

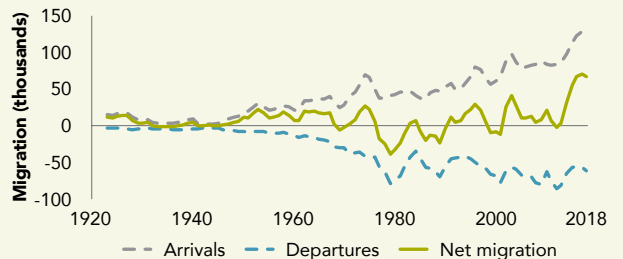
Immigration by the numbers

Summary

Immigration matters for New Zealand

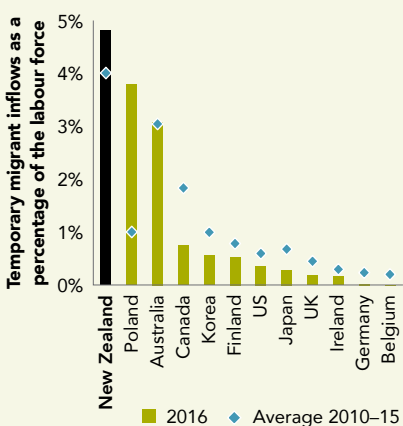
- In 2020, more than one-quarter of New Zealand's population was foreign-born.
- Migrant workers fill gaps where skills are unavailable and bring knowledge of foreign markets, of new products, services and ways of working.
- Skilled migrants offset 'brain drain' – the loss of skilled New Zealanders.

Both immigration and emigration have been increasing

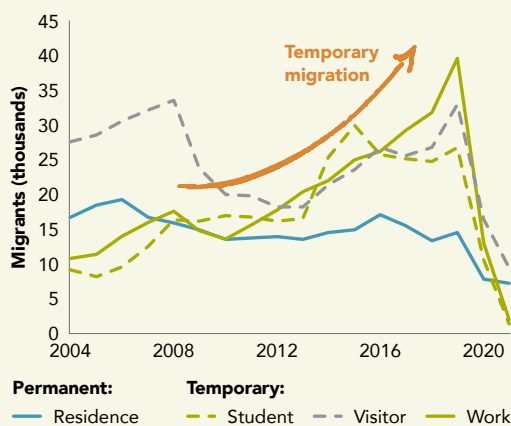


New Zealand relies on temporary migrants

New Zealand has high temporary migration by international standards



Growth in new arrivals is mostly from temporary not permanent migrants

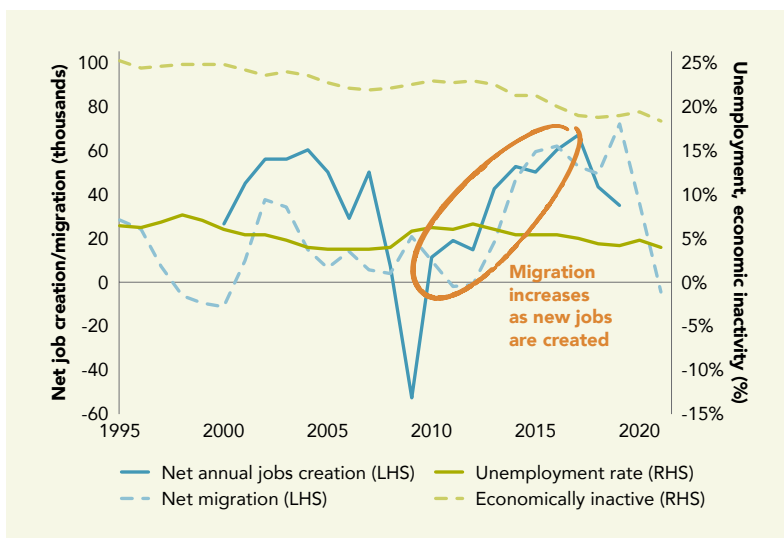


Migrants are highly qualified

36.6% foreign-born adults have university degrees compared with **19.6%** NZ-born adults



Migration accompanies job growth



Immigration and the New Zealand economy

- Skilled migrants contribute positively to firm productivity in a similar way to high-skilled New Zealand-born workers.
- Immigration has reduced the risk of labour shortages for employers in diverse sectors of the economy eg, in aged care, dairy and IT.
- A group of low-productivity industries (eg, agriculture) are dependent on migrants, particularly temporary migrants whose visas do not depend on the applicant's skills.
- A group of high productivity industries (eg, telecommunications) are dependent on skilled migrants.
- The overall impact of immigration on the economy depends on the skills and knowledge that migrants bring and the firms and sectors in which they work.



Read the full report: www.productivity.govt.nz/ibtn