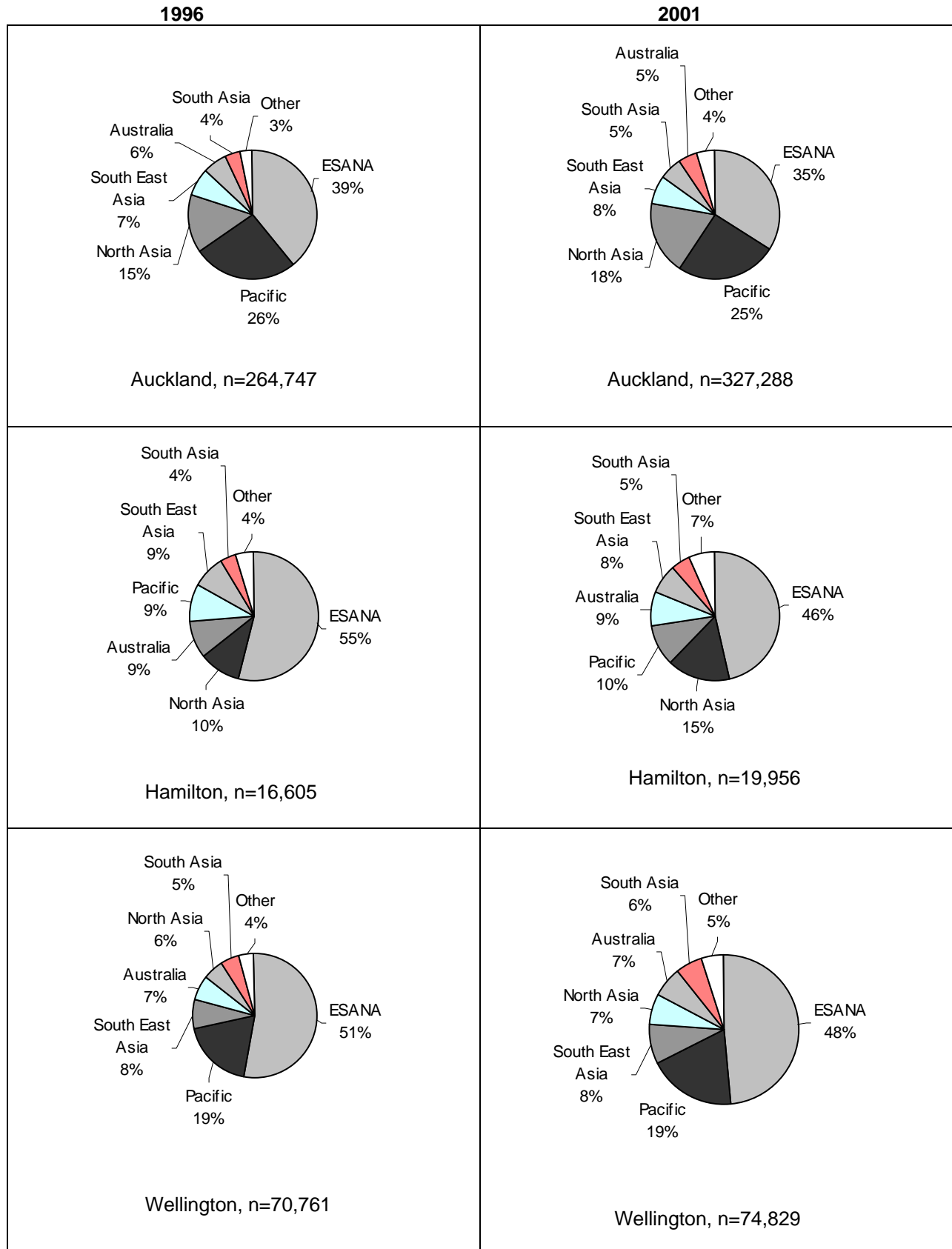
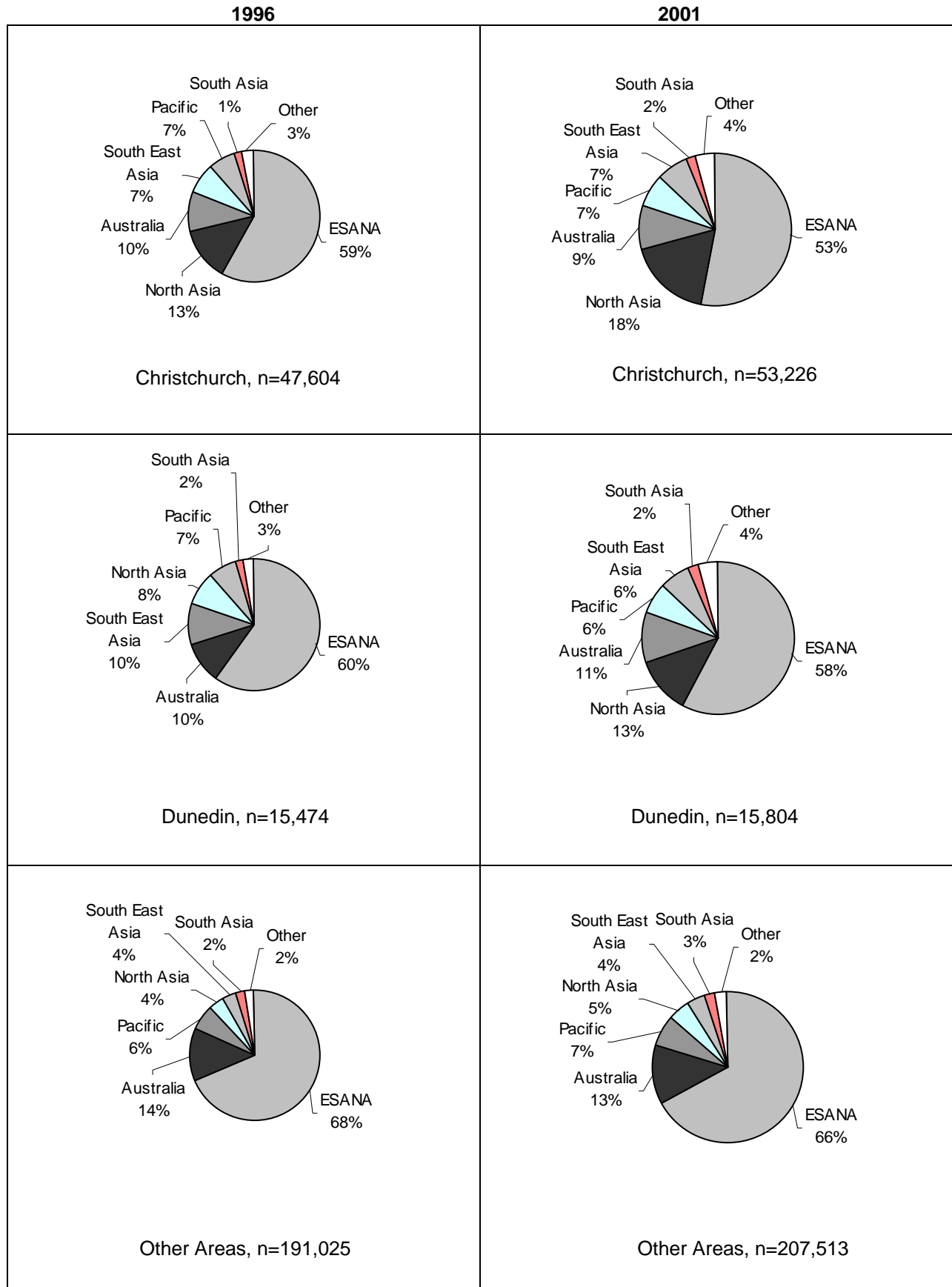


Figure 4.4 (continued). Region of origin for the overseas born population in each main centre and 'other areas' in 1996 and 2001.



4.7 Length of time in New Zealand

Of the migrant population recorded at the 2001 Census, a large proportion had been in New Zealand for 16 years or more (43 percent). Twenty-one percent had been in New Zealand for between 6 and 15 years, 18 percent for between 2 and 5 years and 12 percent for less than 2 years.

Figure 4.5. Locations of the overseas born population by length of time in New Zealand in 2001, by absolute number. *Total = 698,628.*

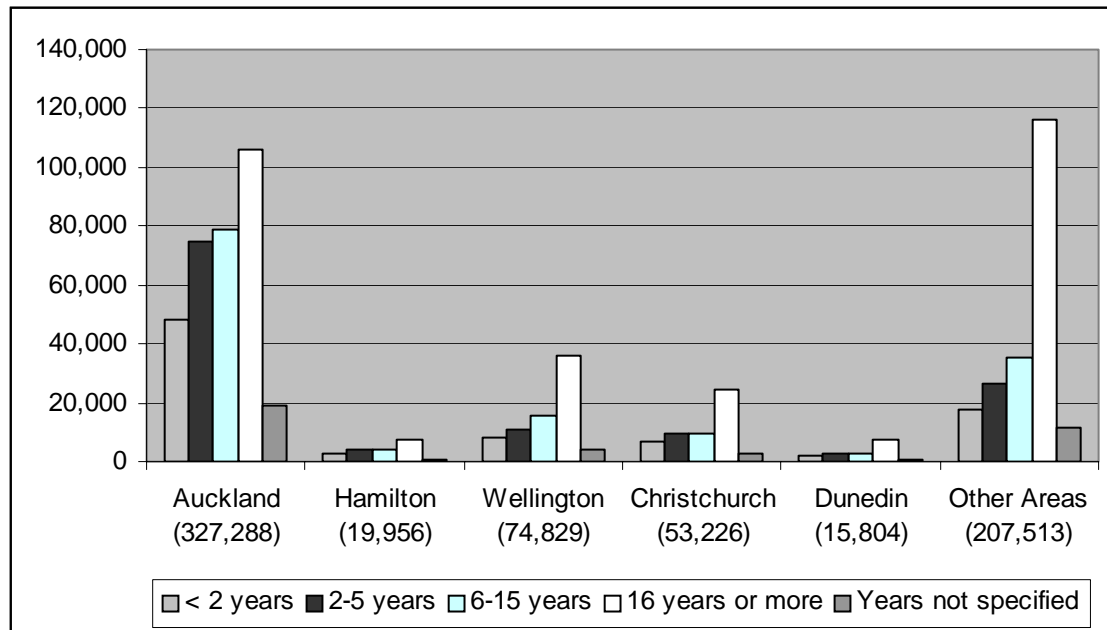


Figure 4.5 shows that there was variation in where migrants were located by how long they had been in New Zealand. In findings similar to the 1996 Census, a high number of recent migrants (those here for less than 5 years) were located in Auckland whereas a high number of those who had been in here from more than 16 years were located in 'other areas'.

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 show the length of time the overseas born population had been in New Zealand as a proportion of the total overseas born population in each location. Compared to the 1996 Census there was a large increase in the proportion of migrants in Auckland and Hamilton who had been in New Zealand for between 2 and 5 years (a 9 percent increase in each area). Also in 2001 there was an overall increase in the proportion of migrants who were resident for between 2 and 5 years (6 percent increase) and a decrease in the proportion resident for 16 years or more (5 percent decrease). It is noteworthy that the number of migrants resident for between 0 and 2 years had decreased slightly compared with the 1996 Census.

Table 4.3. Number and proportion of overseas born people in each main centre and 'other areas' by length of time in New Zealand in 1996. Total = 606,216.

Area	< 2 years		2-5 years		6-15 years		16+ years		Years not specified	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Auckland	46,341	18%	37,911	14%	61,338	23%	102,084	39%	17,073	6%
Hamilton	2,922	18%	2,010	12%	3,285	20%	7,494	45%	894	5%
Wellington	8,154	12%	6,981	10%	15,789	22%	36,138	51%	3,699	5%
Christchurch	7,572	16%	5,730	12%	7,689	16%	23,928	50%	2,685	6%
Dunedin	2,211	14%	1,887	12%	2,592	17%	7,827	51%	957	6%
Other Areas	18,663	10%	17,796	9%	31,596	17%	111,246	58%	11,724	6%
Total	85,863	14%	72,315	12%	122,289	20%	288,717	48%	37,032	6%

Table 4.4. Number and proportion of overseas born people in each main centre and 'other areas' by length of time in New Zealand in 2001. Total = 698,628.

Area	< 2 years		2-5 years		6-15 years		16+ years		Years not specified	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Auckland	48,000	15%	74,784	23%	79,134	24%	106,227	32%	19,143	6%
Hamilton	3,042	15%	4,281	21%	3,879	19%	7,770	39%	984	5%
Wellington	8,025	11%	11,046	15%	15,462	21%	36,180	48%	4,107	5%
Christchurch	6,864	13%	9,411	18%	9,828	18%	24,141	45%	2,982	6%
Dunedin	1,725	11%	2,586	16%	3,015	19%	7,644	48%	834	5%
Other Areas	17,982	9%	26,244	13%	35,064	17%	116,478	56%	11,727	6%
Total	85,638	12%	128,364	18%	146,400	21%	298,455	43%	39,774	6%

In the main centres in 2001, the proportion of migrants who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years ranged from 11 percent in Wellington and Dunedin to 15 percent in Auckland and Hamilton. In 'other areas' the proportion of migrants that had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years was 9 percent. In the main centres, the proportion of migrants who had been in New Zealand for between 2 and 5 years ranged from 15 percent in Wellington to 23 percent in Auckland, with 13 percent living in 'other areas'. The proportion of migrants who had been in New Zealand for between 6 and 15 years was 18 percent in Christchurch and ranged to 24 percent in Auckland, with 17 percent in 'other areas'.

Auckland had the smallest proportion of its overseas born people who had been in New Zealand for 16 years or more (32 percent). In the other main centres the proportion of migrants who had been in New Zealand for more than 16 years ranged from 39 percent in Hamilton to 48 percent in Wellington and Dunedin. In 'other areas' 56 percent had been in New Zealand for 16 years or more.

5 LOCATION IN NEW ZEALAND – RECENT MIGRANTS

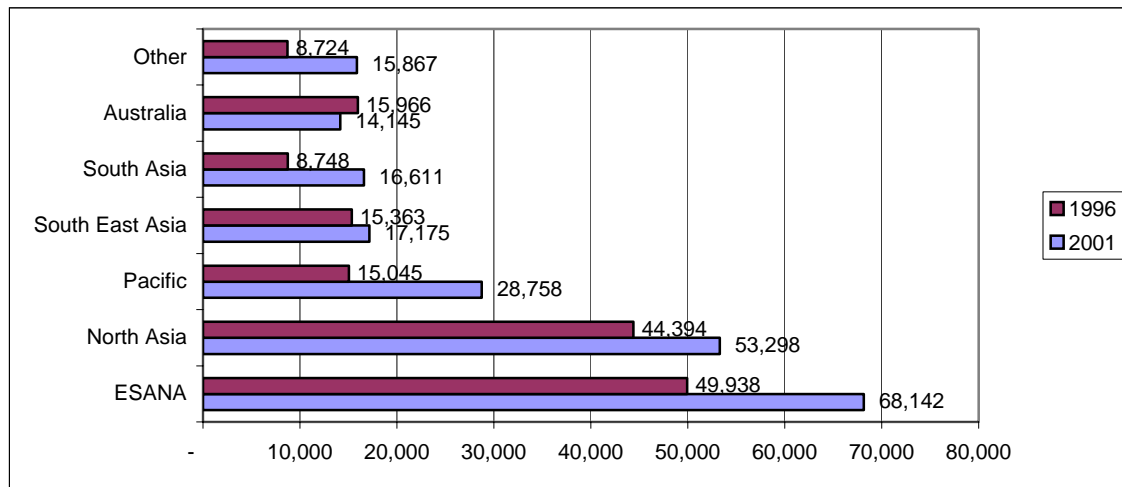
5.1 Introduction

This section looks at ‘recent’ migrants to New Zealand. Recent migrants were defined as those who had been in New Zealand for between 0 and 5 years¹³. More detailed information can be found on this group in the separate appendices document, where data is provided for migrants who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years and for between 2 and 5 years.

5.2 Regions of Origin for Recent Migrants

A total of 214,002 people (31 percent of all migrants)¹⁴ who were born overseas and specified how long they had been in New Zealand, had been here for between 0 and 5 years¹⁵. Thirty-two percent of recent migrants were from ESANA (Europe [including Russia], South Africa and North America), 25 percent were from North Asia, 13 percent were from the Pacific, 8 percent were from each of South East Asia and South Asia, and 7 percent were from Australia. Seven percent were from ‘other’ regions (Figure 5.1).¹⁶

Figure 5.1. Regions of origin for the recent migrant population in 1996 and 2001.
1996 total = 158,178, 2001 total = 214,002.



Recent migrants’ regions of origin were quite different to the migrant population as a whole in 2001. Compared to the total migrant population, a lesser proportion of recent migrants were from ESANA (32 percent compared to 48 percent) and a greater

¹³ Includes people who have been in New Zealand for, up to, but not including 6 years.

¹⁴ This does not include those who did not specify their country of birth.

¹⁵ At the 1996 Census, 158,178 migrants (26 percent of all migrants) had been in New Zealand for between 0 and 5 years.

¹⁶ The corresponding figures from the 1996 Census were 32 percent from ESANA, 28 percent from North Asia, 10 percent from each of Australia, South East Asia and the Pacific, and 6 percent from both South Asia and other regions.

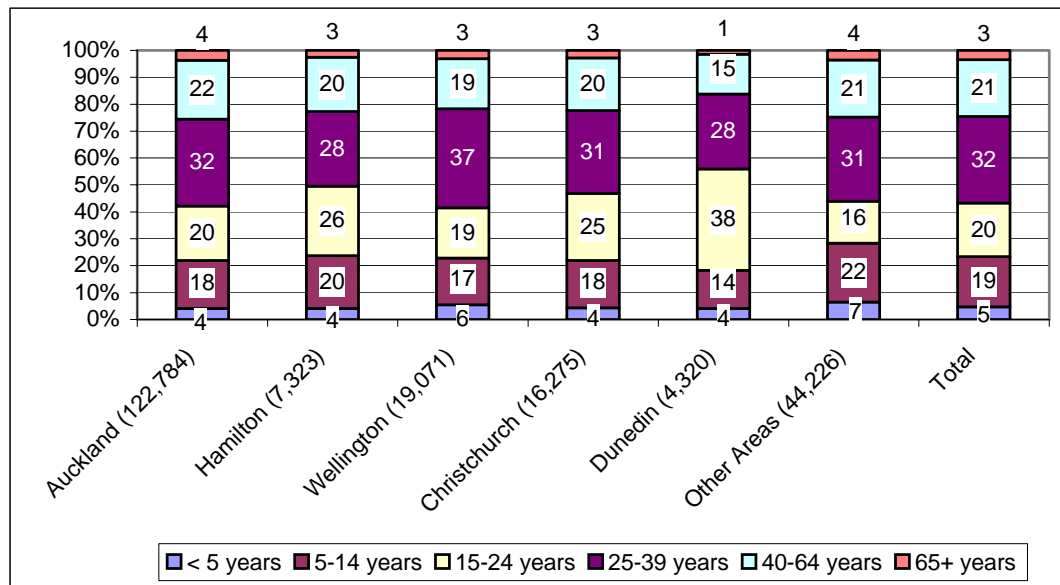
proportion were from Asia. The proportion of total migrants from Asia (including North Asia, South Asia and South East Asia) was 24 percent whereas the proportion of recent migrants from Asia was 41 percent. In 2001 there were fewer recent migrants from Australia (14,145) than in 1996 (15,966).

5.3 Age Groups of Recent Migrants

The age structure of recent migrants is displayed in Figure 5.2. Overall, recent migrants had a younger age structure than the migrant population as a whole. Whereas the largest age group for the total migrant population was 40 to 64 years, the largest age group for recent migrants in each main centre (except Dunedin) was 25 to 39 years. Of the migrants living in Auckland, 32 percent were aged between 25 and 39 years, as were 28 percent in Hamilton, 37 percent in Wellington, 31 percent in Christchurch and 28 percent in Dunedin. Thirty-one percent of those living in 'other areas' were aged between 25 and 39 years. Recent migrants in Dunedin tended to be younger with the largest age group between 15 and 24 years (38 percent), which is perhaps a reflection of the city's high student population.

Overall, 53 percent of recent migrants were aged between 25 and 64 years (compared to 61 percent of total migrants).

Figure 5.2. Age groups of recent migrants in each main centre and 'other areas' in 2001.
Total = 214,002.



5.4 Geographic Dispersion of Recent Migrants

As Figure 5.3 (below) shows, a large proportion of recent migrants were located in Auckland (57 percent). This represents an increase from the 1996 Census where 53 percent of recent migrants were living in Auckland. The distribution of recent migrants

in the other main centres was similar in both Censuses, although in 2001 a slightly smaller proportion were in Wellington, Dunedin and ‘other areas’.

Figure 5.3. Locations of recent migrants in New Zealand in 1996 and 2001.
 1996 total = 158,178, 2001 total = 214,002.

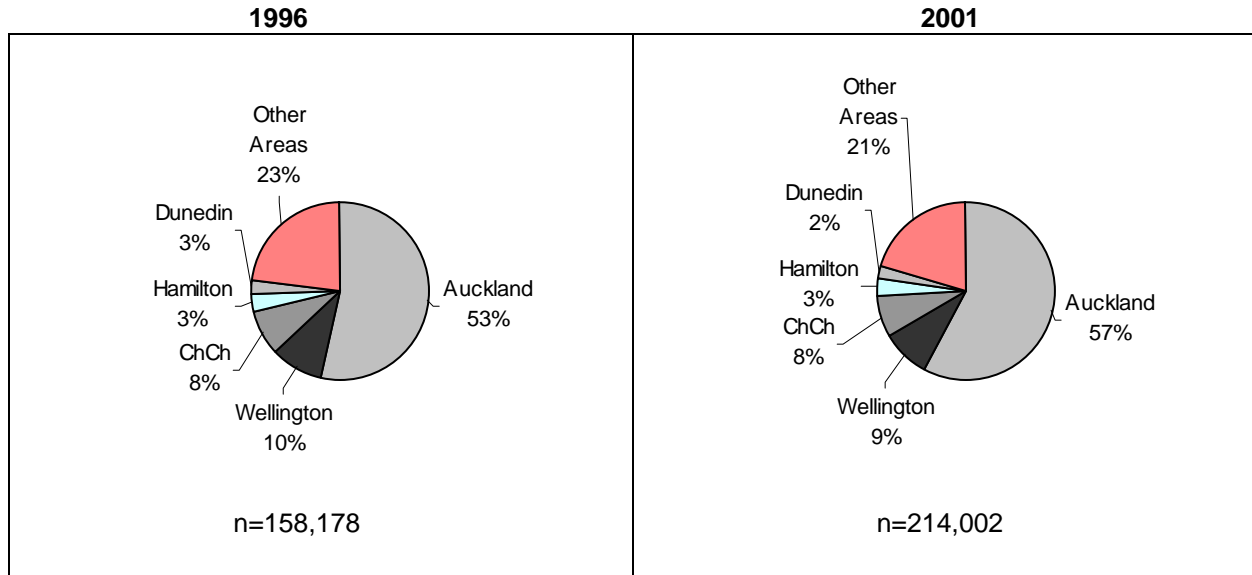


Table 5.1 (below) shows the top ten ‘other areas’ that recent migrants were living in at the 2001 Census. Palmerston North City was the ‘other area’ with the highest proportion of the total recent migrant population. Table 2.1 also shows the number of people in each TA as a proportion of total people in the TA. As a proportion of people in the area, Palmerston North was also the ‘other area’ with the highest proportion of recent migrants. Appendix B provides detailed figures for all TAs.

Table 5.1. Top ten ‘other areas’ for recent migrants.

TA	Total number of people in TA	Number of recent migrants	Proportion of recent migrants	Proportion of total recent migrants
Palmerston North City	69,720	3,534	5.1%	1.7%
Tauranga District	87,582	3,045	3.5%	1.4%
Rodney District	72,576	2,973	4.1%	1.4%
Rotorua District	60,648	1,917	3.2%	0.9%
Hastings District	64,371	1,899	3.0%	0.9%
Whangarei District	41,421	1,734	4.2%	0.8%
Papakura District	38,724	1,704	4.4%	0.8%
New Plymouth District	64,305	1,599	2.5%	0.7%
Napier City	52,134	1,551	3.0%	0.7%
Franklin District	48,276	1,533	3.2%	0.7%

5.5 Location by Region of Origin

Figure 5.4 shows the location of recent migrants in New Zealand by their region of origin in 1996 and 2001. A large proportion of migrants from all regions (particularly the Pacific and Asia) were living in Auckland. Seventy-four percent of recent migrants from the Pacific were living in Auckland, 69 percent from South Asia, 68 percent from North Asia, 59 percent from South East Asia, 44 percent from ESANA and 32 percent from Australia. Compared to the 1996 Census, a greater proportion of recent migrants from all regions (except North Asia) were living in Auckland.¹⁷

As with the 1996 Census, a sizeable proportion of recent migrants from Australia and ESANA were living in 'other areas' (44 and 33 percent respectively).

Figure 5.4 also shows the location of recent migrants from 'other' regions such as the Middle East, the Carribean, South America and Africa (see Appendix A for a full listing). These migrants showed a similar pattern of distribution in New Zealand to those from other regions. More than half were living in Auckland.

¹⁷ At the 1996 Census, 30 percent of recent migrants from Australia were living in Auckland, 41 percent from ESANA, 71 percent from North Asia, 63 percent from South Asia, 49 percent from South East Asia, 68 percent from the Pacific and 52 percent from 'other regions'.

Figure 5.4. Location of recent migrants by region of origin.

1996 total = 158,178, 2001 total = 214,002.

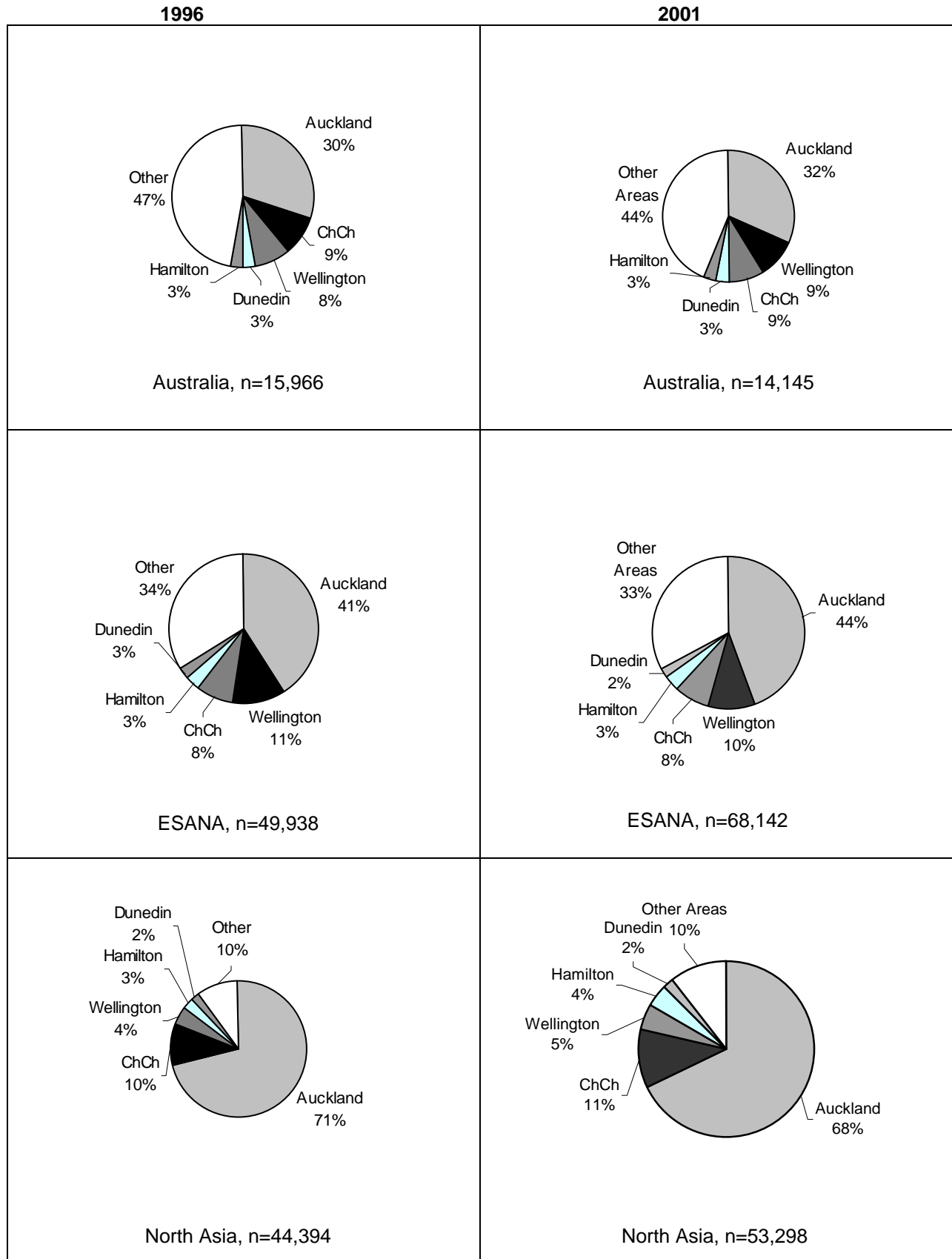


Figure 5.4 (continued). Location of recent migrants by region of origin.

1996 total = 158,178, 2001 total = 214,002.

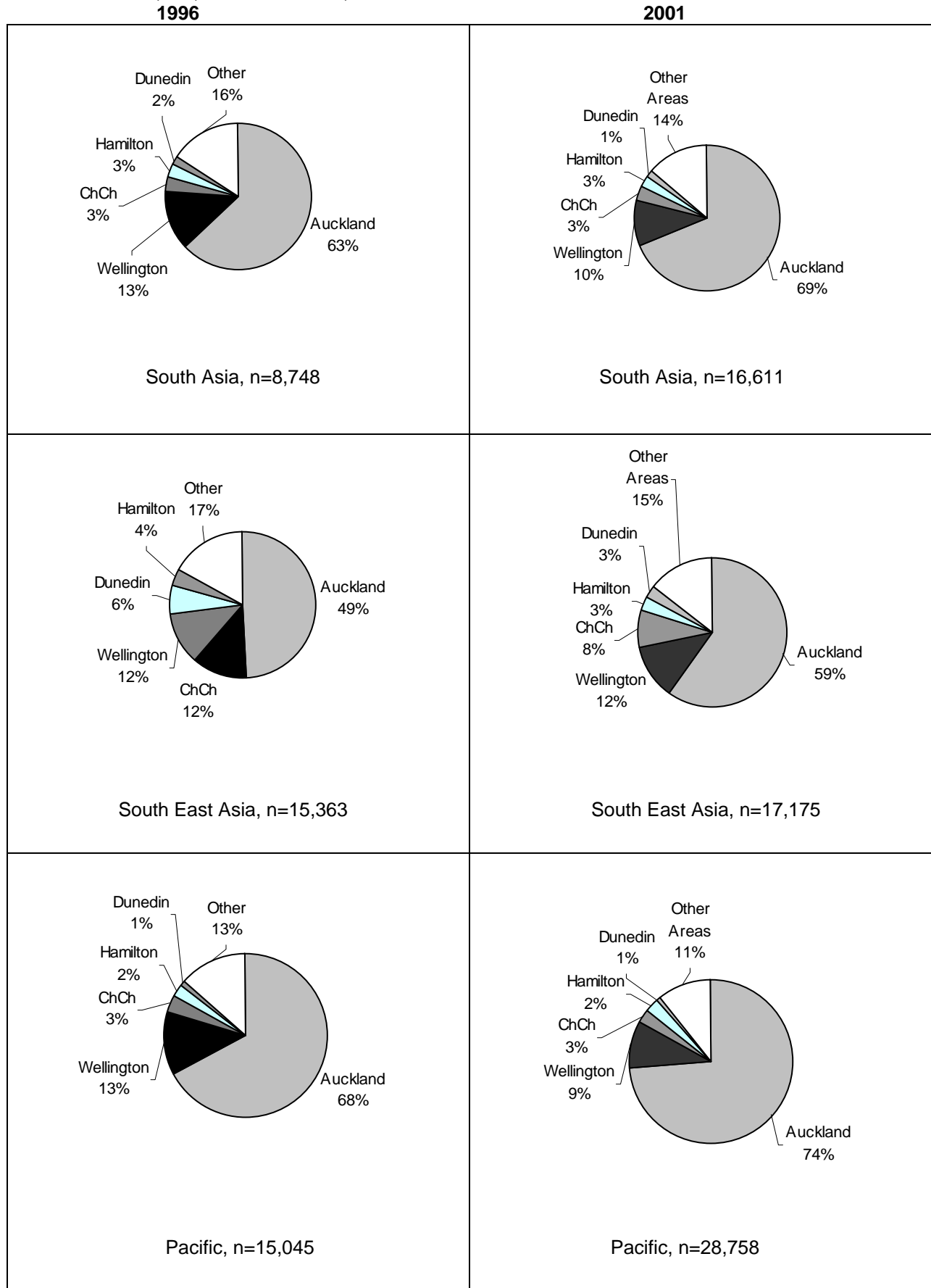
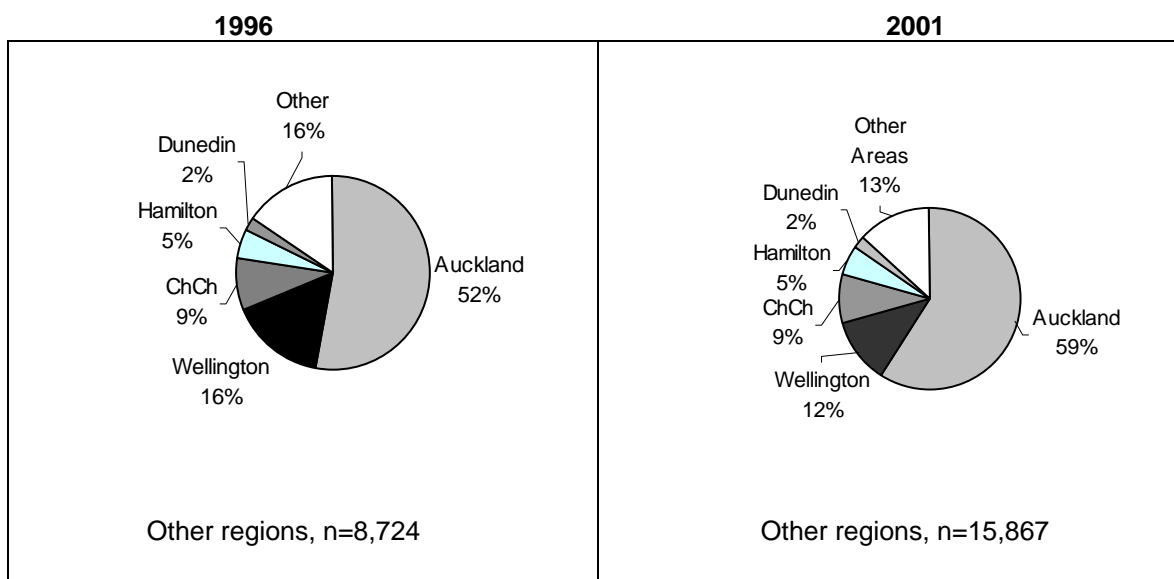


Figure 5.4 (continued). Location of recent migrants by region of origin.
 1996 total = 158,178, 2001 total = 214,002.



5.6 Region of Origin by Location

Figure 5.5 shows the region of origin of recent migrants by location in New Zealand. It is interesting to compare this to the overseas born population as a whole. In 2001, the largest group of recent migrants in Auckland, Hamilton and Christchurch were from North Asia (30, 30 and 37 percent respectively). The proportion of recent migrants in Auckland who were from North Asia had dropped from 37 percent in 1996 to 30 percent in 2001. The largest group of recent migrants living in Wellington and Dunedin were from ESANA (36 and 34 percent respectively). The proportion of recent migrants living in 'other areas' from ESANA was 50 percent.

Both Wellington and Auckland had a considerably higher proportion of recent migrants from the Pacific compared to other main centres and 'other areas'. Seventeen percent of recent migrants in Auckland were from the Pacific and 14 percent in Wellington.

Figure 5.5. Region of origin of recent migrants by location in New Zealand in 1996 and 2001.

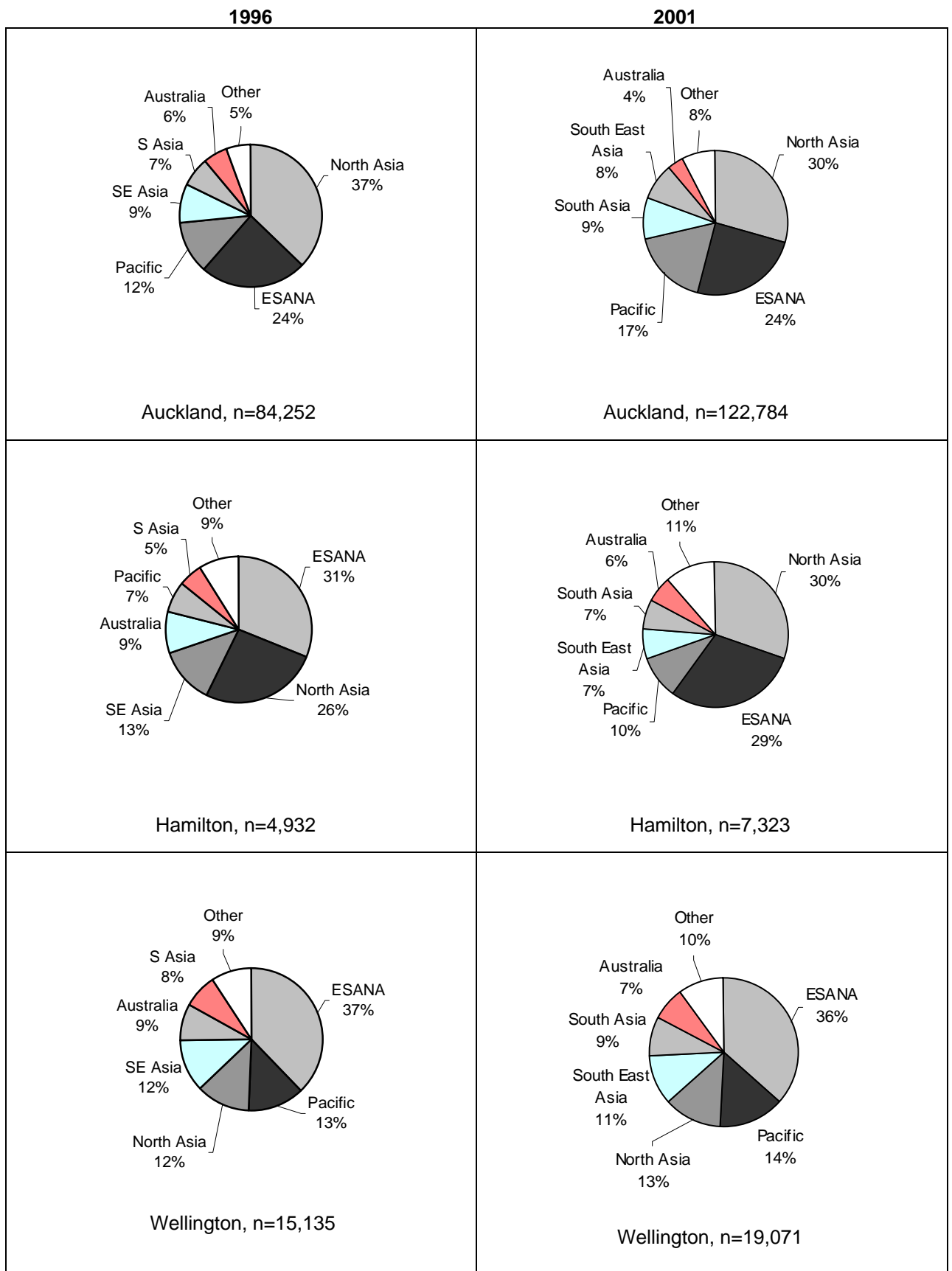
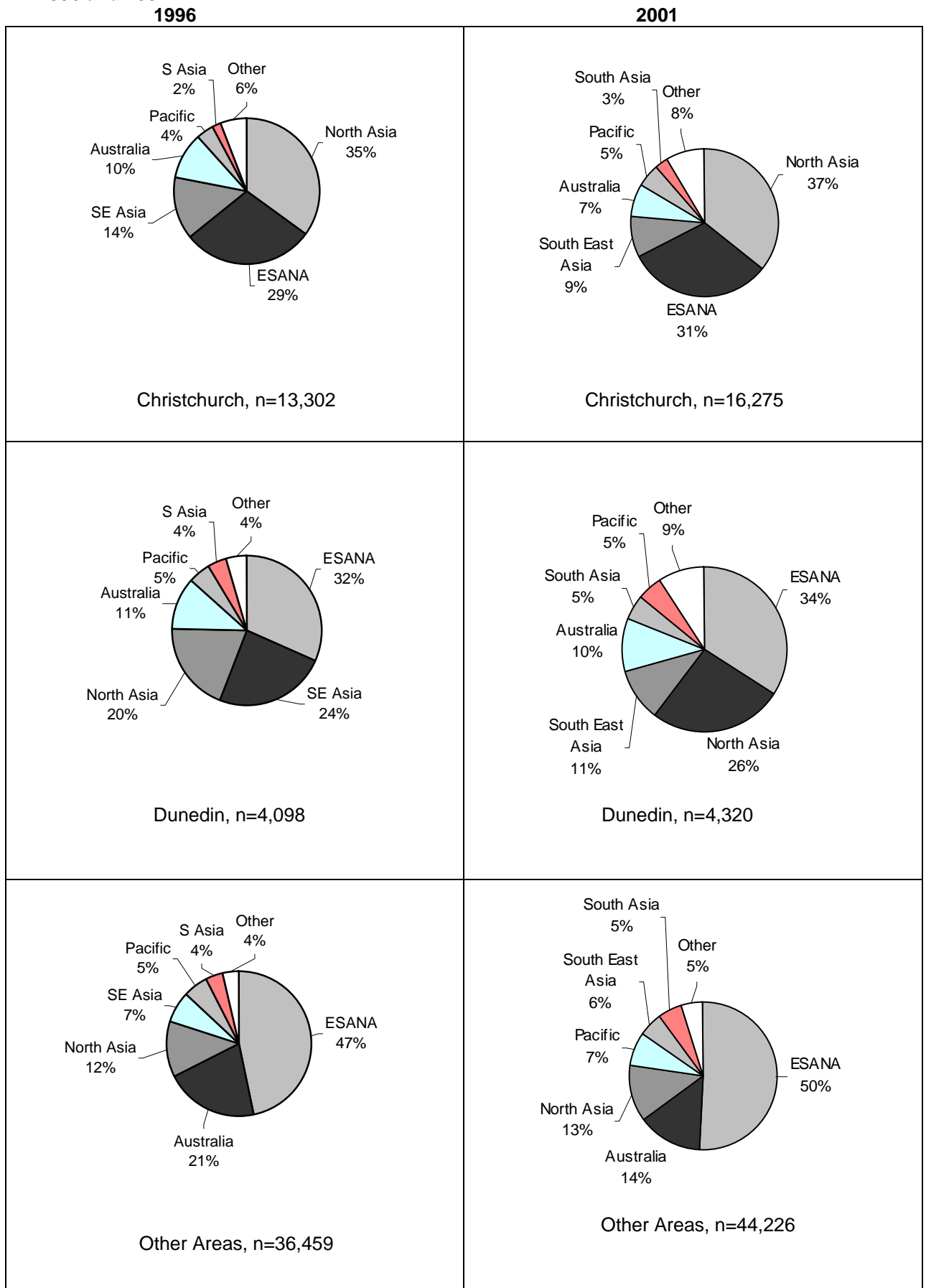


Figure 5.5 (continued). Region of origin of recent migrants by location in New Zealand in 1996 and 2001.



6 LABOUR FORCE STATUS – ALL MIGRANTS

6.1 Introduction

This section provides a breakdown and analysis of data relating to the labour force status of the overseas born and New Zealand born populations. Data is reported for the usually resident population of working age (between 15 and 64 years). Sections 8 and 9 of this report provide further data relating to employment status.

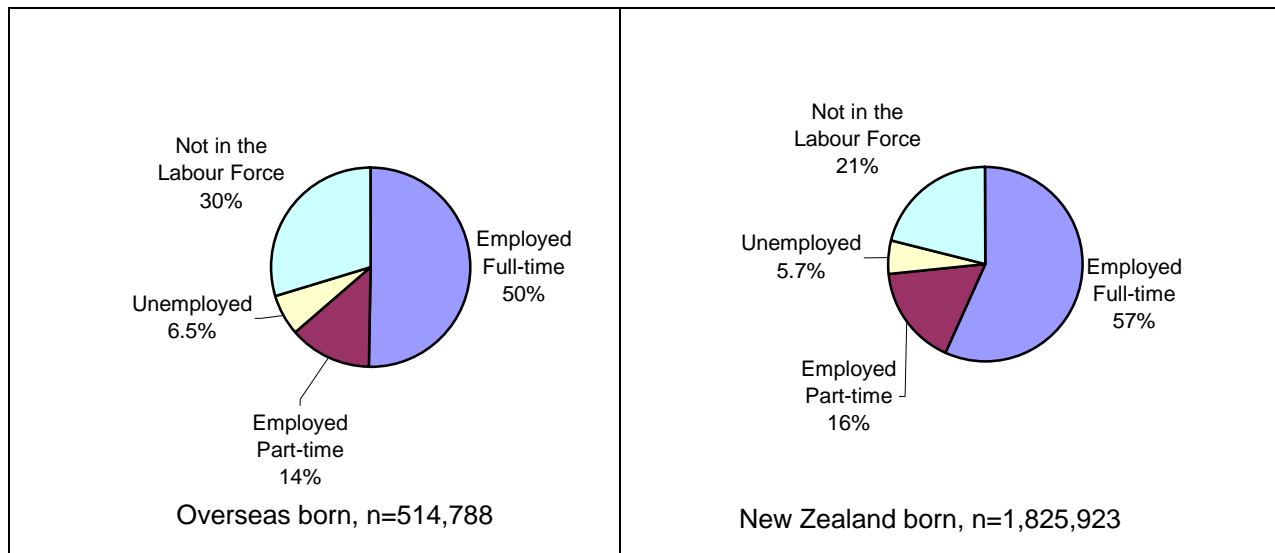
Please note that this analysis provides an introduction to the topic and is not an exhaustive treatment. More detail (including comparison with 1996 Census data) is available in the report 'Migrants in New Zealand: An Analysis of Labour Market Outcomes for Migrants Using 1996 and 2001 Census Data'.

6.2 Overview

At the 2001 Census, 2,439,111 persons were between the ages of 15 and 64 years (working age population). Of this, 75 percent were born in New Zealand, 21 percent were born overseas and 4 percent did not specify their country of birth.¹⁸

Figure 6.1 shows the labour force status of the New Zealand born and overseas born populations.

Figure 6.1. Labour force status of the New Zealand born and overseas born populations aged between 15 and 64 years.



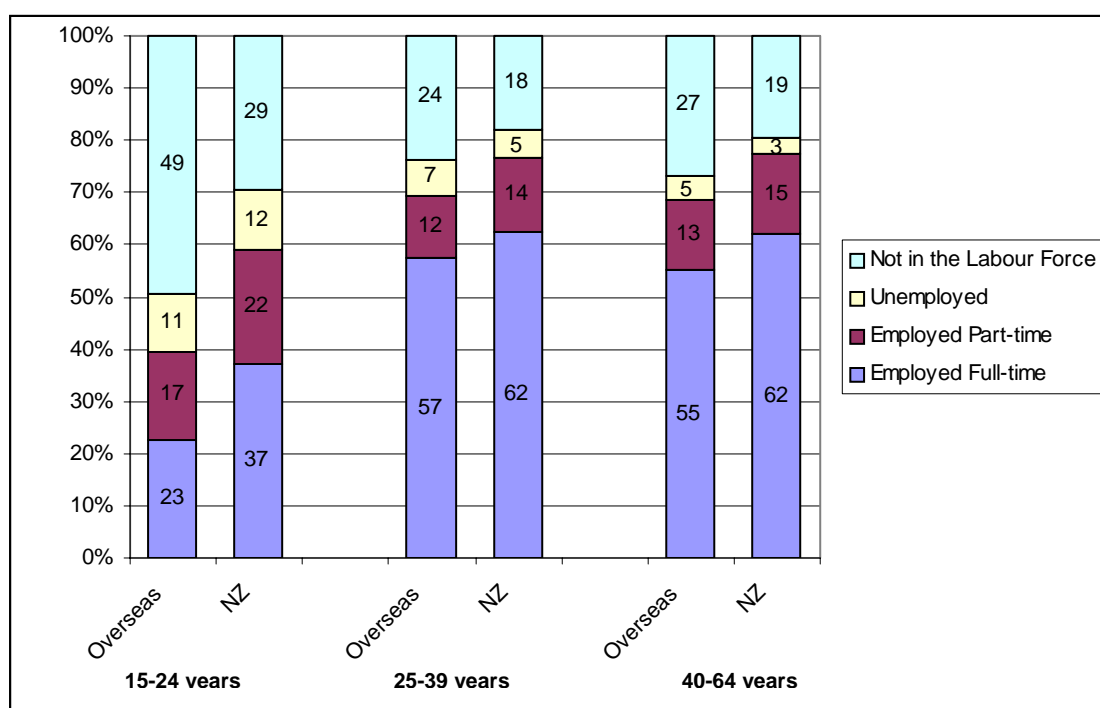
A total of 64 percent of the overseas born population were in either full-time or part-time employment, compared to 73 percent of the New Zealand born population. The overseas born population had a slightly higher rate of unemployment (6.5 percent) than the New Zealand born population (5.7 percent). A higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born people were not in the labour force (30 percent compared to 21 percent).

¹⁸ Of those that did not specify their country of birth, 77 percent had their labour force status recorded as 'unidentifiable'. The figures in the remainder of this section will not include the 98,400 people who did not specify their country of birth.

6.3 Labour Force Status by Age Group

Figure 6.2 shows the labour force status of the New Zealand born and overseas born populations by age group. Across all age groups, overseas born people generally had a smaller proportion of people employed and a higher proportion of people unemployed and not in the labour force than the New Zealand born population. The highest proportion employed for both the overseas and New Zealand born populations were aged between 25 and 39 years. Compared to the New Zealand born population, a large proportion of overseas born people in the 15 to 24 year age group were recorded as not in the labour force (49 percent compared to 29 percent). It is likely that a large proportion in this age group who were born overseas were students.

Figure 6.2. Labour force status by age group for the New Zealand born and overseas born population. Overseas total = 514,788, New Zealand total = 1,825,923.



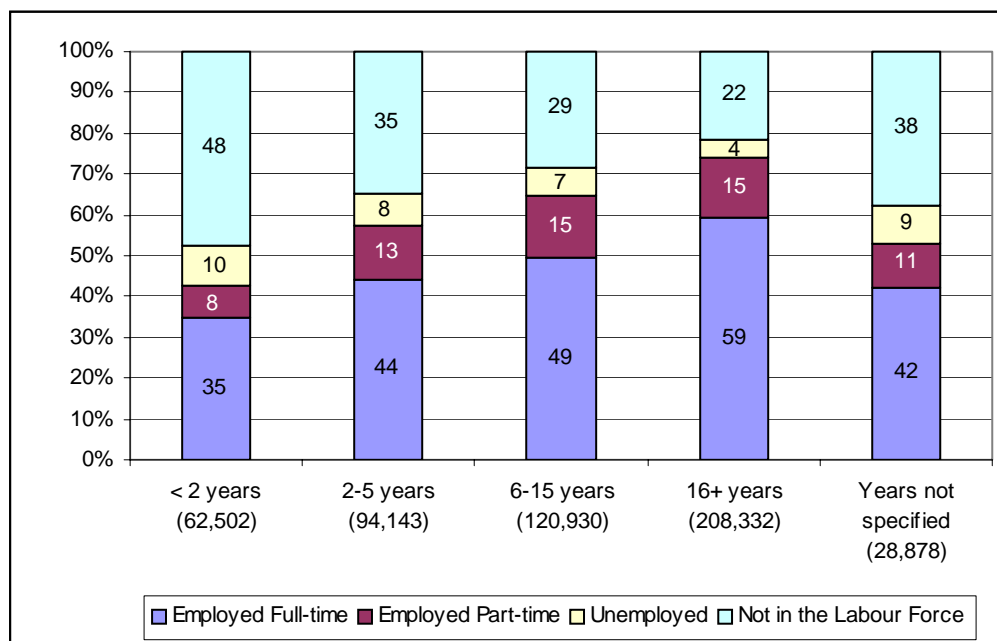
6.4 Labour Force Status by Length of Time Here

At the 2001 Census 12 percent of the working age population born overseas had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years, 18 percent for between 2 and 5 years, 23 percent for between 6 and 15 years and 40 percent for 16 years or more. Six percent did not specify how long they had been in New Zealand.

Figure 6.3 displays labour force status of the overseas born population depending on how long they had been in New Zealand. As the length of time in New Zealand increased, there was an increase in the proportion of people employed and a decrease in those unemployed and not in the labour force. Of those who had been here for less than 2 years, 10 percent were unemployed and this decreased to 4 percent for those who had been here for 16 years or longer. Forty-eight percent of migrants who had been here for less than 2 years were not in the labour force compared to 22 percent of

those who had been here for 16 years or more. These differences are explained somewhat by the different age composition of each cohort.

Figure 6.3. Labour force status by length of time in New Zealand for the overseas born population between the ages of 15 and 64 years. Total = 514,788.



6.5 Labour Force Status by Region of Origin

Table 6.1 shows the labour force status for the overseas born population by region of origin and age group. Overall, people from ESANA had the highest proportion in either full or part-time employment (75 percent) and the smallest proportion unemployed (4 percent) and not in the labour force (21 percent). Migrants from South Asia, the Pacific and 'other' regions had the highest proportion of people unemployed (9.8 percent, 9.3 percent and 10.5 percent respectively). The proportion of migrants who were not in the labour force ranged from 21 percent of those from ESANA to 56 percent of those from North Asia.

A further analysis shows that migrants between 15 and 24 years have a large influence on the proportion from North Asia who were not in the labour force. Seventy-six percent of total migrants from North Asia in this age group were recorded as 'not in the labour force'. A comparatively high proportion of migrants from other Asian countries, the Pacific and 'other' regions between the ages of 15 and 24 years were also not in the labour force (ranging from 41 percent of those from the Pacific to 52 percent of those from 'other' regions). It is likely that some of the migrants in this age range were students.

Table 6.1. Labour force status for the overseas born population aged between 15 and 64 years by region of origin. Total = 514,788.

Labour Force Status	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-24 years														
Employed ft	3192	35.1%	6543	30.9%	1971	8.0%	780	20.5%	2115	21.5%	5097	29.2%	750	15.8%
Employed pt	2106	23.2%	5262	24.9%	1977	8.1%	909	23.9%	1593	16.2%	2565	14.7%	852	18.0%
Unemployed	1122	12.4%	2229	10.5%	1947	7.9%	450	11.8%	1065	10.8%	2601	14.9%	663	14.0%
Not in lab force	2670	29.4%	7137	33.7%	18603	75.9%	1662	43.8%	5064	51.5%	7188	41.2%	2466	52.1%
Total 15-24	9084	100.0%	21168	100.0%	24501	100.0%	3798	100.0%	9837	100.0%	17445	100.0%	4734	100.0%
25-39 years														
Employed ft	7566	64.2%	43212	65.6%	9411	40.5%	5097	55.3%	8223	56.6%	20625	54.4%	3828	46.1%
Employed pt	1587	13.5%	9084	13.8%	2463	10.6%	1026	11.1%	1551	10.7%	3969	10.5%	1011	12.2%
Unemployed	534	4.5%	2739	4.2%	1878	8.1%	921	10.0%	909	6.3%	3531	9.3%	828	10.0%
Not in lab force	2100	17.8%	10875	16.5%	9483	40.8%	2181	23.6%	3852	26.5%	9762	25.8%	2637	31.8%
Total 25-39	11784	100.0%	65910	100.0%	23232	100.0%	9225	100.0%	14535	100.0%	37890	100.0%	8304	100.0%
40-64 years														
Employed ft	9294	60.1%	83730	61.2%	8457	33.5%	5604	53.7%	7416	52.4%	21096	49.1%	4179	50.5%
Employed pt	2562	16.6%	20175	14.7%	2487	9.9%	1173	11.2%	1779	12.6%	4653	10.8%	1002	12.1%
Unemployed	522	3.4%	4347	3.2%	1503	6.0%	936	9.0%	822	5.8%	3015	7.0%	753	9.1%
Not in lab force	3090	20.0%	28542	20.9%	12795	50.7%	2727	26.1%	4131	29.2%	14211	33.1%	2334	28.2%
Total 40-64	15468	100.0%	136794	100.0%	25245	100.0%	10440	100.0%	14148	100.0%	42975	100.0%	8268	100.0%
Total 15-64 years														
Employed ft	20,052	55.2%	133,482	59.6%	19,836	27.2%	11,481	48.9%	17,754	46.1%	46,818	47.6%	8,757	41.1%
Employed pt	6,252	17.2%	34,521	15.4%	6,930	9.5%	3,111	13.3%	4,923	12.8%	11,187	11.4%	2,865	13.4%
Unemployed	2,178	6.0%	9,315	4.2%	5,328	7.3%	2,301	9.8%	2,796	7.3%	9,150	9.3%	2,244	10.5%
Not in lab force	7,854	21.6%	46,554	20.8%	40,884	56.0%	6,570	28.0%	13,047	33.9%	31,161	31.7%	7,437	34.9%
Total 15-64	36,336	100.0%	223,872	100.0%	72,975	100.0%	23,463	100.0%	38,520	100.0%	98,316	100.0%	21,303	100.0%

7 LABOUR FORCE STATUS – RECENT MIGRANTS

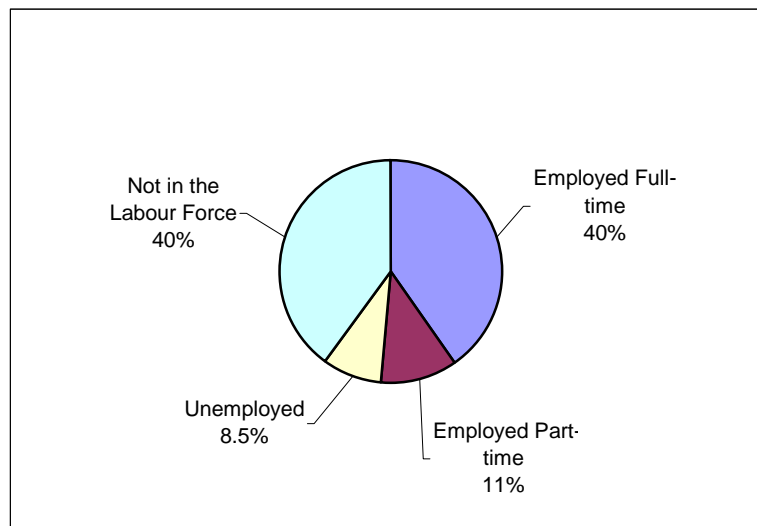
7.1 Introduction

This section looks at the labour force status of ‘recent’ migrants to New Zealand between the ages of 15 and 64 years. Recent migrants included those who had been in New Zealand for between 0 and 5 years at the 2001 Census.

7.2 Overview

At the 2001 Census, 156,645 people were recorded as recent migrants of working age. This represented 30 percent of the total overseas born working age population. Figure 7.1 shows the labour force status of recent migrants at the 2001 Census. A smaller proportion of recent migrants were in either full or part-time employment compared to total migrants of working age (51 compared to 64 percent). Recent migrants had a higher rate of unemployment (8.5 percent) than the total migrant population (6.5 percent). Recent migrants were also more likely to not be in the labour force (40 percent) than the total migrant population (30 percent).

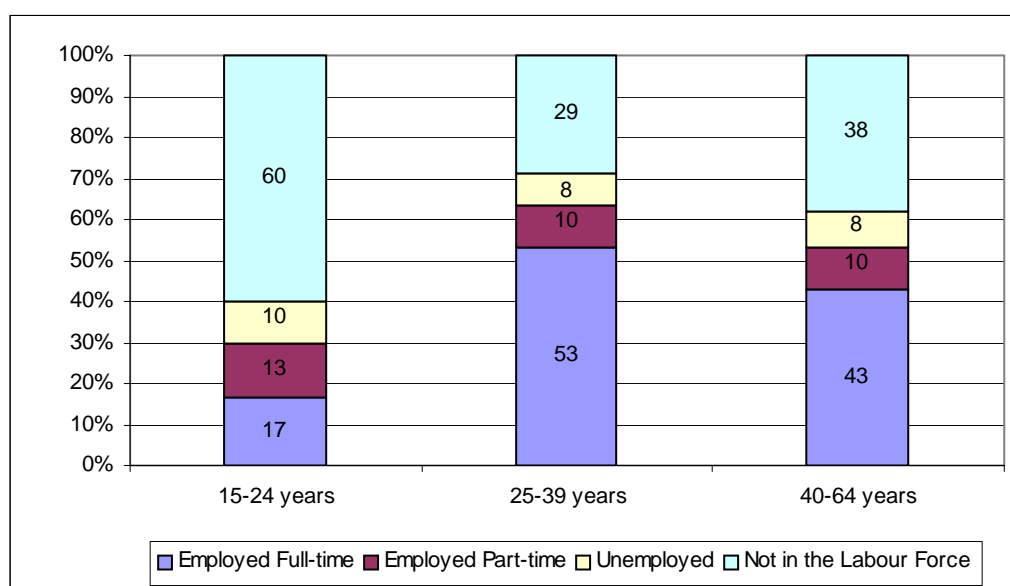
Figure 7.1. Labour force status of recent migrants between 15 and 64 years.
Total = 156,645.



7.3 Labour Force Status by Age Group

Figure 7.2 shows the labour force status of recent migrants by age group. A substantially higher proportion of recent migrants in the 15 to 24 and 40 to 64 year age groups were not in the labour force compared to the total migrants. Of recent migrants between 15 and 24 years, 60 percent were not in the labour force compared to 49 percent of total migrants in this age group. Of recent migrants between 40 and 64 years, 38 percent were not in the labour force compared to 27 percent of total migrants.

Figure 7.2. Labour force status of recent migrants by age group. Total = 156,645.



7.4 Labour Force Status By Region Of Origin

Table 7.1 shows the labour force status of recent migrants by region of origin and age group. As with the total overseas born working age population, a low proportion of recent migrants from North Asia were in either full or part-time employment (28 percent). The proportion of recent migrants from other regions who were employed (full or part time) ranged from 74 percent of those from Australia to 48 percent of those from South East Asia (and 44 percent of those from ‘other’ regions). Unemployment levels ranged from 6 percent of recent migrants from Australia and ESANA to 13 percent of recent migrants from South Asia and ‘other’ regions.

The proportion of recent migrants of working age not in the labour force ranged from 21 percent of those from Australia and 22 percent from ESANA to 64 percent of those from North Asia. Again, 15 to 24 year olds account for a substantial proportion of the recent North Asia migrants who were not in the labour force. Eighty-two percent of recent migrants in the 15 to 24 year age group were recorded as ‘not in the labour force’. Forty-seven percent of recent migrants from North Asia between the ages of 25 and 39 years and 63 percent of recent migrants from North Asia between the ages of 40 and 64 years were not in the labour force.

A high proportion of recent migrants between the ages of 15 and 24 from South Asia, South East Asia, the Pacific and ‘other’ regions were also not in the labour force (ranging from 45 percent of recent migrants from South Asia to 62 percent of those from South East Asia).

Table 7.1. Labour force status of recent migrants by region of origin. Total = 156,645.

Labour Force Status	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-24 years														
Employed ft	609	37.5%	2181	26.9%	948	6.0%	507	18.7%	693	15.3%	1815	26.0%	354	11.7%
Employed pt	321	19.8%	1911	23.6%	855	5.4%	639	23.6%	552	12.2%	936	13.4%	489	16.1%
Unemployed	195	12.0%	846	10.4%	1044	6.6%	336	12.4%	444	9.8%	951	13.6%	438	14.5%
Not in lab force	501	30.9%	3171	39.1%	13026	82.1%	1224	45.2%	2823	62.5%	3273	46.9%	1746	57.6%
Total 15-24	1623	100.0%	8109	100.0%	15870	100.0%	2709	100.0%	4518	100.0%	6972	100.0%	3030	100.0%
25-39 years														
Employed ft	2466	69.3%	16629	67.8%	5121	34.1%	2949	51.0%	3018	50.6%	4422	49.6%	2010	39.7%
Employed pt	360	10.1%	2676	10.9%	1452	9.7%	624	10.8%	606	10.2%	903	10.1%	573	11.3%
Unemployed	138	3.9%	1137	4.6%	1392	9.3%	696	12.0%	414	6.9%	951	10.7%	615	12.2%
Not in lab force	594	16.7%	4101	16.7%	7035	46.9%	1512	26.1%	1929	32.3%	2646	29.7%	1860	36.8%
Total 25-39	3561	100.0%	24540	100.0%	15003	100.0%	5787	100.0%	5964	100.0%	8916	100.0%	5058	100.0%
40-64 years														
Employed ft	1071	64.4%	9603	60.4%	2586	22.3%	1869	43.3%	1302	40.6%	1689	34.4%	1272	37.4%
Employed pt	207	12.5%	1899	12.0%	906	7.8%	450	10.4%	351	11.0%	468	9.5%	339	10.0%
Unemployed	75	4.5%	909	5.7%	855	7.4%	651	15.1%	282	8.8%	498	10.1%	498	14.7%
Not in lab force	309	18.6%	3480	21.9%	7251	62.5%	1350	31.3%	1272	39.7%	2256	45.9%	1290	38.0%
Total 40-64	1662	100.0%	15891	100.0%	11595	100.0%	4317	100.0%	3204	100.0%	4911	100.0%	3399	100.0%
Total 15-64 years														
Employed ft	4,146	60.6%	28,413	58.5%	8,658	20.4%	5,328	41.6%	5,010	36.6%	7,929	38.1%	3,636	31.7%
Employed pt	888	13.0%	6,486	13.4%	3,210	7.6%	1,716	13.4%	1,509	11.0%	2,307	11.1%	1,398	12.2%
Unemployed	408	6.0%	2,892	6.0%	3,291	7.7%	1,683	13.1%	1,140	8.3%	2,394	11.5%	1,548	13.5%
Not in lab force	1,404	20.5%	10,749	22.1%	27,309	64.3%	4,089	31.9%	6,024	44.0%	8,175	39.3%	4,899	42.7%
Total 15-64	6,846	100.0%	48,543	100.0%	42,468	100.0%	12,819	100.0%	13,683	100.0%	20,805	100.0%	11,484	100.0%

8 EMPLOYMENT STATUS – ALL MIGRANTS

8.1 Introduction

This section reports the employment status for the employed, usually resident population between the ages of 15 and 64 years. This section only refers to those who were employed and does not include data on those unemployed or not in the labour force. Sections 6 and 7 of this report include the overseas and New Zealand born populations that were unemployed and not in the labour force. Full-time and part-time employment are grouped together in this section, however, the detailed appendices document provides a separate breakdown of employment status for those in part-time and full-time employment.

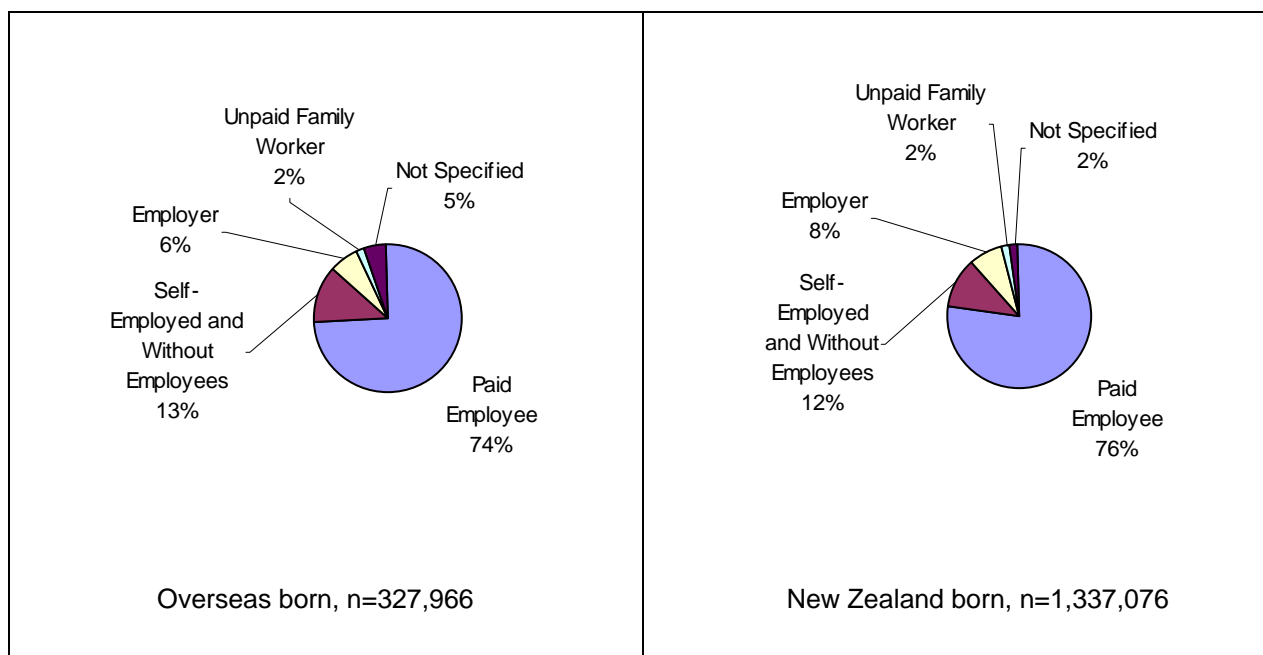
8.2 Overview

At the 2001 Census a total of 1,677,339 people between the ages of 15 and 64 were recorded as employed. Eighty percent of this group were born in New Zealand and 20 percent were born overseas. Less than 1 percent did not specify their country of birth.¹⁹

Figure 8.1 shows the employment status of those born overseas who were in employment and the New Zealand born population. A slightly higher proportion of New Zealand born people were paid employees (76 percent) than were overseas born people (74 percent), and a slightly higher proportion of New Zealand born people were employers (8 percent) compared with overseas born (6 percent). Overseas born people were slightly more likely to be self-employed without employees (13 percent) than New Zealand born people (12 percent). A higher proportion of overseas born people than New Zealand born people did not specify their employment status.

¹⁹ The remainder of this section will not include the 12,297 employed people who did not specify their country of birth.

Figure 8.1. Employment status of the employed overseas born and New Zealand born populations between the ages of 15 and 64 years.*



*Does not include 12,297 employed people who did not state their country of birth.

8.3 Employment Status by Age Group

Table 8.1 shows the employment status of the overseas and New Zealand born populations by age group. Overseas born people aged between 15 and 24 years were less likely than New Zealand born people in this age group to be paid employees (83.9 percent compared to 93.4 percent). A slightly higher proportion of overseas born people in the 40 to 64 year age group were paid employees (69.1 percent) than New Zealand born (67.8 percent).

Overseas born people in the 25 to 39 and 40 to 64 year age groups were less likely to be employers (4.8 and 8.5 percent respectively) than New Zealand born people (5.9 and 11.8 percent respectively). A higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born people across all age groups did not specify their labour force status. There was a particularly high proportion of overseas born people in the 15 to 24 year age group who did not specify their labour force status (10.1 percent).

Table 8.1. Employment status of the employed overseas and New Zealand born populations by age group.

Employment Status	Overseas Born						New Zealand Born					
	15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years		15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Paid Employee	29,973	83.9%	92,817	78.2%	119,955	69.1%	217,905	93.4%	384,501	81.1%	427,050	67.8%
Self-Employed and Without Employees	879	2.5%	12,084	10.2%	28,962	16.7%	4,905	2.1%	47,106	9.9%	103,539	16.4%
Employer	219	0.6%	5,658	4.8%	14,676	8.5%	978	0.4%	27,936	5.9%	74,151	11.8%
Unpaid Family Worker	1,029	2.9%	1,926	1.6%	3,756	2.2%	5,049	2.2%	7,236	1.5%	13,956	2.2%
Not Specified	3,603	10.1%	6,174	5.2%	6,264	3.6%	4,383	1.9%	7,557	1.6%	10,830	1.7%
Total	35,706	100.0%	118,650	100.0%	173,610	100.0%	233,217	100.0%	474,333	100.0%	629,523	100.0%

8.4 Employment Status by Length of Time in New Zealand

Table 8.3 shows the employment status of the overseas born population in employment by the length of time they had been in New Zealand. Migrants were more likely to be both self-employed or employers the longer they had been in New Zealand. The proportion of migrants who were self-employed ranged from 6.2 percent of those who had been here for less than 2 years to 14.6 percent who had been here for 16 years or more. The proportion of migrants who were employers ranged from 1.8 percent of those who had been here for less than 2 years to 8 percent who had been here for 16 years or more.

Table 8.3. Employment status of the employed overseas born population between 15 and 64 years by length of time in New Zealand.
Total = 327,966.

Employment Status	< 2 years		2-5 years		6-15 years		16 years or more		Years not specified	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Paid Employee	20,868	77.8%	42,576	79.1%	57,330	73.5%	113,748	73.8%	8,220	53.9%
Self-Employed and Without Employees	1,665	6.2%	5,982	11.1%	10,746	13.8%	22,500	14.6%	1,029	6.7%
Employer	480	1.8%	1,971	3.7%	5,271	6.8%	12,264	8.0%	564	3.7%
Unpaid Family Worker	630	2.4%	1,194	2.2%	1,998	2.6%	2,613	1.7%	270	1.8%
Not Specified	3,162	11.8%	2,109	3.9%	2,640	3.4%	2,964	1.9%	5,172	33.9%
Total	26,808	100.0%	53,832	100.0%	77,982	100.0%	154,086	100.0%	15,255	100.0%

8.5 Employment Status by Region of Origin

Table 8.4 shows the employment status of the overseas born population in employment by region of origin. People from North Asia were less likely than others to be paid employees (54.1 percent) and more likely to be self-employed or an employer (19.6 percent and 9.6 percent respectively). The proportion of paid employees from other regions ranged from 72.8 percent from South Asia to 81 percent of migrants from the Pacific. A low proportion of people from the Pacific were self-employed or an employer (5 and 2 percent respectively). If employed, migrants from North Asia were also more likely than those from other regions to be unpaid family workers (5.1 percent). The proportion of unpaid family workers from other regions ranged from 1.5 percent of those from the Pacific to 2.8 percent of those from South Asia.

Table 8.4. Employment status for the employed overseas born population between the ages of 15 and 64 years by region of origin.
Total = 327,966.

Employment Status	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Paid Employee	20,838	79.2%	123,993	73.8%	14,484	54.1%	10,623	72.8%	17,064	75.2%	47,139	81.3%	8,604	74.0%
Self-Employed and Without Employees	2,850	10.8%	25,038	14.9%	5,238	19.6%	1,878	12.9%	2,421	10.7%	3,159	5.4%	1,338	11.5%
Employer	1,632	6.2%	12,333	7.3%	2,571	9.6%	816	5.6%	1,236	5.4%	1,236	2.1%	726	6.2%
Unpaid Family Worker	510	1.9%	2,871	1.7%	1,356	5.1%	402	2.8%	534	2.4%	846	1.5%	198	1.7%
Not Specified Status in Employment	480	1.8%	3,771	2.2%	3,117	11.6%	873	6.0%	1,422	6.3%	5,628	9.7%	756	6.5%
Total	26,304	100.0%	168,003	100.0%	26,766	100.0%	14,592	100.0%	22,680	100.0%	58,005	100%	11,622	100.0%

9 EMPLOYMENT STATUS – RECENT MIGRANTS

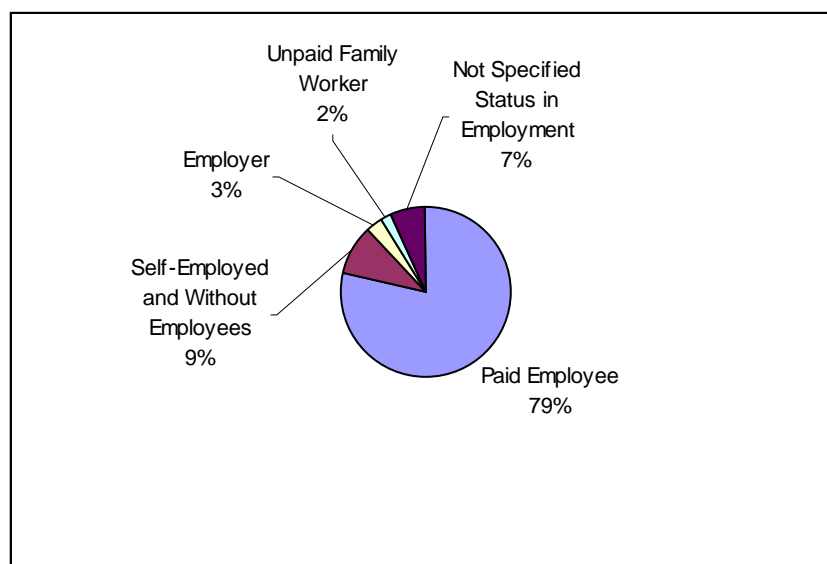
9.1 Introduction

This section provides data on the employment status of employed recent migrants between the ages of 15 and 64 years. Recent migrants were defined as those who had been in New Zealand for 5 years or less.

9.2 Overview

Figure 9.1 shows the employment status of recent migrants. A higher proportion of recent migrants in employment were paid employees (79 percent) than total migrants (74 percent). A smaller proportion of recent migrants were employers or self-employed (3 and 9 percent respectively) than total migrants (6 and 13 percent respectively).

Figure 9.1. Employment status of recent migrants between 15 and 64 years.
Total = 80,640.



9.3 Employment Status by Age Group

Table 9.1 shows the employment status of recent migrants by age group. Recent migrants aged between 25 and 39, and 40 and 64 years were slightly more likely to be paid employees (81.6 and 72.9 percent) than total migrants in these age groups (78.2 and 69.1 percent). Recent migrants aged between 40 and 64 years were less likely to be employers (4.7 percent) than the total migrants in this age group (8.5 percent).

A high proportion of recent migrants in the 15 to 24 year age group did not specify their employment status (14.1 percent).

Table 9.1. Employment status of recent migrants by age group.
Total = 80,640.

Employment Status	15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
Paid Employee	10,203	79.6%	35,739	81.6%	17,508	72.9%
Self-Employed and Without Employees	339	2.6%	3,903	8.9%	3,411	14.2%
Employer	72	0.6%	1,248	2.8%	1,131	4.7%
Unpaid Family Worker	399	3.1%	699	1.6%	726	3.0%
Not Specified Status in Employment	1,803	14.1%	2,223	5.1%	1,242	5.2%
Total	12,813	100.0%	43,812	100.0%	24,015	100.0%

9.4 Employment Status by Region of Origin

Table 9.2 shows the employment status of recent migrants by region of origin. Recent migrants from all regions were more likely than total migrants to be paid employees (with the exception of recent migrants from the Pacific who were slightly less likely than total migrants to be paid employees). The proportion of employed recent migrants who were paid employees ranged from 86.5 percent of those from Australia to 58.5 percent of those from North Asia. As with the total overseas born population, recent migrants from North Asia were more likely to be self-employed and employers, and substantially less likely to be paid employees than those from other regions.

Table 9.2. Employment status of recent migrants by region of origin.

Employment Status	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Paid Employee	4,350	86.5%	28,872	82.7%	6,945	58.5%	5,886	83.6%	5,181	79.4%	8,199	80.1%	4,017	79.7%
Self-Employed and Without Employees	378	7.5%	3,678	10.5%	1,890	15.9%	471	6.7%	438	6.7%	387	3.8%	399	7.9%
Employer	150	3.0%	1,083	3.1%	687	5.8%	120	1.7%	147	2.3%	123	1.2%	156	3.1%
Unpaid Family Worker	84	1.7%	510	1.5%	591	5.0%	147	2.1%	189	2.9%	225	2.2%	78	1.5%
Not Specified Status in Employment	75	1.5%	756	2.2%	1,752	14.8%	417	5.9%	576	8.8%	1,311	12.8%	390	7.7%
Total	5,031	100.0%	34,896	100.0%	11,865	100.0%	7,041	100.0%	6,522	100.0%	10,236	100.0%	5,040	100.0%

10 OCCUPATION – ALL MIGRANTS

10.1 Introduction

This section looks at the occupation of the overseas born and New Zealand born populations. Data is reported for the usually resident population who were in employment and between the ages of 15 and 64 years. Occupation was classified using the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation 1999 and was classified to the highest level of the nine level category (1 digit level).

A point to note with this classification is that the 'Elementary' grouping includes residual codes. This includes people who do not respond to the occupation question, or responded but their response was unclassifiable (for example, illegible). In the 2001 Census, 79,800 people did not respond or had a non-classifiable response to the occupation question.

10.2 Overview

At the 2001 Census a total of 1,677,336 people recorded an occupation. Twenty percent of these people were born overseas and 80 percent were born in New Zealand. Less than 1 percent did not specify their country of birth.²⁰ Figures 1 and 2 show the occupations of the overseas born and New Zealand born populations.

The largest occupation grouping for the overseas born population was 'Professionals' (17 percent), whereas the largest grouping for the New Zealand born population was 'Service and Sales Workers' (14 percent), followed by 'Professionals' (13 percent). People born overseas were slightly more likely than New Zealand born people to be working as 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers' (13 percent compared to 12 percent). A higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born had 'Elementary' occupations (13 percent compared to 10 percent) and a smaller proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born people were 'Agriculture and Fishery Workers' (4 percent compared to 9 percent).

²⁰ The remainder of this section will not include the 12,297 employed people that did not specify their country of birth.

Figure 10.1. Occupations of the overseas born population aged between 15 and 64 years. Total = 327,966.

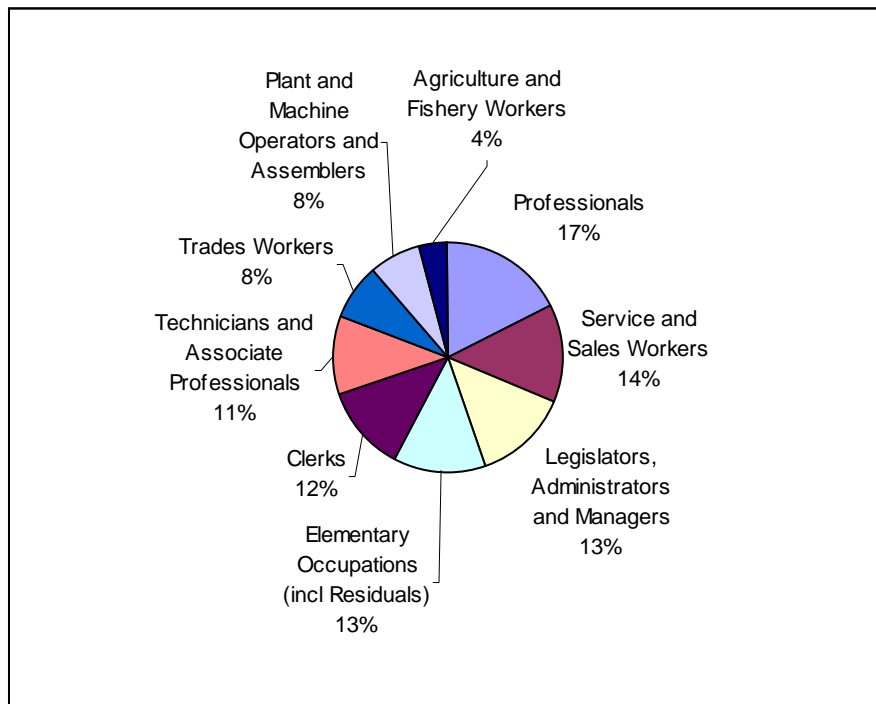
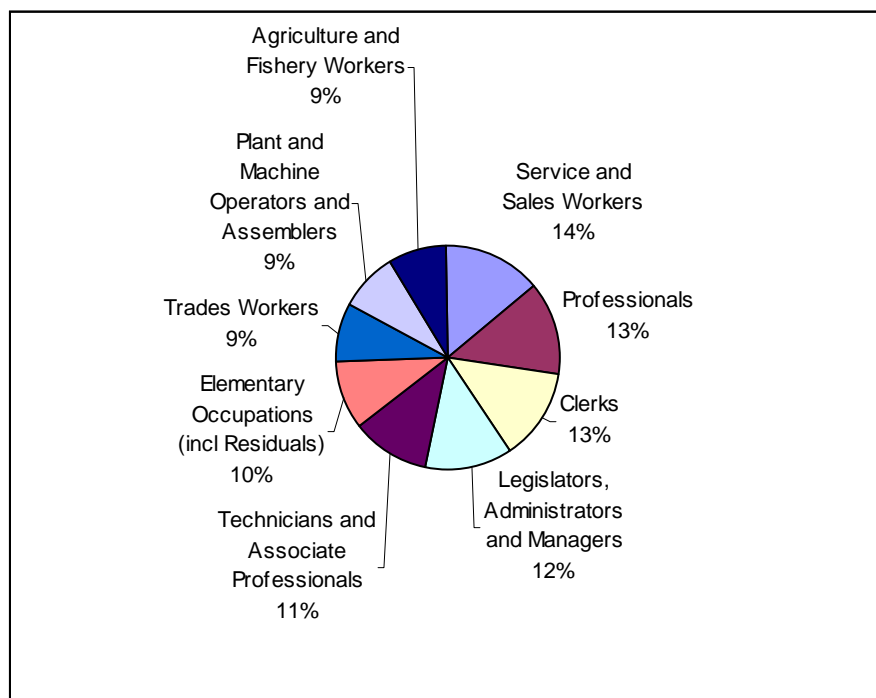


Figure 10.2. Occupations of the New Zealand born population aged between 15 and 64 years. Total = 1,337,073.



10.3 Occupation by Age Group

Table 10.1 shows the occupation of the overseas and New Zealand born populations by age group. There was a higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born 'Professionals' across all age groups, particularly in 25 to 39 year olds (19.5 percent

compared to 14.4 percent) and 40 to 64 year olds (18.8 percent compared to 14.7 percent). In all age groups there was a higher proportion of New Zealand born than overseas born 'Agriculture and Fishery Workers'. A much higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born 15-24 year olds were recorded in 'Elementary' occupations (21.1 percent compared to 13.5 percent).

Table 10.1. Occupations of the overseas born and New Zealand born populations by age group.

Occupation	Overseas Born						New Zealand Born					
	15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years		15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	1,245	3.5%	14,970	12.6%	27,081	15.6%	8,706	3.7%	60,969	12.9%	97,248	15.4%
Professionals	2,496	7.0%	23,157	19.5%	32,601	18.8%	14,202	6.1%	68,265	14.4%	92,835	14.7%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,048	8.5%	14,925	12.6%	19,614	11.3%	19,968	8.6%	60,756	12.8%	67,797	10.8%
Clerks	5,397	15.1%	13,812	11.6%	19,854	11.4%	33,981	14.6%	61,110	12.9%	77,634	12.3%
Service and Sales Workers	10,890	30.5%	14,829	12.5%	18,810	10.8%	67,257	28.8%	57,723	12.2%	68,268	10.8%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	1,323	3.7%	3,981	3.4%	7,485	4.3%	19,734	8.5%	36,336	7.7%	58,701	9.3%
Trades Workers	1,869	5.2%	8,895	7.5%	14,184	8.2%	20,664	8.9%	44,727	9.4%	51,372	8.2%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,908	5.3%	9,189	7.7%	13,788	7.9%	17,292	7.4%	43,440	9.2%	54,528	8.7%
Elementary Occupations (incl Residuals)	7,539	21.1%	14,886	12.5%	20,196	11.6%	31,410	13.5%	41,010	8.6%	61,140	9.7%
Total	35,706	100.0%	118,650	100.0%	173,610	100.0%	233,214	100.0%	474,333	100.0%	629,523	100.0%

10.4 Occupation by Length of Time in New Zealand

Table 10.2 shows the occupation of the overseas born population by the length of time they had been in New Zealand. At the 2001 Census, 8 percent of employed migrants had been here for less than 2 years, 16 percent for between 2 and 5 years, 24 percent for between 6 and 15 years and 47 percent for 16 years or more.

Migrants who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years were more likely than those who had been here longer to be in both 'Professional' and 'Elementary' occupations. Twenty-one percent of migrants who had been here for less than 2 years were working as 'Professionals' compared to 17.4 percent of those who had been here for 16 years or more. Just under 19 percent of those who had been here for less than 2 years were working in 'Elementary' occupations compared to 9.6 percent who had been here for 16 years or more.

Table 10.2. Occupations for the overseas born population aged between 15 and 64 years by length of time in New Zealand. Total = 327,966.

Occupation	< 2 years		2-5 years		6-15 years		16 years or more		Years not specified	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	2,661	9.9%	6,399	11.9%	10,488	13.4%	22,779	14.8%	966	6.3%
Professionals	5,631	21.0%	11,226	20.9%	13,602	17.4%	26,853	17.4%	939	6.2%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2,997	11.2%	6,426	11.9%	8,418	10.8%	18,978	12.3%	768	5.0%
Clerks	2,775	10.4%	6,087	11.3%	9,081	11.6%	20,169	13.1%	957	6.3%
Service and Sales Workers	3,969	14.8%	8,139	15.1%	12,498	16.0%	18,180	11.8%	1,743	11.4%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	960	3.6%	1,677	3.1%	2,835	3.6%	6,813	4.4%	498	3.3%
Trades Workers	1,521	5.7%	3,759	7.0%	5,400	6.9%	13,311	8.6%	951	6.2%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,230	4.6%	3,528	6.6%	6,498	8.3%	12,156	7.9%	1,476	9.7%
Elementary Occupations (incl Residuals)	5,061	18.9%	6,591	12.2%	9,165	11.8%	14,850	9.6%	6,960	45.6%
Total	26,808	100.0%	53,829	100.0%	77,985	100.0%	154,086	100.0%	15,258	100.0%

10.5 Occupation by Region of Origin

Table 10.3 shows the occupations of migrants by region of origin. The regions with the highest proportion of 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers' were ESANA and North Asia (15.8 and 15.9 percent respectively). The regions with the highest proportion of 'Professionals' were ESANA (21.7 percent) and South Asia (21.5 percent). 'Other' regions also had a high proportion of 'Professionals' (22.6 percent). Australia and ESANA had comparatively high proportions of 'Technicians and Associate Professionals' (12.5 and 13.9 respectively). Compared to other regions, a low proportion of migrants from the Pacific were recorded in the occupation groupings 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers', 'Professionals' and 'Technicians and Associate Professionals' (5.2, 8.3 and 6.4 percent respectively).

Table 10.3. Occupations of the overseas born population aged between 15 and 64 years by region of origin. Total =327,966.

Occupation	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	3,738	14.2%	26,466	15.8%	4,254	15.9%	2,061	14.1%	2,256	9.9%	3,027	5.2%	1,497	12.9%
Professionals	4,290	16.3%	36,486	21.7%	3,306	12.4%	3,141	21.5%	3,591	15.8%	4,821	8.3%	2,625	22.6%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,291	12.5%	23,358	13.9%	2,412	9.0%	1,404	9.6%	2,049	9.0%	3,708	6.4%	1,365	11.7%
Clerks	3,486	13.3%	20,505	12.2%	2,346	8.8%	1,902	13.0%	2,778	12.3%	6,795	11.7%	1,248	10.7%
Service and Sales Workers	4,287	16.3%	18,669	11.1%	5,916	22.1%	2,115	14.5%	3,975	17.5%	7,791	13.4%	1,770	15.2%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	1,440	5.5%	7,521	4.5%	810	3.0%	600	4.1%	618	2.7%	1,515	2.6%	282	2.4%
Trades Workers	1,983	7.5%	14,613	8.7%	1,002	3.7%	408	2.8%	1,650	7.3%	4,545	7.8%	738	6.4%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1,422	5.4%	7,389	4.4%	1,587	5.9%	972	6.7%	2,325	10.3%	10,608	18.3%	588	5.1%
Elementary Occupations (incl Residuals)	2,367	9.0%	12,996	7.7%	5,139	19.2%	1,989	13.6%	3,435	15.1%	15,192	26.2%	1,509	13.0%
Total	26,304	100.0%	168,003	100.0%	26,766	100.0%	14,592	100.0%	22,677	100.0%	57,999	100.0%	11,622	100.0%

11 OCCUPATION – RECENT MIGRANTS

11.1 Introduction

This section provides data on the occupations of employed recent migrants between the ages of 15 and 64 years, that is, those who have been in New Zealand for five years or less.

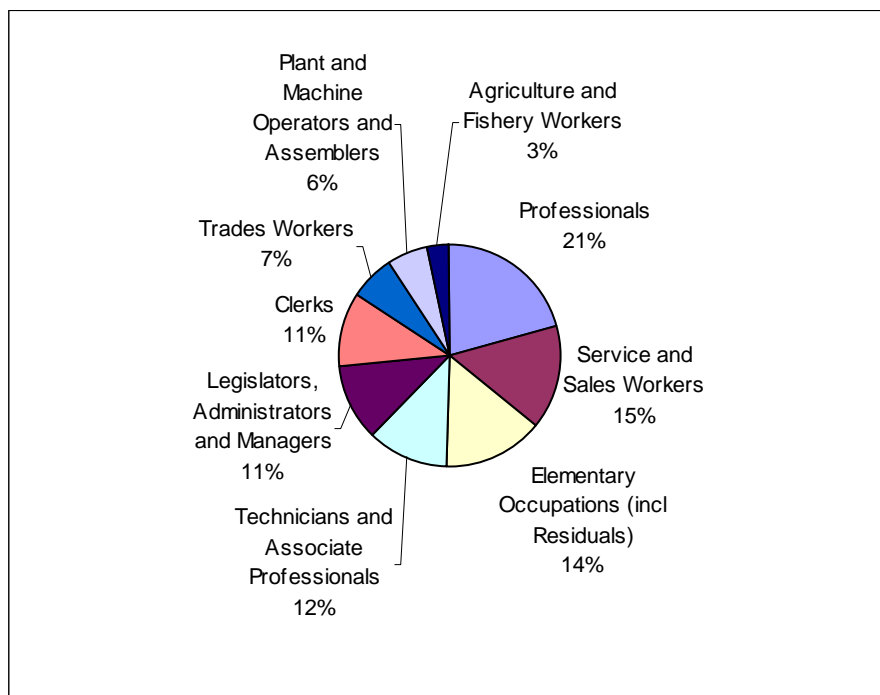
A point to note with the classification of occupation is that the ‘Elementary’ grouping includes residual codes. This includes people who do not respond to the occupation question, or respond but their response is unclassifiable (for example, illegible).

11.2 Overview

At the 2001 Census, a total of 80,637 recent migrants between the ages of 15 and 64 years were in employment. Figure 11.1 shows the occupations of these migrants.

Compared to the total overseas born population, a higher proportion of recent migrants were working as ‘Professionals’ (21 compared to 17 percent).

Figure 11.1. Occupations of recent migrants aged between 15 and 64 years.
Total = 80,637.



11.3 Occupation of Recent Migrants by Age Group

Table 11.1 shows the occupational distribution of recent migrants by age group. One difference of note between recent migrants and the total migrant population was the higher proportion of recent migrants between the ages of 15 and 24 years in ‘Elementary’ occupations (26.4 percent). The proportion of total migrants in this age group in ‘Elementary’ occupations was 21.1 percent. A higher proportion of recent

migrants between the ages of 25 and 64 years than total migrants in these age groups were working as 'Professionals'. The proportion of recent migrants between the ages of 25 and 39 working as 'Professionals' was 23.8 percent and between 40 and 64 was 23.7 percent, whereas the proportion of total migrants in these age groups working as 'Professionals' was 19.5 and 18.8 percent respectively.

Table 11.1. Occupation of recent migrants by age group. Total = 80,637.

Occupation	15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	384	3.0%	4,908	11.2%	3768	15.7%
Professionals	747	5.8%	10,422	23.8%	5694	23.7%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	906	7.1%	5,742	13.1%	2,775	11.6%
Clerks	1,806	14.1%	4,815	11.0%	2,235	9.3%
Service and Sales Workers	3,786	29.5%	5,796	13.2%	2,526	10.5%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	525	4.1%	1,305	3.0%	807	3.4%
Trades Workers	534	4.2%	2,943	6.7%	1,806	7.5%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	750	5.9%	2,715	6.2%	1,293	5.4%
Elementary Occupations (incl Residuals)	3,384	26.4%	5,163	11.8%	3,105	12.9%
Total	12,813	100.0%	43,809	100.0%	24,012	100.0%

11.4 Occupation of Recent Migrants by Region of Origin

Table 11.2 shows the occupation of recent migrants by region of origin. A higher proportion of recent migrants from Australia were working as 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers' (19.1 percent) compared to the total for all migrants from Australia (14.2 percent). Recent migrants from ESANA were more likely than other migrants from ESANA to be working as 'Professionals' (28.9 percent compared to 21.7 percent).

A high proportion of recent migrants from the Pacific, North Asia and South East Asia were working in 'Elementary' occupations (30.1, 24.2 and 20.1 percent respectively) compared to the total migrants from these regions (26.2, 19.2 and 15.1 percent respectively).

Table 11.2. Occupation by region of origin for recent migrants aged between 15 and 64 years. Total = 80,637.

Occupation	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	960	19.1%	4,680	13.4%	1584	13.3%	606	8.6%	363	5.6%	366	3.6%	495	9.8%
Professionals	975	19.4%	10,098	28.9%	1383	11.7%	1539	21.8%	906	13.9%	846	8.3%	1110	22.0%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	735	14.6%	5,250	15.0%	1086	9.2%	771	10.9%	498	7.6%	531	5.2%	555	11.0%
Clerks	585	11.6%	3,723	10.7%	1029	8.7%	1104	15.7%	768	11.8%	1128	11.0%	519	10.3%
Service and Sales Workers	780	15.5%	4,011	11.5%	2502	21.1%	1191	16.9%	1266	19.4%	1488	14.5%	867	17.2%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	186	3.7%	1,110	3.2%	291	2.5%	273	3.9%	234	3.6%	453	4.4%	93	1.8%
Trades Workers	300	6.0%	2,679	7.7%	432	3.6%	162	2.3%	447	6.9%	906	8.9%	354	7.0%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	177	3.5%	1,050	3.0%	687	5.8%	423	6.0%	726	11.1%	1437	14.0%	261	5.2%
Elementary Occupations (incl Residuals)	336	6.7%	2,298	6.6%	2874	24.2%	966	13.7%	1311	20.1%	3081	30.1%	789	15.7%
Total	5,034	100.0%	34,896	100.0%	11,868	100.0%	7,044	100.0%	6,525	100.0%	10,233	100.0%	5,040	100.0%

12 INCOME – ALL MIGRANTS

12.1 Introduction

This section provides data on the income of the overseas born and New Zealand born populations. The data reported includes income from all sources, before tax is removed, for the year ended 31 March 2001. It is important to note the high level of non-response to the income variable in the 2001 Census (11.1 percent overall).

12.2 Overview

Table 12.1 shows the income of the total overseas born population, the overseas born population aged between 25 and 64 years²¹ and the New Zealand born population. This table does not include those who did not state their country of birth or their income. A total of 338,184 people did not state either their country of birth or income (or both)²². Overseas born people had a higher level of non-response to the income question (11.1 percent) than New Zealand born people (6.9 percent). The majority of those that did not specify their country of birth also did not specify their income (86.6 percent).

Overall, a higher proportion of overseas born people had zero income (7.8 percent) than New Zealand born people (3.9 percent). A higher proportion of New Zealand born people had incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 (20 percent) than overseas born people (16.8 percent). The proportion of people with incomes over \$50,000 was the same for both the total overseas and New Zealand born populations (11.4 percent each).

When the overseas born population between the ages of 25 and 64 years are examined, the proportion with zero income and incomes lower than \$15,000 decreases and the proportion with incomes higher than \$30,000 increases. The proportion of migrants in this age group with incomes over \$50,000 was 15.7 percent.

²¹ The purpose of excluding those aged between 15 and 24 years and those over 64 years is that a high proportion of these groups are not in the labour force. It is likely that a high proportion of those aged between 15 and 24 are students and those over 64 are retired.

²² The remainder of this section will not include those that did not specify their country of birth or income.

Table 12.1. Income for the overseas born and New Zealand born populations.

Income	Overseas Born (15 years +)		Overseas Born (25 to 64 years)		New Zealand Born	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Loss	5,559	1.0%	4,257	1.1%	11,292	0.6%
Zero Income	43,113	7.8%	21,882	5.7%	76,905	3.9%
\$1 - \$5,000	55,839	10.1%	29,958	7.8%	182,970	9.2%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	79,446	14.3%	46,065	12.0%	255,225	12.8%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	83,520	15.1%	40,209	10.4%	308,304	15.4%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	49,284	8.9%	32,586	8.5%	192,759	9.7%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	40,287	7.3%	30,891	8.0%	166,806	8.4%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	40,587	7.3%	33,894	8.8%	173,226	8.7%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	57,783	10.4%	51,690	13.4%	252,447	12.6%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	35,610	6.4%	33,234	8.6%	146,934	7.4%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	34,491	6.2%	32,694	8.5%	128,481	6.4%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	15,636	2.8%	14,901	3.9%	52,674	2.6%
\$100,001 or More	13,344	2.4%	12,681	3.3%	48,819	2.4%
Total*	554,499	100.0%	384,942	100.0%	1,996,842	100.0%

12.3 Income by Age Group

Table 12.2 shows the income of overseas and New Zealand born populations by age group. A higher proportion of overseas born people than New Zealand born people across all age groups had no source of income. This was particularly noticeable for those born overseas aged between 15 to 24 years (27 percent) compared to 11 percent with zero income in this age group born in New Zealand. However, this can be accounted for by the much higher proportion of overseas born people in this age group who were recorded as not in the labour force (49 percent) compared to 29 percent of the New Zealand born population in this age group not in the labour force (see Section 6).

A similar proportion of overseas born and New Zealand born people between the ages of 15 and 24 and over 65 years had incomes between \$1 and \$20,000. A slightly higher proportion of migrants between the ages of 25 and 64 had incomes in this range than the equivalent New Zealand born population. The proportions of overseas born and New Zealand born people with incomes over \$50,000 were also similar to each other and the proportions in these income brackets were higher for those aged between 25 and 64 than the other age groups.

A higher proportion of New Zealand born than overseas born earned between \$30,000 and \$50,000 and the proportion in this age bracket was higher for those aged between 25 and 64 years.

Table 12.2. Income of the overseas born and New Zealand born populations by age group. Total = 554,499.

Income	Overseas Born								New Zealand Born							
	15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years		65 years and over		15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years		65 years and over	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Loss	1,017	1.4%	1,749	1.2%	2,508	1.1%	285	0.3%	2,376	0.7%	3,267	0.6%	5,196	0.7%	453	0.2%
Zero Income	19,368	26.8%	10,890	7.2%	10,992	4.7%	1,863	1.9%	40,584	11.4%	17,922	3.1%	16,830	2.2%	1,566	0.5%
\$1 - \$5,000	22,638	31.3%	13,587	8.9%	16,371	7.0%	3,240	3.3%	105,894	29.7%	35,703	6.1%	35,346	4.6%	6,027	2.1%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	10,131	14.0%	15,372	10.1%	30,693	13.2%	23,253	23.9%	58,224	16.3%	51,846	8.9%	87,549	11.4%	57,612	20.0%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	5,319	7.4%	14,457	9.5%	25,752	11.0%	37,989	39.0%	38,742	10.9%	61,743	10.6%	88,212	11.5%	119,613	41.5%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	4,023	5.6%	12,897	8.5%	19,689	8.4%	12,678	13.0%	32,337	9.1%	51,453	8.8%	67,473	8.8%	41,496	14.4%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	3,423	4.7%	12,534	8.3%	18,357	7.9%	5,973	6.1%	28,170	7.9%	51,027	8.8%	67,542	8.8%	20,067	7.0%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	2,760	3.8%	13,878	9.1%	20,016	8.6%	3,933	4.0%	22,920	6.4%	62,571	10.7%	74,049	9.6%	13,686	4.7%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	2,322	3.2%	21,819	14.4%	29,871	12.8%	3,771	3.9%	19,737	5.5%	104,820	18.0%	114,642	14.9%	13,248	4.6%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	654	0.9%	13,533	8.9%	19,701	8.5%	1,719	1.8%	4,494	1.3%	61,833	10.6%	74,967	9.7%	5,637	2.0%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	333	0.5%	12,009	7.9%	20,685	8.9%	1,464	1.5%	1,656	0.5%	48,213	8.3%	73,845	9.6%	4,767	1.7%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	108	0.1%	5,319	3.5%	9,582	4.1%	627	0.6%	426	0.1%	18,522	3.2%	31,737	4.1%	1,992	0.7%
\$100,001 or More	132	0.2%	3,837	2.5%	8,844	3.8%	534	0.5%	552	0.2%	13,452	2.3%	32,727	4.2%	2,091	0.7%
Total*	72,228	100.0%	151,881	100.0%	233,061	100.0%	97,329	100.0%	356,112	100.0%	582,372	100.0%	770,115	100.0%	288,255	100.0%

*Does not include 322,077 people who did not specify their income.

12.4 Income by Region of Origin

Table 12.3 shows the income of the overseas born population by region of origin. Twenty-three percent of migrants from North Asia had zero income, which was very high compared to migrants from other regions. The proportion of migrants with zero income from other regions ranged from 3.5 percent of those from ESANA to 11.5 and 12.1 percent of those from South Asia and South East Asia respectively.

Further analysis shows that those aged between 15 and 24 years (some of whom are likely to be students) account for the high proportion of North Asians with zero income. Table 12.4 shows the incomes of those aged between 25 and 64 years. When this group is examined the proportion with zero income from North Asia was 12.7 percent. This is still high when compared to migrants from other regions in the same age grouping with zero income (ranging from 3.2 percent of those from Australia, to 9.1 percent of those from South Asia).

A high proportion of migrants from Asia, the Pacific and 'other' regions aged between 25 and 64 years had incomes between \$1 and \$20,000 (ranging from 42.6 percent of those from South Asia to 55.6 percent of those from North Asia) compared to migrants from ESANA and Australia (31.5 and 34.3 percent respectively). The highest proportion of migrants earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 were from ESANA (26.6 percent) and the lowest proportion were from North Asia (11 percent).

Compared to migrants from other regions, a low proportion of migrants from North Asia and the Pacific between the ages of 25 and 64 years had incomes over \$50,000 (5.3 and 4.7 percent respectively). Migrants from ESANA had the highest proportion with incomes over \$50,000 (22.2 percent).

Table 12.3. Income of the overseas born population aged 15 years and over by region of origin. Total = 554,499.

Income	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Loss	234	0.6%	1,617	0.6%	1,266	1.9%	162	0.7%	369	1.0%	1,695	2.0%	222	1.1%
Zero Income	1,908	4.9%	10,101	3.5%	15,306	23.2%	2,640	11.5%	4,278	12.1%	7,071	8.2%	1,803	9.1%
\$1 - \$5,000	4,167	10.7%	18,525	6.5%	12,285	18.6%	2,817	12.3%	5,079	14.3%	10,185	11.8%	2,778	14.0%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	4,959	12.7%	37,590	13.2%	11,214	17.0%	3,621	15.8%	5,181	14.6%	13,458	15.6%	3,423	17.3%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	5,643	14.4%	50,994	17.9%	6,963	10.6%	2,745	11.9%	3,861	10.9%	10,959	12.7%	2,352	11.9%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	3,546	9.1%	25,416	8.9%	4,683	7.1%	1,917	8.3%	3,063	8.7%	9,168	10.6%	1,494	7.5%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	3,006	7.7%	19,257	6.8%	3,531	5.4%	1,692	7.4%	2,730	7.7%	8,913	10.3%	1,155	5.8%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	3,018	7.7%	20,082	7.0%	2,970	4.5%	1,572	6.8%	2,715	7.7%	9,018	10.4%	1,209	6.1%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	4,548	11.6%	33,441	11.7%	3,450	5.2%	2,055	8.9%	3,447	9.7%	9,024	10.4%	1,824	9.2%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	2,895	7.4%	23,034	8.1%	1,740	2.6%	1,221	5.3%	1,869	5.3%	3,687	4.3%	1,158	5.8%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	2,637	6.7%	24,060	8.4%	1,464	2.2%	1,347	5.9%	1,632	4.6%	2,142	2.5%	1,209	6.1%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	1,233	3.2%	11,115	3.9%	525	0.8%	690	3.0%	723	2.0%	678	0.8%	669	3.4%
\$100,001 or More	1,278	3.3%	9,621	3.4%	519	0.8%	504	2.2%	453	1.3%	447	0.5%	528	2.7%
Total	39,072	100.0%	284,853	100.0%	65,916	100.0%	22,983	100.0%	35,400	100.0%	86,445	100.0%	19,824	100.0%

Table 12.4. Income of the overseas born population aged between 25 and 64 years. Total = 384,942.

Income	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	n	%	N	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Loss	183	0.7%	1398	0.7%	888	2.1%	117	0.7%	252	1.0%	1251	1.9%	165	1.1%
Zero Income	813	3.2%	6864	3.6%	5475	12.7%	1596	9.1%	2118	8.2%	4011	6.0%	999	6.7%
\$1 - \$5,000	1503	5.8%	10524	5.5%	6417	14.9%	1584	9.0%	2334	9.1%	6237	9.3%	1365	9.1%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	2538	9.9%	18117	9.5%	7755	18.1%	2403	13.7%	3450	13.4%	9447	14.0%	2352	15.7%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	2676	10.4%	17730	9.3%	5652	13.2%	1896	10.8%	2802	10.9%	7734	11.5%	1719	11.5%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	2091	8.1%	13722	7.2%	4059	9.4%	1581	9.0%	2484	9.7%	7467	11.1%	1182	7.9%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	2,073	8.1%	13212	6.9%	3060	7.1%	1482	8.5%	2307	9.0%	7776	11.6%	978	6.5%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	2,325	9.0%	15918	8.3%	2640	6.1%	1395	8.0%	2373	9.2%	8178	12.1%	1068	7.1%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	3,948	15.4%	29415	15.4%	3099	7.2%	1878	10.7%	3141	12.2%	8523	12.7%	1689	11.3%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	2,685	10.4%	21378	11.2%	1617	3.8%	1149	6.6%	1746	6.8%	3552	5.3%	1107	7.4%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	2,478	9.6%	22725	11.9%	1347	3.1%	1305	7.4%	1575	6.1%	2070	3.1%	1191	8.0%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	1,182	4.6%	10557	5.5%	483	1.1%	663	3.8%	711	2.8%	651	1.0%	654	4.4%
\$100,001 or More	1,209	4.7%	9171	4.8%	465	1.1%	480	2.7%	441	1.7%	414	0.6%	504	3.4%
Total	25,704	100.0%	190731	100.0%	42957	100.0%	17529	100.0%	25734	100.0%	67311	100.0%	14973	100.0%

12.5 Income by Length of Time in New Zealand

Tables 12.5 and 12.6 show the income for the overseas born population. Recent migrants were substantially more likely to have a zero income than those who had been here longer. This was still the case when only migrants between the ages of 25 and 64 years were examined.

When the prime working age population is examined (Table 12.6) a higher proportion than the total migrant population had an income between \$30,000 and \$50,000. The proportion in this income bracket increased with length of time in New Zealand. Of those aged between 25 and 64 years who had been here for less than 2 years, 15.7 percent had incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000. This increased to 24.9 percent of those who had been here for 16 years or more.

The proportion of migrants with incomes over \$50,000 also increased with duration of residence in New Zealand, ranging from 13.1 percent of those who had been in New Zealand for less than 2 years to 17.5 percent of migrants who had been here for 16 years or more. The proportion with an income between \$1 and \$20,000 was highest for those who had been in New Zealand for between 2 and 5 years (43.5 percent) and decreased to 36 percent of those who had been in New Zealand for 16 years or more.

Table 12.5. Income of the overseas born population aged 15 years and over by length of time in New Zealand. Total = 554,499.

Income	< 2 years		2-5 years		6-15 years		16 years or more		Years not specified	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Loss	858	1.7%	1,053	1.2%	1,578	1.4%	1,674	0.6%	396	2.2%
Zero Income	13,578	26.4%	10,629	11.9%	10,536	9.1%	6,507	2.3%	1,863	10.3%
\$1 - \$5,000	8,532	16.6%	13,812	15.5%	17,373	15.0%	13,905	5.0%	2,214	12.2%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	5,868	11.4%	14,013	15.7%	15,168	13.1%	41,535	14.9%	2,865	15.8%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	3,762	7.3%	8,784	9.8%	11,871	10.2%	56,340	20.2%	2,766	15.2%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	2,913	5.7%	6,624	7.4%	9,654	8.3%	28,410	10.2%	1,683	9.3%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	2,637	5.1%	5,790	6.5%	8,757	7.5%	21,606	7.7%	1,497	8.3%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	2,481	4.8%	5,652	6.3%	8,829	7.6%	22,161	7.9%	1,464	8.1%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	3,738	7.3%	8,289	9.3%	11,793	10.1%	32,412	11.6%	1,554	8.6%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	2,307	4.5%	5,652	6.3%	7,041	6.1%	19,854	7.1%	756	4.2%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	2,247	4.4%	5,067	5.7%	7,143	6.1%	19,473	7.0%	561	3.1%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	1,254	2.4%	2,232	2.5%	3,375	2.9%	8,535	3.1%	240	1.3%
\$100,001 or More	1,329	2.6%	1,743	2.0%	3,078	2.6%	6,912	2.5%	285	1.6%
Total	51,504	100.0%	89,340	100.0%	116,196	100.0%	279,324	100.0%	18,144	100.0%

Table 12.6. Income of the overseas born population aged between 25 and 64 years by length of time in New Zealand. Total = 384,942.

Income	< 2 years		2-5 years		6-15 years		16 years or more		Years not specified	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Loss	522	1.5%	747	1.1%	1,269	1.5%	1,458	0.8%	252	2.1%
Zero Income	6,162	17.5%	4,767	7.2%	4,623	5.4%	5,487	2.9%	843	7.1%
\$1 - \$5,000	5,217	14.8%	6,795	10.2%	7,011	8.3%	9,858	5.3%	1,083	9.2%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	4,017	11.4%	9,579	14.4%	9,654	11.4%	21,210	11.4%	1,596	13.5%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	2,754	7.8%	7,008	10.5%	8,790	10.4%	20,283	10.9%	1,383	11.7%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	2,238	6.4%	5,526	8.3%	7,815	9.2%	15,834	8.5%	1,170	9.9%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	2,055	5.8%	4,899	7.4%	7,389	8.7%	15,369	8.2%	1,173	9.9%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	2,073	5.9%	5,082	7.6%	7,647	9.0%	17,853	9.6%	1,239	10.5%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	3,354	9.5%	7,779	11.7%	10,824	12.7%	28,341	15.2%	1,392	11.8%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	2,190	6.2%	5,484	8.2%	6,681	7.9%	18,180	9.7%	699	5.9%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	2,127	6.0%	4,947	7.4%	6,903	8.1%	18,189	9.8%	528	4.5%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	1,197	3.4%	2,187	3.3%	3,294	3.9%	8,004	4.3%	225	1.9%
\$100,001 or More	1,275	3.6%	1,680	2.5%	3,003	3.5%	6,483	3.5%	243	2.1%
Total	35,181	100.0%	66,480	100.0%	84,903	100.0%	186,549	100.0%	11,826	100.0%

13 INCOME – RECENT MIGRANTS

13.1 Introduction

This section looks at the income of recent migrants to New Zealand, that is, those who have been here for five years or less.

13.2 Overview

Table 13.1 shows the income groupings of those recent migrants who stated their income. Compared to the total migrant population, a higher proportion of recent migrants had zero income (17.2 percent). Of the total overseas born population, 7.8 percent had zero income (see Table 12.1). When the recent migrants between the ages of 25 and 64 are examined, 10.8 percent had zero income (compared to 5.7 percent of total migrants in this age group).

Recent migrants were also more likely to have incomes between \$1 and \$5,000 (15.9 percent) than the total overseas born population (10.1 percent). But again, the proportion of recent migrants in this income bracket decreases when those under 25 years and older than 64 years are excluded (11.8 percent).

The proportion of recent migrants earning over \$50,000 was smaller than total migrants earning in this income bracket. The proportion of recent migrants aged between 25 and 64 years earning over \$50,000 was 13.2 percent compared to 15.7 percent of total migrants in this age group.

Table 13.1. Income of recent migrants.

Income	Recent migrants (15 years +)		Recent migrants (25 to 64 years)	
	N	%	N	%
Loss	1,911	1.4%	1,269	1.2%
Zero Income	24,207	17.2%	10,929	10.8%
\$1 - \$5,000	22,344	15.9%	12,012	11.8%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	19,881	14.1%	13,596	13.4%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	12,546	8.9%	9,762	9.6%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	9,537	6.8%	7,764	7.6%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	8,427	6.0%	6,954	6.8%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	8,133	5.8%	7,155	7.0%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	12,027	8.5%	11,133	11.0%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	7,959	5.7%	7,674	7.5%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	7,314	5.2%	7,074	7.0%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	3,486	2.5%	3,384	3.3%
\$100,001 or More	3,072	2.2%	2,955	2.9%
Total	140,844	100.0%	101,661	100.0%

13.3 Income of Recent Migrants by Age Group

Table 13.2 (below) shows the income groupings for recent migrants by age group. A higher proportion of recent migrants across all age groups had zero income, particularly those aged between 15 and 24 years (37.2 percent compared to 26.8 percent) and those aged over 64 (16.4 percent compared to 1.9 percent). It is likely that an increase in students in recent years would account for the increased proportion of recent migrants between 15 and 24 years with zero income. A high proportion of

recent migrants over the age of 64 had incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 (37.3 percent).

Table 13.2. Income for recent migrants by age group. Total = 140,844.

Income	15-24 years		25-39 years		40-64 years		65 years and over	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Loss	579	1.8%	684	1.1%	585	1.4%	63	1.0%
Zero Income	12,258	37.2%	6,612	10.8%	4,317	10.7%	1,017	16.4%
\$1 - \$5,000	9,393	28.5%	6,924	11.3%	5,088	12.6%	942	15.2%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	3,969	12.0%	6,900	11.3%	6,696	16.6%	2,313	37.3%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	2,055	6.2%	5,688	9.3%	4,074	10.1%	735	11.8%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	1,446	4.4%	4,902	8.0%	2,862	7.1%	327	5.3%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	1,242	3.8%	4,506	7.4%	2,448	6.1%	231	3.7%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	849	2.6%	4,695	7.7%	2,460	6.1%	126	2.0%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	732	2.2%	7,425	12.1%	3,708	9.2%	159	2.6%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	198	0.6%	4,974	8.1%	2,700	6.7%	90	1.5%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	141	0.4%	4,377	7.1%	2,697	6.7%	99	1.6%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	51	0.2%	2,067	3.4%	1,317	3.3%	51	0.8%
\$100,001 or More	69	0.2%	1,479	2.4%	1,476	3.7%	51	0.8%
Total	32,982	100.0%	61,233	100.0%	40,428	100.0%	6,204	100.0%

13.4 Income of Recent Migrants by Region of Origin

Table 13.3 and 13.4 shows the income for recent migrants by region of origin. Recent migrants from all regions were more likely than total migrants from these regions to have zero income. This was particularly noticeable for migrants from Asia and the Pacific (see Table 12.3). This difference is still apparent (but to a lesser extent) when only migrants between the ages of 25 and 64 years are examined (Tables 12.4 and 13.4).

Recent migrants from Australia and ESANA generally had higher incomes than the total migrants from these regions. Of the recent migrants from Australia, 41.3 percent had an income over \$30,000 compared to 32.2 percent of the total migrants from Australia. Of the recent migrants from ESANA, 44.2 percent had incomes over \$30,000 compared to 35.6 percent of the total migrants from ESANA.

Table 13.3. Income for recent migrants aged 15 years and over by region of origin. Total = 140,844.

Income	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Loss	42	0.6%	336	0.7%	807	2.2%	78	0.7%	123	1.1%	378	2.3%	144	1.4%
Zero Income	462	7.1%	3,969	8.4%	11,202	30.3%	2,004	17.1%	2,466	21.1%	2,862	17.3%	1,245	12.2%
\$1 - \$5,000	750	11.5%	5,547	11.8%	6,939	18.8%	1,953	16.7%	2,130	18.2%	3,204	19.3%	1,827	17.8%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	627	9.6%	4,146	8.8%	6,477	17.5%	1,992	17.0%	1,746	14.9%	2,694	16.3%	2,199	21.5%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	489	7.5%	3,465	7.3%	3,264	8.8%	1,167	10.0%	1,104	9.4%	1,866	11.3%	1,185	11.6%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	459	7.0%	2,754	5.8%	2,226	6.0%	852	7.3%	942	8.1%	1,599	9.6%	705	6.9%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	462	7.1%	2,838	6.0%	1,668	4.5%	762	6.5%	834	7.1%	1,341	8.1%	522	5.1%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	549	8.4%	3,288	7.0%	1,329	3.6%	717	6.1%	756	6.5%	1,017	6.1%	480	4.7%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	840	12.8%	6,477	13.7%	1,386	3.8%	837	7.1%	831	7.1%	975	5.9%	681	6.7%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	564	8.6%	5,046	10.7%	684	1.9%	498	4.3%	351	3.0%	369	2.2%	447	4.4%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	549	8.4%	4,887	10.4%	531	1.4%	489	4.2%	258	2.2%	183	1.1%	429	4.2%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	324	5.0%	2,358	5.0%	192	0.5%	231	2.0%	99	0.8%	57	0.3%	231	2.3%
\$100,001 or More	423	6.5%	2,058	4.4%	237	0.6%	129	1.1%	54	0.5%	30	0.2%	144	1.4%
Total	6,540	100.0%	47,169	100.0%	36,942	100.0%	11,709	100.0%	11,694	100.0%	16,575	100.0%	10,239	100.0%

Table 13.4. Income for recent migrants between 25 and 64 years. Total = 101,661.

Income	Australia		ESANA		North Asia		South Asia		South East Asia		Pacific		Other	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Loss	33	0.7%	279	0.7%	504	2.2%	57	0.6%	66	0.8%	234	2.1%	99	1.3%
Zero Income	216	4.4%	2,427	6.4%	3,915	16.7%	1,212	13.5%	1,155	14.6%	1,353	12.3%	657	8.7%
\$1 - \$5,000	366	7.4%	2,796	7.4%	4,119	17.6%	1,131	12.6%	999	12.6%	1,692	15.4%	906	12.0%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	378	7.6%	2,616	6.9%	4,731	20.2%	1,392	15.5%	1,176	14.9%	1,773	16.2%	1,542	20.5%
\$10,001 - \$15,000	342	6.9%	2,499	6.6%	2,796	11.9%	957	10.7%	861	10.9%	1,341	12.2%	969	12.9%
\$15,001 - \$20,000	324	6.5%	2,184	5.8%	1,914	8.2%	747	8.3%	774	9.8%	1,227	11.2%	591	7.9%
\$20,001 - \$25,000	351	7.1%	2,253	5.9%	1,437	6.1%	699	7.8%	699	8.8%	1,035	9.4%	471	6.3%
\$25,001 - \$30,000	435	8.8%	2,865	7.6%	1,203	5.1%	675	7.5%	693	8.8%	852	7.8%	435	5.8%
\$30,001 - \$40,000	738	14.9%	6,042	16.0%	1,269	5.4%	789	8.8%	762	9.6%	882	8.0%	645	8.6%
\$40,001 - \$50,000	528	10.6%	4,887	12.9%	648	2.8%	483	5.4%	333	4.2%	351	3.2%	435	5.8%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	516	10.4%	4,743	12.5%	483	2.1%	486	5.4%	255	3.2%	171	1.6%	426	5.7%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	321	6.5%	2,286	6.0%	180	0.8%	225	2.5%	96	1.2%	51	0.5%	222	2.9%
\$100,001 or More	417	8.4%	2,001	5.3%	210	0.9%	126	1.4%	48	0.6%	15	0.1%	129	1.7%
Total	4,965	100.0%	37,878	100.0%	23,409	100.0%	8,979	100.0%	7,917	100.0%	10,977	100.0%	7,527	100.0%

14 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

14.1 Overview

The main objective of this research was to update, and further develop, a profile of the demographic characteristics of migrants to New Zealand. From this analysis of 2001 Census data, it can be seen that there has been changes in the make-up of the migrant population and their location in New Zealand since the 1996 Census. Recent migrants to New Zealand differed from the total migrant population in terms of a number of characteristics (including location in New Zealand, labour force status, employment status, income and occupation).

14.2 Region of Origin and Location in New Zealand

At the 2001 Census, 19 percent of the usually resident population was born overseas. Just under half of these migrants were from Europe, South Africa and North America (ESANA), whereas 32 percent of recent migrants were from these regions. Twenty-four percent of all migrants were from Asia (including North Asia, South East Asia and South Asia), while 41 percent of recent migrants were from these regions. In summary, there was an increase in the proportion of migrants from Asia (particularly North Asia) and a decrease in the proportion from ESANA compared to the 1996 Census.

At the 1996 Census a high proportion of migrants were living in Auckland and in 2001 the concentration of overseas born people in Auckland had increased. Of the total overseas born population, the largest group in each main centre in New Zealand was from ESANA. Recent migrants were more likely than total migrants to live in Auckland and the proportion of recent migrants in Auckland had increased from 53 percent in 1996 to 57 percent in 2001. Recent migrants from Asia and the Pacific were particularly likely to be living in Auckland. In terms of region of origin by location in New Zealand, the distribution of recent migrants was quite different to the total migrant population. The largest group of recent migrants in Auckland, Hamilton and Christchurch were from North Asia and the largest group of recent migrants in Wellington and Dunedin were from ESANA.

14.3 Labour Force Participation

Overall, migrants had a slightly higher rate of unemployment than the New Zealand born population. However, unemployment rates varied according to the number of years since arrival in New Zealand. As the length of time in New Zealand increased, there was an increase in the proportion of people employed and a decrease in those unemployed or not in the labour force.

Recent migrants from South Asia, the Pacific and 'other' regions had the highest unemployment rates and recent migrants from Australia and ESANA had the lowest. A high proportion of recent migrants from North Asia were not in the labour force (particularly recent migrants aged between 15 and 24 years). Recent migrants from Australia and ESANA had the highest proportion participating in the labour force.

14.4 Employment Status

Those born overseas who were employed were slightly more likely than the New Zealand born population to be self-employed and slightly less likely to be employers. Migrants were more likely to be self-employed or employers the longer they had been in New Zealand. A higher proportion of employed recent migrants were paid employees than migrants who had been here longer. Employed recent migrants from North Asia were more likely to be self-employed and employers than recent migrants from other regions. Employed recent migrants from Australia, ESANA and South Asia were the most likely to be paid employees and migrants from North Asia were the least likely to have this employment status.

14.5 Occupation

Overseas born people of working age were more likely than New Zealand born to be working as 'Professionals', and a greater proportion of recent migrants were working as 'Professionals' than those who had been here longer. ESANA had the highest proportion of 'Professionals' while the Pacific had the smallest proportion. Migrants were also slightly more likely than the New Zealand born population to be working as 'Legislators, Administrators and Managers'.

A higher proportion of recent migrants than migrants who had lived here longer were working in 'Elementary' occupations, particularly those aged between 15 and 24 years and recent migrants from the Pacific, North Asia and South East Asia.

14.6 Income

A higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born people had zero income. A large proportion of people in this income bracket were between the ages of 15 and 24 and over 64 years. People from North Asia between the ages of 15 and 24 were especially likely to have zero income (particularly recent migrants from this region).

A slightly higher proportion of overseas born than New Zealand born had incomes between \$1 and \$20,000, particularly migrants aged between 25 and 64 from Asia, the Pacific and 'other' regions. New Zealand born people were more likely than overseas born to have incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 and the proportion with incomes over \$50,000 was similar for both the overseas and New Zealand born populations.

Recent migrants from Australia and ESANA had incomes that were higher than the total overseas born from these regions and than recent migrants from other regions.

14.7 Conclusion

Overall, the proportion of migrants from Asia has increased and the proportion from ESANA has decreased compared to the 1996 Census. The Auckland region is becoming an increasingly popular destination for recent migrants. Migrants from Australia and ESANA have good outcomes in the New Zealand labour market, with high labour force participation, low unemployment, and higher incomes than other

migrants. Migrants from Asia and the Pacific do not do so well in the New Zealand labour market, with a higher proportion of migrants from these regions not in the labour force and higher rates of unemployment (particularly for recent migrants from these regions). A high proportion of migrants from North Asia were not participating in the labour force and a high proportion had no source of income.

Overall, this report improves our understanding of the local impacts of immigration and of the demographic characteristics of the overseas born population. This report should provide useful information for a number of organisations and will provide a base from which to compare results from future Censuses.

APPENDIX A – COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

Country	Country grouping
Australia	Australia
Norfolk Island	Australia
Australian External Territories	Australia
United Kingdom (not further defined)	ESANA
Ireland	ESANA
Austria	ESANA
Belgium	ESANA
France	ESANA
Germany	ESANA
Germany	ESANA
Liechtenstein	ESANA
Luxembourg	ESANA
Netherlands	ESANA
Switzerland	ESANA
Denmark	ESANA
Faeroe Islands	ESANA
Finland	ESANA
Greenland	ESANA
Iceland	ESANA
Norway	ESANA
Sweden	ESANA
Andorra	ESANA
Vatican City State	ESANA
Italy	ESANA
Malta	ESANA
Portugal	ESANA
San Marino	ESANA
Spain	ESANA
Albania	ESANA
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ESANA
Bulgaria	ESANA
Croatia	ESANA
Cyprus	ESANA
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	ESANA
Greece	ESANA
Moldova	ESANA
Romania	ESANA
Slovenia	ESANA
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of	ESANA
Eastern Europe (not further defined)	ESANA
Belarus	ESANA
Czech Republic	ESANA
Czech Republic	ESANA
Estonia	ESANA
Hungary	ESANA
Latvia	ESANA
Lithuania	ESANA
Poland	ESANA
Russia	ESANA
Slovakia	ESANA
Ukraine	ESANA
Bermuda	ESANA

Canada	ESANA
St Pierre and Miquelon	ESANA
United States of America	ESANA
United States of America	ESANA
South Africa	ESANA
China, People's Republic of	N Asia
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region)	N Asia
Japan	N Asia
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	N Asia
Korea, Republic of	N Asia
Macau (Special Administrative Region)	N Asia
Mongolia	N Asia
Taiwan	N Asia
New Caledonia	Pacific
Papua New Guinea	Pacific
Solomon Islands	Pacific
Vanuatu	Pacific
Kiribati	Pacific
Marshall Islands	Pacific
Micronesia, Federated States of	Pacific
Nauru	Pacific
Northern Mariana Islands	Pacific
Palau	Pacific
Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) (not further defined)	Pacific
Polynesia (excludes Hawaii) (not further defined)	Pacific
Cook Islands	Pacific
Fiji	Pacific
French Polynesia	Pacific
Samoa	Pacific
Samoa, American	Pacific
Tokelau	Pacific
Tonga	Pacific
Tuvalu	Pacific
Wallis and Futuna	Pacific
Bangladesh	S Asia
Bhutan	S Asia
India	S Asia
Maldives	S Asia
Nepal	S Asia
Pakistan	S Asia
Sri Lanka	S Asia
Myanmar	SE Asia
Myanmar	SE Asia
Cambodia	SE Asia
Laos	SE Asia
Thailand	SE Asia
Viet Nam	SE Asia
Brunei Darussalam	SE Asia
Indonesia	SE Asia
Malaysia	SE Asia
Philippines	SE Asia
Singapore	SE Asia
East Timor	SE Asia
Algeria	Other
Egypt	Other
Libya	Other

Morocco	Other
Sudan	Other
Tunisia	Other
Western Sahara	Other
Bahrain	Other
Gaza Strip/Palestine/West Bank	Other
Iran	Other
Iraq	Other
Israel	Other
Jordan	Other
Kuwait	Other
Lebanon	Other
Oman	Other
Qatar	Other
Saudi Arabia	Other
Syria	Other
Turkey	Other
United Arab Emirates	Other
Yemen	Other
Yemen	Other
Afghanistan	Other
Armenia	Other
Azerbaijan	Other
Georgia	Other
Kazakhstan	Other
Krygyzstan	Other
Tajikistan	Other
Turkmenistan	Other
Uzbekistan	Other
Argentina	Other
Bolivia	Other
Brazil	Other
Chile	Other
Colombia	Other
Ecuador	Other
Falkland Islands	Other
French Guiana	Other
Guyana	Other
Paraguay	Other
Peru	Other
Suriname	Other
Uruguay	Other
Venezuela	Other
Belize	Other
Costa Rica	Other
El Salvador	Other
Guatemala	Other
Honduras	Other
Mexico	Other
Nicaragua	Other
Panama	Other
Anguilla	Other
Antigua and Barbuda	Other
Bahamas	Other
Barbados	Other
Cayman Islands	Other

Cuba	Other
Dominica	Other
Dominican Republic	Other
Grenada	Other
Guadeloupe	Other
Haiti	Other
Jamaica	Other
Puerto Rico	Other
St Kitts and Nevis	Other
St Lucia	Other
St Vincent and the Grenadines	Other
Trinidad and Tobago	Other
Turks and Caicos Islands	Other
Benin	Other
Burkina Faso	Other
Cameroon	Other
Cape Verde	Other
Central African Republic	Other
Chad	Other
Congo	Other
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	Other
Côte d'Ivoire	Other
Equatorial Guinea	Other
Gabon	Other
Gambia	Other
Ghana	Other
Guinea	Other
Guinea-Bissau	Other
Liberia	Other
Mali	Other
Mauritania	Other
Niger	Other
Nigeria	Other
Senegal	Other
Sierra Leone	Other
Togo	Other
Angola	Other
Botswana	Other
Burundi	Other
Comoros	Other
Djibouti	Other
Eritrea	Other
Ethiopia	Other
Kenya	Other
Lesotho	Other
Madagascar	Other
Malawi	Other
Mauritius	Other
Mayotte	Other
Mozambique	Other
Namibia	Other
Reunion	Other
Rwanda	Other
St Helena	Other
Seychelles	Other
Somalia	Other

Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Other
Other
Other
Other
Other

APPENDICES DOCUMENT

Full appendices of detailed data tables are available in a separate document:

Migrants in New Zealand: An Analysis of 2001 Census Data. APPENDICES