Pacific windows in New Zealand’s permanent migration scheme

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Outline

• Then and now – a brief history
• Pacific people in NZ
• Permanent migration from the Pacific
• Settlement outcomes
• Pacific futures
Migration from the Pacific

- Pre and post 1970s - what's the difference?
- Policy changes in recent times
New Zealand’s Pacific people

- 6.9% of NZ’s population – strong growth projection
- A diverse population – 13 distinct languages and cultural groups, and 60% born in NZ
- Young - median age 21, compares to 35 for total population
- Auckland has the largest Pacific population in the world – 27% of NZ Pacific people live in Auckland
- A major part of future workforce, but challenges of high youth unemployment and under achievement.
## Pacific-born in New Zealand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birthplace</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melanesia</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>5,730</td>
<td>41,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesia</td>
<td>1,730</td>
<td>25,170</td>
<td>96,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific-born</td>
<td>3,030</td>
<td>30,900</td>
<td>138,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Polynesia</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Unpublished tables, Statistics New Zealand
Long term migration from the Pacific

Source: Statistics New Zealand
Recent Pacific migration to NZ

PLT migration of Pacific citizens to and from New Zealand, 2002-2011 (March years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Departures</th>
<th>Net migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melanesia</td>
<td>27,160</td>
<td>8,120</td>
<td>18,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesia</td>
<td>26,230</td>
<td>17,210</td>
<td>9,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>54,020</td>
<td>25,790</td>
<td>28,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Melanesia</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>67.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Statistics New Zealand
## Residence approvals, 2002-2012

Residence approvals of Pacific citizens in New Zealand, 2002-2011 (June years)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2002-06</th>
<th>2007-11</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melanesia</td>
<td>13,136</td>
<td>15,054</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micronesia</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesia</td>
<td>17,714</td>
<td>14,394</td>
<td>-18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>31,332</td>
<td>30,130</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Melanesia</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data source: Department of Labour
Permanent migration from the Pacific

Pacific residence approvals by country, last 10 years

- Fiji, 45.5%
- Samoa, 32.1%
- Tonga, 17.3%
- Tuvalu, 2.1%
- Kiribati, 1.8%
- Solomon Is, 0.4%
- PNG, 0.3%
- Other, 0.5%

Permanent migration from the Pacific
Permanent migration from the Pacific (cont.)

Pacific approvals by NZRP stream, last 10 years

- International / Humanitarian: 34%
- Business / Skilled: 25%
- Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream: 24%
- Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream: 17%
Settlement outcomes for Pacific Category Migrants using the LisNZ

- The Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) is a key source of information about migrants’ outcomes and experiences in New Zealand.

- Provides key information on Pacific and other groups of migrants.

- Data is available from Wave 1 - Wave 3 (based on interviews 6, 18 & 36 months after taking up permanent residence).

- The LisNZ results for the Pacific have generally been positive.
# Early outcomes for Pacific Category Migrants

Table comparing settlement outcomes across residence categories using the LisNZ (6 months: W1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pacific Category (SQ and PAC)</th>
<th>Family Partner</th>
<th>Family Parent</th>
<th>Skilled Principal</th>
<th>Skilled Secondary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment Rate</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced vocational qualification or higher</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main non-labour market activity is caring for dependants</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settled or Very Settled in NZ</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand
Key findings – wave 3: Employment rates

Employed and self employed migrants at wave 3

- Skilled principal
- Skilled secondary
- Business
- Family partner
- Pacific
- Other
- Total

■ Employed in both waves  ■ Moved into employment by wave 3
Movement between jobs with different skill levels

- Skilled principal
- Skilled secondary
- Business
- Family partner
- Pacific
- Other
- All employed migrants

- Skilled job at both waves
- Moved from low to high skilled job
- Moved from high to low skilled job
- Lower skilled at both waves
Income and wage movement

- Median hourly wage at wave 3: $23.49/hour, $49,000/annum
Immigration Survey Migration Programme (ISMP) 2011
### Key ISMP measures (cont)

**Table comparing ISMP measures by immigration stream (2011)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Skilled PA</th>
<th>Skilled SA</th>
<th>Parent</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Ess. Skills work</th>
<th>Other work</th>
<th>Total (excl. PAC/SQ)</th>
<th>PAC/SQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working for a wage or salary</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own business</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking for work (out of those not working)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home/domestic duties (out of those not working)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty in getting work in NZ</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Not enough jobs in the area they live in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lack NZ work experience</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with main job</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills match job</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pacific futures

• Demographic changes
  • By 2050 NZ could reach 5.2 million, 90% urban
  • Another 8 million in the Pacific Islands

• Main forces likely to impact mobility:
  • Urbanisation (especially Melanesia)
  • Demand for skilled labour in PNG’s resource extraction industry
  • Environmental deterioration
  • Youth bulge and increasing levels of education
Pacific migration: a watershed?

- **Arrival cities** in the Pacific and on the Pacific Rim
- Re-emergence of **Melanesia**
- **New research** - Pacific futures scenarios – Oxford:IMI
  - [www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research-projects/global-migration-futures](http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/research-projects/global-migration-futures)
Further information

- Visit our research page: www.immigration.govt.nz/research
- LisNZ research page: www.immigration.govt.nz/lisnz
- Contact us: research@dol.govt.nz