

Learn About New Zealand

Your Guide To New Zealand!

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People decide to settle in New Zealand for many reasons – for work or family opportunities, a relaxed lifestyle in a community that accepts different views and ideas, or to make a fresh start.

When making the decision whether or not to move here think about things that might be important to you such as:

-  the cost of living
-  rent a home
-  transport options for getting to work, including public transport
-  how much you could earn and how much you will need to earn to live comfortably in New Zealand



The rental market is very varied, with a range of landlords from 'Mum and Dad' operators to professional investors and managers.

Fixed term residential rental contracts are often short to medium term and long term fixed contracts are relatively rare. Prices vary throughout the country, with higher prices in the main centres.

A guide to the law about Renting - Go to <https://www.tenancy.govt.nz/starting-a-tenancy>

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Where to look

You can find rental properties through letting agents such as real estate agents, or by contacting landlords directly. A popular privately operated website where you'll find lots of rental properties advertised is TradeMe Property. Browsing around this website will give you an excellent overview of rents and the types of property available in the area you're considering.

There's high demand for good places, so it pays to make contact quickly.

Trade me link: www.trademe.co.nz

Rents

As they do in every country, rents depend on the quality, location and size of the property. But to give you an indication, TradeMeProperty reported that across New Zealand, on their site in July 2015 the median rental being asked for a three-four bedroom home was NZ\$460.

However there are wide variations. Auckland's median was NZ\$550 and for larger or more desirable homes, up to NZ\$750.

Excluding Auckland, the national median dropped to NZ\$395.

Some offer flatting estimated costs of flatting per person for a flat of 4-5 people **Rent at \$105-145 per week**

You'll also need to put up a bond, usually equivalent of up to two - four weeks' rent. Most often landlords do not put up a bond. Just to be sure, you need to be prepared to have to pay up to two or four weeks upfront.

Do not worry you'll get the bond payment refunded at the end of your tenancy, provided you leave the place in good condition.

In New Zealand, rent is advertised as a weekly price, rather than monthly.

To help avoid hassles at the end of a tenancy, bonds are held by MBIE, not the landlord. To get a feel for what renters have been paying in the specific areas you're looking at check the Building and Housing website.

You may want to check this link (Find out what the weekly rent is for properties in your area.) - <https://www.tenancy.govt.nz/rent-bond-and-bills/market-rent/>

To know the rate price index Go Here- <http://www.trademe.co.nz/property/price-index/for-rent/>

There are also a Facebook Page where you can find good place to rent.

Education: Child Care, Preschool and Tertiary Education



In New Zealand, early childhood education (ECE) refers to the range of facilities available for children under five.

There are over 4,000 childcare and pre-school facilities around the country. They fall into two main groups:

Teacher-led services, which include kindergartens along with education and care services. In teacher-led services, 50% of the supervising adults must be qualified and registered as ECE teachers.

Parent-led services, where parents and family or caregivers educate and care for their children. In New Zealand these include Playcentres, and Kōhanga Reo (centres catering for young children in a Māori cultural environment), both of which must be licensed, and Playgroups which may or may not be government certified.

Choosing Pre- School

There's a helpful guide for the parents of pre-school age children available from the Education Review Office (ERO). This is a government body responsible for overseeing quality in early childhood centres (as well as primary and secondary schools).

Their guide looks at:

What types of early childhood education services are available.

How to choose one for your child.

What to look for in an early childhood education.

Key questions to ask when you visit a service.

How to help your child settle into pre-school.

How early childhood education is regulated.



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Here are the child centre reports please check this link - <http://www.ero.govt.nz>

Does the school requires assignments or home works?



There are **no tests or formal assignments** in New Zealand's early childhood education system. Instead, we use photos, 'learning stories' and work samples to show parents and other teachers how children are progressing.

Most ECE centres have digital cameras and web cams. Children can choose what to take pictures of and parents can see what has been happening throughout the day. All ECE services collect examples of children's work and play (eg. in a book or portfolio) and write regular summaries about what each child has been learning.

Parents see and talk about their child's progress with teachers regularly. When your child finishes their pre-school education you will receive a record of their learning that you can share with their teachers in the next level, primary school.

Cost of early childhood education

The first 20 hours per week of ECE is government funded and largely free for children from age three until they start school (after they turn five). This applies to all children in New Zealand, regardless of **their visa situation**. The program is called 20 ECE hours.



While the government's funding covers compulsory fees, many early childhood education centres have charges. Some charge on a per hour basis, and others per day, week or term.

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If children spend more than the 20 paid ECE hours, or if they are too young to qualify, ECE providers charge fees. (There may also be other charges - a suggested donation, or specific charges to cover the cost of a special outing, for example.)

Charges vary but as an indication, in 2015 most kindergartens charged between \$5-6 per hour, Playcentres charged up to \$50 for a ten week term and home based care costs were around \$4-6 an hour.

The school system

Going to school is compulsory for all children in New Zealand aged six to 16 although most children start when they turn five.

Children's schooling begins at primary school. If it's a 'full' primary school, they stay there from five to 12 years old. If it's a 'contributing' primary school they will move onto to an 'intermediate' school for their last two primary school years, from 11-12 years old.

Intermediate schools, where they're available, provide a bridge to the next step of secondary school (which is also sometimes called college, high school or grammar school).

For more information check Education New Zealand's website.

<http://parents.education.govt.nz/>

Current Minimum Wage Rates

Minimum wage rates are set by the government and are reviewed each year.

The current minimum wage rates (before tax) are as at 1 April 2016 and apply to employees aged 16 years or over:

Type of minimum wage Per hour 8 hour day 40 hour week 80 hour fortnight

Type of minimum wage	Per hour	8 hour day	40 hour week	80 hour fortnight
Adult	\$15.25	\$122.00	\$610.00	\$1,220.00
Starting-out	\$12.20	\$97.60	\$488.00	\$976.00
Training	\$12.20	\$97.60	\$488.00	\$976.00

The **adult minimum wage** applies to all employees aged 16 years and over who are: not starting-out workers or trainees, or involved in supervising or training other workers. What this means will depend on each individual situation. For example, it would usually include an employee overseeing the performance of another employee, or instructing another employee in the performance of their job; the employee doesn't have to have direct line management responsibility for other employees. The supervising or training needs to be a part of that person's job, not just a one-off event.

The **starting-out minimum wage** applies to workers who are:

16- and 17-year-old employees who haven't done six months of continuous employment service with their current employer. After six months with one employer they are not starting-out workers and must be paid the adult minimum wage

18 and 19 year old employees who have been paid one or more social security benefits for six months or more, and who haven't completed six months' continuous employment with an employer since they started being paid a benefit.

The training minimum wage:

applies to employees aged 20 years or over whose employment agreement states that they have to do at least 60 credits a year of an industry training programme to become qualified in the area they are working in. Many of these employees will be apprentices ([external link](#)). An apprentice has the same minimum rights and protections under employment law as any other employee but may be paid the training wage

doesn't apply to employees who are being trained at work, for example, by their employer at the start of their employment; it only applies to employees doing an approved industry training programme

doesn't apply to an employee who is supervising or training other workers. These employees must be paid at least the adult minimum wage.

Typical Annual Salary In New Zealand 2016

For Office Support

	AUCKLAND	WELLINGTON	CHRISTCHURCH
EXECUTIVE SUPPORT	NZD '000	NZD '000	NZD '000
Personal Assistant	55 - 70	46 - 56	48 - 58
Executive Assistant	70 - 120	55 - 80	60 - 80
OFFICE SUPPORT			
Word Processor	38 - 45	37 - 49	39 - 52
Data Entry Operator	34 - 45	34 - 40	32 - 42
Receptionist	36 - 55	32 - 55	35 - 57
Team Coordinator	45 - 60	45 - 55	40 - 50
Admin Assistant	37 - 45	38 - 46	35 - 48
Office Manager	55 - 85	50 - 75	43 - 75
Project Administrator	50 - 60	55 - 65	45 - 60
Project Coordinator	55 - 85	55 - 65	45 - 70
Marketing Assistant/Coordinator	40 - 65	45 - 55	40 - 48
Sales Coordinator	50 - 65	42 - 50	38 - 46
HR Administrator/Coordinator	50 - 65	48 - 56	45 - 60
Recruitment Coordinator	50 - 65	50 - 60	40 - 60
L&D Coordinator	45 - 60	50 - 60	45 - 60
Events Assistant	40 - 55	N/A	40 - 55
LEGAL SUPPORT			
Legal Secretary	50 - 65	40 - 60	35 - 64
CUSTOMER SERVICE			
Contact Centre Representative	37 - 55	36 - 48	38 - 40
Customer Service Representative	45 - 60	38 - 48	38 - 48
Telesales	37 - 50	35 - 42	39 - 50
Helpdesk Support	40 - 55	40 - 55	40 - 55
Collections Officers	38 - 50	42 - 55	38 - 60
Queue Admin/Workforce Schedulers	60 - 90	55 - 80	50 - 80
Customer Service Team Leader	55 - 85	50 - 80	50 - 75
Customer Service Manager	70 - 150	58 - 80	58 - 80
Contact Centre Manager	85 - 150	75 - 140	75 - 140

ANNUAL BASE SALARY 2016

For Marketing, Product and Analytics

	NZ
MARKETING, PRODUCT & ANALYTICS	NZD ' 000
Marketing Assistant/Co-ordinator (0–2 years)	45 - 60
Marketing Executive (3–5 years)	55 - 75
Campaign Manager (5-7 years)	80 - 110
Marketing Manager (5–7 years)	90 - 120
Senior Marketing Manager	110 - 150
Head of Marketing	120+
Segment Manager	80 - 120
GM of Marketing	180 - 250
Marketing / CRM /Database Analyst	60 - 85
Senior Marketing / CRM / Database Analyst	85 -110
Campaign / Insights Analyst	65 - 90
Customer Insights Manager	100 - 130
Business Intelligence Analyst	70 - 95
Product Analyst	65 - 80
Senior Product Analyst	85 - 110
Product Manager	90 - 120
Senior Product Manager	120 - 150
Head of Product	150 - 200
Internal Communications Manager	90 - 120
Brand Manager	90 - 120
Events Manager	60 - 90
PR Manager	80 - 110
Sponsorship Manager	90 - 110
Online Marketing Manager	90 - 120
Social Media/Community Manager	80 - 120
Digital Specialist	90 - 120
Head of Digital	150+
Web/Internet Manager	70 - 90

For Technical and Engineering

CHRISTCHURCH

PROCUREMENT

NZD ' 000

Procurement Analyst

50 - 80

Procurement Specialist

80 - 100

Procurement Manager

100 - 130

ALL DISCIPLINES

Health and Safety Advisor

60 - 100

Health and Safety Manager

100 - 150

SALES

Sales Engineer

60 - 100

Sales Manager

80 - 100+

Account Manager

80 - 100

ENGINEERING

Electrical Engineer

60 - 100

Mechanical Engineer

60 - 100

Graduate Engineer

50 - 70

OPERATIONS SUPERVISOR

Production Planner

60 - 80

Operations Supervisor

50 - 80

MANAGEMENT

Operations Manager

100 - 140

Supply Chain Manager

100 - 150+

General Manager

180 - 300

For Technology

	CHRISTCHURCH	CHRISTCHURCH	WELLINGTON	WELLINGTON
ANALYSTS AND OPERATIONS	NZD '000	NZD \$/HOUR	NZD '000	NZD \$/HOUR
Test Analyst — Junior Level	50 - 60	30 - 45	50 - 60	N/A
Test Analyst — Intermediate Level	60 - 75	50 - 60	65 - 80	50 - 65
Test Analyst — Senior Level	80 - 100	75 - 95	80 - 110	75 - 90
Test Manager	90 - 120	90 - 110	100 - 130	100 - 125
Test Lead	90 - 120	90 - 110	90 - 120	90 - 115
Business Analyst — Junior Level	60 - 70	40 - 60	60 - 70	N/A
Business Analyst — Intermediate Level	70 - 85	60 - 80	75 - 90	70 - 90
Business Analyst — Senior Level	90 - 105	80 - 100	85 - 120	80 - 120
Technical Business Analyst	75 - 90	60 - 80	75 - 90	70 - 90
Senior Technical Business Analyst	85 - 100	80 - 100	90 - 120	80 - 120
Systems Analyst	75 - 90	60 - 80	75 - 90	60 - 80
Senior Systems Analyst	85 - 100	80 - 100	85 - 110	80 - 110
Lead Business Analyst/Team Leader	90 - 110	90 - 120	110 - 140	100 - 120
Business Intelligence Analyst	90 - 110	90 - 120	85 - 125	80 - 120
Business Intelligence Team Leader	90 - 110	90 - 120	120 - 140	100 - 120
Report Writer/Analyst — eg SQL	80 - 95	75 - 95	70 - 95	75 - 95
Technical Writer	55 - 75	60 - 80	60 - 80	75 - 90
Project Administrator	45 - 60	40 - 50	45 - 60	40 - 50
Project Coordinator	55 - 75	50 - 70	65 - 90	65 - 90
IT Trainer	50 - 80	60 - 75	50 - 80	50 - 75
Automation Test Analyst	N/A	N/A	70 - 120	80 - 110
INFRASTRUCTURE				
Service Desk/Helpdesk Level 1	45 - 55	35 - 50	45 - 55	30 - 40
Service Desk/Helpdesk Level 2	50 - 65	40 - 60	55 - 75	65 - 75
Service Desk/Helpdesk Team Leader	65 - 80	60 - 80	70 - 90	70 - 85
Service Desk Manager	80 - 100	70 - 100	80 - 100	75 - 100
Desktop Support — Intermediate Level	50 - 65	40 - 55	50 - 70	40 - 55
Systems Administrator — Microsoft	55 - 70	50 - 60	55 - 75	55 - 65
System Administrator — Unix	60 - 75	60 - 70	60 - 90	70 - 85
Senior Systems Administrator — Microsoft	65 - 75	60 - 70	65 - 95	70 - 90
Senior System Administrator — Unix	75 - 95	60 - 70	75 - 105	70 - 100
Systems Engineer — Microsoft	75 - 85	70 - 90	75 - 110	70 - 100
Unix Engineer	80 - 100	75 - 90	80 - 110	75 - 100
Security Engineer	70 - 90	60 - 70	70 - 110	70 - 100
Security Specialist	90 - 120	60 - 80	100 - 140	80 - 120
Infrastructure — Team Leader	70 - 95	60 - 80	70 - 110	80 - 110
Infrastructure — Architect	90 - 130	90 - 110	100 - 140	90 - 120
Network Engineer — Intermediate (CCNA)	75 - 85	65 - 75	75 - 85	70 - 80
Network Engineer — Senior (CCNP, CCVP)	85 - 100	80 - 100	85 - 110	80 - 100
Network Architect/Consultant — CCIE	100 - 140	90 - 110	100 - 160	95 - 130

*Current Rate 1 NZD = 34 PHP

Transportation

Most people in New Zealand find driving easier and more convenient for much of their getting around.

Public transport

All New Zealand cities and most towns have buses, and Auckland and Wellington both have city-suburban rail services. Check out the Regions section for more detail.



Buying a car

There are several ways. You can:

Buy privately, dealing direct with advertisers in car sale magazines or on websites like Trade Me Motors.

Buy from a second-hand car dealer. In New Zealand they're called 'LMVDs' (Licensed Motor Vehicle Dealers).

Larger centres also have car fairs and auctions that are advertised in car magazines and newspapers.

Any car you buy:

Must have a WoF (Warrant of Fitness, the Government's safety check). You can, and should, insist on the WoF being less than one month old. Alternatively a vehicle may be sold 'as is, where is'. That means its WoF is more than a month old and any risk of not getting a new one is your problem.

Should be currently registered with the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA). Look for the expiry date on the white licensing sticker in the left of the windscreen. No matter how long the registration has to run, once you buy, you must re-register the vehicle in your name.

Insurance

Vehicle insurance is not compulsory in New Zealand.

However 'third party insurance', which insures you against having to personally pay the cost of damage to someone else's vehicle, is recommended as a minimum.

Find out more about your vehicle insurance options from the Insurance Council of New Zealand (ICNZ).

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**This LINK tells you who can drive on New Zealand roads,
and what you need to have while driving.**

<http://www.nzta.govt.nz/driver-licences/new-residents-and-visitors/driving-on-nz-roads/>

**Please Note: The Next Resource KIT will be given to you upon signing up.
Thank you!**

www.horizonsmigration.com