



MIGRATION TRENDS & OUTLOOK

2008/09



International Migration, Settlement and Employment Dynamics (IMSED) Research
Department of Labour

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FOREWORD



Migration is vital for New Zealand's economic prosperity and growth. Permanent and temporary migrants invest their skills and capital in our economy, while visitors and international students to New Zealand bring significant revenue. Recent research from the Department of Labour estimated that the net inflows of overseas-born to New Zealand over recent history have added around \$1.9 billion to the New Zealand economy per year.

Without migration New Zealand would be unable to maintain its population or fill skill shortages, even in a time of economic slowdown. In 2008/09, New Zealand lost 28,000 New Zealanders on a permanent and long term basis; this follows 35,000 lost in 2007/08. Without migration to balance these departures and with the ageing population, New Zealand's working-age population would experience ongoing decline. It is worth noting that over the 2001-2006 period, 60 percent of the growth in the working age population was from migration.

Over the last twelve months, the global economic slowdown has had a notable impact on migration and the trends reported here. Chapter 2 of this report provides an analysis of the situation. It documents the slowdown's effect on migration in OECD countries, the policy responses in light of the economic environment, and on resulting New Zealand migration trends.

This is the ninth Department of Labour Migration Trends and Outlook report. The report looks at the trends in temporary and permanent migration up to the end of the 2008/09 financial year. The information in it will be used by the Department to ensure future policy meets New Zealand's needs. The report will also be of interest to academics and the wider public with an interest in migration in New Zealand.

I congratulate Department of Labour staff for their continued excellent work in this field, and hope readers find our new 'Migration Trends and Outlook' report to be a valuable and useful source of information.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C Blake', with a horizontal line underneath.

Christopher Blake
Secretary of Labour

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The global economic slowdown has affected migration trends across the OECD...

In recent years, employment growth has been strong in OECD countries, and migrant labour has played a large part in this growth. The global economic slowdown has resulted in decreased demand for labour. In response, many governments have moved to make policy changes to lessen the impact on locally born populations.

...but the New Zealand Government has not had to intervene as much as many other OECD countries.

New Zealand immigration policies tend to be responsive to change, so the Government has generally not responded to the changing economic situation by changing its policies. A regular review of the occupational shortage lists meant several occupations that were no longer deemed to meet the policy requirements were removed from the lists.

Although unemployment in New Zealand has risen rapidly, the rate here is still quite low compared with other OECD countries.

New Zealand's unemployment rate has risen to 6.0 percent, a modest rise compared with some OECD countries. It is likely the unemployment rate in New Zealand will rise further in 2009/10.

New Zealand still has immediate and long-term skill shortages in many areas and still needs skilled migrants to meet these shortages.

Sixty-two percent of residence approvals through the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) in 2008/09 were in the Skilled/Business Stream. Most of these approvals were in the Skilled Migrant Category (in which 27,011 applications were approved). Eighty percent of principal applicants (the main person listed on a residence application) in the Skilled Migrant Category were approved with a skilled job or offer of employment.

The impact of the global economic slowdown on New Zealand's temporary migration flows has been mixed...

The global economic slowdown, the recession in New Zealand, the influenza A (H1N1) outbreak, emerging markets for export education, and fluctuations in the currency have had quite different impacts on the various temporary migration flows.

...with fewer opportunities for new migrants to enter New Zealand's labour market...

Many temporary migrants who come to New Zealand to work gain entry through policies that are labour market-tested (such as the Essential Skills Policy). That is, workers generally need to have a job offer to work here. With the rise in unemployment, there has been less demand for temporary migrant workers.

Also, decline rates through the Essential Skills Policy have increased as able and appropriately skilled New Zealanders become available to work.

...and fewer tourists visiting from Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

Tourism from many of New Zealand's key markets has fallen because of the economic slowdown and the influenza A (H1N1) pandemic. In particular, 15 percent fewer visitors arrived from Asia. The impact on tourism from Europe and the Americas was not as severe. People visiting New Zealand came from the same top five source countries; however, the overall number of visitors from these five countries decreased in 2008/09.

In contrast, export education remains strong.

About 74,000 international students were approved to study in 2008/09—6 percent more than in the previous year. Traditionally, students have come to New Zealand from China, South Korea, and Japan. The numbers from these countries are falling, but other countries are emerging as important sources of international students. In 2008/09, 8,200 students from India were approved to study here, a 42 percent increase from the previous year.

In 2008/09, 46,097 people were granted permanent residence, mostly from onshore, and mostly through the Skilled/Business Stream.

Most people granted permanent residence in 2008/09 (62 percent) came through the Skilled/Business Stream. And most applications for permanent residence (81 percent) were made onshore (that is, the applicants were already in New Zealand). The number of onshore applications has been increasing in the past decade.

The United Kingdom is still the largest source country of people granted permanent residence.

Nineteen percent of residence approvals in 2008/09 were from the United Kingdom. The other main source countries were China (15 percent) and South Africa (12 percent). Notably, approvals from the Philippines increased from 2 percent in 2005/06 to 8 percent in 2008/09, making it the fourth-largest source country for residence approvals.

A growing number of international students are staying in New Zealand permanently when they finish studying.

Fifteen percent of people who gained permanent residence in 2008/09 were previously on student permits, while another 59 percent were previously on work permits. Many students transition to work permits and then gain residence as skilled migrants. In 2008/09, 30 percent of skilled migrants gained points for recognised New Zealand qualifications, up from 25 percent in 2007/08.

Many family-sponsored migrants in 2008/09 came from China.

In 2008/09, China was the largest source country of residence approvals in both the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream (16 percent) and the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream (28 percent).

Thirty percent of all residence approvals (14,046 people) were through the Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child streams.

New Zealand remains committed to its international obligations regarding refugees.

Applications through the Refugee Policy take priority in the International/Humanitarian Stream. In 2008/09, 757 people were approved for residence under the Refugee Quota programme. Myanmar was the largest source country of Refugee Quota programme approvals (24 percent). A smaller group of refugees (207 people) was granted residence after first seeking asylum in New Zealand.

Although migration flows have been affected by the global economic slowdown, migration remains important to New Zealand...

Migration continues to play a role in attracting skills and labour into sectors where skill shortages persist, and will increase in importance as economies recover.

...and New Zealand remains an attractive destination for migrants.

New Zealand's lifestyle, environment, and relative safety are unique advantages that continue to make it a competitive destination for both temporary and permanent migrants.

1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THIS REPORT

1.1 Purpose of this report

This report is the ninth in a series produced annually to provide information about trends in temporary and permanent migration. The report is prepared for:

- policy-makers concerned with migration flows and their impact
- the wider public with an interest in immigration policy and outcomes.

The information in these reports constitutes a time series so that recent immigration patterns can be compared with patterns identified in previous years.

This report contains an update of trends for the financial year 2008/09.

1.2 Structure of this report

The report is structured as follows:

- Chapter 1 introduces New Zealand's immigration policies.
- Chapter 2 reports on the impact of the global economic slowdown on migration.
- Chapter 3 describes migration flows into and out of New Zealand.
- Chapter 4 describes the characteristics of people granted student and work permits.
- Chapter 5 summarises the trends in permanent residence approvals.
- Chapters 6–8 detail residence approvals through the four residence streams:
 - Skilled/Business Stream
 - Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream and Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream (combined in Chapter 7)
 - International/Humanitarian Stream.
- Chapter 9 concludes the report.
- The Appendices contain:
 - information on recent immigration policies and legislative changes (Appendix A)
 - information on the methodology underlying this report (Appendix B, which includes a glossary)
 - a description of temporary and permanent residence categories (Appendix C)
 - supplementary tables and analyses (Appendices D–T).
- The References list all the publications referred to in this report.

1.3 Role of immigration

Immigration provides significant benefit to New Zealand's economic development. The temporary and permanent entry of people from other countries helps to attract global talent to address skill shortages, and brings capital, expertise, and international connections to build New Zealand's workforce.

Internationally, the nature of migration is changing. Migrants are increasingly mobile, and New Zealand has seen substantial growth in the numbers of temporary entrants coming to visit, study, and work. New Zealand faces strong competition for skilled people in a global labour market. New Zealand citizens also play a crucial role in our migration patterns, with many New Zealanders working overseas and contributing to other economies.

In 2008/09, there was still a strong focus on meeting New Zealand's labour and skill shortages through temporary and permanent migration, primarily at the skilled end of the spectrum. For example, the number of occupations on the Immediate Skill Shortage List rose to an all-time high of 132 during 2008/09, although the list was subsequently reduced.

The economic slowdown has had a significant impact on migration flows in New Zealand and internationally. Many governments have implemented immigration policies in response to growing unemployment levels. This impact is discussed further in Chapter 2.

1.4 Immigration New Zealand Change Programme

The Immigration New Zealand Change Programme (INZCP) provides an integrated platform for building a world-class immigration system.

This change will be achieved by focusing on four significant work streams.

- Immigration strategy
- Tools
- People
- Business processes and organisational alignment

1.4.1 Immigration strategy: Strategic direction and key outcomes

The INZCP will develop a long-term strategy to set clear directions and outcomes for immigration and put in place indicators against which achievement and performance will be monitored. It will ensure that Immigration New Zealand can 'measure what matters' and demonstrate quality improvements as quickly as possible.

The strategy will position immigration to help address the economic challenges and opportunities arising from demographic change, shifts in the global economy, and changing needs in the New Zealand labour market.

Benchmarking and performance indicators will be used to track quality improvements. An evaluation of immigration decision making will be undertaken quarterly to benchmark progress.

1.4.2 Tools: Technology and enablers

The INZCP focuses on building fit-for-purpose systems to support and enhance Immigration New Zealand's decision making, together with modern legislation that provides the foundations for desired immigration outcomes and supports an effective and efficient immigration service.

The Department is further stabilising its application management system over the next 2 years. In the medium term, the Department will focus on improving its core immigration management system so that it is fit for the future. These systems improvements are complemented by modern immigration legislation that provides the legislative framework for New Zealand to get maximum benefit from immigration.

Immigration Act

A comprehensive review of the Immigration Act 1987 is nearing completion, as the Immigration Bill passed its third reading. The aim of the review is to ensure

New Zealand's immigration legislation does two main things: help the people New Zealand needs to enter the country and still protect New Zealand's border effectively.

The Department anticipates it will take 12–18 months to implement the Bill. This is because the Bill does not simply amend the current immigration legislation—it totally rewrites it. One of the key changes will be the introduction of a universal visa system, replacing the current visa, permit, and exemptions framework. This will mean that the term 'visa' will be used to describe the authority to travel to and stay in New Zealand, and all foreign nationals will be required to hold a visa to stay in New Zealand. More information about the Bill can be found at www.dol.govt.nz/actreview.

1.4.3 People: Leadership, capability, and culture

To address the consequences of past under-investment in capability, the INZCP seeks to:

- enhance leadership that motivates staff to perform well and enables stakeholders to engage constructively on immigration issues
- provide ongoing professional development to staff and create an organisational environment that recognises the importance of ongoing capability building and supports quality decision making
- develop a comprehensive capability framework setting out goals and desired outcomes
- enhance a client-service focus and create an environment where staff feel comfortable escalating issues if necessary.

1.4.4 Business processes and organisational alignment

The INZCP aims to have transparent processes that provide a foundation for quality decision making by:

- identifying opportunities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of core processes
- reintegrating Pacific Division activities into core Immigration New Zealand
- reviewing immigration fees
- implementing an end-to-end service delivery model for visa and permits that is client-focused and that ensures consistent practice and enhanced decision making.

1.5 Temporary entry policy

New Zealand's temporary entry policy has four objectives: To help genuine visitors, students, and temporary workers enter the country, and manage the associated risks; to address skill shortages; to attract foreign exchange earnings through the entry of tourists, business visitors, and foreign fee-paying students; and to contribute to building strong international links. Work to Residence policies provide a pathway to permanent residence in New Zealand for certain temporary migrants.

Table C1 in Appendix C describes the temporary entry policies current in 2008/09.

1.6 Permanent Residence Policy

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand must apply through one of the four residence streams of the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP). The streams are: Skilled/Business; Uncapped Family Sponsored; Parent Sibling Adult Child; and International/Humanitarian. Each stream has several categories and a separate approval limit (Table 1.1).

Table 1. 1 Approval limits for New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) streams, 2008/09

NZRP stream	Minimum	Maximum	Percentage of NZRP (%)
Skilled/Business	26,800	29,950	60
Uncapped Family Sponsored	9,900	10,700	21
Parent Sibling Adult Child	4,950	5,500	11
International/Humanitarian	3,350	3,850	8
Total	45,000	50,000	100

Source: Department of Labour

1.6.1 Skilled/Business Stream

During 2008/09, the Skilled/Business Stream comprised three categories: The Skilled Migrant Category (SMC); Residence from Work Category; and Business Immigration Policy.

Chapter 6 discusses the separate policies within the Skilled/Business Stream.

The categories in this stream in 2008/09 are summarised in Table C2 in Appendix C. Key enhancements to the stream are discussed below.

Skilled Migrant Category (SMC)

The main category in the Skilled/Business Stream in 2008/09 was the SMC, a points-based policy that allowed people to gain permanent residence in New Zealand if they had the skills, qualifications, and experience to contribute to New Zealand economically and socially. For information about the points system, see Chapter 6.

During 2008/09, some minor enhancements to the SMC were implemented. These included building on the success of the Magnet Programme¹ to recruit potential applicants, and recognising some highly skilled people without degree-level qualifications. The former List of Recognised Qualifications (aimed at enabling applicants to gain points for qualifications without undertaking a separate New Zealand Qualifications Authority assessment) was renamed the List of Qualifications Exempt from Assessment, and was updated and expanded.

¹ The Magnet Programme is a marketing strategy that was developed by the Department of Labour and launched in 2007. The programme helps employers by linking them to potential migrants with the particular skill sets New Zealand has a shortage of.

Business Immigration Policy

The Business Immigration Policy included the Investor, Entrepreneur, and Employees of Relocating Businesses policies.

Investor migrants needed to actively contribute to New Zealand businesses, either directly or indirectly. In 2008/09, the Investor Policy was segmented into three subcategories, based on the migrant's potential contribution and the assessed level of risk.

The Entrepreneur Category was for business migrants who could demonstrate they had successfully set up and operated a business in New Zealand.

From late July 2009, a new Migrant Investor Policy came into effect, which aimed to attract financial capital to local firms or government by providing residence to people who wished to make a significant financial contribution to New Zealand's economy.

1.6.2 Family-sponsored streams

Before July 2007, all applications for family sponsorship were processed under the family sponsored streams. Since July 2007, partners and dependent children have been approved through the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream. Other family members (that is, parents, siblings, and adult children) continue to be approved through the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream. These streams allow New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor family members to live in New Zealand under certain circumstances.

The policies in these streams in 2008/09 are summarised in Table C3 in Appendix C.

Sponsoring family members under the Partnership Policy

Under the Partnership Policy (a policy of the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream), a couple need to provide evidence that their relationship is genuine and stable. Applicants must have been living in a genuine and stable partnership for 12 months or more at the time they lodge their application.

Sponsors of less-dependent relatives (parents, siblings, and adult children) need to have held New Zealand residence for at least 3 years. Sponsors also have to sign a declaration that they will provide the sponsored migrant with accommodation and financial support for the first 2 years of the sponsored migrant's residence in New Zealand. Applications from partners and dependent children of expatriates continue to be prioritised over other applications in these two streams.² Applicants under these streams are also encouraged to submit an expression of interest for the SMC when an applicant appears to meet SMC policy.

² The highest priority for processing was SMC applications, followed by Refugee Policy, Partnership, and Dependent Child applications (when the sponsor was a New Zealand citizen or the holder of an indefinite returning residence visa, and had been absent from New Zealand for at least 2 years before the date of the application being accepted for consideration). Next in priority were other Partnership and Dependent Child applications, followed by non-priority family-sponsored applications (Parent, Adult Sibling, and Adult Children).

1.6.3 International/Humanitarian Stream

The International/Humanitarian Stream enables New Zealand to fulfil its international obligations and commitments regarding refugees. This stream also means New Zealand can maintain its special relationship with some Pacific nations, as expressed by the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category (PAC).

The quotas and categories in this stream in 2008/09 are summarised in Table C4 in Appendix C.

2 IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC SLOWDOWN ON MIGRATION

Highlights

- The global economic downturn has had a significant impact on migration flows, and many OECD countries have introduced policies to reduce migrant labour. However, New Zealand has been less impacted than many countries.
- New Zealand's unemployment rate has risen rapidly (to 6.0 percent), which means it is harder for new migrants to enter the labour market. However, this rate is still low compared with the OECD average of 8.3 percent.
- The demand for temporary migrant workers has decreased, and tourism has fallen in some key markets in New Zealand. However, export education continues to increase and expand into new markets.
- Business confidence in New Zealand was low for much of 2008/09, but it improved and by July 2009 was the highest it had been since March 2002.
- Migration continues to play a role in attracting skills and labour into labour markets where skill shortages persist. Migration will increase in importance as economies recover.

2.1 Introduction

The past 12 months have been marked by rapid economic change. For migration, the global economic slowdown has generally had the effect of reversing many of the trends seen in recent years. The OECD reports that more than 30 million jobs were created in the 5 years from 2003 to 2007. The contribution of migrant labour to this employment growth was significant.³ The economic downturn has seen significant reductions in the flows of foreign workers to some countries as employment has fallen and governments look to reduce the flow of migrant labour.

Governments in countries with growing unemployment have used a range of immigration policy responses to reduce discretionary migrant flows.⁴ New Zealand's market-driven policies have meant discretionary migrant flows have decreased without significant policy intervention. Unlike many OECD countries, New Zealand has relatively low levels of non-discretionary migration. This means the number of migrants coming to work and live permanently in New Zealand can be managed without the interventions many countries have taken.

³ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*. Paris: OECD, p.14.

⁴ Examples of discretionary migrants include economic migrants and their accompanying family members. Examples of non-discretionary migrants include sponsored partners, asylum seekers, or people with free movement, such as Australian citizens travelling to New Zealand.

This chapter describes the impacts of the economic downturn on migration in OECD countries; the policy responses in light of the economic environment; and, more specifically, the impacts on migration trends in New Zealand. The discussion reflects the information that was available up to August 2009.

2.2 Impact on migration

The economic downturn has had a significant impact on migration globally—on the dynamics of the demand and supply of migrants, the unemployment rates of migrants, and the immigration policy responses by governments. The OECD's latest report on international migration states that the economic slowdown has reduced the demand for labour migration in almost all OECD countries.⁵

The global economic recession has put a halt to, and in some cases reversed, the sustained employment growth that OECD countries have experienced in recent years. As economic growth has faltered, labour market conditions have deteriorated and unemployment has risen dramatically, which in some countries has affected migrants disproportionately.

In New Zealand, unemployment has risen rapidly from a 22-year low of 3.5 percent in the December 2007 quarter to 6.0 percent in the June 2009 quarter. A 1.0 percentage point increase over the June 2009 quarter was the largest since 1988.⁶ It is widely predicted that unemployment will continue to increase into 2010.⁷ As with other OECD countries, workers in some sectors of the economy have been affected much more than others.

Internationally, there have been widespread job losses in the construction sector and the manufacturing, retail trade, and finance industries. Migrants have been hard-hit where their labour is concentrated in these industries or has contributed to the growth of these sectors. For example, the construction sectors in Spain and Ireland have been boosted by migrant labour in recent years. The economic downturn and resulting impact on this sector have caused a substantial loss of job opportunities for these migrants.⁸

In New Zealand, employment in the agricultural sector has also suffered as commodity prices have fallen.⁹ Business confidence in the agricultural sector remains low, and profit expectations are well below other sectors. Many expect unemployment to rise.¹⁰

However, New Zealand's unemployment rate remains relatively low compared with other OECD countries. New Zealand ranked the ninth lowest in the OECD in June 2009. Figure 2.1 shows unemployment rates by country in June 2008 and June 2009. It shows, for example, that between June 2008 and June 2009, the unemployment rate in New Zealand increased 2.0 percentage points to 6.0 percent. The average unemployment rate in the OECD increased 2.5 percentage points over the same period, to reach 8.3 percent.

⁵ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.17.

⁶ <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/lmr-labour-market-update.asp> (accessed 18 August 2009).

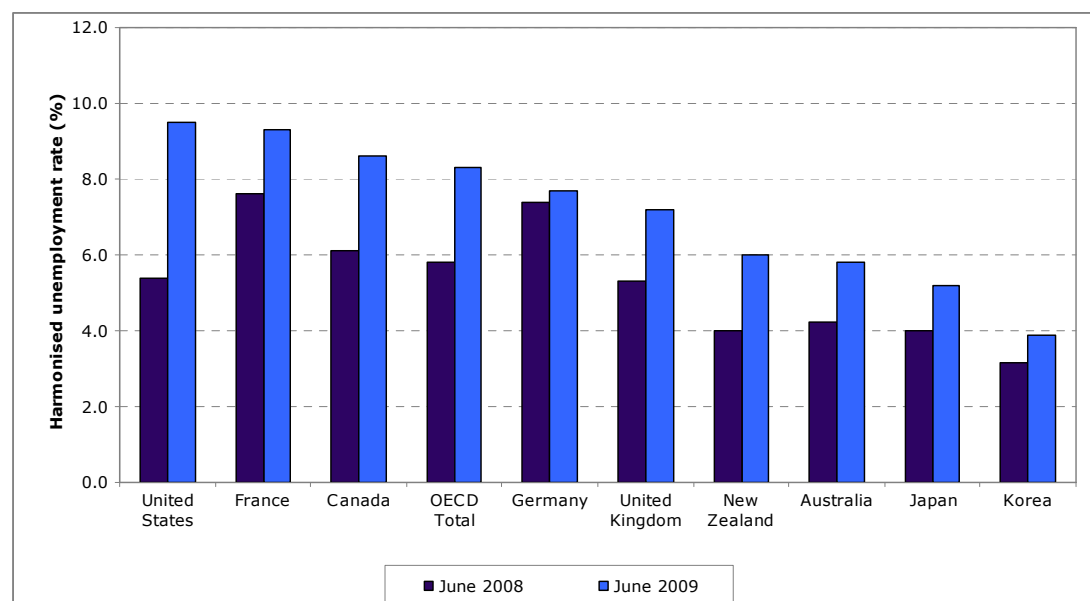
⁷ http://www.nzier.org.nz/Site/Publications/Consensus_forecasts.aspx (accessed 5 August 2009).

⁸ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.19.

⁹ Department of Labour, 2009. *Skills in the Labour Market Outlook*. Wellington: Department of Labour.

¹⁰ <http://www.nbnz.co.nz/economics/outlook/090729/default.aspx> (accessed 30 July 2009).

Figure 2. 1 Harmonised unemployment rates in selected OECD countries, June 2008 and June 2009



Source: OECD Key Economic Indicators, harmonised unemployment rate.

The OECD predicts labour market conditions will worsen. Projections in March 2009 showed unemployment rates in the OECD will increase in 2009 and 2010 to reach an average of 10.0 percent. This number equates to about 56 million people unemployed—the deepest and most widespread recession in the OECD for more than 50 years.¹¹

2.3 Immigration flows and policy responses

Rising unemployment has put pressure on governments to limit the inflow of foreign workers.¹² As competition for jobs has increased, many OECD countries have responded by putting in place mechanisms to reduce temporary flows of migrant workers. The combination of falling demand and government intervention has seen the flow of temporary workers reduce in some countries.

In the United States, the number of migrants issued the H-1B visa (the main employment-related visa for temporary entry) decreased by 16 percent in 2008. Both the United Kingdom and Ireland have experienced substantially fewer new entries from the new members of the European Union (EU8 countries).¹³

In Australia, employers have made fewer applications for temporary skilled workers (down 11 percent in the year to February 2009). Declines were most pronounced in construction, mining, and manufacturing.¹⁴ In New Zealand, the number of people granted a temporary work permit in 2008/09 through Essential Skills and seasonal work policies was 6 percent lower than in the previous year (see section 4.2).

¹¹ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.16.

¹² OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.34.

¹³ The EU8 countries are the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

¹⁴ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.31.

Changes made to immigration policies in New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom have focused on adjusting numerical limits; strengthening the labour-market test and revising occupational-shortage lists; and limiting possibilities for migrants to change status or renew permits. Some other countries have offered incentives for migrants to return home or applied conditions to non-discretionary flows.¹⁵

Table 2.1 gives examples of the types of policy changes different countries have made. New Zealand's immigration policy responses are discussed later in this chapter.

Table 2. 1 Policy changes made by different countries

Policy change		Country
Temporary migration	Adjusting numerical limits	Australia, Canada, EU15 countries, Italy, South Korea, Spain
	Limiting possibilities to change/renew permits	Canada, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Spain, United Kingdom, United States
	Promoting return migration	Czech Republic, Japan, Spain
	Strengthening labour market tests/reviewing shortage lists	New Zealand , Australia, Canada, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
	Changing permanent migration policy	Australia, Spain, United Kingdom, Italy

2.3.1 Changes to Australian immigration policies

In Australia, the permanent residence programme has been adjusted. Within the overall programme, the cap for skilled permanent migrants was increased to 133,500 in 2008/09, but was later reduced to 115,000.¹⁶ In July 2009, the target was further reduced to 108,100 for 2009/10, returning the planning level to the target set in 2007/08.¹⁷

Australia also revised its occupational shortage lists. Most trade skills such as carpenters, welders, and plumbers were removed from the Critical Skills List.^{18 19} The remaining occupations are mostly health and engineering occupations. The occupational shortage list for sponsorship under the 457 visa program was revised in May 2009. The list now includes only occupations in the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) major groups 1 to 4.²⁰

2.3.2 Changes to Canadian immigration policies

Canada kept its 2009 target for permanent economic migrants similar to the level for 2008 (139,000–154,000 people), but this level had already been reduced from 141,000–158,000 people in 2007. Canada enforced the requirement for

¹⁵ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.34.

¹⁶ <http://www.visabureau.com/australia/news/02-06-2009/mia-concerned-about-next-years-australian-skilled-migration-program.aspx> (accessed 10 August 2009).

¹⁷ <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/statistics/statistical-info/visa-grants/migrant.htm> (accessed 5 August 2009).

¹⁸ http://www.migrationexpert.com/Australia/Visa/Australian_immigration_news/2009 (accessed 25 August 2009).

¹⁹ The Critical Skills List applies to people migrating under the skilled migration program who are not sponsored by an employer or nominated by a state or territory government.

²⁰ <http://www.immi.gov.au/skilled/skilled-workers/asco5-7-faq.htm> (accessed 29 July 2009).

sponsored migrants to prove they are employed before their permits are renewed.²¹ In addition, the shortage list for temporary foreign workers was eliminated and replaced with more rigorous job advertising requirements, especially for lower-skilled positions.²²

2.3.3 Changes to United Kingdom immigration policies

The United Kingdom has reduced the entry of skilled non-European Union citizens by tightening entry requirements, which is estimated will reduce skilled migrants from 26,000 last year to 14,000 this year.²³ The United Kingdom also requires that, to renew their permit, sponsored migrants must prove they are employed. Like Canada, the United Kingdom enforced this requirement and revised its shortage list. In March 2008, the United Kingdom removed 38 healthcare-related occupations from the national shortage occupation list for work permits, with further revisions to the list in July 2008.²⁴

2.3.4 Changes to immigration policies in other countries

Some countries have offered incentives for migrants to return home. For example, Spain has offered lump-sum payments to unemployed migrants to leave voluntarily and to not return to Spain for at least 3 years.²⁵ The Czech Republic launched a similar scheme for unemployed contract workers. In April 2009, Japan initiated a programme of incentives for Brazilian and other Latin American guest workers to return home and agree never to work in Japan again.²⁶

2.4 Impact on migration to New Zealand

The economic downturn has had mixed impacts on New Zealand's temporary migration flows. The demand for temporary migrant workers has decreased as employment has fallen in many sectors. Tourism has followed international trends, with a decrease in the number of visitors. In contrast, export education has continued to increase. Because New Zealand's immigration policy settings are sensitive to the changing labour market conditions, they have required little intervention compared with other OECD countries. This section describes the impact of the economic downturn on temporary work, export education, and tourism.

2.4.1 Impact on temporary work: Decline in labour migration

For temporary migrants, the main entry into New Zealand's labour market is through the Essential Skills Policy or through seasonal work policies, all of which are labour market-tested.²⁷ The other main types of temporary migrants with work rights include working holidaymakers, people with work to residence permits, and people with work permits granted through partnership.²⁸ The

²¹ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.40.

²² OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.38.

²³ <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/politics/article5784420.ece> (accessed 10 August 2009).

²⁴ <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2008/shortageoccupationchange> (accessed 29 July 2009).

²⁵ OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.41.

²⁶ http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/23/business/global/23immigrant.html?_r=1 (accessed 7 August 2009).

²⁷ Seasonal work policies include the following policies: Approved in Principle, Essential Skills, Essential Skills—Skill Level 1, General, Specialist Skills, Recognised Seasonal Employer, Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer, and Working Holiday Scheme Extension.

²⁸ See Appendices C and F for further details about temporary entry.

primary focus of this section is labour market-tested work permits, because these permits are the most sensitive to changing economic circumstances.

New Zealand's temporary labour migration policies are market driven. Requiring a job offer to obtain a permit through the Essential Skills Policy ensures that migrant labour is not over supplied when the labour market tightens. Rising unemployment in New Zealand has lessened opportunities for new migrants to enter the labour market.

One of the key principles of temporary work policies is that opportunities for New Zealanders are protected. The Department of Labour administers two skill-shortage lists, which are reviewed twice a year.²⁹ The review ensures that the listed occupations are still in shortage, and provides an opportunity to add new occupations that have moved into shortage.

The shortage lists identify occupations that are in genuine shortage, so that applications for such positions (from suitably qualified and experienced migrants) are not labour market-tested. The recession has resulted in job losses in many sectors of the economy, increasing the pool of people seeking work and posing the risk of temporary migrant workers displacing local workers. In July 2009, 44 occupations were removed from the Immediate Skill Shortage List and 8 from the Long Term Skill Shortage List.

An additional work policy change that came into effect in July 2009 reduced the duration of permits issued to lower-skilled workers. Work permits issued through the Essential Skills Policy for jobs in an occupation at ANZSCO levels 4 and 5 are now issued for 1 year.³⁰ Higher-skilled workers may still get a permit for up to 3 years, or 5 years in some circumstances. The number of times a further permit can be granted is unlimited.

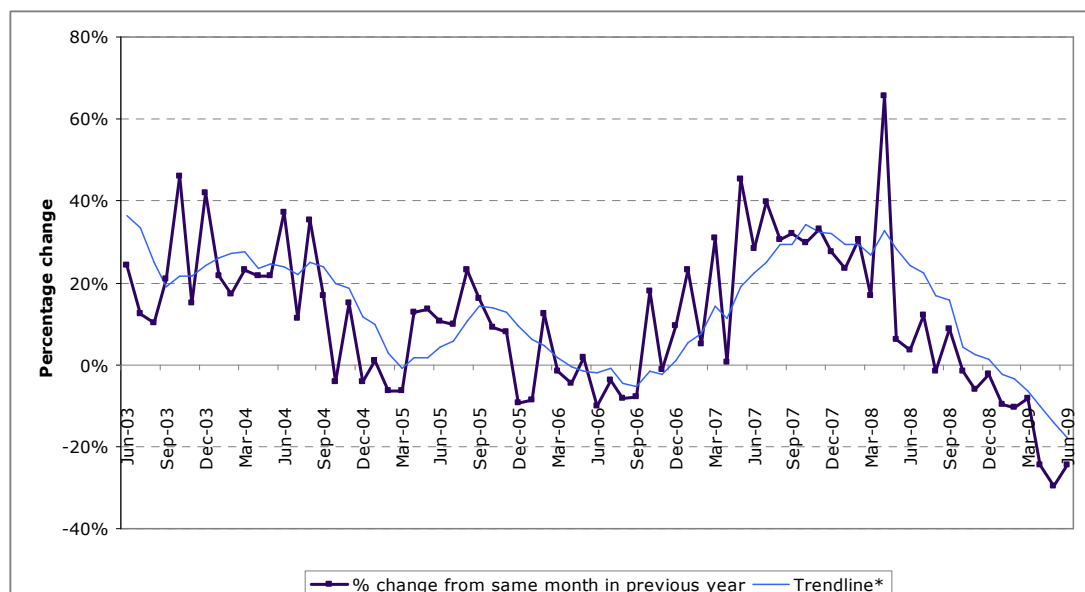
The demand for migrant workers through the Essential Skills Policy and seasonal work policies decreased steadily from October 2008.³¹ In the last quarter of 2008/09, the number of applications accepted was down 26 percent on the corresponding quarter in 2007/08 (see Figure 2.2). The reduced demand, together with higher-than-average decline rates on Essential Skills Policy applications, meant the number of temporary workers approved through these policies was 6 percent lower than in the previous year.

²⁹ These include the Long Term Skill Shortage List and the Immediate Skill Shortage List, which are collectively known as the Essential Skills in Demand lists.

³⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics and Statistics New Zealand, 2006. *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)*. The ANZSCO defines five skill levels based on formal education and training, previous experience, and on-the-job training.

³¹ Seasonal work policies include the following policies: Approved in Principle, Essential Skills, Essential Skills—Skill Level 1, General, Specialist Skills, Recognised Seasonal Employer, Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer, and Working Holiday Scheme Extension.

Figure 2. 2 Percentage change in the number of applications accepted through Essential Skills Policy and seasonal work policies from the same month 1 year earlier



*Rolling 6-month average

Source: Department of Labour

The decrease in essential skills workers was offset by increasing numbers in various other policies; therefore, the total number approved to work in 2008/09 was about 136,500, or 2 percent more than in 2007/08. This increase compares with an average growth in temporary workers of about 15 percent per financial year over the previous decade.

In 2008/09, seasonal worker numbers were up 61 percent on the previous year, after the limit for the number of permits granted under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Policy was increased from 5,000 to 8,000 a year.³² Working holidaymaker numbers were up 12 percent on 2007/08, and family-related temporary workers were up 8 percent. Two new Working Holiday Schemes were introduced in 2008/09 with China and Chile, each with 1,000 places available.

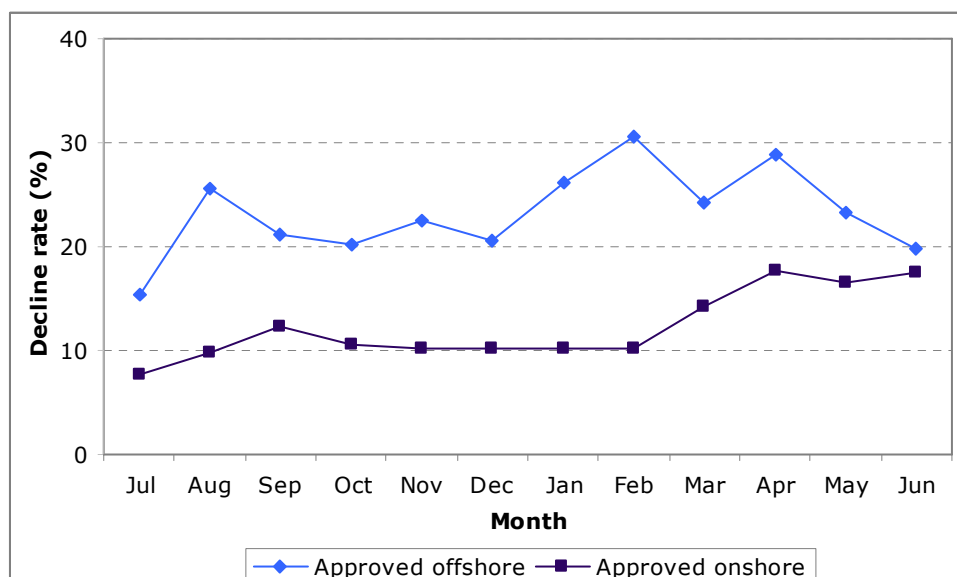
The decline rate for Essential Skills Policy decisions was relatively high in the second half of the year, peaking at 19 percent in April 2009.³³ The overall decline rate for Essential Skills Policy decisions for 2008/09 was 14 percent, compared with 8 percent in 2007/08. The decline rate for all other work applications in 2008/09 was 4 percent.

Figure 2.3 shows that decline rates were relatively high for offshore decisions, peaking at 31 percent in February 2009, although only 16 percent of decisions were made offshore in 2008/09. The increasing decline rate for onshore decisions had a much greater impact on overall numbers. The onshore decline rate averaged 17 percent over the last quarter in 2008/09.

³² The Recognised Seasonal Employer Policy allows for the temporary entry of non-New Zealand citizens or residents to work in the horticulture and viticulture industries. The first year of operation was 2007/08.

³³ The decline rate includes all decisions on the following policies: Approved in Principle, Essential Skills, Essential Skills—Skill Level 1, General, and Specialist Skills.

Figure 2. 3 Decline rate for Essential Skills Policy decisions in 2008/09 by branch location.



Source: Department of Labour

2.4.2 Impact on export education: Growth in international student numbers

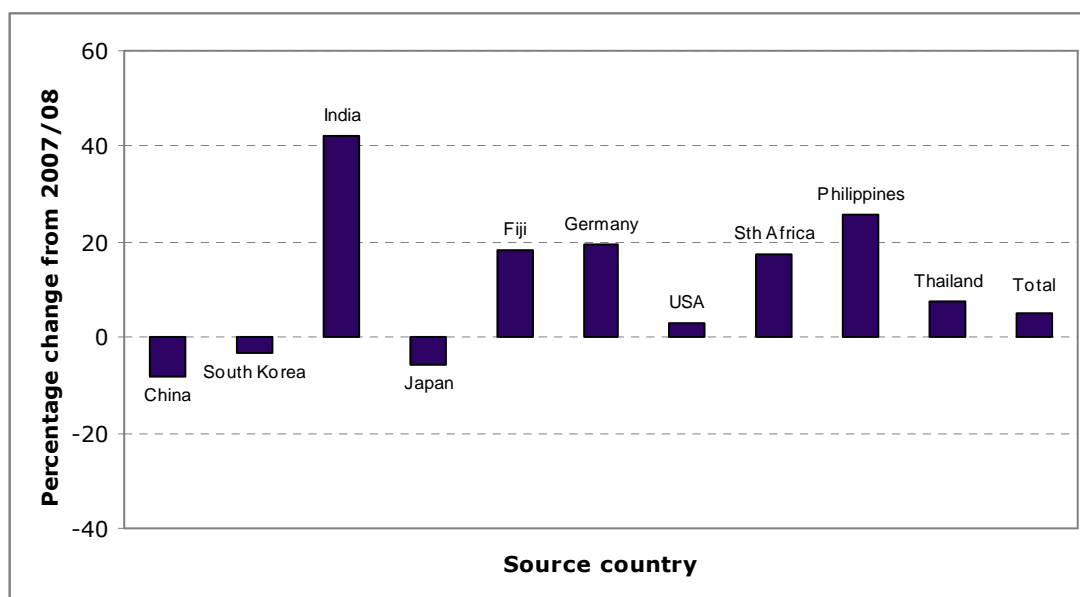
Export education is one of New Zealand's top five export industries. International students generate more than \$2.1 billion in foreign exchange annually to New Zealand's economy.³⁴ The number of people approved to study in 2008/09 (about 74,000) was 6 percent higher than in 2007/08. International student numbers have continued to fall from some of the Asian countries that students have traditionally come from (China, South Korea, and Japan). However, the decrease in the number coming from China has largely been offset by increasing numbers from many of the other main source countries.

India is emerging as an important source country for international education. It is now New Zealand's third largest, behind China and South Korea. The number of Indian students approved has increased, on average, more than 50 percent a year since 2005/06. The numbers have increased from an average of 2,200 students in each financial year between 2001/02 and 2005/06, to more than 8,200 in 2008/09.

China is still New Zealand's largest market, making up about 20 percent of the international students approved to study in 2008/09, but China's stake in the international student market has fallen from almost 50 percent in 2002/03.

³⁴ http://www.educationnz.org.nz/policy/statistics/Relative_size_of_education_versus_other_exports.xls (accessed 24 July 2009).

Figure 2. 4 Percentage change in the number of students from the main source countries: Difference between 2007/08 and 2008/09*



*The 10 largest source countries in 2008/09 are listed.

Source: Department of Labour.

The increasing numbers of international students can be attributed to a number of factors. New Zealand's exchange rate undoubtedly plays a role in influencing students' choice of study destination, but there are other factors that set New Zealand apart.

The New Zealand dollar weakened against the United States dollar over the first half of 2008/09, creating a more favourable exchange rate for international students. However, the movement of the New Zealand dollar against the United States dollar has been relatively similar to that of the Australian dollar and the British pound over the last 12 months. As Australia and the United Kingdom are our main competitors, the result has been little price advantage for New Zealand.³⁵

Research has shown that international students choose New Zealand because it is English speaking and for its safety, quality of education, and international recognition of qualifications, rather than for the cost of study.³⁶ Factors such as New Zealand's scenery, lifestyle, and opportunities for travel and adventure also feature highly in the decisions of those who study here.

Research by the Ministry of Education in 2007 found that New Zealand was not the first choice for 36 percent of international students, which indicates the high level of competition to attract students. Australia and the United Kingdom both tightened entry criteria for students in 2008/09, limiting study opportunities for some prospective students, possibly to New Zealand's advantage.

³⁵ Rates sourced from the official websites of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the Australian Federal Reserve Bank, and the Bank of England.

³⁶ Ministry of Education, 2008. *Experiences of International Students in New Zealand: Report 2007*.

The United Kingdom released the Student Tier (Tier 4) of its new points system, with tighter rules for educational institutions, international students, and any accompanying family members. In Australia, student assessment levels were increased for students from countries presenting a higher immigration risk (such as India), whereas for countries such as China and South Korea, the assessment levels were lowered.³⁷ In practice, a higher assessment level means applicants must submit more evidence of their English language ability, academic qualifications, and capacity to support themselves financially during their studies in Australia.

It is difficult to gauge the effect on New Zealand of students' real or perceived difficulties in getting a visa for the United Kingdom or Australia (because of the policy changes). The Ministry of Education's research has shown that ease of obtaining a visa is important to students. However, for genuine students who could meet immigration requirements in any number of countries, there are clearly other factors involved. The uniqueness of New Zealand's lifestyle opportunities, along with its reputation for safety and high-quality education, will ensure New Zealand continues to attract international students.

2.4.3 Impact on tourism: Decline in international visitor numbers

New Zealand's tourism industry has been adversely affected by the global economic recession, as has the tourism industry around the world. Europe, the Asia-Pacific region, North America, and the Middle East have all recorded falling tourist numbers.³⁸ In New Zealand, visitor numbers in 2008/09 were down 3 percent on the previous year, but very different trends were seen across our key markets.³⁹

Visitor arrivals from the Oceania region remained strong, with those coming from Australia reaching just over 1 million in 2008/09, up 4 percent on the previous year. The positive growth in tourism from Australia and other parts of Oceania helped to offset the decreasing numbers from Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

Tourism from the Asian region has been most adversely affected by the economic downturn, with a 15 percent fall in visitor arrivals in the year to June 2009. There was a large decrease in the number of visitors from China (down 13 percent), Japan (down 23 percent), South Korea (down 31 percent), and Taiwan (down 24 percent). Tourism from the Asian region was further affected by the global influenza A (H1N1) pandemic, which compounded the weakening of this market in May and June 2009 and continues to do so.⁴⁰

The trend for visitors from Europe and the Americas was mixed, with falling numbers from the largest source countries, including the United Kingdom (down 10 percent) and the United States (down 9 percent), but gains from smaller source countries such as France, Germany, and Spain. Overall, visitor numbers

³⁷ http://www.newsroom.immi.gov.au/media_releases/602 (accessed 4 September 2009)

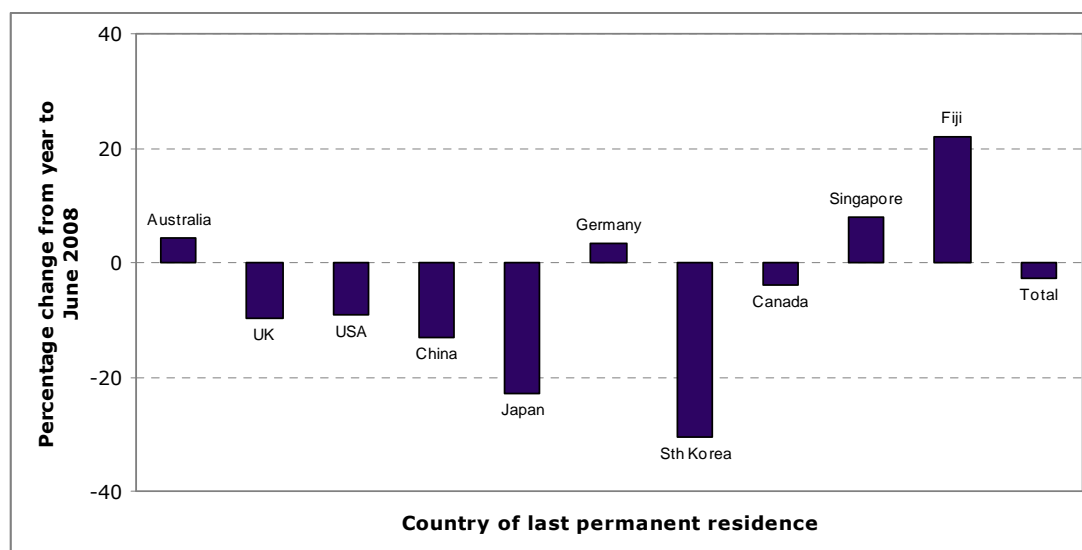
³⁸ Ministry of Tourism (2009). *Tourism Leading Indicators Monitor (May 2009): Tracking International Tourism Performance*.

³⁹ Statistics New Zealand (2009). *Hot off the Press—International Travel and Migration: June 2009*.

⁴⁰ Ministry of Tourism (2009). *Tourism Leading Indicators Monitor (June 2009): Impact of the 2009 Influenza Pandemic on New Zealand's Inbound Travel*.

fell 5 percent from Europe and 7 percent from the Americas in the year to June 2009.

Figure 2. 5 Percentage change in visitor arrivals from New Zealand’s largest visitor source countries: Difference between years to June 2008 and June 2009



Source: Statistics New Zealand, International Travel and Migration: June 2009.

The Ministry of Tourism expects substantial falls in the number of visitors from Asia and Europe in 2009, but predicts strong growth from some markets from 2010. Visitor arrivals from Australia are forecast to grow 3.1 percent per year to 2015, while China’s predicted growth rate is 7.2 percent per year.⁴¹

2.5 Employment and business confidence

The impact of the recession is not distributed evenly across the labour force. In the OECD, some countries have reported much higher rates of unemployment among migrants than among native-born workers.⁴² This is particularly the case where the industry affected by the downturn is one with a high concentration of migrant labour, or where migration has contributed to the economic growth of that sector. Skilled migrants are likely to be an exception to this, as many work in sectors that are less affected by the recession or in areas of skill shortage. While shortages persist, employers may be more likely to retain migrants with certain skills.

The current recession has seen New Zealand’s unemployment rate rise from a 22-year low of 3.5 percent at the end of 2007 to 6.0 percent in June 2009. Given that the labour market usually lags behind economic activity, the unemployment rate is expected to rise throughout 2009 and into 2010.⁴³ The New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) consensus forecasts⁴⁴ indicate that the

⁴¹ <http://www.tourismresearch.govt.nz/Data--Analysis/Forecasts> (accessed 7 August 2009).

⁴² OECD 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI—2009 edition*, p.17.

⁴³ <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/discussion-papers/current-recession/how-bad-is-the-current-recession.pdf> (accessed 30 July 2009).

⁴⁴ http://www.nzier.org.nz/Site/Publications/Consensus_forecasts.aspx (accessed 5 August 2009). The predicted range is between 6.4 percent and 7.8 percent unemployment.

worst is yet to come for New Zealand households, predicting unemployment to reach 7.2 percent in 2010.

Business confidence was low for much of 2008/09, but it picked up steadily over the June 2009 quarter.⁴⁵ The National Bank's survey of business confidence showed that in July 2009, a net⁴⁶ 19 percent of respondents expected general business conditions to improve over the next 12 months, which was 13 percentage points higher than in the previous month. This represents the highest level of business confidence since March 2002. Firms' expectations of their own activity were also positive, with a net 13 percent expecting improvements in the year ahead (up from a net 8 percent in June).

The National Bank survey also showed improvements in other key indicators (investment, employment, and profit), although respondents were still more pessimistic than optimistic on these measures. For example, a net 14 percent of firms expected lower profits over the next 12 months, and many firms still expected to reduce staff. A net 7 percent of firms expected to hire fewer staff over the next year, and most firms (74 percent) expected the unemployment rate to rise.

2.6 Permanent and long-term migration

In the year to June 2009, net migration was 12,500, compared with 4,700 in the previous year to June 2008 (see section 3.3). Net inward migration is expected to continue to increase over the next year.⁴⁷ Eight percent fewer New Zealanders moved to Australia in the year to June 2009, indicating a higher degree of uncertainty about opportunities abroad. The slowdown in New Zealanders departing had the greatest impact on net migration in the year to June 2009.

Higher net migration will increase demand in the housing sector, but it may exacerbate the softening labour market. Increasing inward migration at a time of rising unemployment may mean people are not absorbed into the labour market quickly. This is likely to have a negative impact on temporary labour migration (fewer Essential Skills Policy work permits), and may mean recent permanent migrants take longer to find work.

2.7 Looking forward

The current recession has so far seen the unemployment rate rise to 6.0 percent, and it is widely expected to increase in 2009 and 2010. Increasing net migration and decreasing employment in many sectors have created a growing pool of unemployed people. In the short term, the need for temporary migrant workers in some sectors will decrease as employers find the labour and skills they need internally.

In New Zealand, as in other countries, skill shortages persist in a range of occupations, such as engineering, teaching, and healthcare. Furthermore, temporary workers play a vital role in New Zealand's seasonal industries.

⁴⁵ <http://www.nbnz.co.nz/economics/outlook/090729/default.aspx> (accessed 30 July 2009).

⁴⁶ The net percent is the percentage of respondents expecting conditions to improve minus the percentage expecting conditions to worsen.

⁴⁷ <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/discussion-papers/current-recession/how-bad-is-the-current-recession.pdf> (accessed 30 July 2009).

Migration will continue to be an important means of alleviating shortages, and New Zealand has maintained the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) planning level of 45,000–50,000 for 2009/10.

In New Zealand, there is a strong link between temporary and permanent migration. The majority of permanent migrants (81 percent in 2008/09) have had prior experience in New Zealand. Lack of New Zealand work experience is reported by migrants as the biggest barrier to employment.⁴⁸ The fact that many permanent migrants do have work experience in New Zealand may help maintain their employability as competition for jobs increases.

Because New Zealand's temporary work policies are market driven, reduced demand saw an immediate effect on the number of work permit applications and on the decline rate. The decreased flow of workers may have a flow-on effect for the NZRP, which draws heavily from the pool of people already in New Zealand on a temporary permit. Fewer temporary workers, together with increasing difficulties that prospective permanent migrants may face in finding work, may reduce the number of permanent applications from skilled migrants.

Although the global economic recession has limited migration opportunities for many people, New Zealand still maintains a number of advantages over other migrant destination countries. Many migrants choose New Zealand for the lifestyle it has to offer, its environment, and its relative safety. Research has shown these factors are important for permanent residents and international students, but must inevitably be some of the drivers of tourism and working holidaymakers. These advantages will ensure New Zealand remains a competitive destination for temporary migrants and continues to attract skills and investment through permanent migration.

⁴⁸ Department of Labour, 2009. *New Faces, New Futures: New Zealand. Findings from the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand—Wave One*. Wellington: Department of Labour.

3 MIGRATION FLOWS

Highlights

- The total number of people migrating to and from New Zealand fluctuates, but the general trend has been continual growth.
- In 2008/09, net migration was 12,500, which was the highest since 2003/04.
- The net inflow of 40,000 non-New Zealand citizens in 2008/09 was the highest recorded since 2002/03 (equal with 2007/08).
- Visitor numbers decreased by 8 percent in 2008/09. About 1.4 million people were granted a temporary visitor, student, or work permit on their arrival in New Zealand.

3.1 Introduction

New Zealand's population is affected by migration flows, including the arrival and departure of New Zealand and Australian citizens and residents; temporary migrants on visitor, work and student permits; and permanent residents through the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP). The net migration flow is the difference between the number of permanent and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures.⁴⁹

Many factors affect migration flows. The departure of New Zealanders, particularly to Australia, is one of the main drivers of New Zealand's migration patterns. The free movement of New Zealand and Australian citizens and permanent residents between the two countries makes it relatively easy for New Zealanders to seek opportunities in Australia. Of all permanent departures of New Zealand citizens from New Zealand in 2008/09, 72 percent were to Australia.⁵⁰ The number of New Zealanders living overseas, estimated at anywhere from 700,000 to more than 1 million,⁵¹ is increasingly seen as an important contributor to New Zealand's economic prosperity.⁵²

New Zealand's environment, people, lifestyle opportunities, and safety from crime or violence are what permanent migrants to New Zealand like most about living in here.⁵³ These and other factors play an important role in attracting people to

⁴⁹ An arrival or departure is permanent and long term if the intended length of stay or absence is 12 months or more.

⁵⁰ Statistics New Zealand. *2009 International Travel and Migration: June 2009, Hot Off The Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/migration/internationaltravelandmigration_hot_pjun09.aspx (accessed 21 October 2009).

⁵¹ Population and Sustainable Development website, *Sustainable Development for New Zealand: Programme of Action*. Available at <http://www.population.govt.nz/population-faq.aspx> (accessed 21 October 2009).

⁵² <http://www.keanewzealand.com/index.html> (accessed 21 October 2009).

⁵³ Statistics New Zealand, 2008. *Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ)—Wave 1, Hot Off The Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/migration/longitudinalimmigrationsurveynewzealand_hotpwave1.aspx (accessed 21 October 2009).

New Zealand as tourists, students, temporary workers, or permanent residents. However, these same migrants report dissatisfaction with high tax rates, the distance from New Zealand to their home country or family, the cost of health services, and the difficulty of understanding the tax system.

One measure of a migrant's successful settlement and contribution to New Zealand is whether they remain in the country after their arrival or approval for residence. In 2005, the Department of Labour studied migrants' movement patterns into and out of New Zealand.⁵⁴ One key finding from this study was the confirmation that migrants are consistently lost from New Zealand over time.

Migrants leave New Zealand for different reasons, only some of which relate to 'unsuccessful' settlement, such as not being able to find work. Reasons include family ties, business commitments, or an intention to live and work in New Zealand only temporarily rather than settle permanently. Department of Labour research shows that most migrants are not highly mobile. Of migrants approved between 1998 and 2004, 79 percent had fewer than three spells of absence from New Zealand, with only a small proportion of migrants being highly mobile and spending significant periods out of New Zealand.⁵⁵

Sections 3.2 and 3.3 analyse temporary arrivals and permanent and long-term migrants, respectively. More detailed analysis of temporary migrants can be found in Chapter 4. Section 3.4 assesses the impact of migration on population growth. Sections 3.5 and 3.6 track the cohorts of migrants approved for residence within specific financial years. This analysis looks at migrants who arrived to take up residence and migrants who left New Zealand permanently, with time-series analysis showing movement patterns over time.

3.2 Temporary arrivals in New Zealand

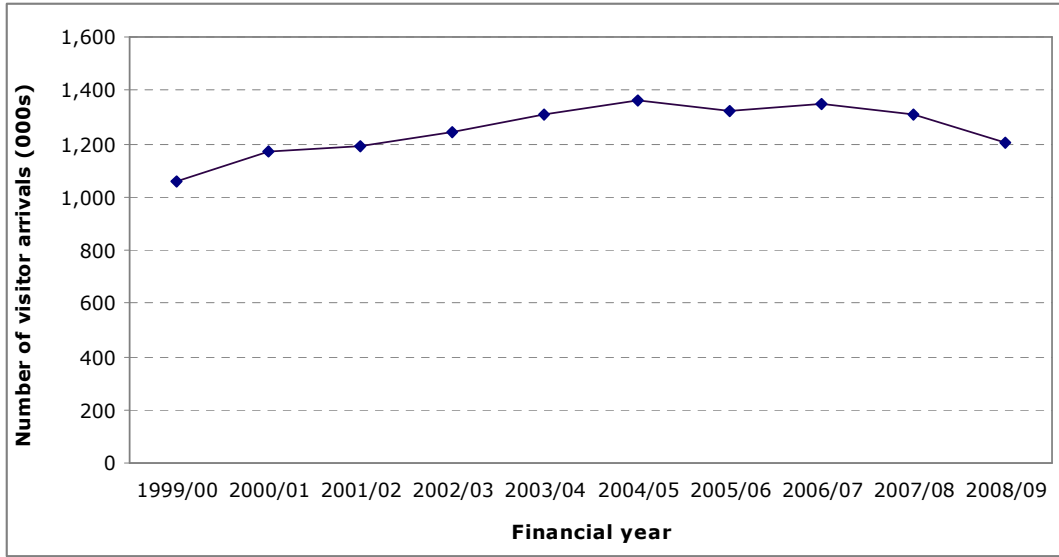
Most people arriving in New Zealand are overseas visitors intending to stay for fewer than 12 months or New Zealand residents returning from a short trip. Within any given year, flows fluctuate seasonally, with large numbers of visitors arriving over the summer months and during particular events, such as the New Zealand International Sevens tournament.

In 2008/09, almost 1.4 million people were granted a temporary visitor, student, or work permit on arrival in New Zealand. In addition, more than 753,000 Australian citizens travelled to New Zealand (Australian citizens do not require a permit to enter New Zealand). Overall, visitor numbers decreased 8 percent between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

⁵⁴ P Shorland. 2006. *People on the Move: A Study of Migrant Movement Patterns to and from New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/pdfs/Migrants-absenteeism-from-NZ.pdf> (accessed 21 October 2009).

⁵⁵ P Shorland. 2006. *People on the Move: A Study of Migrant Movement Patterns to and from New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour, Table 4.15, p. 55. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/pdfs/Migrants-absenteeism-from-NZ.pdf> (accessed 21 October 2009).

Figure 3. 1 Number of visitor arrivals to New Zealand, 1999/2000–2008/09



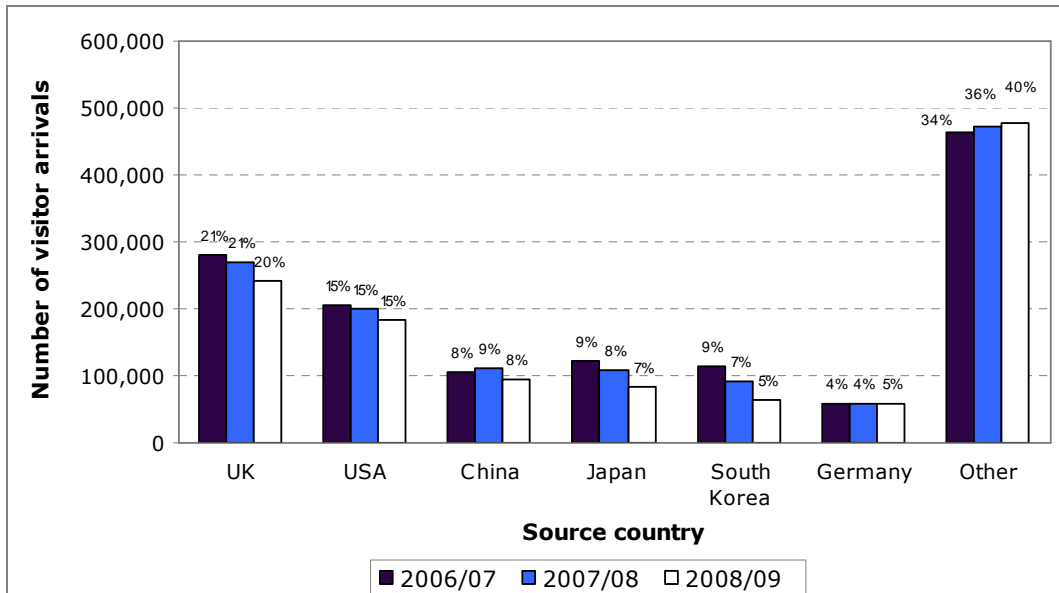
Note: Australian citizens are not included in the number of visitor arrivals.

Source: Department of labour

3.2.1 Visitor arrivals by source country

The top five visitor source countries (the United Kingdom, the United States, China, Japan, and South Korea) contributed 55 percent of all temporary arrivals to New Zealand in 2008/09. The number of visitors from all these countries decreased between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Figure 3. 2 Top six source countries of visitor arrivals, 2006/07–2008/09



Note: Australian citizens are not included in the number of visitor arrivals.

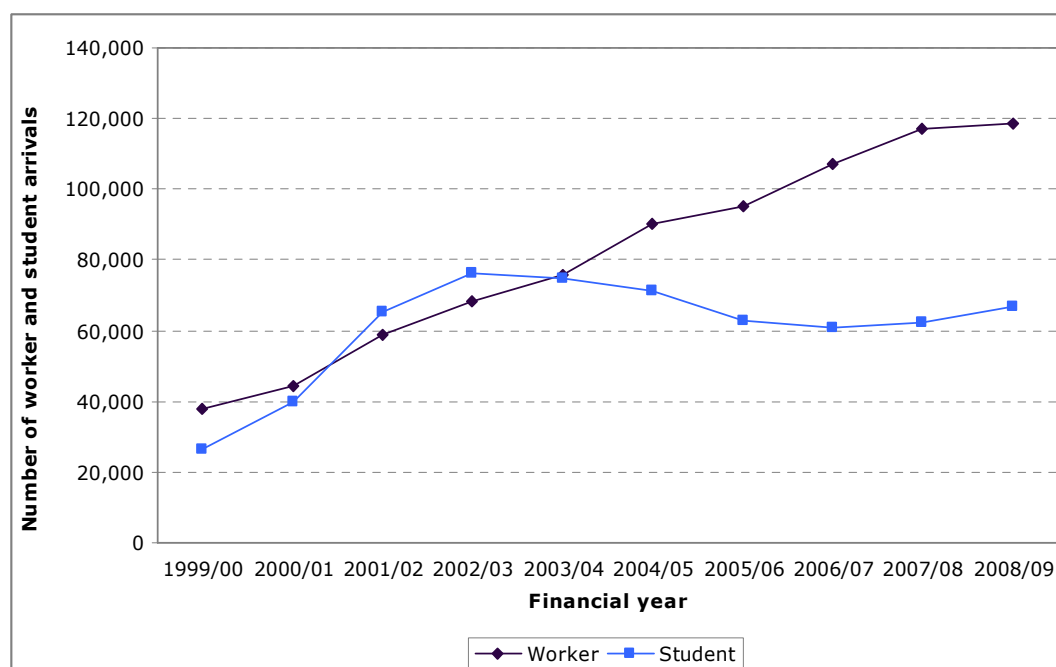
Source: Department of Labour

3.2.2 Work and student arrivals

The number of migrants coming to New Zealand for work or study over the decade to 2008/09 has grown rapidly. The peaks for the number of people arriving as international students are aligned to the academic year—semesters start in January/February and July. Less seasonal fluctuation is seen in the numbers of people coming to New Zealand to work, but numbers are generally higher in summer.

Figure 3.3 shows the sustained increase in the number of work-permit holders entering New Zealand since 1999/2000. The slowdown between 2007/08 and 2008/09 was due to both a decrease in the number of applications being made and to an increase in the decline rate of those applications. International student numbers had been decreasing since a peak in 2002/03, largely due to declining number of students from China, but they increased from 2006/07 as the market diversified.

Figure 3. 3 Number of worker and student arrivals, 1999/2000–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

3.3 Permanent and long-term migration

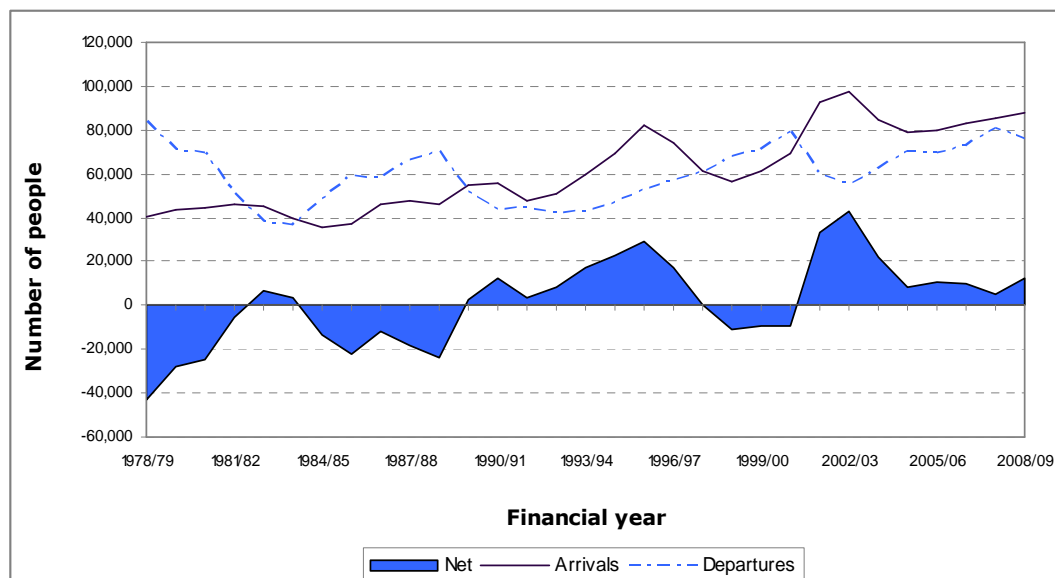
Permanent and long-term arrivals include people who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for 12 months or more (visitors, students, workers, and people granted permanent residence), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more.

Permanent and long-term departures include people leaving New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more (visitors, students, and workers), plus New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more.

Net permanent and long-term migration is the difference between the number of permanent and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures.

The total number of people migrating to and from New Zealand fluctuates greatly from year to year, but cyclical patterns emerge over a long time. The general trend has been one of continual growth. Figure 3.4 shows the changes in permanent and long-term arrivals and departures since 1978/79 and the fluctuations in net migration. Since 2001/02, the net migration has been positive, with the highest net migration over the previous three decades happening in 2002/03, when arrivals were 42,500 higher than departures. The 2008/09 net migration of 12,500 was the highest since 2003/04.

Figure 3. 4 Annual permanent and long-term migration flows, 1978/79–2008/09



Source: Statistics New Zealand

In general, the number of permanent and long-term migrants arriving from Oceania over the past decade, including from Australia and other Pacific countries, is down on the numbers arriving in the 1980s, but is higher than numbers in the 1990s.

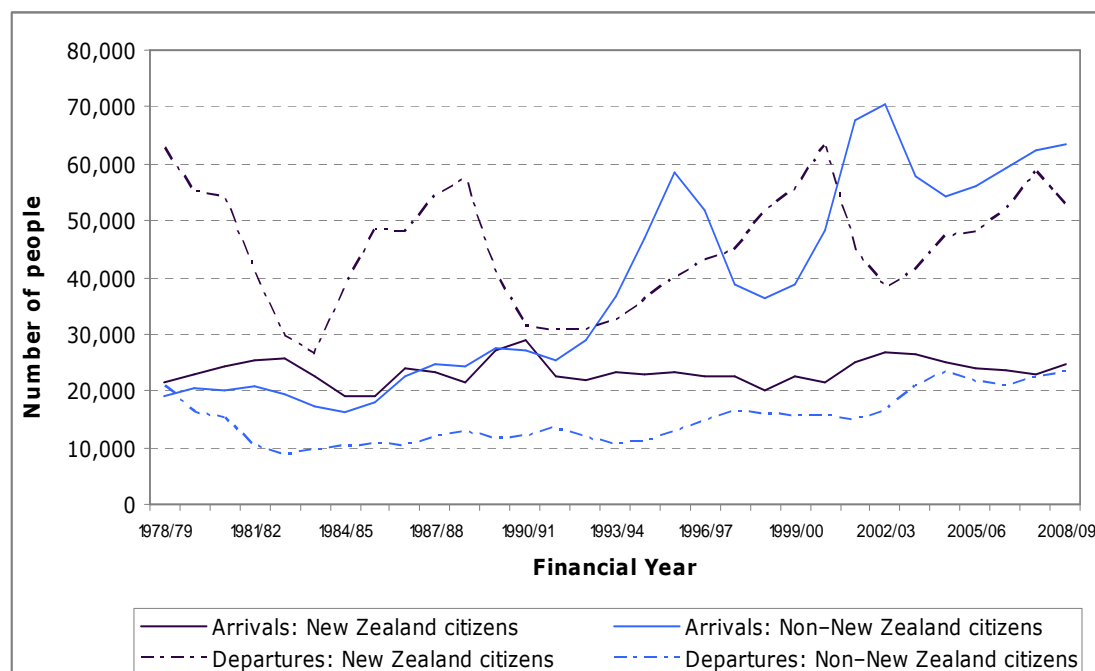
The number of permanent and long-term migrants arriving from Asia increased rapidly between 1999/2000 and 2002/03, largely because of significant growth in the export education industry. From 2002/03, this number decreased sharply until 2005/06, after which it showed a slow but steady growth. This decrease in migrants from Asia was primarily due to falling international student numbers and a decrease in the number of Asian people granted permanent residence in those years.

The number of permanent and long-term migrants from Europe (in particular, from the United Kingdom) was declining from a high in 2005/06, but remained fairly static from 2007/08 to 2008/09. The decrease was largely due to the falling number of Europeans granted permanent residence.

Figure 3.5 shows the patterns of migration flows for New Zealand and non-New Zealand citizens. Over the three decades to 2008/09, the number of New Zealand citizens returning after being away for 12 months or more was relatively constant. The number of New Zealand citizens departing for 12 months or more has fluctuated, but has tended to increase since 1993. The number of

New Zealand citizens departing for 12 months or more has been consistently greater than the number returning, resulting in a steady loss of New Zealand citizens over time. The loss of New Zealand citizens has been mainly to Australia; 72 percent of all permanent and long-term departures of New Zealand citizens have been to Australia. However, the net outflow of New Zealand citizens is offset by the net inflow of non-New Zealand citizens.

Figure 3. 5 Annual permanent and long-term migration flows by citizenship, 1978/79–2008/09



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3.1 shows the permanent and long-term migration flows for 2007/08 and 2008/09. In 2008/09, the net inflow of permanent and long-term migration to New Zealand was 12,500 people (the difference between 88,300 permanent and long-term arrivals and 75,700 permanent and long-term departures), which was more than double the 4,700 recorded for 2007/08. This increase was mainly because of a large decrease in the number of departing New Zealand citizens (down 5,800 from 2007/08).

Permanent and long-term arrivals of non-New Zealand citizens increased from 62,200 in 2007/08 to 63,400 in 2008/09. The net inflow of 40,000 non-New Zealand citizens in 2008/09 was the same as in 2007/08 and remains the highest net inflow recorded since 2002/03.

Table 3. 1 Permanent and long-term migration flows, 2007/08 and 2008/09

Permanent and long-term migration flows	New Zealand citizens		Non-New Zealand citizens		Total	
	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09
Arrivals	23,000	24,800	62,200	63,400	85,200	88,300
Departures	58,300	52,500	22,200	23,300	80,500	75,700
Net migration	-35,300	-27,700	40,000	40,000	4,700	12,500

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3.2 shows the permanent and long-term migration flows of New Zealand citizens to Australia and the United Kingdom, the two countries with the biggest impact on migration flows to and from New Zealand.

The majority of departures of New Zealand citizens are to Australia—37,500 people left in 2008/09 (3,100 fewer than in 2007/08). Arrivals of New Zealand citizens from Australia increased slightly, up 400 to 8,900 in 2008/09. This resulted in a net migration outflow of 28,700 (3,500 fewer than in 2007/08).

The number of New Zealand citizens departing to the United Kingdom also decreased by 2,000, and the number of New Zealand citizens returning from the United Kingdom increased by 700. This resulted in a positive net migration of 1,900 from the United Kingdom, the highest figure for more than 30 years.

Table 3. 2 Permanent and long-term migration flows of New Zealand citizens, 2007/08 and 2008/09

Permanent and long-term migration flows	Australia			United Kingdom		
	2007/08	2008/09	Percentage change 2007/08–2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	Percentage change 2007/08–2008/09
Arrivals	8,400	8,900	5	6,900	7,600	10
Departures	40,600	37,500	-8	7,700	5,600	-27
Net migration	-32,200	-28,700	11	-800	1,900	338

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

3.4 Impact of migration on population growth

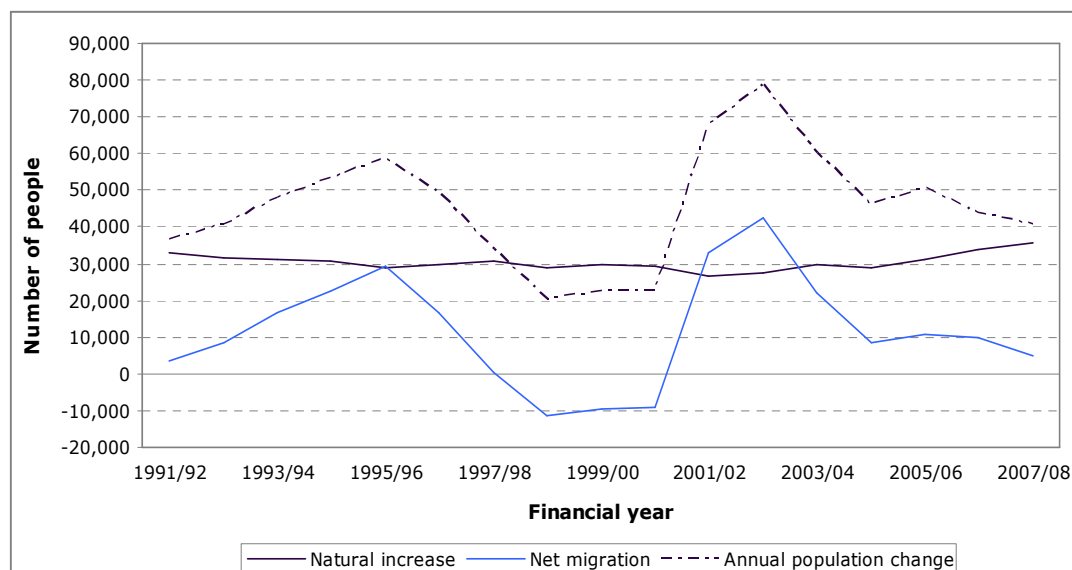
Population growth in the year to 2007/08 was due to a natural increase (that is, more births than deaths) of 35,800 (88 percent), plus net permanent and long-term migration of 4,700 (12 percent). The natural increase is usually the main contributor to population growth, accounting for about two-thirds of New Zealand's population growth in the past decade.

New Zealand's estimated resident population at 30 June 2008⁵⁶ was 4,251,000, which is an increase of 41,700 (1.0 percent) from the 30 June 2007 estimate of 4,209,300. This population growth was less than the average annual increase of 45,000 (1.1 percent) over the previous decade.

Figure 3.6 shows that the natural increase is constant over the series, but the fluctuations in the annual population change follow the movements in net migration.

⁵⁶ The estimated resident population is based on the census, usually resident population count, with adjustments for residents missed or counted more than once by the census and for residents temporarily overseas on census night. 30 June 2008 is the most recent estimate of resident population.

Figure 3. 6 Components of population growth, 1991/92–2007/08



Source: Statistics New Zealand

3.5 Migrants who did not take up residence

Most migrants approved for residence from 2001/02 to 2007/08 arrived in New Zealand to take up residence or were in New Zealand at the time of approval.⁵⁷ Of the 333,503 people approved during this period, 323,098 (97 percent) took up residence in New Zealand.⁵⁸

Approvals under the Investor Category had the highest rate of people who were approved for residence but did not arrive in New Zealand. From 2001/02 to 2007/08, the Investor Category accounted for 4 percent of approvals for residence, but represented 14 percent of people who did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence. Over the same period, the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream (which is largely made up of approvals under the Partnership Category) accounted for 18 percent of approvals, but accounted for just 2 percent of people who did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence.

⁵⁷ The 2008/09 cohort is excluded from this analysis, because the people in this cohort had not had 12 months to arrive in New Zealand at the time of publication.

⁵⁸ The number of residence approvals in a given cohort is based on the number of applications completed within the calendar year, not the number of applications decided. An application is *decided* when a decision is made to approve or decline the application. An application is *completed* when the visa or permit label is issued in the applicant's passport.

Table 3.3 People who were approved for residence but did not arrive in New Zealand to take it up, by residence approval category, 2001/02–2007/08

Residence approval category	Approvals	Non-arrivals	Non-arrival rate (%)
Skilled/Business			
<i>Skilled</i>	183,137	5,455	3
<i>Investor</i>	12,104	1,736	14
<i>Entrepreneur</i>	8,697	74	1
<i>Other</i>	116	5	4
<i>Subtotal</i>	203,938	7,265	4
Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream	61,599	1,053	2
Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream	38,297	1,133	3
International / Humanitarian	29,553	949	3
Total	333,503	10,405	3

Source: Department of Labour

3.6 Residence approval categories of long-term absent migrants

'Long-term absent' refers to a permanent migrant who has left New Zealand and been out of the country for 6 months or longer.⁵⁹

Table 3.4 combines the residence approval categories into six groups and shows the proportion of migrants absent for 6 months or longer as at 30 June 2009. The table shows a wide variation in the proportions absent in different cohorts and different groups. Migrants approved through the Skilled/Business Stream have the highest rate of long-term absence, with approximately one-fifth of Skilled/Business migrants leaving permanently. Absence rates are lowest for migrants approved for residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream. Appendix D details the rates of absence by source country from 1997/98 to 2007/08.

The rate of absence generally increases with the length of time since residence, with the earliest cohort having the highest rate of absence. At 30 June 2009, 26 percent of migrants approved in 2001/02 had been absent for 6 months or longer, compared with 4 percent of the migrants approved in 2007/08 (see Table 3.4).

⁵⁹ This section is based on a cohort analysis, which is described in footnotes 57 and 58.

Table 3. 4 Rates of absence by residence approval groups for migrants approved for residence, 2001/02–2007/08

Residence approval group	Percentage long-term absent by cohort as at 30 June 2009 (%)							Total
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	
Skilled/Business								
<i>Skilled</i>	27	25	22	17	15	8	4	17
<i>Investor</i>	50	53	49	44	26	35	21	49
<i>Entrepreneur</i>	31	18	13	10	8	5	1	9
<i>Other</i>	40	38	0	0	0	0		30
<i>Subtotal</i>	30	28	23	18	15	8	4	18
Uncapped Family Sponsored	18	17	17	13	12	7	3	12
Parent Sibling Adult Child	17	16	15	14	14	10	6	13
International/Humanitarian	18	10	7	5	3	2	1	6
Percentage long-term absent as at 30 June 2009	26	23	18	15	13	8	4	15
Number long-term absent as at 30 June 2009	13,058	10,605	6,972	7,214	6,552	3,565	1,598	49,564
Total approved and arrived	50,679	46,355	37,721	47,583	50,164	45,916	44,684	323,102

Note: The 2008/09 cohort was excluded from this analysis because migrants in that cohort had had insufficient time to arrive in New Zealand.

Source: Department of Labour

4 TEMPORARY MIGRATION

Highlights

- The number of people issued work permits in New Zealand grew 2 percent between 2007/08 and 2008/09 to 136,481; this was much slower growth than in previous years.
- In 2008/09, 73,926 international students were approved to study in New Zealand. This was a 6 percent increase from 2007/08. However, the number of students coming from China (New Zealand's main source country) is still in decline (down 8 percent).
- Most people approved for residence in 2008/09 had previously held a temporary permit (81 percent of 46,097 approvals). Of those who had held a permit previously, 59 percent had held a work permit.
- An increasing number of international students are gaining permanent residence in New Zealand after completing their studies, with 15 percent of all people approved for permanent residence in 2008/09 having previously held a student permit.

4.1 Introduction

Temporary workers and students make an important contribution to New Zealand's economy. People on work permits are an important source of labour, offering skills and experience that New Zealand employers need, even in an economic downturn.⁶⁰ About one-third of work-permit holders will eventually become permanent residents, and specific work permit policies facilitate this transition.

International students contribute to New Zealand's economic development through foreign exchange earnings, by promoting international links, and by participating in the New Zealand workforce after their study. In 2007/08, international education was worth an estimated \$2.1 billion to the New Zealand economy.⁶¹ In addition, an increasing number of international students gain permanent residence in New Zealand after completing their studies. The advantages for employers are that these students have New Zealand qualifications and are already partially settled in New Zealand.

This chapter describes the trends in the number of people coming to New Zealand on temporary student or work permits.⁶² Appendix E shows the number of people issued work and student permits by source country for 2008/09.

⁶⁰ Other than New Zealand and Australian citizens and residents, anyone who wants to work legally in New Zealand must have a work permit or a variation of conditions.

⁶¹ Infometrics, NRB, and Skinnerstrategic. 2008. *The Economic Impact of Export Education*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/international/35324/35364> (accessed 21 October 2009).

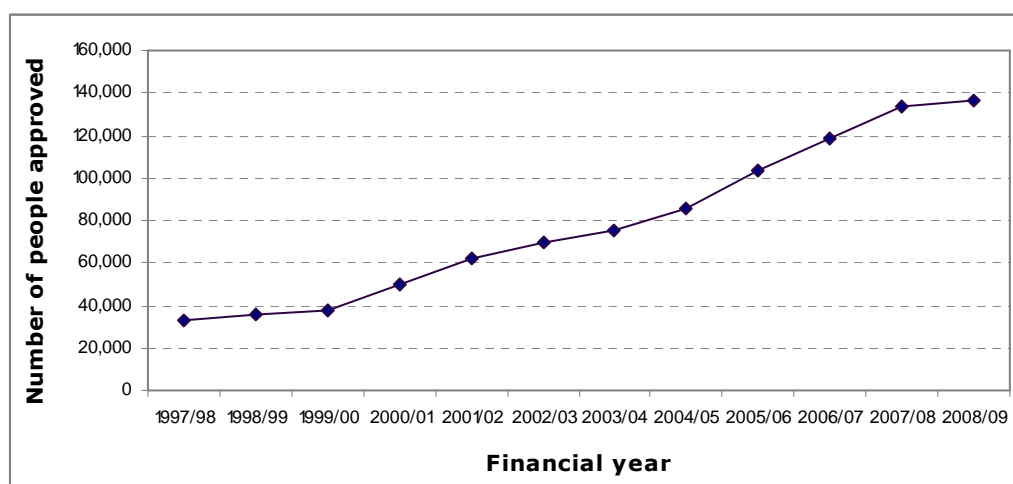
⁶² This analysis is of individuals who at any time in 2008/09 were issued a permit, not of the total number of permits issued. If a person was issued more than one permit in the current period, only the most recently held permit was used in this analysis.

4.2 Work permits

The objective of work permit policies is to contribute to developing New Zealand's capability base by allowing New Zealand employers to access skills and knowledge from around the world. Work permit policies allow people to enter New Zealand for a variety of work-related purposes. These policies also aim to ensure that the employment of temporary migrants does not undermine the wages and conditions of New Zealand workers. Specific policies allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal skill needs that cannot be met from within New Zealand. Other policies that do not require a labour-market test allow family members of migrants to participate in the labour market, and young people (18–30 years) to participate through Working Holiday Schemes. Appendix F summarises work permit criteria.

In 2008/09, 136,481 individuals were issued work permits, 2 percent more than in 2007/08. This is far less than the 13 percent growth recorded from 2006/07 to 2007/08.

Figure 4. 1 Number of people issued work permits, 1997/98–2008/09

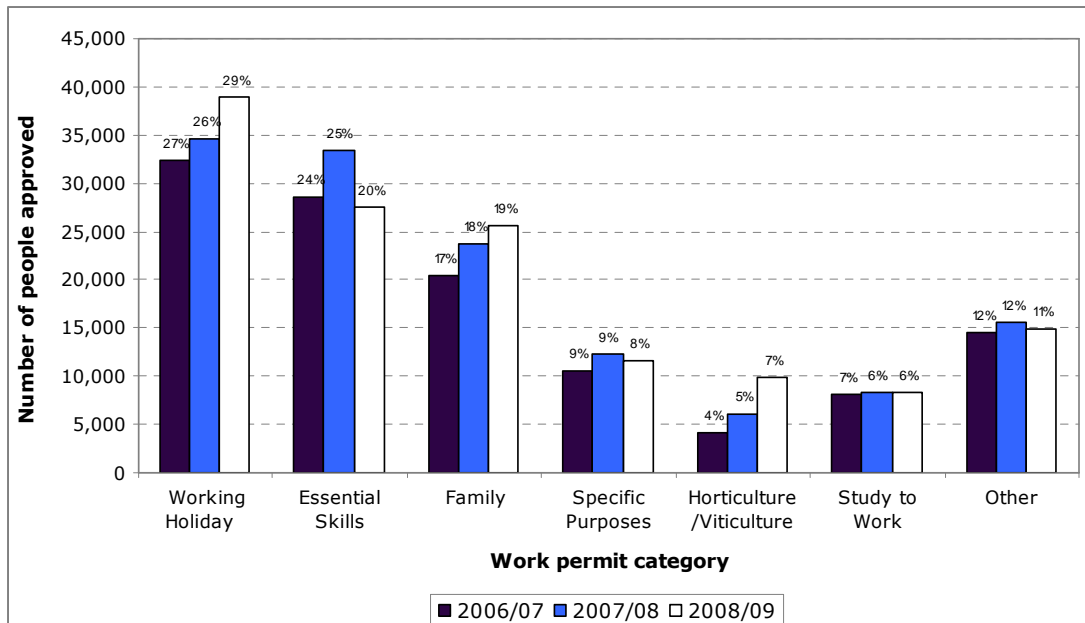


Source: Department of Labour

After an average growth of 15 percent over the past decade, the growth in the number of people issued work permits slowed to just 2 percent from 2007/08 to 2008/09. Although some categories of work permits showed strong growth, these were largely offset by the large decrease in the number of Essential Skills work permits.

The number of people on Working Holiday Schemes increased by 4,325 (12 percent) as two new schemes were introduced and caps lifted on other schemes. The number of seasonal workers also increased 3,740 (61 percent) as the number of places available was increased. However, Essential Skills permits decreased by 5,972 (18 percent), because fewer applications were made and, of those applications, more were declined.

Figure 4. 2 Comparison of work permit categories, 2006/07–2008/09*



Note: The percentages show the proportion of all work permits for each work permit type by financial year.

* Related work permit policies have been grouped into a smaller number of categories.

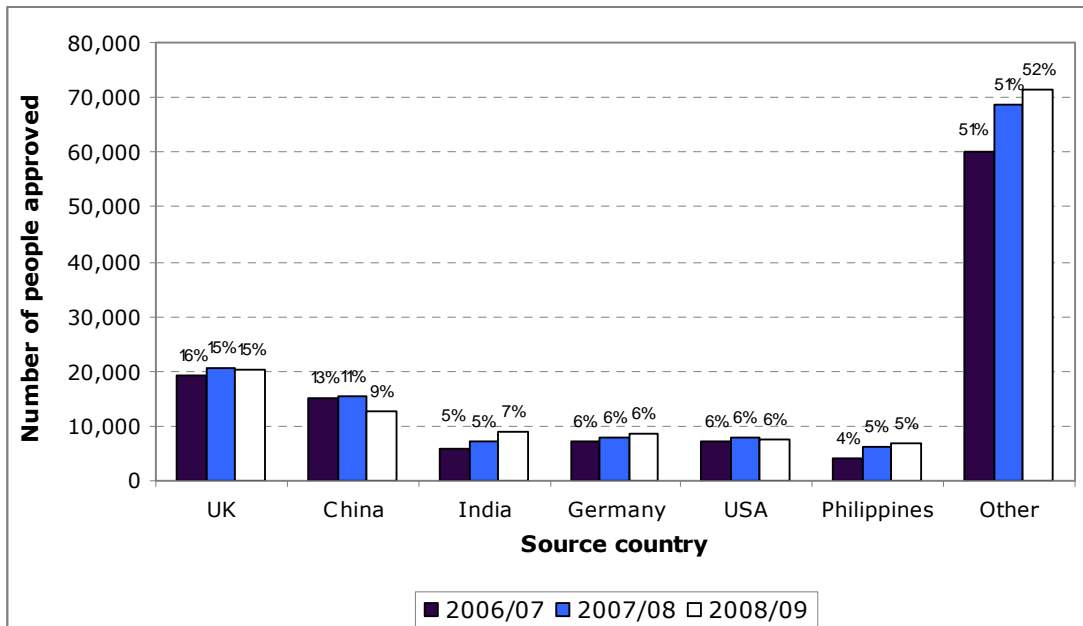
Source: Department of Labour

4.2.1 Work permit approvals by source country

In 2008/09, the United Kingdom was the largest source country of work permit approvals in New Zealand. More than 20,000 of the work permits approved (15 percent) were from the United Kingdom. China was the second-largest source country (with 9 percent). India continued to show strong growth (up 24 percent) as a source of work permit approvals, and the Philippines also showed steady growth (up 10 percent). However, the number from Japan steadily declined (down 14 percent). Appendix G shows work permit approvals by source country from 1999/2000.

The number of Chinese people granted work permits decreased significantly (18 percent) in 2008/09. This was largely because fewer permits were approved under the Study to Work policies, under which international students may apply for work permits when they have completed their New Zealand qualification. This is discussed later in this chapter.

Figure 4. 3 Top six source countries of work permit approvals, 2006/07–2008/09



Note: The percentages show the proportion of all work permit holders by source country and financial year.

Source: Department of Labour

4.2.2 Essential Skills and Horticulture/Viticulture work permits

Essential Skills and Horticulture/Viticulture work permits⁶³ are labour market-tested policies that allow New Zealand employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet shortages that cannot be met from within New Zealand. These permits still protect employment opportunities for New Zealand citizens and residents.

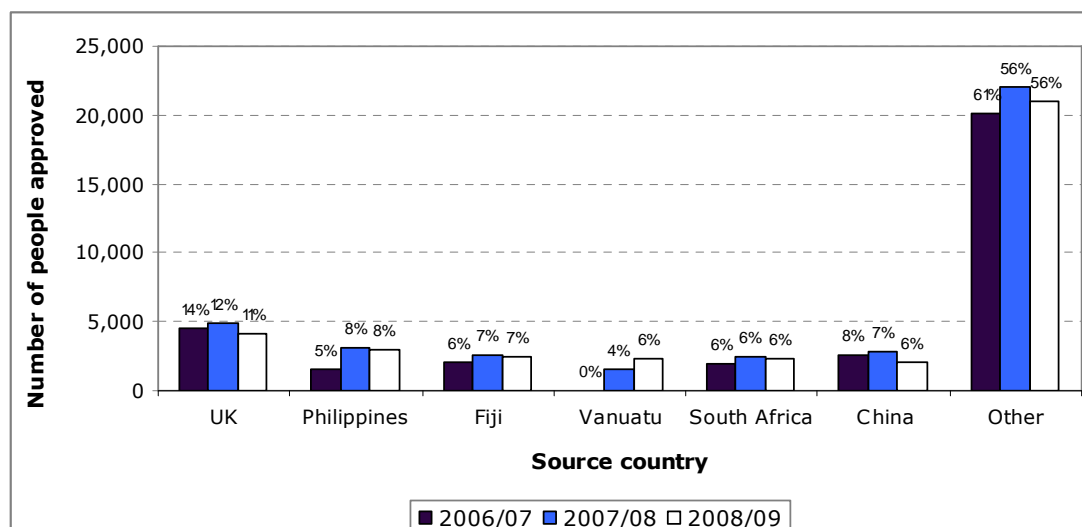
In 2008/09, 37,278 people were issued with Essential Skills or Horticulture/Viticulture work permits, a 6 percent decrease from 2007/08.⁶⁴ The United Kingdom remained the largest source country. Eleven percent of all Essential Skills and Horticulture/Viticulture work permits in 2008/09 were for people from the United Kingdom, although this number has decreased by 16 percent since 2007/08.

Vanuatu had the largest relative increase in people issued with Essential Skills and Horticulture/Viticulture work permits from 2007/08 to 2008/09. Vanuatu doubled its number of work permit approvals to 2,357, becoming the fourth-largest source country (6 percent of all people issued with Essential Skills and Horticulture/Viticulture work permits in 2008/09). Almost all these approvals were for Horticulture/Viticulture work permits.

⁶³ Includes the following policies: Approved in Principle, Essential Skills, Essential Skills—Skill Level 1, General, Specialist Skills, Recognised Seasonal Employer, Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer, and Working Holiday Scheme Extension.

⁶⁴ The work permit policies used in this analysis differ slightly from those used in analyses in previous years. In order to compare total numbers between 2006/07 and 2008/09, data from previous years was coded retrospectively.

Figure 4. 4 Top five source countries of Essential Skills and Horticulture/Viticulture work permit approvals, 2006/07–2008/09



Note: The percentages show the proportion of all Essential Skills and Horticulture/Viticulture work permit approvals by source country and financial year.

Source: Department of Labour

4.2.3 Working Holiday Schemes

Working Holiday Schemes allow young people (18–30 years) to spend 12 months (or 2 years for United Kingdom working holidaymakers) in New Zealand and to undertake work of a temporary nature.⁶⁵ In February 2009, policy changes removed the cap on the number of places available in many schemes. New Zealand had Working Holiday Schemes with 30 countries at the date of publication.

The number of young people coming to New Zealand as working holidaymakers has increased steadily over the years, as have the number of agreements. In 1997/98, there were 8,803 people approved on seven schemes. In 2008/09, 38,946 people were approved through the various Working Holiday Schemes. The greatest numbers came from the United Kingdom and Germany, contributing 26 percent and 17 percent of all working holidaymakers, respectively.

⁶⁵ Working Holiday Schemes generally allow young New Zealanders to work overseas under mostly reciprocal agreements. The New Zealand Working Holiday Schemes for the United States and China are not reciprocal arrangements.

Table 4. 1 Number of people approved for work permits under Working Holiday Schemes, 2008/09

Working Holiday Schemes	Annual places available in the scheme	Number of working holidaymakers 2008/09
Argentina	1,000	1,000
Belgium [#]	Unlimited	200
Brazil*	300	295
Canada [#]	Unlimited	1,713
Chile	1,000	979
China*	1,000	647
Czech Republic [^]	1,200	897
Denmark [#]	Unlimited	207
Estonia	100	57
Finland [#]	Unlimited	182
France [#]	Unlimited	2,666
Germany	Unlimited	6,732
Hong Kong	200	239
Ireland [#]	Unlimited	2,355
Italy [#]	Unlimited	461
Japan	Unlimited	1,963
Latvia*	100	21
Malaysia	1,150	778
Malta	50	8
Mexico	200	244
Netherlands	Unlimited	792
Norway	Unlimited	68
Singapore	200	34
South Korea [^]	1,800	2,089
Sweden	Unlimited	630
Taiwan	600	652
Thailand	100	77
United Kingdom	Unlimited	10,172
United States [#]	Unlimited	2,593
Uruguay	200	195
Total		38,946

* These new schemes came into effect at various times throughout the financial year.

[^] The number of places available on these schemes was increased during the financial year.

[#] The cap on these schemes was removed during the financial year.

Note: The start dates of new schemes or changes to existing schemes generally do not align with financial years, in some cases affecting uptake figures. See the timeline of immigration policy changes in Appendix A for full details. Working Holiday Scheme extensions are no longer included in the table, as they are treated as seasonal work permits.

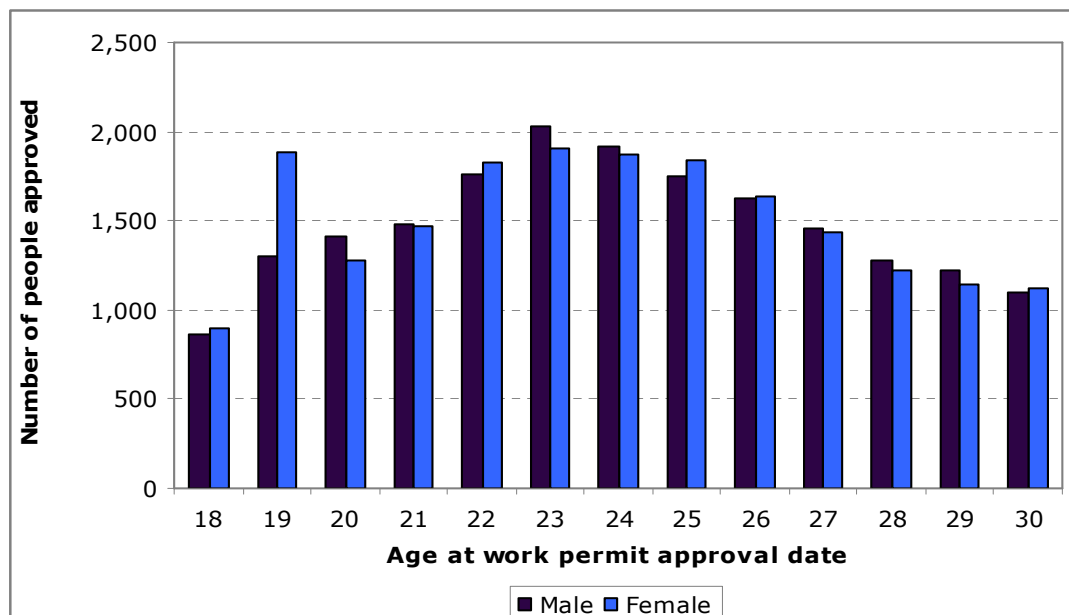
Source: Department of Labour

In 2008/09, there was an even distribution of men and women on working holidays, but the gender split varied within individual schemes. The number of women on Working Holiday Schemes from Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, and Hong Kong was more than double the number of men. The number of men on

Working Holiday Schemes from Italy was more than double the number of women.

A large proportion (46 percent) of working holidaymakers were aged 21–25 years.

Figure 4. 5 Age and gender of working holidaymakers, 2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

For information about the ratio of females to males by age and source country for all work permits approved in 2008/09, see Appendix H.

4.3 Student permits

International education is estimated to contribute more than \$2 billion annually in foreign exchange to New Zealand.⁶⁶ Host countries benefit from improved political and economic relations with the source countries, as well as financial gains from student migration. In New Zealand, international students can also play an important role in the labour market by participating in the workforce after they finish their studies, particularly if they are employed in areas with skill shortages.

International students planning to attend courses that last longer than 3 months must apply for a student visa. For courses that are 3 months or less, non-New Zealand residents do not need a student visa or permit, although they will still require a temporary permit to be in New Zealand.

International students can be approved under a number of criteria. The two largest groups are full fee-paying students and domestic students.⁶⁷

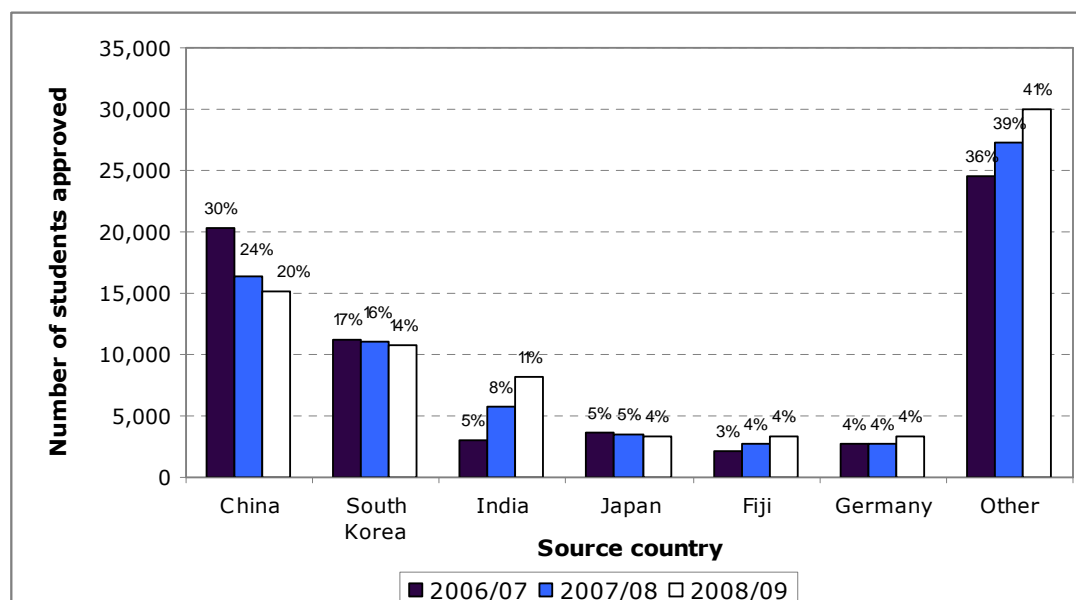
⁶⁶ Infometrics, NRB, and Skinnerstrategic. 2008. *The Economic Impact of Export Education*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/international/35324/35364> (accessed 21 October 2009).

⁶⁷ Dependent children of work-permit holders are considered domestic students at primary and secondary schools.

4.3.1 Student approval numbers

New Zealand's international student population declined between 2002/03 and 2006/07, but increased in both 2007/08 and 2008/09. However, the number of students coming from China (New Zealand's main source country) continued to decline.

Figure 4. 6 Top six source countries of student permit approvals, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

In 2008/09, 73,926 international students were approved to study in New Zealand. This was a 6 percent increase from 2007/08. The number of approvals for Chinese students decreased by 1,322 (8 percent) over the same period, but this reduction was offset by more permits from other source countries. Appendix I shows the top source countries of people approved for a student permit since 1997/98.

In 2008/09, China was still the major source country for international students, accounting for 20 percent of those issued a student permit, followed by South Korea (14 percent). India continued its strong growth as a source of international students, increasing 42 percent in 2008/09.

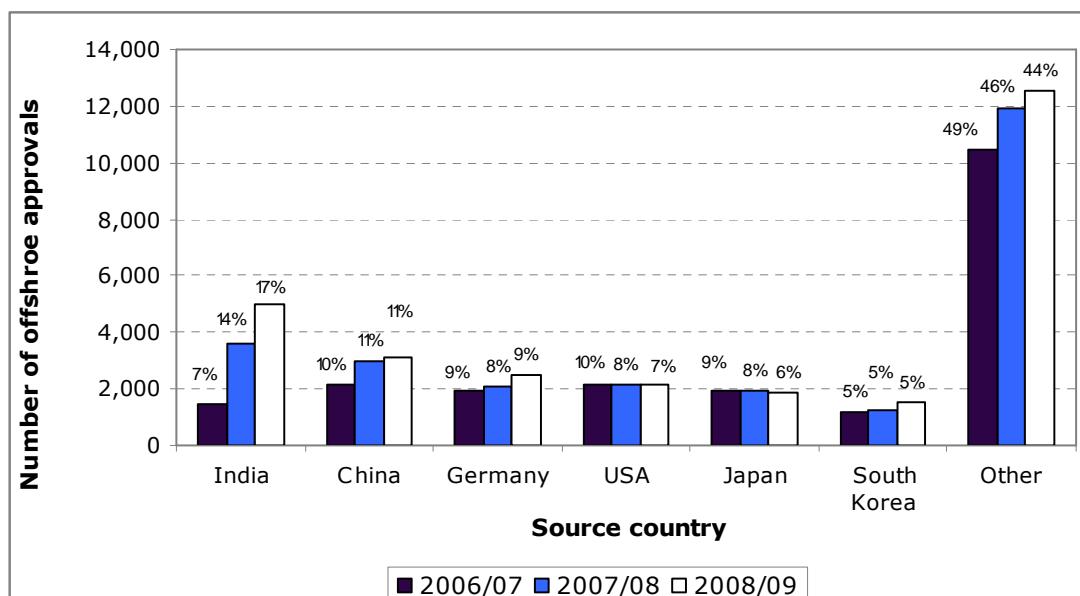
4.3.2 Students approved offshore

The number of international students approved offshore for a student visa is an indicator of the number of new students coming to study in New Zealand. Offshore approval numbers decreased steadily from 2001/02, but have increased since 2004/05. In 2008/09, there were 28,669 offshore student approvals, which was an 11 percent increase from 2007/08.

In 2008/09, 39 percent of all students were approved offshore. This varied across countries. More than three-quarters of the approvals for students from Germany and the United States were offshore, compared with less than a quarter of the approvals for students from South Korea and China.

In 2008/09, India was the largest source of offshore student approvals and continued to show strong growth, with an increase of 38 percent in offshore student approvals.

Figure 4. 7 Top six source countries for students approved offshore, 2006/07–2008/09



Note: the percentages show the proportion of all students approved offshore by source country and financial year.

Source: Department of Labour

4.3.3 Age and gender of international students

In 2008/09, fewer females than males were issued student permits, although the proportion varied considerably among source countries. Of the top seven source countries for students, India had the lowest proportion of females compared with males, while Japan had the highest proportion. Table 4.2 details the proportion of female international students' by age group and source country in 2008/09. See Appendix J for more information.

Table 4. 2 Proportion of females by age group and source country of student approvals, 2008/09

Source country	Age group (years)				All ages (%)
	0–15 (%)	16–19 (%)	20–29 (%)	30 and over (%)	
China	47	45	45	60	46
South Korea	47	48	51	53	49
India	45	17	20	37	22
Japan	61	64	59	62	62
Fiji	49	46	52	53	49
Germany	60	61	51	48	58
United States	49	61	59	48	57
Other	49	46	42	47	46
Overall proportion	49	47	42	50	45
Total number of approvals	18,361*	17,232	32,977	5,355	73,925*

* Excludes one person of unspecified gender.

Source: Department of Labour

4.3.4 Student transitions to work

Many countries have simplified or reviewed their application procedures for visas and residence permits for international students because they attach growing importance to attracting international students.⁶⁸ For many students, the prospect of working and gaining residence in the host country plays a role in their decision to study abroad.⁶⁹ Changes to New Zealand's student policy were introduced in July 2005. These changes aimed to help students transition from study to work and residence by creating more opportunities for students to work while studying and by allowing them greater access to work permits after study.

In 2008/09, 5,914 students were issued a graduate job search work permit,⁷⁰ a 16 percent increase from 2007/08. The number of students from China issued a graduate job search work permit decreased 24 percent from 2007/08 to 2008/09. This is a flow-on effect from the fall in student numbers from China over the past 6 years. Despite this decrease, China is still the largest source country for Study to Work policies.

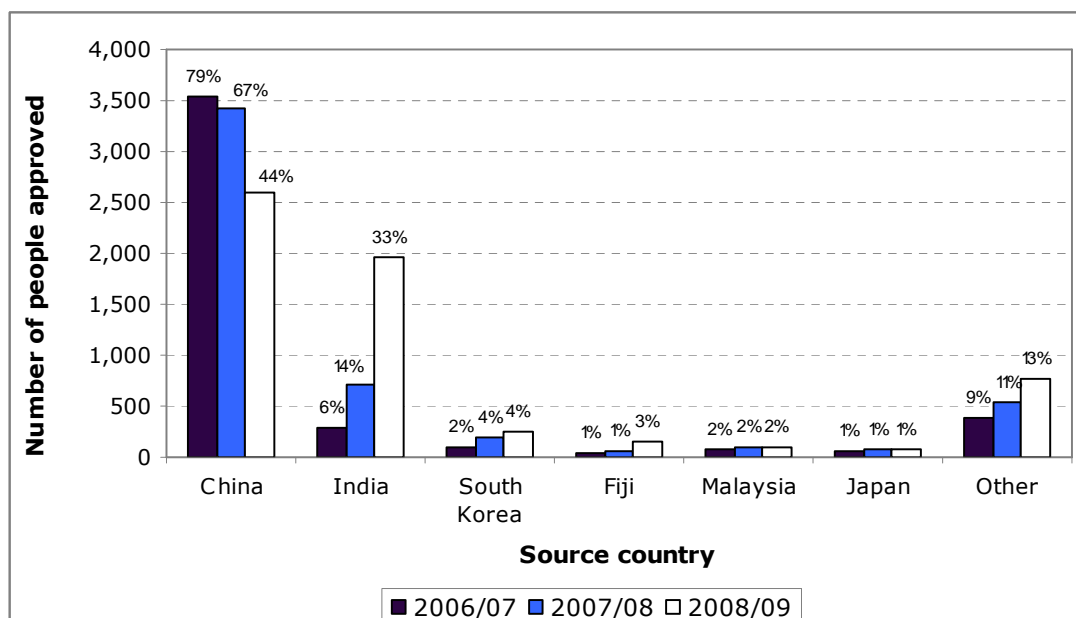
⁶⁸ International Organization for Migration, 2008. *World Migration 2008: Managing Labour Mobility in the Evolving Global Economy*. Available at <http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/cache/offonce/pid/1674;jsessionid=56A14C82ADF836D407C6B2A84733774E.worker01?entryId=20275> (accessed 21 October 2009).

⁶⁹ Ministry of Education. 2008. *The Experiences of International Students in New Zealand. Report on the Results of the National Survey 2007*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/international/22971> (accessed 21 October 2009).

⁷⁰ Applicants for the graduate job search work permit are not required to have a job offer, but they must have completed a New Zealand qualification that would qualify for points under the Skilled Migrant Category, and they must apply within 3 months of the end date of their student permit for that qualification.

The second-largest source country, India, had the highest increase. The number of students from India issued a graduate job search work permit rose 176 percent between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Figure 4. 8 Top six source countries for students issued a graduate job search work permit, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

Some students were issued a 2-year⁷¹ work permit to obtain practical experience relevant to their course or qualification.⁷² Of the 2,341 students issued a 2-year work permit, 53 percent were from China and 25 percent from India. This follows a similar pattern to the graduate job search work permits—the number of students from China issued a 2-year work permit decreased 44 percent between 2007/08 and 2008/09, while the number from India increased 38 percent over the same period. Overall, the number of students issued a 2-year work permit decreased 28 percent between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

4.4 Permanent residents who have held temporary permits

Linking temporary immigration policy with residence policy can have significant benefits for migrants and for New Zealand. Having participated in New Zealand society, temporary workers and students are likely to settle well and contribute to the country. Research shows a positive link between migrants' work experience in New Zealand before residence and their employment outcomes after gaining residence.⁷³ This section examines the cohort of people approved for permanent

⁷¹ In some cases, the permit may be for 3 years if the applicant is working towards membership or registration with a New Zealand professional association that requires more than 2 years of practical work experience.

⁷² Applicants for this type of work permit must have completed a minimum 3-year course or a qualification that would qualify for points under the Skilled Migrant Category, and must have a job offer relevant to their course of study.

⁷³ Statistics New Zealand. 2008. *Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ)—Wave 1. Hot Off The Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at

residence in 2008/09 and identifies the previous temporary permits these migrants held.

In 2008/09, 46,097 people were approved for residence. Eighty-one percent of these people had previously held a temporary permit—90 percent of principal applicants (the main person listed on a residence application) and 70 percent of secondary applicants (other people named on a residence application). Across the four residence streams, the Skilled/Business Stream had the highest rate of applicants who had previously held a temporary permit (85 percent), followed by the combined Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child streams (82 percent), and the International/Humanitarian Stream (45 percent).

4.4.1 Most recently held temporary permit

The most recently held temporary permit was identified for migrants who held a visitor, student, or work permit before residence. Three-quarters of principal applicants had recently held temporary work permits. Secondary applicants were equally distributed across the three types of temporary permit (visitor, work, and student).

Table 4.3 highlights the differences between principal and secondary applicants, as well as the various streams and types of temporary permit. Many secondary applicants were dependent children, which explains the much lower proportion of secondary applicants who held a work permit before residence compared with principal applicants.

Table 4.3 Type of temporary permit most recently held by people granted permanent residence, 2008/09

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Applicant type	Number of residence approvals 2008/09	Percentage who held temporary permit (%)*	Most recent temporary permit (row %)		
				Student	Visitor	Work
Skilled/Business	Principal	12,589	94	2	10	88
	Secondary	15,958	77	34	26	40
	Subtotal	28,547	85	18	18	64
Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child	Principal	10,663	89	4	35	60
	Secondary	3,383	60	22	74	5
	Subtotal	14,046	82	7	42	51
International/Humanitarian	Principal	1,320	64	2	41	58
	Secondary	2,184	34	28	50	22
	Subtotal	3,504	45	14	45	41
Total	Principal	24,572	90	3	22	75
	Secondary	21,525	70	32	34	34
	Total	46,097	81	15	27	59

* The proportion of people approved for residence who held a temporary permit at some point in 2008/09.

Source: Department of Labour

4.5 Temporary permit holders moving to permanent residence

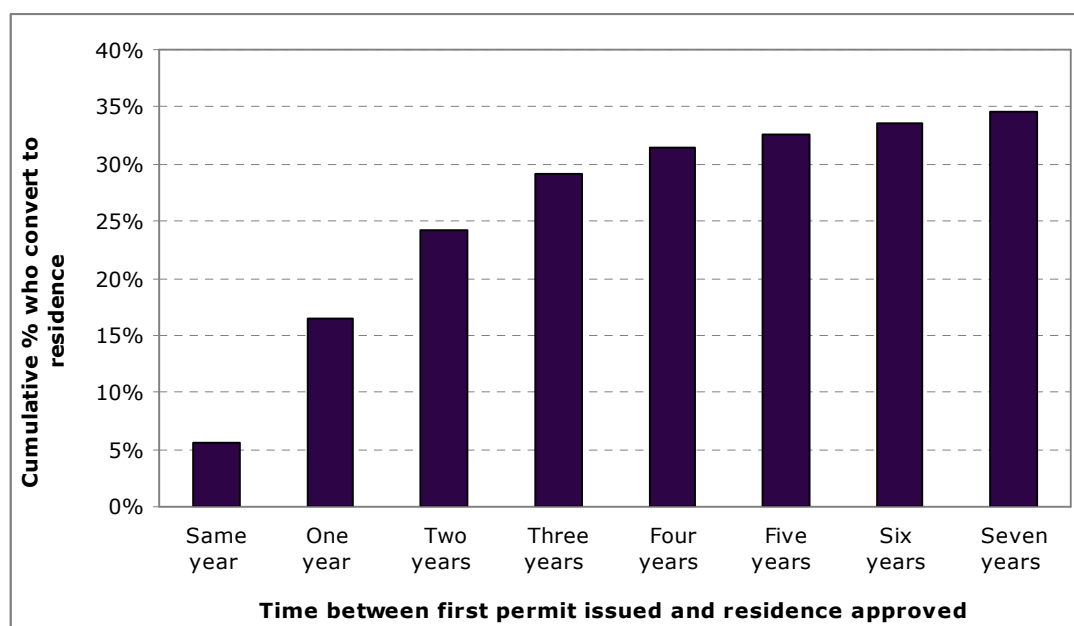
This section examines all migrants approved to work or study in New Zealand between July 1999 and June 2009, and describes their transition patterns to permanent residence. The analysis method used in this section takes the first student or work permit held for an individual and tracks their transition to permanent residence.⁷⁴

4.5.1 Transition from work to residence

On average over the last decade, 6 percent of work-permit holders gained permanent residence in the same financial year that their first work permit was approved. The number of work-permit holders converting to residence increased over time. One-third of work-permit holders gained permanent residence within 5 years of being issued their first work permit.

Figure 4.9 shows the proportion of work-permit holders converting to residence over time and the time taken to make the transition. The graph gives the cumulative proportion of all work-permit holders approved between 1999/2000 and 2008/09, and the number of years taken to transition from work to residence.⁷⁵ It shows that the transition to residence by work-permit holders tends to be greatest in the first 2 years after a work permit is issued.

Figure 4. 9 Average cumulative proportion of work-permit holders who convert to residence



Source: Department of Labour

⁷⁴ This analysis examines work-permit holders and student-permit holders separately. However, some migrants had held both a work permit and a student permit over the analysis period and were counted once in each analysis.

⁷⁵ The proportion is the average cumulative proportion over all cohorts.

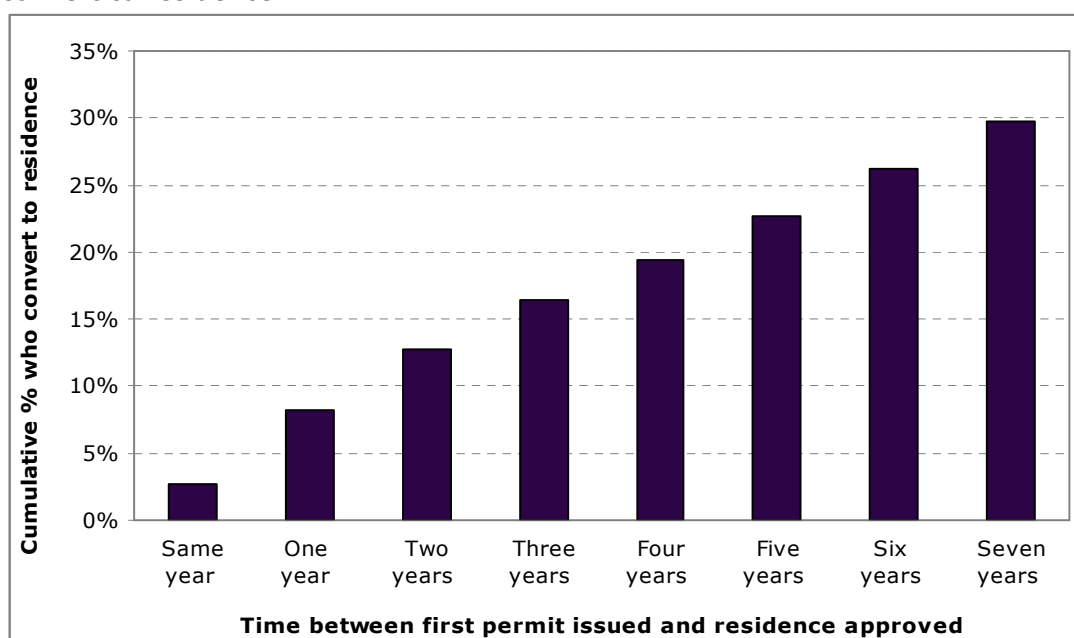
4.5.2 Transition from study to residence

On average, the rate of transition to residence for students is lower than it is for work-permit holders. Students also tend to take longer to make the transition. There are a number of factors that influence the amount of time between a student's first permit and gaining residence, including the length of time of study and whether there is an intermediary move to a work permit before applying for residence.

Almost one-quarter of students (23 percent) gain permanent residence in New Zealand within 5 years of their first student permit. This proportion levels out at 30 percent after 7 years.

Figure 4.10 shows the proportion of student-permit holders converting to residence over time and the time taken to make the transition. The graph is cumulative. The trend shows a steady take-up of residence over time.

Figure 4. 10 Average cumulative proportion of student permit holders who convert to residence



Source: Department of Labour

5 PERMANENT RESIDENCE APPROVALS

Highlights

- In 2008/09, 46,097 people were granted permanent residence in New Zealand: 62 percent through the Skilled/Business Stream; 30 percent through the family-sponsored streams; and 8 percent through the International/Humanitarian Stream.
- Large proportions of people live and work in New Zealand before applying for residence. In 2008/09, 81 percent of approved applications were made from within New Zealand.
- The largest source countries for permanent residence approvals in 2008/09 were the United Kingdom (19 percent), China (15 percent), and South Africa (12 percent). The Philippines is growing in significance, increasing from 2 percent of residence approvals in 2005/06 to 8 percent in both 2007/08 and 2008/09.
- The average age of people approved for residence was 29 years. For principal applicants, the average age was 35 years, whereas for secondary applicants it was 23 years.

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the characteristics of people approved for residence in 2008/09 and immigration trends since 1999/2000. Further information about the characteristics of approvals in each residence stream is given in Chapters 6–8.

5.2 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) stream

In 2008/09, 46,097 people were approved for residence in 24,572 applications. Table 5.1 shows residence approval numbers by stream.⁷⁶

Table 5.1 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2008/09

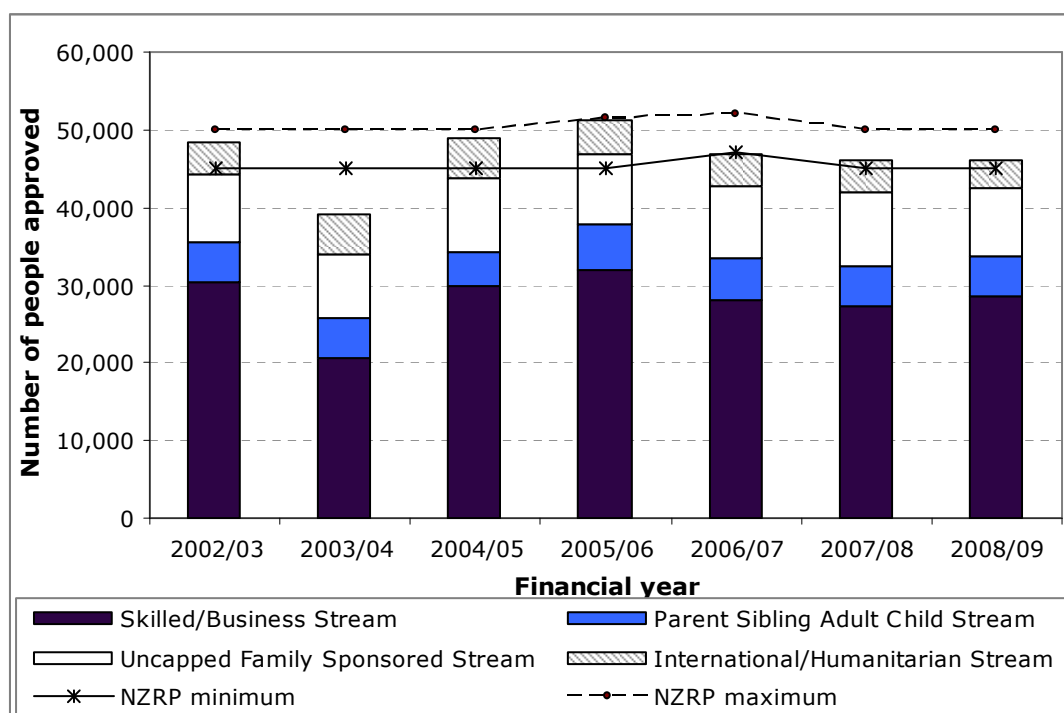
New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Approvals	Percentage of total (%)
Skilled/Business	28,547	62
Uncapped Family Sponsored	8,946	19
Parent Sibling Adult Child	5,100	11
International/Humanitarian	3,504	8
Total	46,097	100

Source: Department of Labour

Figure 5.1 shows the number of people approved for residence through the streams, compared with planned levels under the NZRP from 2002/03 to 2008/09.

⁷⁶ The New Zealand Residence Programme was formerly known as the New Zealand Immigration Programme.

Figure 5. 1 Number of people approved for residence compared with the New Zealand Residence Programme planning level, 2002/03–2008/09



Note: Policies before 2007/08 have been grouped to match the streamed approach to the NZRP in subsequent years. Because the programme's planning level is a range, its minimum and maximum are shown.

Source: Department of Labour

5.3 Location of residence approvals

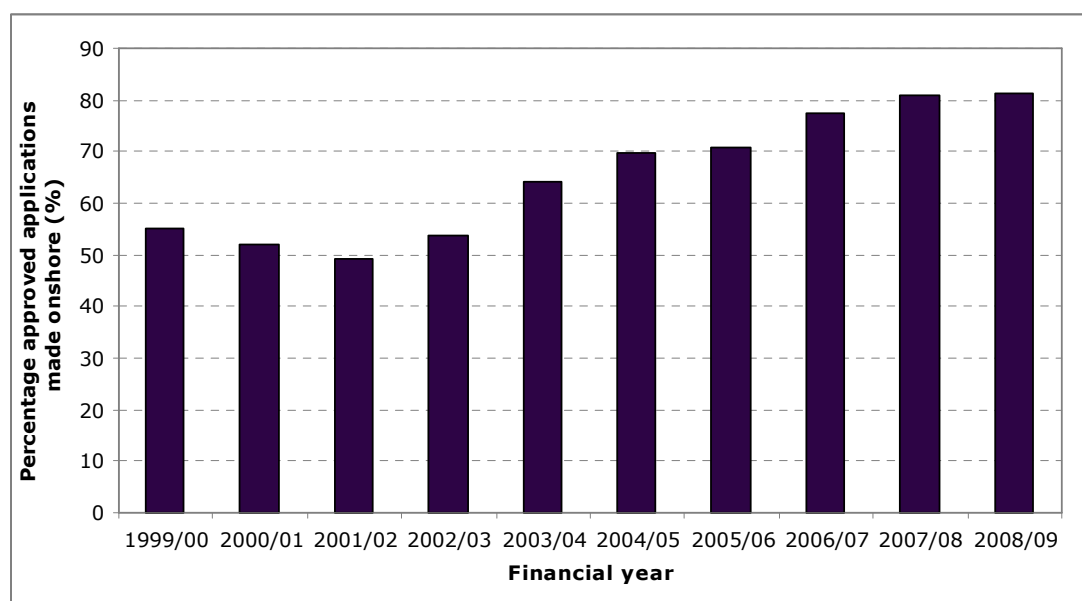
In 2008/09, 81 percent of residence applications were approved in New Zealand (onshore). This was the same as in the previous year, but the proportion of onshore applications has increased significantly over the past 6 years to 2008/09. This increase reflects the growing proportion of people living and working in New Zealand before applying for residence, and the immigration policies that support this transition.⁷⁷

The proportion of applications approved onshore has increased for each of the residence streams. Onshore application approvals for the Skilled/Business Stream have gone up by 232 percent since 1999/2000.

Figure 5.2 shows the proportion of approved residence applications that were made onshore under the NZRP in the decade to 2008/09.

⁷⁷ These policies include the Long Term Business Visa, Work to Residence, and Study to Work policies for foreign graduates.

Figure 5. 2 Proportion of applications approved onshore under the New Zealand Residence Programme, 1999/2000–2007/08



Source: Department of Labour

5.4 Number of people per approved application

The average number of people per approved application is an indication of family size.

An average 1.9 people were approved per residence application in 2008/09. This average has changed very little since 1999/2000, but varies across the residence streams.

From 1999/2000 to 2008/09, the average family size in the:

- Skilled/Business Stream decreased from 2.6 to 2.3 people per application
- International/Humanitarian Stream fluctuated from 1.8 to 2.7 people per application—although it has stayed at 2.7 since 2006/07.

Table 5.2 shows the average number of people per approved residence application by stream and location of approval for 2008/09.

Table 5. 2 Average number of people per approved residence application by New Zealand Residence Programme streams and location for 2008/09

Year	New Zealand Residence Programme stream				Total
	Skilled/ Business	Parent Sibling Adult Child	Uncapped Family Sponsored	International/ Humanitarian	
Onshore	2.1	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.8
Offshore	3.0	2.0	1.1	2.3	2.2

Source: Department of Labour

The average family size is larger for approved offshore applications than for approved onshore applications. This may be because more people applying for

residence onshore (that is, those already studying in, working in, or visiting New Zealand) are younger and do not have families.

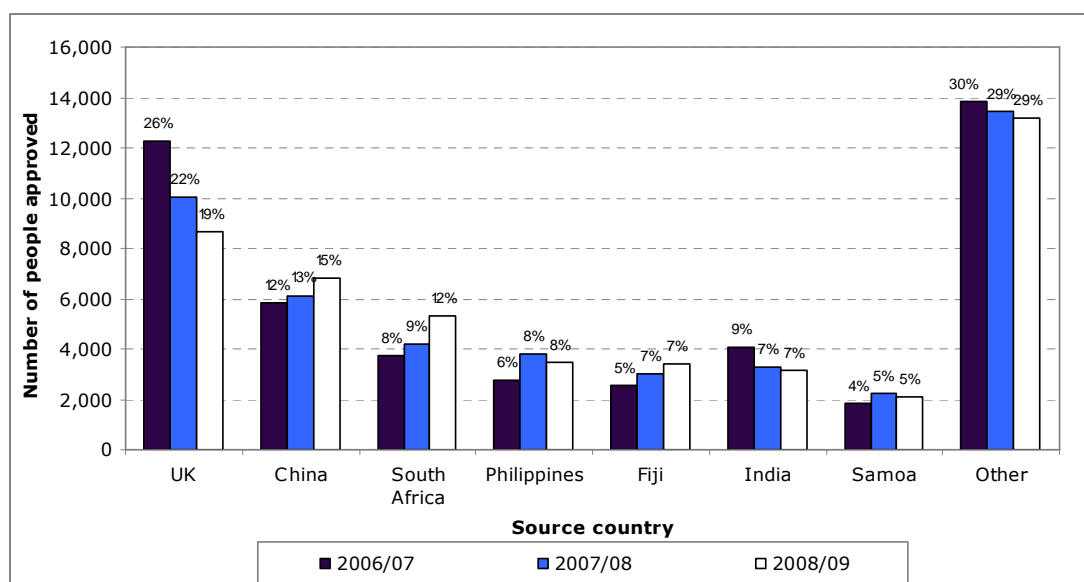
In 2008/09, the average family size for approved onshore applications was 1.8 people per application, compared with 2.2 people for offshore applications. These numbers have remained the same as in the previous year.

The average family size has implications for the NZRP because it affects the number of applications needed to meet the required number of approvals.

5.5 Nationality of residence approvals

Figure 5.3 compares the nationalities of people approved for residence in 2006/07–2008/09. The United Kingdom remains the largest source country of residence approvals (19 percent). The proportion from the United Kingdom increased significantly in the first half of the decade (from 14 percent in 2002/03 to 29 percent in 2005/06), but has decreased since then. China is the second-largest source country (15 percent), followed by South Africa (12 percent), and the Philippines (8 percent).

Figure 5. 3 Comparison of residence approvals by largest source countries, 2006/07–2008/09



Note: The percentages show the proportion of all approvals for each source country in the financial year.

Source: Department of Labour

5.5.1 Nationality by residence stream

The proportion of migrants of each nationality in the Skilled/Business Stream is similar to the proportion of migrants of each nationality overall coming to New Zealand under the NZRP. This is because the Skilled/Business Stream is the largest source of migrants to New Zealand.

The United Kingdom is the largest source country of Skilled/Business Stream migrants (24 percent), followed by South Africa (17 percent), China (13 percent), and the Philippines (10 percent).

China (16 percent) and the United Kingdom (15 percent) were the largest source countries of migrants in the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream. China (28 percent) and India (17 percent) were the largest source countries of migrants in the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream.

The three largest source countries of migrants in the International/Humanitarian Stream were Pacific nations, reflecting the high proportion of approvals in this stream through the Samoan Quota and the Pacific Access Category (PAC). Samoa was the largest source country in this stream (34 percent), followed by Tonga (8 percent), then Fiji (6 percent).

Appendix K shows residence approvals in 2008/09 by nationality and NZRP stream.

5.6 Gender and age of residence approvals

5.6.1 Gender by stream

Five percent more females than males were approved for residence in 2008/09.

The Skilled/Business Stream had smaller proportions of females than males (48 percent female in each group).

The Uncapped Family Sponsored Child and Parent Sibling Adult Child streams had larger proportions of females than males (54 percent and 60 percent, respectively).

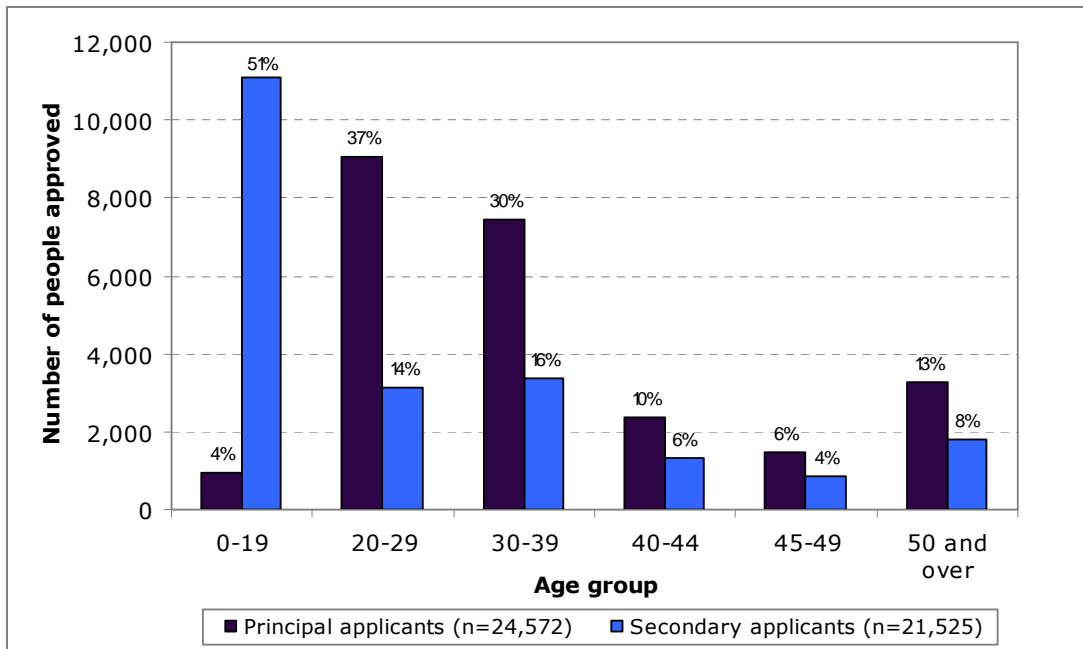
The International/Humanitarian Stream had an equal proportion of females and males.

5.6.2 Age by applicant type

The average age of people approved for residence in 2008/09 was 29 years. The average age of principal applicants was 35 years, with 67 percent aged 20–39 years. The average age of secondary applicants was 23 years, with 51 percent younger than 20 years.

Figure 5.4 shows the number and proportion of principal and secondary applicants by age group for all people approved for residence in 2008/09.

Figure 5. 4 Age of people approved for residence by applicant type, 2008/09



Note: The percentages show the proportion of each applicant type by age group.

Source: Department of Labour

Appendix L shows the percentage of females granted residence by age and source country in 2008/09.

5.6.3 Age by New Zealand Residence Programme stream

Information on average age gives an indication of the composition of migrants under the respective residence streams.

Table 5.3 indicates that, in 2008/09, the average age of Skilled/Business Stream migrants was 27 years, with 81 percent younger than 40 years. This is because the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC), which accounts for most people in the Skilled/Business Stream, has an age limit of 55 years. The average age for Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream migrants was 28 years, with 86 percent younger than 40 years.

For Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream migrants, the average age was 50 years. Sixty-four percent of migrants in this stream were aged 50 years and over, indicating the large proportion of parents coming in under this stream. The average age of migrants under the International/Humanitarian Stream was 25 years. This shows that a large proportion of migrants under the International/Humanitarian Stream were young people, with 61 percent younger than 30.

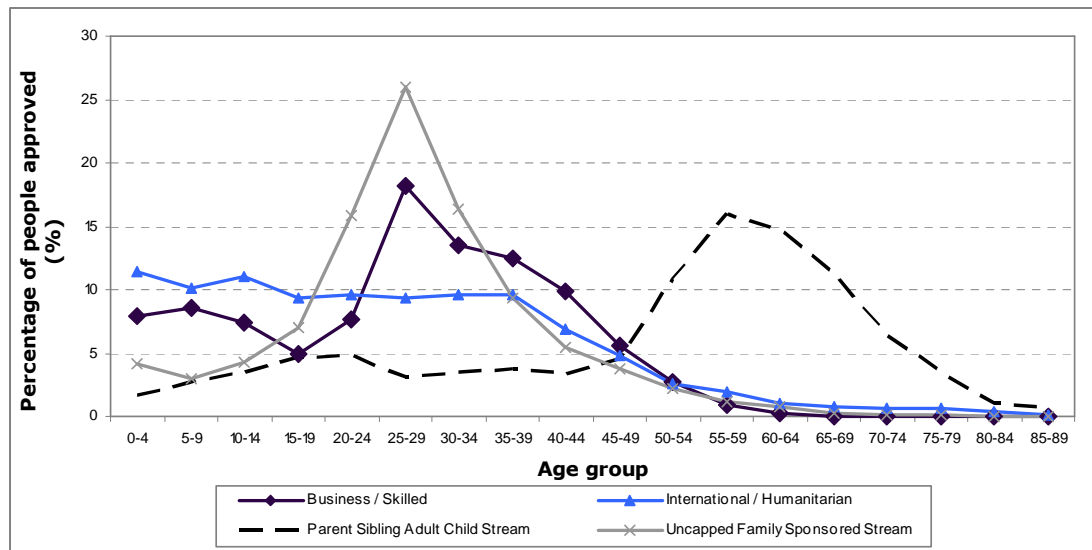
Table 5. 3 Average age of migrants by residence stream

Residence stream	Average age (years)
Skilled/Business	27
Uncapped Family Sponsored	28
Parent Sibling Adult Child	50
International/Humanitarian	25

Source: Department of Labour

Figure 5.5 shows the proportion of all people approved for residence by age group and NZRP stream in 2008/09.

Figure 5. 5 Age of people approved for residence by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

6 SKILLED/BUSINESS STREAM

Highlights

- Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) approvals accounted for 59 percent of all residence approvals in 2008/09 (27,011 people).
- The United Kingdom remains the largest source country of SMC approvals (22 percent), although the actual number of approvals has been decreasing over the past 2 years.
- Approvals from South Africa increased substantially in 2008/09 (by 40 percent) and it is now the second-largest source country, with 18 percent of SMC approvals.
- In the SMC in 2008/09, the overall average age of principal applicants was 34 years. However, principal applicants from China were much younger, with an average age of 26 years.

6.1 Introduction

Although New Zealand's economy has been affected by the global economic recession in 2008/09, skilled migrants are still an important part of New Zealand's overall development. New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to growth in professional skills and growth in a range of industries.

In 2008/09, 28,547 people (62 percent of residence approvals through the New Zealand Residence Programme or NZRP) were approved for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream.⁷⁸ Of these people, 27,011 (95 percent) were approved through the SMC, 1,097 (4 percent) through the Residence from Work Category, and 413 (1 percent) through the Business Immigration Policy.⁷⁹

This chapter provides a high-level analysis of residence approvals through the Skilled/Business Stream in 2008/09.

6.2 Skilled Migrant Category approvals

The SMC is the main category in the Skilled/Business Stream. It is a points-based system designed to ensure that people migrating to New Zealand have the skills, qualifications, and work experience that New Zealand needs.

A person who is interested in applying for residence through the SMC must first submit an expression of interest. An expression of interest is entered into a points-based pool if the applicant:

- meets the prerequisites for health, character, and English-language proficiency, and
- has 100 or more points.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ The Skilled/Business Stream categories are described in Table C2 of Appendix C.

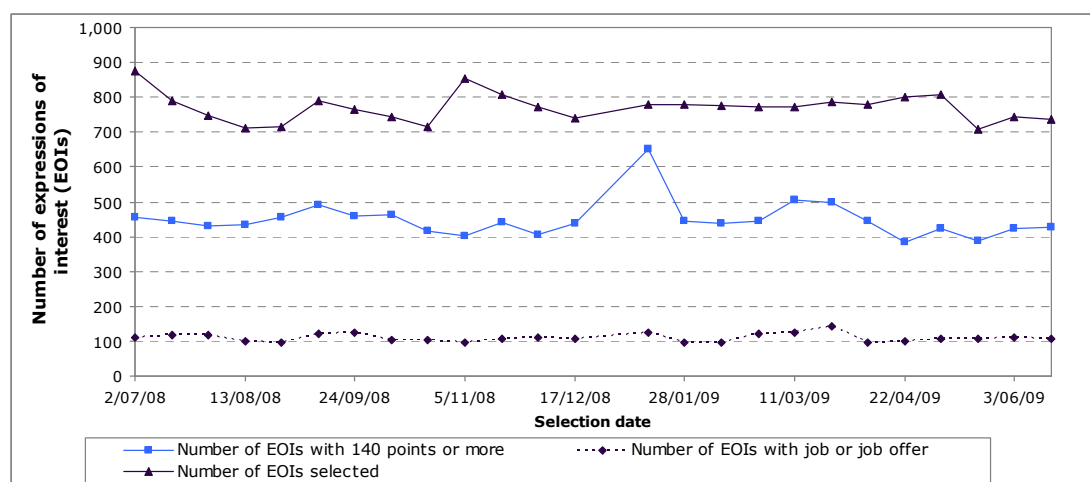
⁷⁹ These numbers exclude a small number of migrants who gained residence through the General Skills Policy (now replaced by the Skilled Migrant Category Policy) and the Employees of Relocating Business Policy.

⁸⁰ Expressions of interest that have 140 or more points are selected automatically from the pool. Expressions of interest that have 100 or more points but less than 140 points, and include points for offers of skilled employment or current skilled employment in New Zealand, are selected in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the Skilled/Business Stream.

Points are awarded for employability and capacity-building factors, including skilled employment, relevant work experience, qualifications, and age. In addition, applicants can claim bonus points for other factors, including having work experience or qualifications in an area of absolute skill shortage, having employment outside of Auckland, or having a New Zealand qualification.

People whose expressions of interest have been selected from the pool may be issued with an invitation to apply for residence under the SMC. Figure 6.1 shows the number of selected expressions of interest (EOIs) by selection date in 2008/09, with an average of two migrants per selected EOI. The highest proportion of EOIs, with 140 points or more on a given selection date, was 84 percent for the selection on 14 January 2009. There was also an average of 110 selected EOIs with a job or job offer in New Zealand. Further details are given in Appendix M.

Figure 6. 1 Number of selected expressions of interest by selection date, 2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

In July 2007, the SMC was changed to improve its competitiveness and to align the characteristics of migrants more closely with New Zealand’s skill needs. Minor changes to the SMC policy in 2008/09 included:

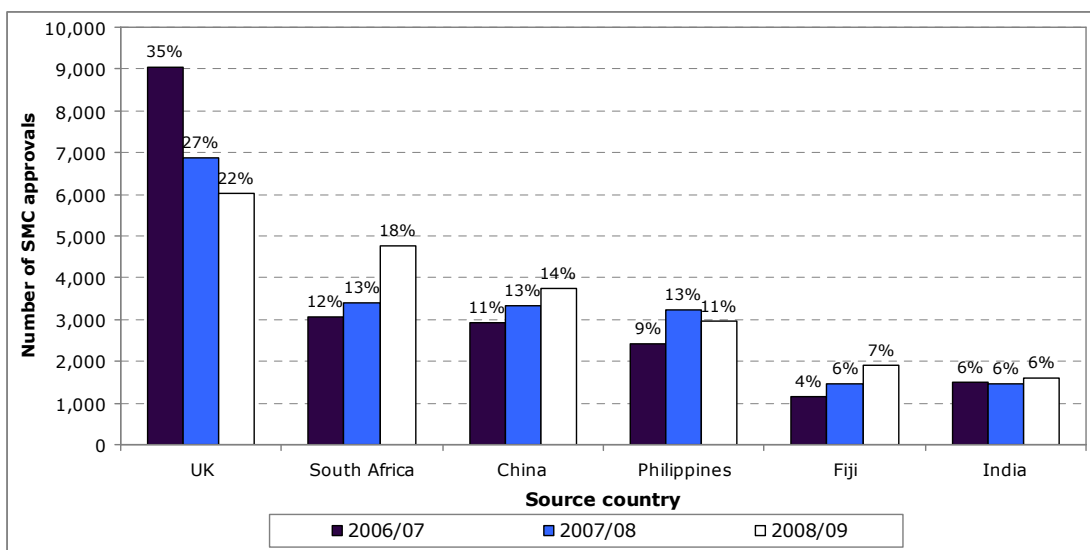
- using the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) as the sole determinant of the minimum standard of English in cases where an IELTS test was requested
- allowing 5 years of relevant work experience as a substitute for the required qualification for applicants with a Skill Level One Occupation
- ensuring that offers of employment have comparable remuneration to the market rate for New Zealand workers when determining whether an offer of employment is skilled.

6.2.1 Source country of Skilled Migrant Category approvals

In 2008/09, 27,011 people were approved for residence through the SMC policy. SMC approvals accounted for 59 percent of all residence approvals in 2008/09, up from 55 percent in 2007/08.

Figure 6.2 shows that the United Kingdom remains the largest source country of skilled migrants (22 percent), despite the proportion from the United Kingdom declining in recent years. Approvals from South Africa increased substantially in 2008/09 (40 percent), and it is now the second-largest source country, with 18 percent of SMC approvals. China and Fiji also recorded steady increases in SMC approvals over the past 2 years.

Figure 6. 2 Skilled Migrant Category approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09

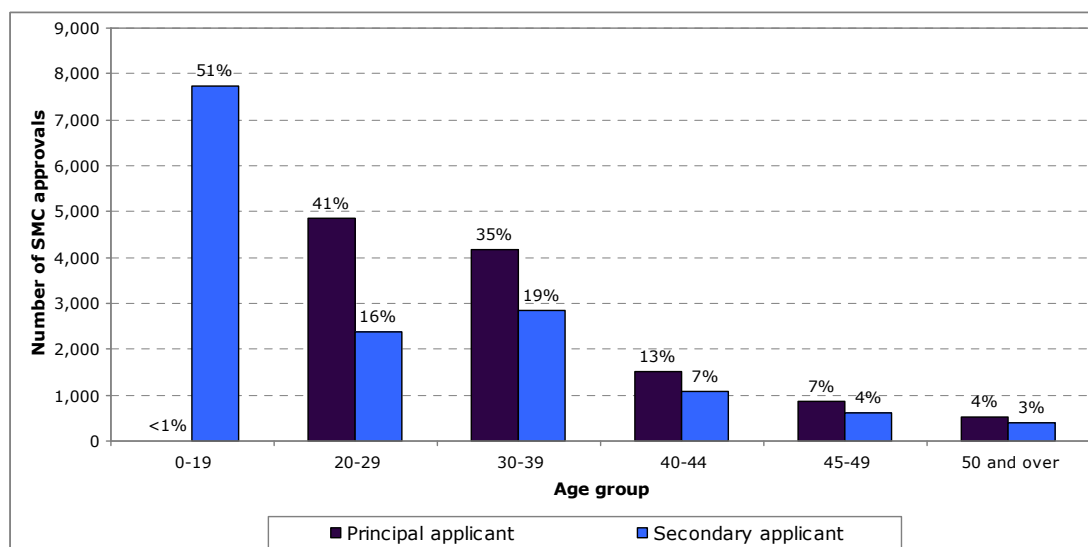


Source: Department of Labour

6.2.2 Age and gender of Skilled Migrant Category approvals

Less than half of the SMC approvals (44 percent) in 2008/09 were for principal applicants. Principal applicants aged 20–29 years gain the maximum points (30 points) for age. This is reflected in Figure 6.3 with 41 percent of principal applicants aged 20–29 years and 35 percent aged 30–39 years in 2008/09. The small proportion of principal applicants aged more than 50 years (4 percent) reflects the maximum age limit of 55 years under the SMC. The majority of secondary applicants under the SMC policy are dependants of the principal applicants. This is shown in Figure 6.3, with 51 percent of secondary applicants younger than 20 years. The SMC policy targets principal applicants in the 20–29-year age group, which explains why, in Figure 6.3, two-thirds (67 percent) of SMC approvals in this age group are principal applicants.

Figure 6. 3 Age of approved Skilled Migrant Category principal and secondary applicants, 2008/09

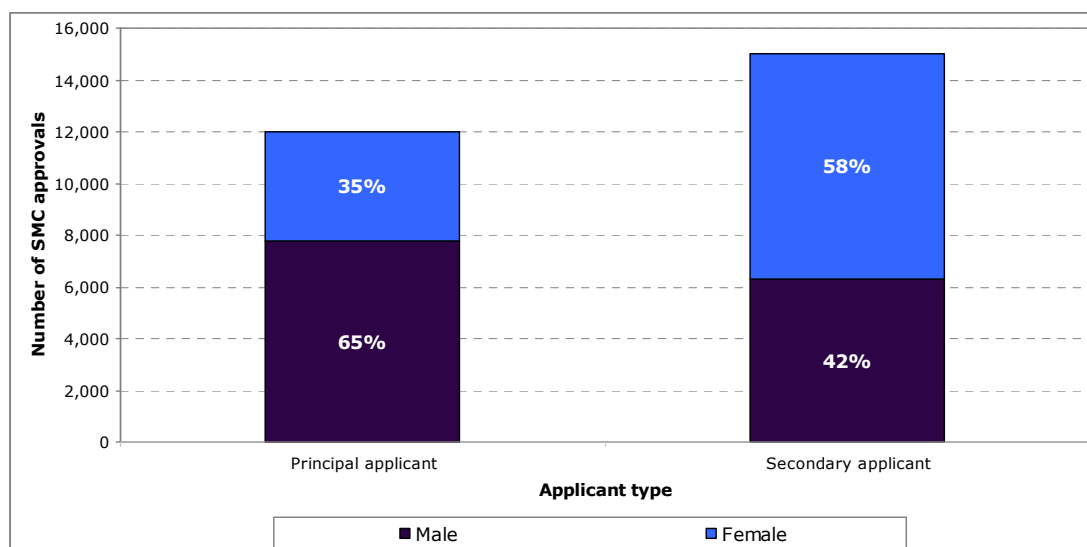


Source: Department of Labour

The average age of all principal applicants through the SMC was 34 years in 2008/09. The United Kingdom and South Africa have the highest average age at 38 years, while principal applicants from China are much younger, with an average age of 26 years. Furthermore, almost all principal applicants from China over the past 3 years were in the 20–29-year age group (at least 90 percent). This is mainly because of the large number of young Chinese migrants who initially come into New Zealand as international students and, over time, become permanent residents.

In 2008/09, 14,076 males (52 percent) and 12,935 females (48 percent) were approved under the SMC. Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of approved principal applicants were male, compared with 42 percent of approved secondary applicants (see Figure 6.4).

Figure 6. 4 Gender of Skilled Migrant Category approvals by applicant type, 2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

6.2.3 Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

Table 6.1 shows the points that SMC principal applicants were awarded in 2008/09. Different criteria operate within each factor. For more information about the SMC policy, see the Immigration New Zealand website, www.immigration.govt.nz/skilledmigrant.

In total, 9,518 SMC principal applicants (79 percent) were awarded points for a job or job offer in New Zealand. This proportion is lower than the 84 percent who were awarded points for a job or job offer in New Zealand in 2007/08. In 2008/09:

- 67 percent of principal applicants gained points for their current employment
- 12 percent of principal applicants had an offer of skilled employment in New Zealand.

Of these principal applicants, 8,527 also specified a region of employment. More than half (55 percent) of the principal applicants who specified a region of employment claimed bonus points for a job or job offer outside the Auckland region. This is slightly lower than the 57 percent in 2007/08. The main regions of employment for SMC principal applicants in 2008/09 were still Auckland (45 percent), Wellington (16 percent), and Canterbury (12 percent) (see Figure 6.5).

Appendix N compares the points claimed by SMC principal applicants between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

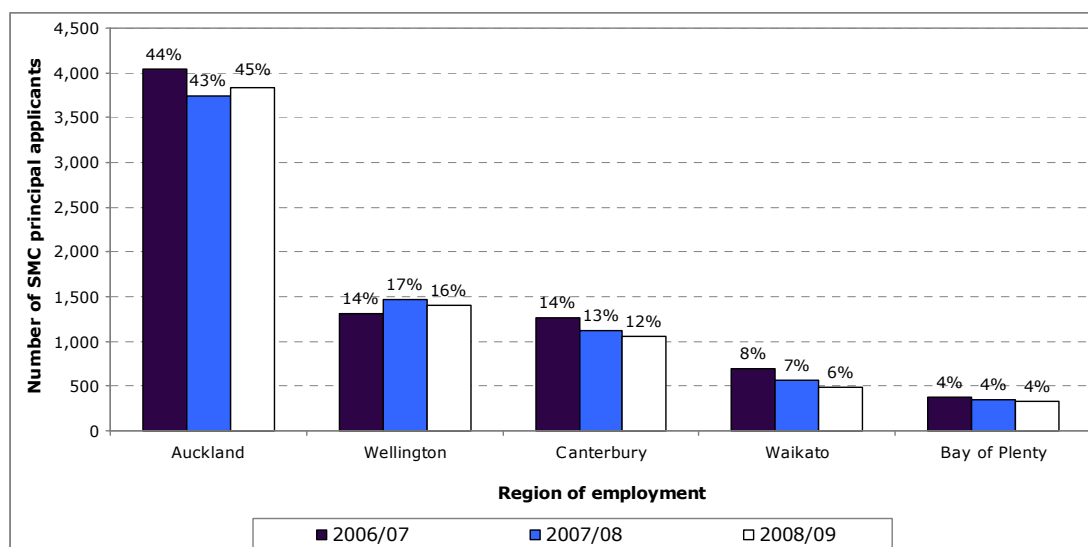
Table 6. 1 Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2008/09

Factor	Percent gaining points (%)
Skilled employment	
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for 12 months or longer	28
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for fewer than 12 months	39
Offer of skilled employment in New Zealand	12
Bonus points for employment or an offer of employment	
Identified future growth area	6
Area of absolute skills shortage	13
Region outside Auckland ⁸¹	55
Partner employment or offer of employment	2
Relevant work experience	
2 years	12
4 years	10
6 years	9
8 years	7
10 years	27
Bonus points for New Zealand work experience	
2 years	21
4 years	8
6 years or more	4
Additional bonus points for work experience	
Identified future growth area	4
Area of absolute skills shortage	14
Qualifications	
Recognised basic qualification	65
Recognised postgraduate qualification	9
Bonus points for qualifications	
Recognised New Zealand qualification	30
Recognised qualification in an identified future growth area	3
Recognised qualification in an area of absolute skills shortage	31
Partner qualifications	18
Close family support in New Zealand	7
Age (20–55 years)	
20–29 years	43
30–39 years	34
40–44 years	12
45–49 years	6
50–55 years	4
Total number of principal applicants	11,973

Source: Department of Labour

⁸¹ The percentage is calculated from the 8,527 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who were awarded points for a job or job offer and specified a region of employment.

Figure 6. 5 Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2006/07–2008/09



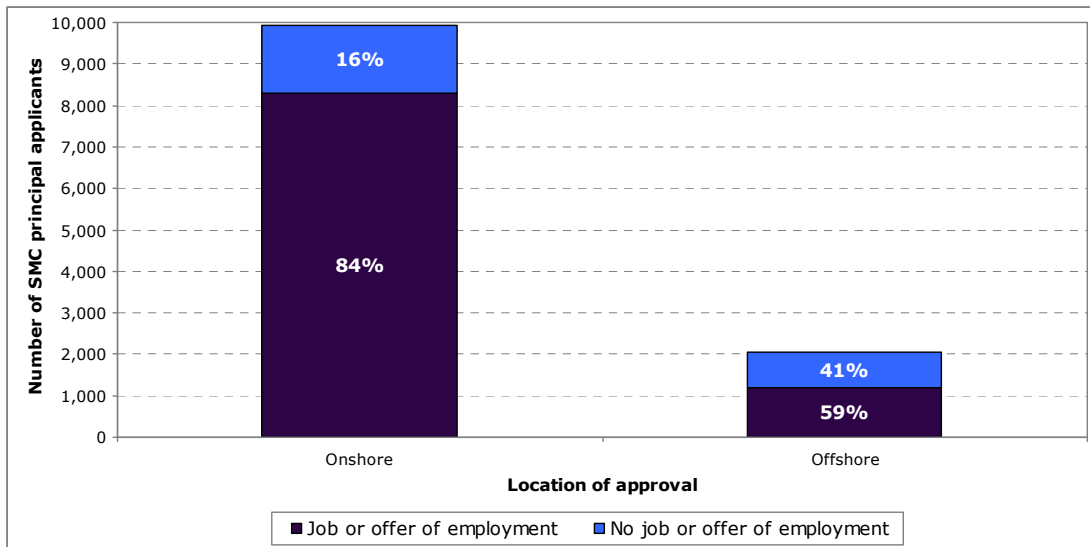
Source: Department of Labour

Most principal applicants (66 percent) gained points in 2008/09 for relevant work experience. About one-third gained bonus points for New Zealand work experience. Eighteen percent gained additional bonus points for work experience in an identified future growth area or an area of absolute skills shortage.

In recent years, New Zealand has strengthened the SMC policy to encourage international students to stay and work in New Zealand. Students who gain a New Zealand qualification can be awarded bonus points through the SMC policy. In 2008/09, 74 percent of SMC principal applicants gained points for their qualifications (65 percent with a basic qualification and 9 percent with a postgraduate qualification). In addition, 30 percent gained bonus points for a recognised New Zealand qualification (up from 25 percent in 2007/08). Eighty-four percent of those with recognised New Zealand qualifications were aged 20–29 years and more than two-thirds (68 percent) were from China. The proportion of principal applicants claiming bonus points for qualifications in an identified future growth area or an area of absolute skills shortage was 34 percent in 2008/09, which was very similar to 2007/08, with 35 percent.

In 2008/09, 9,917 principal applicants (83 percent) were approved onshore. Of the onshore applicants, 84 percent had a job offer or current skilled employment in New Zealand. The remaining 2,056 principal applicants were approved offshore (17 percent), and 59 percent had a job offer or current skilled employment in New Zealand (see Figure 6.6).

Figure 6. 6 Skilled job or job offer by approval location, 2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

6.2.4 Occupation of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

The major occupational group Professionals continued to be the most common occupation group of SMC principal applicants (45 percent). This was followed by the Technicians and Trades Workers group and Managers, as shown in Table 6.2. Among SMC principal applicants, the proportion of Professionals approved offshore (62 percent) was much higher than the proportion approved onshore (41 percent).

Table 6. 2 Main occupation⁽¹⁾ of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2008/09

Major group ⁽²⁾	Number			Percent (%)		
	Onshore	Offshore	Total	Onshore	Offshore	Total
Professionals	3,057	1,171	4,228	41	62	45
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,542	286	2,828	34	15	30
Managers	1,325	293	1,618	18	15	17
Community and Personal Service Workers	232	116	348	3	6	4
Clerical and Administrative Workers	281	19	300	4	1	3
Other	62	6	68	1	<1	1
Total⁽³⁾	7,499	1,891	9,390	100	100	100

Notes:

- (1) Main occupation is the job the applicant spent the most hours doing in the past 12 months.
- (2) Major group is coded to the Australia and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).
- (3) This table includes all principal applicants. Applicants whose occupation was either not coded to ANZSCO or was classified as 'Responses outside of the current definition of the labour force' were excluded from the total.

Source: Department of Labour

The SMC attracted skilled migrants in a broad range of sectors in 2008/09. Some of the most common occupations were in health (nurses, physiotherapists), hospitality (chefs, restaurant managers), and education (primary and secondary school teachers).

6.3 Residence from Work Category

For migrants, working temporarily in New Zealand can be a step towards gaining residence and settling in New Zealand permanently. Principal applicants who are qualified in occupations that are in demand in New Zealand or who have exceptional talent in the arts, sports, or culture may gain a temporary work permit that enables them to transition to permanent residence.⁸² The associated Residence from Work Category includes the Talent (Accredited Employers),⁸³ Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports)⁸⁴ work policies, as well as the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy.⁸⁵

Since April 2002, 11,179 principal applicants have been issued a work to residence permit through the Talent work policies and the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy. Of these principal applicants, 5,381 (48 percent) transitioned to permanent residence (see Table 6.3) and a large proportion (65 percent) gained permanent residence through the SMC policy. However, the transition rates vary depending on the policy under which the work to residence permit was issued:

- 37 percent of principal applicants were issued work to residence permits under the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy
- 30 percent of principal applicants were issued work to residence permits under the Talent (Accredited Employers) Policy
- 9 percent of principal applicants were issued work to residence permits under the Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports) Policy.

Thirty percent of the 5,381 principal applicants who transitioned to permanent residence gained residence through the associated Residence from Work Category.

⁸² The Residence from Work Category is for applicants who are already in New Zealand on a work to residence permit and want to apply for residence.

⁸³ To qualify for residence through the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy, principal applicants must have held a work visa or permit for at least 24 months with an accredited employer and received a minimum base salary of NZ\$55,000 per year (the salary threshold is lower for those issued the work to residence permit before 28 July 2008).

⁸⁴ To qualify for residence through the Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports) Work Policy, principal applicants must have held a work visa or permit granted for at least 24 months; have been actively engaged in their declared field of art, culture, or sport during the currency of that visa or permit period in New Zealand; be prominent in that field of art, culture, or sport; and be sponsored by a New Zealand organisation of national repute in their declared field.

⁸⁵ To qualify through the Long Term Skill Shortage List, a suitably qualified applicant must have an offer of at least 2 years employment in New Zealand in an occupation on the list with a minimum base salary of NZ\$45,000 per year. After 2 years, the permit holder may apply for residence if they continue to meet the policy's requirements.

Table 6. 3 Residence categories through which Talent Work Policies and Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy permit holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2009

Residence category	Type of work to residence permit			Total	
	Talent (Accredited Employers)	Long Term Skill Shortage List	Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports)	Number	Percent (%)
Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy	1,287	14	3	1,304	24
Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy	...	261	...	270	5
Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports) Work Policy			75	75	1
Skilled Migrant Category	2,290	1,180	22	3,492	65
General Skills Category*	41	48		89	2
Partnership Category	64	24	9	97	2
Other	34	12	8	54	1
Total who gained residence	3,724	1,539	118	5,381	100
<i>Total work to residence permits issued</i>	<i>7,729</i>	<i>3,202</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>11,179</i>	
<i>Percentage transitioned to residence through the SMC Policy (%)</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>31</i>	

* The General Skills Category is now closed.

... very small numbers have been suppressed.

Source: Department of Labour

Table 6.4 shows the number of residence approvals through the Residence from Work Category in 2007/08 and 2008/09. The number of people who gained residence through the Residence from Work Category in 2008/09 (1,097) was lower than in 2007/08 (1,163). Most were approved through the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy (82 percent of principal applicants).

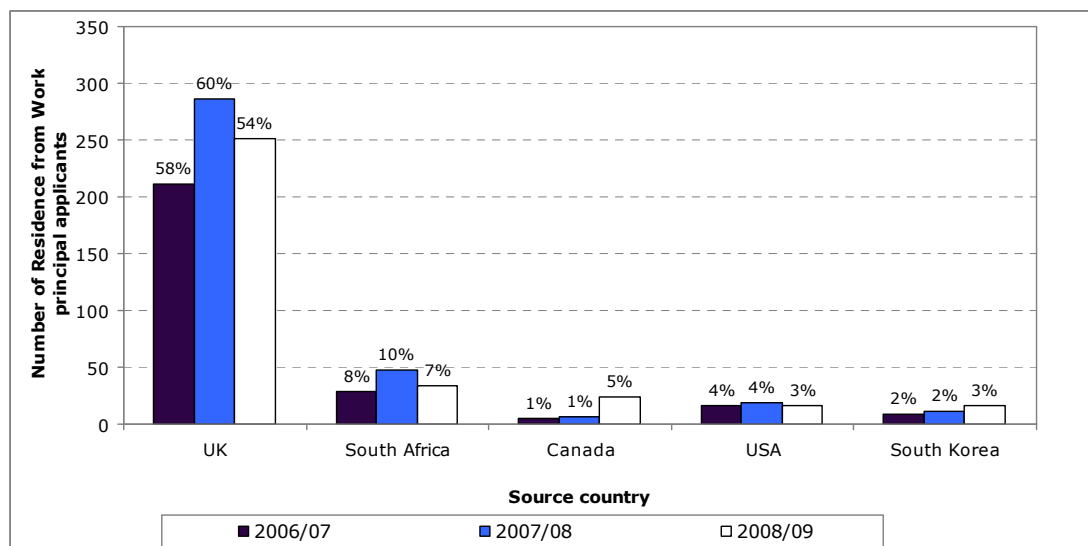
Table 6. 4 Number of residence approvals through the Residence from Work Category, 2007/08 and 2008/09

Residence from Work Category	2007/08		2008/09	
	Principal	Secondary	Principal	Secondary
Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy	367	536	383	526
Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy	87	125	72	92
Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports) Work Policy	21	27	10	14
Total who gained residence	475	688	465	632

Source: Department of Labour

In 2008/09, the 1,097 people approved through the Residence from Work Category came from more than 60 countries. The main source countries of the 465 principal applicants were the United Kingdom (54 percent), South Africa (7 percent), and Canada (5 percent), as shown in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6. 7 Source countries of approved Residence from Work principal applicants, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

6.4 Business Immigration Policy

The Business Immigration Policy aims to contribute to New Zealand’s economic growth by increasing New Zealand’s levels of human and investment capital, encouraging enterprise and innovation, and fostering international links.

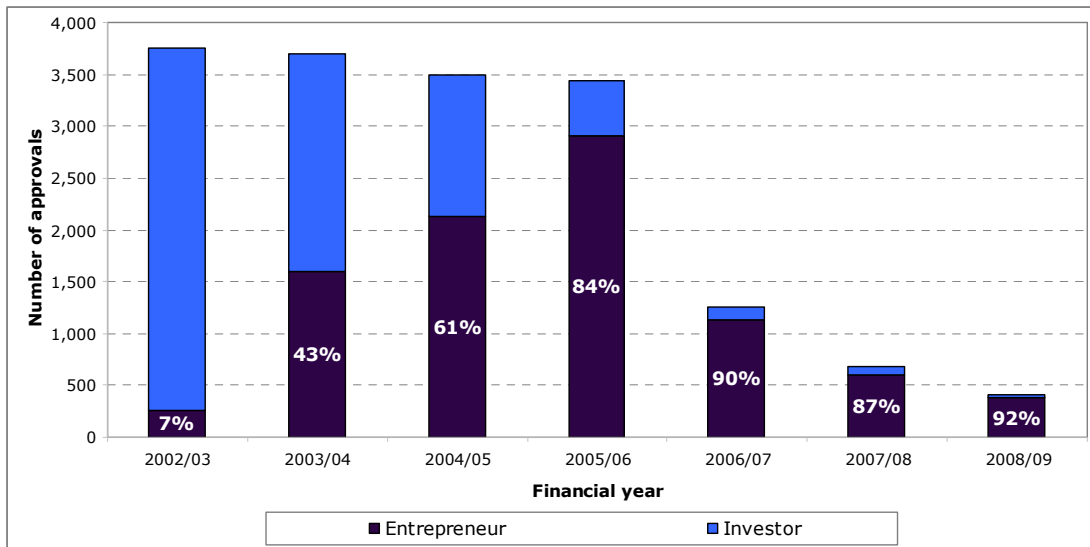
The Business Immigration Policy comprises three categories: The Entrepreneur Category; the Employees of Relocating Business Category;⁸⁶ and the Active Investor Migrant Policy.⁸⁷ The Active Investor Migrant Policy was replaced by the Migrant Investment Policy on 27 July 2009. The objective of the Migrant Investment Policy is to attract financial capital to local firms or government by providing residence to those who wish to make a significant contribution to New Zealand's economy.

From 2002/03 to 2008/09, 16,743 people (5,102 principal applicants) were approved for residence through the Business Immigration Policy. The main source countries were China (5,707), South Korea (4,243), and the United Kingdom (2,156). Over the past 3 years, the number of business migrants dropped from 1,257 in 2006/07 to 413 in 2008/09. However, the number of business migrants from the United Kingdom has remained relatively steady, with 166 (40 percent) in 2008/09.

⁸⁶ Numbers in this category were too small to report and have been excluded from the analysis.

⁸⁷ The Active Investor Migrant Policy comprised three subcategories: General (Active) Investor; Professional Investor; and Global Investor.

Figure 6. 8 Business Immigration Policy approvals, 2002/03–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

The number of Investor Category approvals decreased steadily from 2002/03, but until 2005/06 this decrease was offset by the growth in Entrepreneur Category approvals. Since 2005/06, the overall number of approvals through the Business Immigration Policy has dropped substantially, from 3,440 to 413 in 2008/09. The drop in Investor Category approvals in 2006/07 can be attributed to the requirements that principal applicants have to retain investment funds in New Zealand government bonds for a 5-year period. Furthermore, principal applicants and their families have to make New Zealand their main home during the 5-year investment period.

The drop in Entrepreneur Category approvals in 2006/07 is mainly because of English-language requirements introduced in 2002. These requirements reduced the number of applicants on long-term business visas ready to transfer to permanent residence.

In 2008/09, only 33 people were approved for residence through the Investor Category. Table 6.5 compares the nationalities of Investor Category approvals from 2002/03 to 2008/09. In 2008/09, the United Kingdom was still the largest source country, with 12 approvals (36 percent), although this number was only one-quarter of the 48 approvals in 2007/08. The United States had 9 approvals, followed by China with 6 approvals.

Table 6. 5 Source country of Investor Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09

Source country	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
United Kingdom	225	412	383	196	25	48	12
United States	75	104	95	56	13	9	9
China	1,958	715	545	44	43	12	6
Other	1,236	870	338	242	48	18	6
Total number who gained residence	3,494	2,101	1,361	538	129	87	33

Source: Department of Labour

The Long Term Business Visas Policy is a temporary immigration policy that caters for people who are interested in establishing a business in New Zealand, and may subsequently apply for residence through the Entrepreneur Category. People can also use the Long Term Business Visas Policy if they are interested in establishing a business in New Zealand, but are not living permanently in New Zealand.

In 2008/09, 187 principal applicants were granted a long-term business visa, a decrease from 202 in 2007/08. Since the Long Term Business Visa Policy was introduced in March 1999, 5,336 principal applicants have been granted a long-term business visa. The number of long-term business visas granted has decreased considerably since the peak of 1,807 principal applicants in 2001/02.

Table 6.6 details the residence categories through which long-term business visa holders converted to residence. By 30 June 2009, 61 percent (3,265 principal applicants) had converted to residence. Of these conversions, 2,712 principal applicants (83 percent) converted through the Entrepreneur Category.

Table 6. 6 Residence categories through which long-term business visa holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2009

Residence category	Number of principal applicants	Proportion of conversions (%)	Proportion of long-term business visa principal applicants (%)
Entrepreneur Category	2,712	83	51
General Skills Category*	119	4	2
Partnership Category	126	4	2
Skilled Migrant Category	94	3	2
Investor Category	74	2	1
Other	140	4	3
Total conversions to residence	3,265	100	61
Total long-term business visa principal applicants	5,336		100

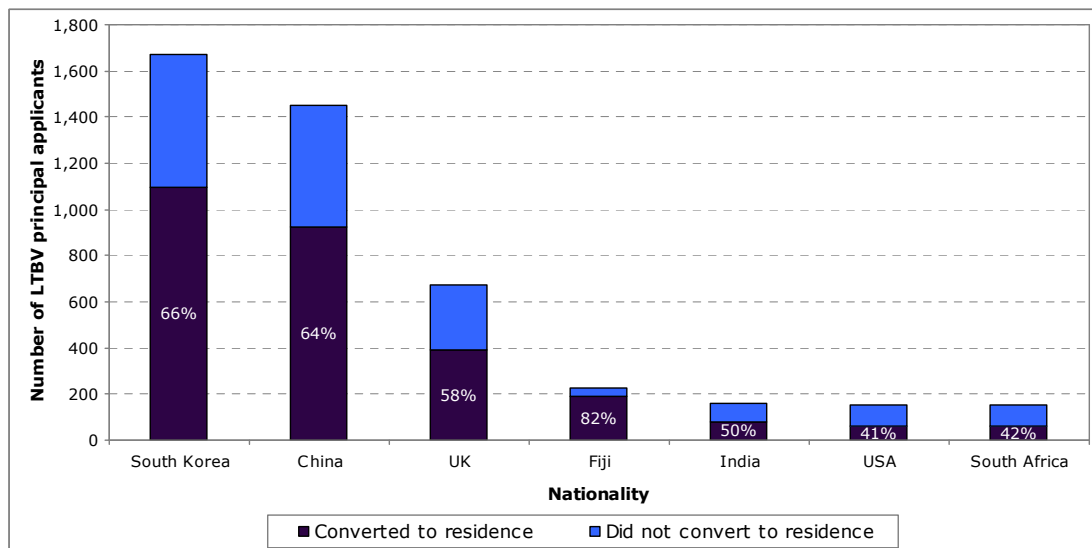
* The General Skills Category is now closed.

Source: Department of Labour

The rates of conversion to residence differ across the main source countries for long-term business visa holders. Figure 6.9 shows conversion rates to residence for the top seven countries, with South Korea, China, and the United Kingdom the

top three source countries. However, Fiji had the highest conversion rate (82 percent), followed by South Korea (66 percent), and China (64 percent).

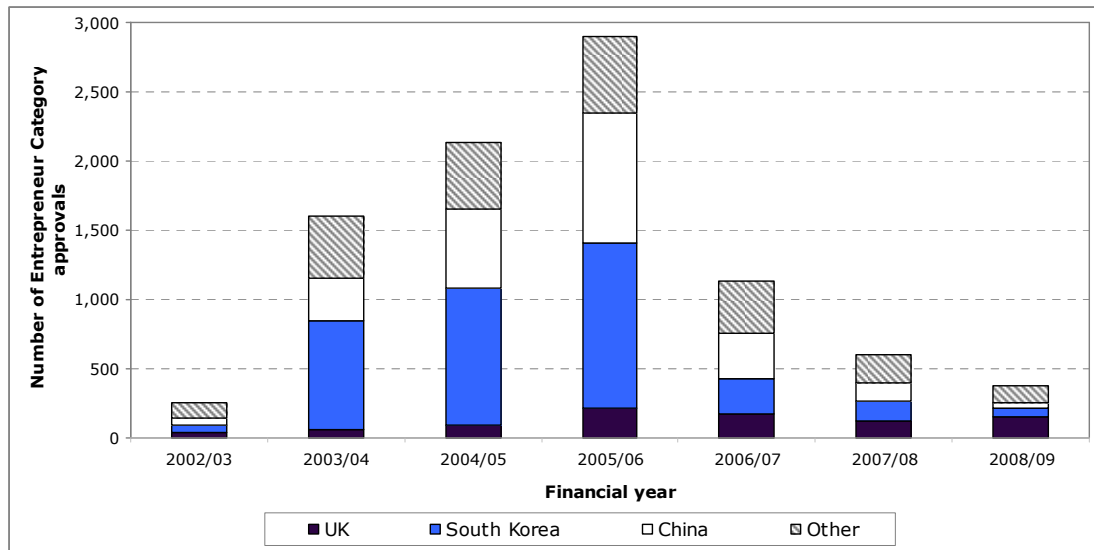
Figure 6. 9 Rates of conversion to residence by source country for long-term business visa holders, as at 30 June 2009



Source: Department of Labour

In 2008/09, 380 principal applicants were granted residence through the Entrepreneur Category. Figure 6.10 compares the source countries of principal applicants approved through the Entrepreneur Category in the seven financial years to 2008/09. Approvals from the United Kingdom have remained relatively steady over the past 4 years, while approvals from South Korea and China have decreased considerably. For this reason, in the Entrepreneur Category in 2008/09, there were more approvals from the United Kingdom (41 percent of the total 380 approvals) than there were from South Korea and China combined (26 percent).

Figure 6. 10 Source country of Entrepreneur Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

7 FAMILY-SPONSORED MIGRANTS

Highlights

- In 2008/09, 14,046 people were approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child streams (30 percent of all New Zealand Residence Programme, or NZRP, approvals).
- Partnership Policy approvals accounted for 17 percent (7,850) of all NZRP approvals in 2008/09.
- Parent Policy approvals made up 8 percent (3,570) of all NZRP approvals in 2008/09.
- China was the largest source country of residence approvals in both the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream (16 percent) and the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream (28 percent) in 2008/09.

7.1 Introduction

The Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child streams⁸⁸ enable New Zealand citizens and permanent residents to sponsor their close family members for residence. This chapter describes the characteristics of migrants approved through these two streams and the various categories within these streams.

In 2008/09, 14,046 people were approved for residence through these two streams, down from 14,636 in 2007/08. The 14,046 approvals made up 30 percent of residence approvals through the NZRP in 2008/09. Although the number of residence approvals through these two streams decreased in 2008/09 compared with 2007/08, their relative size to each other remained at a similar level (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Number of residence approvals through the Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child Streams, 2007/08–2008/09

New Zealand Residence Programme	2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream	9,459	65%	8,946	64%
Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream	5,177	35%	5,100	36%
Total	14,636	100%	14,046	100%

Source: Department of Labour

7.2 Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream approvals

Table 7.2 shows 8,946 people were approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream in 2008/09, compared with 9,459 in 2007/08. Although the number of approvals fell in 2008/09, the proportion of residence approvals

⁸⁸ Before 2006/07, these two streams were combined in one stream known as the Family Sponsored Stream. The key features of each policy are provided in Table C3, Appendix C.

was the same as in the previous year for both the Partnership and Dependant Child policies.

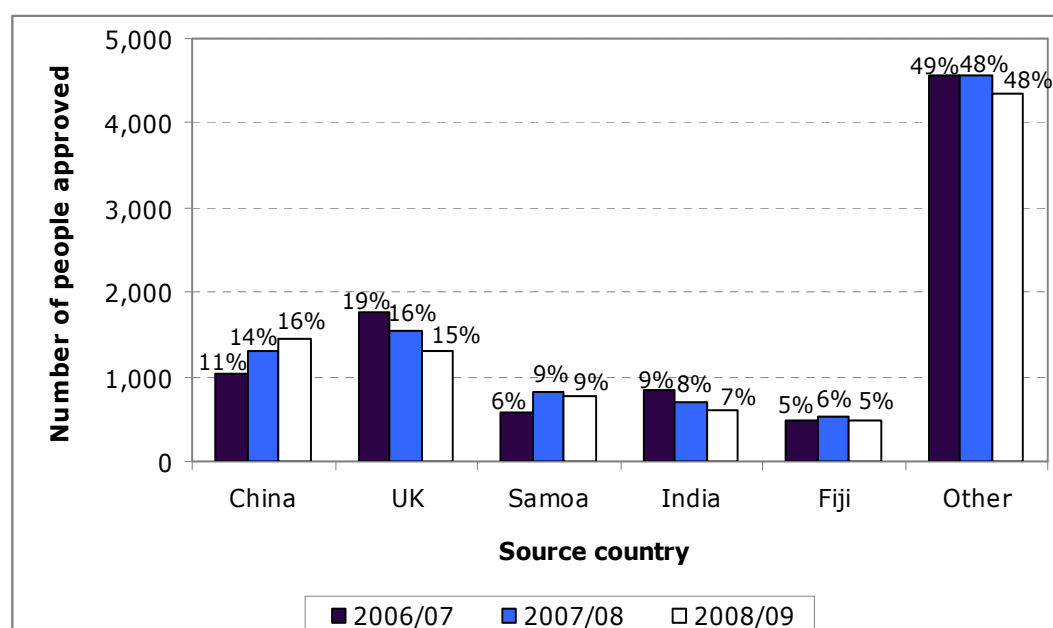
Table 7. 2 Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream approvals, 2007/08–2008/09

Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream	2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Partnership Policy	8,296	88%	7,850	88%
Dependant Child Policy	1,163	12%	1,096	12%
Total	9,459	100%	8,946	100%

Source: Department of Labour

In 2008/09, the main source countries were China (1,443 people) and the United Kingdom (1,304 people). Figure 7.1 shows the top five source countries of approvals from 2006/07 to 2008/09.⁸⁹ Since 2006/07, the number of approvals from China has increased (from 1,030 to 1,443), while the number of approvals from the United Kingdom has dropped (from 1,771 to 1,304).

Figure 7. 1 Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

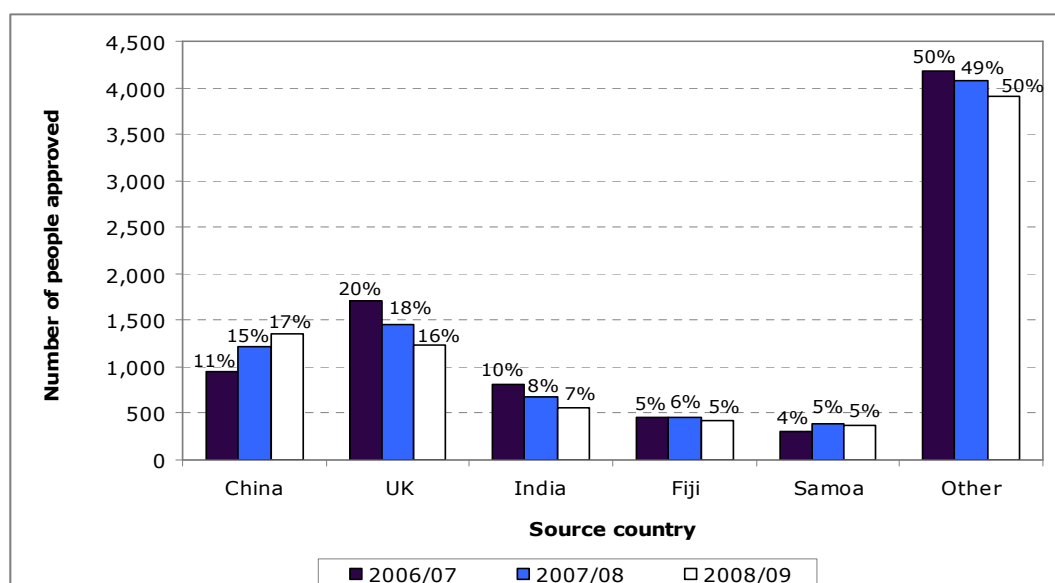
7.2.1 Partnership Policy approvals

The Partnership Policy is the main policy in the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream, with 7,850 people approved through this policy in 2008/09. Partnership Policy approvals accounted for 17 percent of all residence (NZRP) approvals in 2008/09, which was similar to 2007/08 (18 percent).

⁸⁹ Appendix O shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream between 2006/07 and 2008/09.

China and the United Kingdom have been the main source countries of residence approvals through the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream since 2006/07. Those two source countries accounted for one-third (33 percent) of all Partnership Policy approvals in 2008/09. From 2006/07 to 2008/09, the proportion of approvals from China increased from 11 percent (942) to 17 percent (1,358), while the proportion of approvals from the United Kingdom decreased from 20 percent (1,704) to 16 percent (1,241). Figure 7.2 shows the top five source countries of people approved through the Partnership Policy from 2006/07 to 2008/09.⁹⁰

Figure 7. 2 Partnership Policy approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

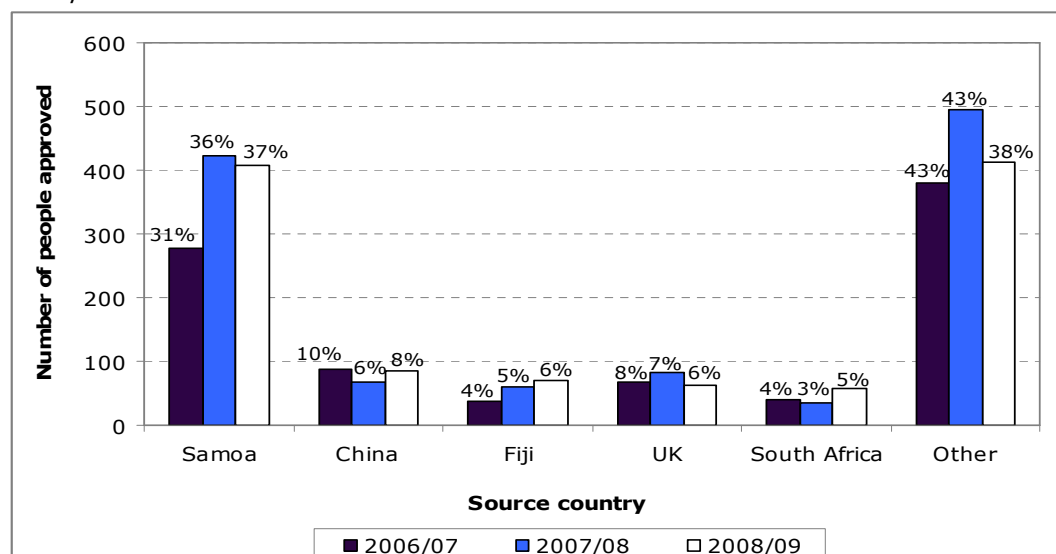
7.2.2 Dependent Child Policy approvals

In 2008/09, 1,096 people were approved for residence through the Dependent Child Policy, compared with 1,163 in 2007/08 and 891 in 2006/07.

Samoa was the largest source country of approvals in this policy (407 people). Figure 7.3 shows the five main source countries of people approved for residence through the Dependent Child Policy in the last three financial years.

⁹⁰ Appendix P shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Partnership Policy between 2006/07 and 2008/09.

Figure 7. 3 Dependent Child Policy approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

7.3 Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream approvals

Table 7.3 shows that 5,100 people were approved for residence through the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream in 2008/09, compared with 5,177 in 2007/08. The approvals in this stream made up 11 percent of all residence (NZRP) approvals in 2008/09, which was unchanged from 2007/08.

The majority of people in the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream (70 percent) gained residence through the Parent Policy, followed by the Sibling Policy (25 percent). The proportion of approvals under the Parent Policy fell (72 percent in 2007/08, compared with 70 percent in 2008/09), which offset the increase in the proportion of approvals under the Sibling Policy.

Table 7. 3 Parent Sibling Adult Stream approvals, 2007/08–2008/09

Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream	2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Parent Policy	3,723	72%	3,570	70%
Sibling Policy	1,166	23%	1,300	25%
Adult Child Policy	262	5%	212	4%
Humanitarian Category*	26	1%	18	<1%
Total	5,177	100%	5,100	100%

* The Humanitarian Category is now closed.

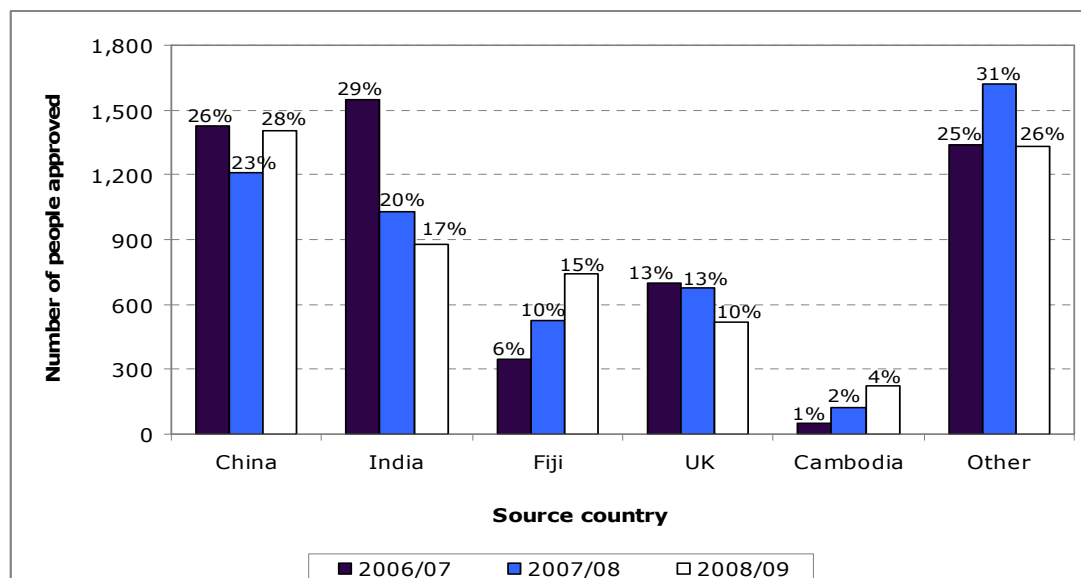
Source: Department of Labour

China and India have been the largest source countries of residence approvals through this stream over the last three financial years (see Figure 7.4).⁹¹ China accounted for more than one-quarter (28 percent) of residence approvals in this stream in 2008/09, up 5 percent from the previous year. The proportion of

⁹¹ Appendix Q shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Parent Sibling Adult Stream between 2006/07 and 2008/09.

residence approvals from India decreased considerably over the last 3 years, from 29 percent (1,545) in 2006/07 to 17 percent (876) in 2008/09. In comparison, the number of residence approvals from Fiji was up strongly, from 6 percent (345) to 15 percent (743), and those from Cambodia increased from 1 percent (52) to 4 percent (223).

Figure 7. 4 Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

7.3.1 Parent Policy approvals

The Parent Policy accounts for most approvals under the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream. A total of 3,570 people were approved for residence through the Parent Policy in 2008/09. Parent Policy approvals made up 8 percent of all residence (NZRP) approvals in 2008/09, which was unchanged from 2007/08.

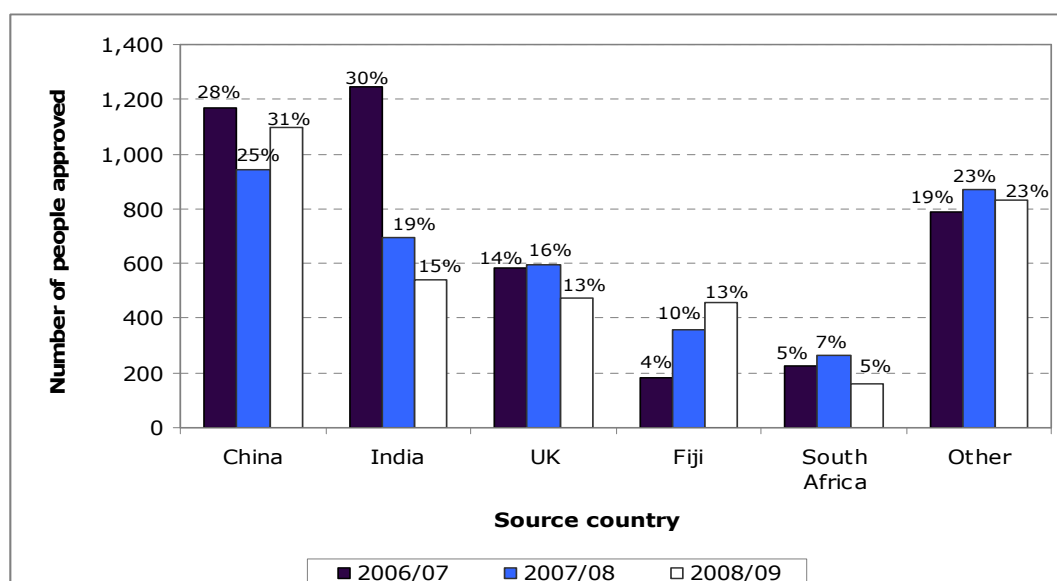
Figure 7.5 shows China was the largest source country of residence approvals through the Parent Policy (31 percent) in 2008/09, followed by India (15 percent).⁹² The proportion of approvals from India decreased markedly from 30 percent (1,246) in 2006/07 to 15 percent (540) in 2008/09. In comparison, the proportion from Fiji increased from 4 percent (180) to 13 percent (460). The decrease in the number of approvals from India might be because India was the largest source country for approvals in the General Skills Category in 2001/02 and 2002/03 (more than 23 percent each). However, in November 2003, the General Skills Category was closed and replaced by the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC). Under the new category, approvals from India decreased to 6–10 percent each year between 2003/04 and 2008/09.

The sponsor of an applicant under the Parent Policy must have been a New Zealand or Australian citizen and/or held a residence permit or a returning resident's visa for at least 3 years immediately before the date Immigration

⁹² Appendix R shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Parent Category between 2006/07 and 2008/09.

New Zealand receives the applicant's completed application. Most eligible sponsors have been granted residence through the General Skills Category or the SMC.

Figure 7. 5 Parent Policy approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



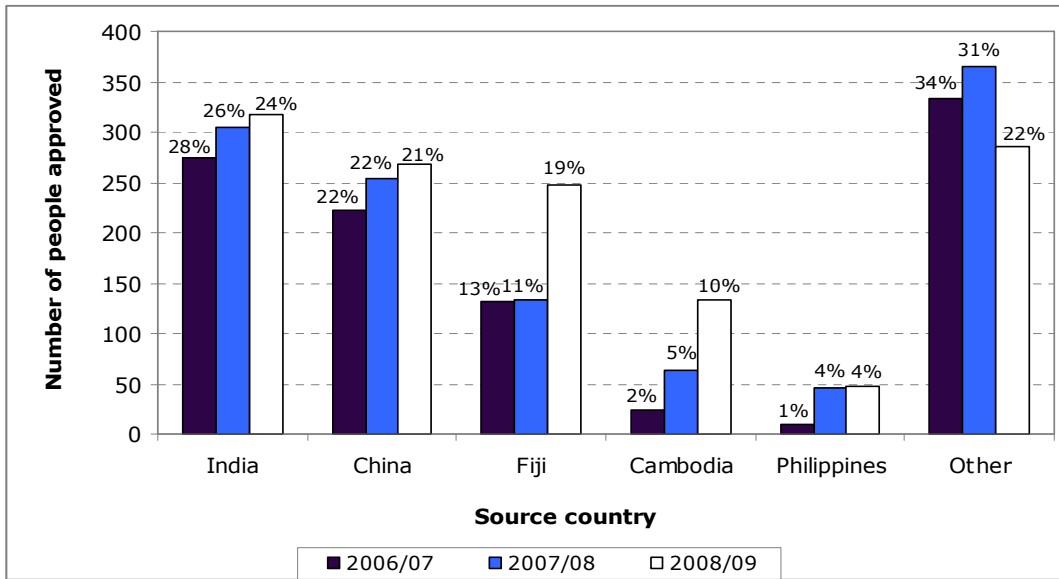
Source: Department of Labour

7.3.2 Sibling Policy approvals

The number of people granted residence through the Sibling Policy was 1,300 in 2008/09, compared with 1,166 in 2007/08 and 996 in 2006/07. Sibling Policy approvals accounted for 25 percent of approvals through the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream in 2008/09.

India and China have been the largest source countries of residence approvals under the Sibling Policy over the last 3 years (see Figure 7.6). In 2008/09, India accounted for about one-quarter (24 percent) and China 21 percent of residence approvals under this policy. The number of people from Fiji approved under this policy increased from 13 percent (131) in 2006/07 to 19 percent (248) in 2008/09, and approvals from Cambodia were up from 2 percent (24) to 10 percent (133) over the same period.

Figure 7. 6 Sibling Policy approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09

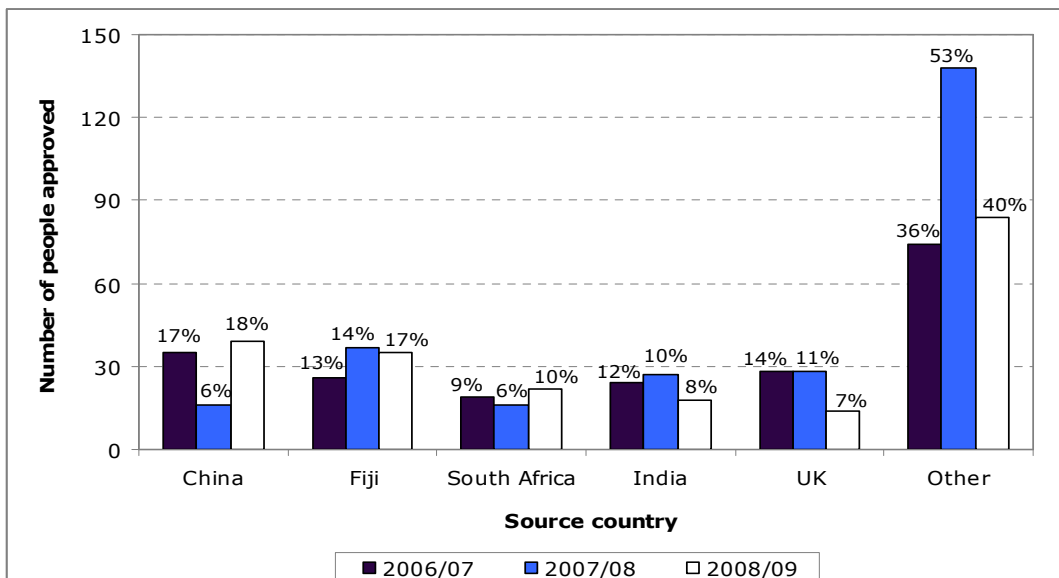


Source: Department of Labour

7.3.3 Adult Child Policy approvals

In 2008/09, 212 people were approved for residence through the Adult Child Policy, compared with 262 in 2007/08 and 206 in 2006/07. Figure 7.7 compares the five main source countries of residence approvals in the past three financial years. The largest source countries were China (39 people), Fiji (35 people), and South Africa (22 people).

Figure 7. 7 Adult Child Policy approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

8 INTERNATIONAL/HUMANITARIAN STREAM

Highlights

- International/Humanitarian Stream approvals (3,504) accounted for 8 percent of all New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) approvals in 2008/09.
- The proportion of approvals in the Refugee Quota programme increased under the Refugee Protection Policy, but decreased under most other policies in the programme.
- Myanmar was the largest source country of Refugee Quota programme approvals in 2008/09 (24 percent).
- In 2008/09, 1,122 people were approved for residence through the Samoan Quota.

8.1 Introduction

The International/Humanitarian Stream includes Refugee Policy, the Samoan Quota, the Pacific Access Category (PAC), and other miscellaneous policies.

In 2008/09, 3,504 people were approved for residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream, compared with 4,138 in 2007/08 (see Table 8.1). These approvals represented 8 percent of all residence (NZRP) approvals in 2008/09, down slightly from 9 percent in 2007/08.

Table 8.1 Number of approvals through the International/Humanitarian Stream, 2007/08–2008/09

International / Humanitarian Stream	2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Samoa Quota	1,202	29%	1,122	32%
Refugee Policy	1008	24%	964	28%
Pacific Access Category (PAC)	*1,117	27%	360	10%
Special Samoan Quota Policy and Special PAC Places Policy [§]	N/A	N/A	280	8%
Other	811	20%	778	22%
Total	4,138	100%	3,504	100%

* The 1,117 included 578 approvals under the Residual PAC Places Policy.

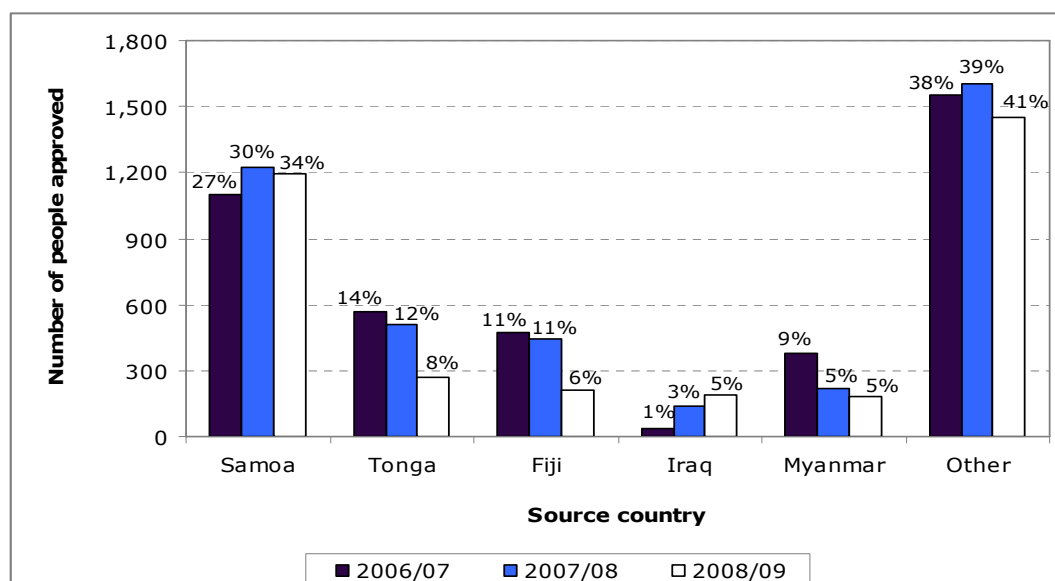
§ These two special policies were effective from 8 December 2008.

Source: Department of Labour

In 2008/09, the International/Humanitarian Stream entrants came from 73 different countries. Samoa was the largest source country (1,193 people), followed by Tonga (273 people), and Fiji (210 people). Figure 8.1 shows the top five source countries for International/Humanitarian Stream approvals from 2006/07 to 2008/09.⁹³

⁹³ Appendix S shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream between 2006/07 and 2008/09.

Figure 8. 1 International/Humanitarian Stream approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

8.2 Refugee Policy approvals

New Zealand provides assistance to two categories of refugee:

- Quota refugees — people determined as being refugees by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) before they arrive in New Zealand.⁹⁴
- Convention refugees — people given refugee status by the New Zealand Government under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.⁹⁵

In 2008/09, the Department of Labour issued a general instruction for Immigration New Zealand to continue prioritising applications through the Refugee Policy over other categories in the International/Humanitarian Stream. The priority policy included people under the Refugee Quota programme and successful refugee status claimants.

8.2.1 Refugee Quota programme

Quota refugees may be granted residence permits on arrival in New Zealand. The number of places available for Quota refugees under the Refugee Quota programme currently is 750 people per year. In 2008/09, 757 people were granted residence through the Refugee Quota programme, compared with 795 in 2007/08. Table 8.2 shows the number of refugees granted residence under the Refugee Quota programme between 2007/08 and 2008/09. The proportion of residence approvals under the Refugee Protection Policy increased from

⁹⁴ The Government sets the number of places available for quota refugees under the Refugee Quota programme (currently 750 people per year).

⁹⁵ New Zealand acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1960 and to the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1973.

52 percent in 2007/08 to 71 percent in 2008/09. Other refugee policies in the programme decreased, except the Refugee Emergency Policy, which remained unchanged.

Table 8. 2 Refugee Quota programme approvals, 2007/08–2008/09

Refugee Quota programme	2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Refugee Protection Policy	416	52%	541	71%
Refugee Women at Risk Policy	184	23%	101	13%
Refugee Family Policy	136	17%	92	12%
Refugee Medical Policy	...	7%	...	3%
Refugee Emergency Policy	...	< 1%	...	< 1%
Total	795	100%	757	100%

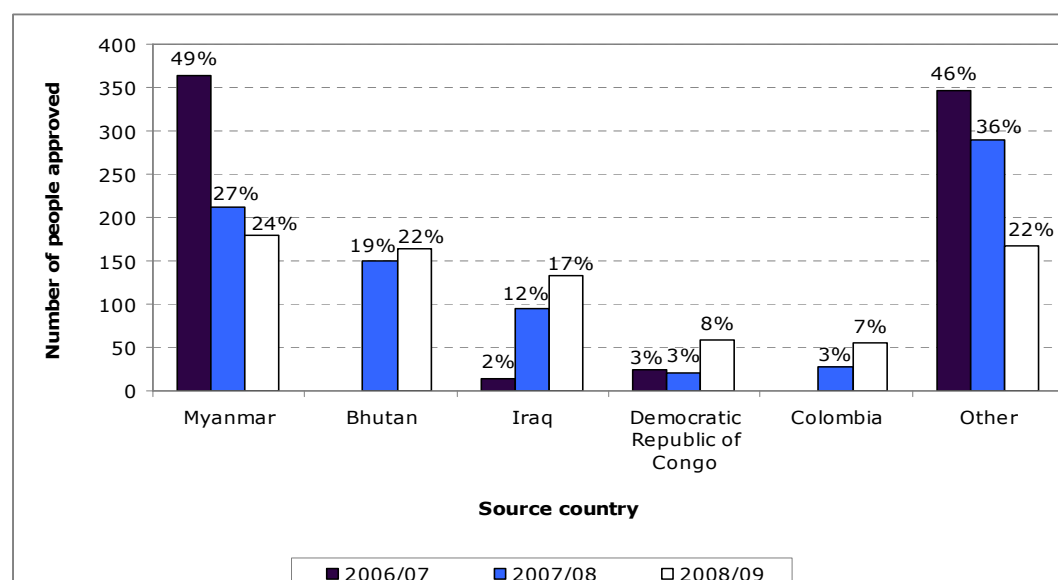
... Very small numbers have been suppressed

Source: Department of Labour

In the past 5 years, 3,806 people from 43 different countries have been approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme. The largest source country in this time was Myanmar (1,065 people), followed by Afghanistan (598 people), Iraq (383 people), and Bhutan (313 people).⁹⁶

Figure 8.2 shows that Myanmar remained the largest source country of Refugee Quota programme approvals in 2008/09, although the proportion of approvals decreased from 2006/07 to 2008/09. Bhutan was the second-largest source country, with 163 people in 2008/09, followed by Iraq (132 people).

Figure 8. 2 Refugee Quota programme approvals by source country, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

⁹⁶ Appendix T shows the number of people from all source countries approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme from 2004/05 to 2008/09.

8.2.2 Successful refugee status claimants

As well as being committed to accepting an annual quota of refugees, New Zealand is committed to considering all claims from asylum seekers who seek refugee status as Convention refugees in New Zealand.

From 1997/98 to 2008/09, 2,928 people successfully claimed refugee status as Convention refugees. Of these, 72 people successfully claimed for refugee status as Convention refugees in 2008/09, compared with 81 in 2007/08. The number of successful Convention refugees has decreased because the number of people claiming refugee status has fallen steadily since 2001/02 (see Figure 8.3).

Figure 8. 3 Number of people claiming asylum and successful claims, 1997/98–2008/09



Note: The year a claim for asylum was made and the year the claim was decided may be different.

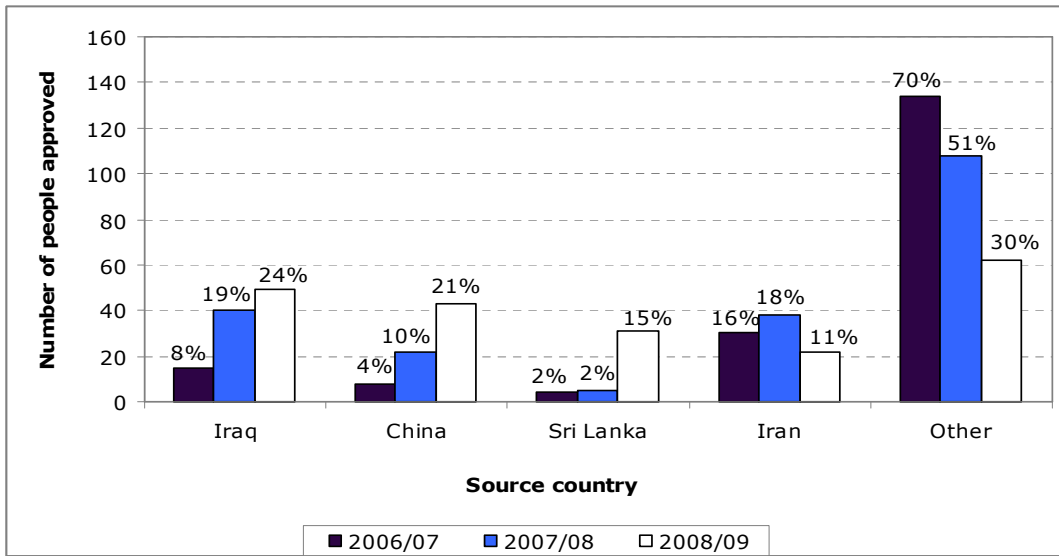
Source: Department of Labour

8.2.3 Successful refugee status claimants granted residence

Permanent residence is approved separately from claiming refugee status. In 2008/09, 207 successful refugee status claimants (Convention refugees) were approved for residence, compared with 213 in 2007/08 and 191 in 2006/07.

In 2008/09, the successful refugee status claimants approved for residence came from 25 different countries. The main source countries were Iraq (49 people) and China (43 people). Residence approvals from Iraq and China have increased steadily over the last 3 years (see Figure 8.4).

Figure 8. 4 Successful refugee status claimants granted residence, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour

8.3 Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category approvals

The Samoan Quota was formally established in 1970. The quota is based on the spirit of close friendship embodied in the 1962 Treaty of Friendship between New Zealand and Samoa. The quota allows up to 1,100 Samoans, including their partners and dependent children, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year.

In 2008/09, 1,122 people were approved for residence through the Samoan Quota, compared with 1,202 in 2007/08 and 1,106 in 2006/07.

The Pacific Access Category (PAC) was established in July 2002 for Pacific countries with which New Zealand has close cultural and historical ties. The current PAC allows up to 250 citizens of Tonga, 75 citizens of Tuvalu, and 75 citizens of Kiribati, including their partners and dependent children, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year.⁹⁷

In 2008/09, 360 people were approved for residence through the PAC, compared with 1,117⁹⁸ in 2007/08. Table 8.3 details the number of people approved for residence through the PAC in 2008/09.

⁹⁷ Fiji has been removed from eligibility for the PAC since 2 April 2007. However, applications were made before this date are still valid and being processed.

⁹⁸ The 1,117 people included 578 approved through the Residual Pacific Access Category Places Policy.

Table 8. 3 Pacific Access Category approvals in 2008/09

Pacific Access Category	Number of people
Tonga	152
Kiribati	99
Tuvalu	75
Fiji	34
Total	360

Notes:

1. Some people in the Pacific Access Category are approved for residence in a different year from the year their name is electronically randomly drawn from the pool of registrations by Immigration New Zealand. This table includes people who were successful in the 2008 electronic draw, as well as some who were successful in earlier electronic draws.
2. Fiji has been suspended from participating in the PAC since 2 April 2007. However, applications were made before this date are still valid and being processed.

Source: Department of Labour

8.4 Special Samoan Quota Places Policy and Special Pacific Access Category Places Policy approvals

Some Samoan citizens who made an application for residence under the Residual Samoan Quota Places Policy were granted residence under the Special Samoan Quota Places Policy if their application had not been decided by 7 December 2008.

Similarly, some citizens of Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, or Fiji who made an application for residence under the Residual Pacific Access Category Places Policy were granted residence under the Special Pacific Access Category Places Policy if their application had not been decided by 7 December 2008.

In 2008/09, 280 people were approved for permanent residence through these two special policies. Fiji was the largest source country (147 people), followed by Tonga (55 people), and Samoa (31 people) (see Table 8.4).

Table 8. 4 Approvals through the Special Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category Places Policies by source country in 2008/09

Source country	Number of people
Fiji	147
Tonga	55
Samoa	31
Tuvalu	26
Kiribati	18
United States*	3
Total	280

* Only principal applicants must be citizens of Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, Tuvalu, or Kiribati. Their partners and dependent children do not have to meet this requirement.

Source: Department of Labour

8.5 Other International/Humanitarian approvals

In 2008/09, 778 people were approved for residence through other special policies in the International/Humanitarian Stream, compared with 811 in 2007/08. Of these, most residence approvals (56 percent) were through the Ministerial Direction Policy, followed by the Refugee Family Support Category (23 percent).

Table 8.5 compares residence approvals through other special policies between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

Table 8.5 Approvals under other policies in the International/Humanitarian Stream, 2007/08–2008/09

Other special policies*	2007/08		2008/09	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ministerial Direction Policy	375	46%	436	56%
Refugee Family Support Category [§]	210	26%	177	23%
Section 35A	35	4%	141	18%
Residence policy for victims of domestic violence	20	2%	15	2%
Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy [†]	167	21%	8	1%
October 2000 Transitional Policy [‡]	4	< 1%	1	< 1%
Total	811	100%	778	100%

* The definition of each special policy is provided in Table C4, Appendix C.

[§] The Refugee Family Support Category was formerly called the Refugee Family Quota.

[†] The closing date for applications under the Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy was 28 February 2007.

[‡] The October 2000 Transitional Policy is now closed.

Source: Department of Labour

9 CONCLUSIONS

Migration is of critical importance to New Zealand and provides significant economic benefit to the country. As well as revenue from tourists and international students, migration provides employers with access to the skills and talents needed to grow New Zealand businesses and to meet skill shortages.

In 2008/09, approximately 1.4 million people were granted temporary visitor, student, or work permits for New Zealand, and 46,000 people were granted permanent residence. The general trend for migration has been one of continual growth.

New Zealand is a successful migrant-receiving country and the majority of permanent migrants are accepted under the Skilled/Business Stream. Migrants continue to come to New Zealand for a variety of reasons, including travel, work, and study, or to start a new life.

The global economic slowdown has had a significant impact on migration flows. In New Zealand, while the demand for temporary migrant workers has decreased and tourism has fallen in some key markets, export education continues to increase and expand into new markets.

It remains vital that we continue to monitor trends in migration to New Zealand. Such monitoring helps us understand the success of current immigration policies and the wider global environment that migration takes place in. Monitoring also draws attention to possible consequences that global trends may have for New Zealand.

APPENDIX A: TIMELINE OF MAJOR IMMIGRATION POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES, JULY 2008–AUGUST 2009

Date	Policy		Description
Jul-08	Residence Programme		Policy is amended to reflect Cabinet's agreement to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain the New Zealand Residence Programme in 2008/09 at the current level of 45,000–50,000 places increase the annual allocation for Parent, Adult Child, and Adult Sibling policies from 10 percent to about 11 percent decrease the annual allocation for Partner and Dependent Child policies from 21 percent to about 20 percent (note that because these policies are uncapped, this percentage is for planning purposes only).
Jul-08	Residence Programme	Skilled Migrant Expression of Interest Pool; Skilled/Business	Additional selection criteria maintained for the 6 months from 1 August 2008 to 31 January 2009 are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> expressions of interest that include 15 points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage (in descending order of their points total) expressions of interest that include 10 points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage (in descending order of their points total) expressions of interest that include 10 points for a qualification in an area of absolute skills shortage (in descending order of their points total) the points total of expressions of interest not meeting any of the criteria in (i)–(iii) (in descending order).
Jul-08	International/ Humanitarian	Pacific Access Category	Applicants who are waiting for a decision under a Residual Quota Places Policy or Residual Pacific Access Category Places Policy application are granted further work permits that are valid to 30 September 2009.
Jul-08	Skilled Migrant	Essential Skills	The Essential Skills Work Policy is introduced to replace the General Work Policy.
Sept-08	Special Work Skilled Migrant		The new China Special Work Policy and China Skilled Workers Policy will allow limited numbers of workers from China to enter New Zealand for temporary employment.
Sept-08	Temporary	Working Holiday Schemes	A working holiday scheme is introduced allowing 1,000 young Chinese citizens each year to visit New Zealand on working holiday visas.
Nov-08	Temporary	Recognised Seasonal Employers (RSE)	The annual cap limiting the number of permits available under RSE Policy increases from 5,000 to 8,000.

Date	Policy	Description	Description
Nov-08	Temporary	Working Holiday Schemes	A working holiday scheme is introduced allowing 300 young Brazilian citizens each year to visit New Zealand on working holiday visas.
Nov-08	Temporary	Working Holiday Schemes	1,800 young Korean citizens each year can now visit New Zealand on working holiday visas (increased from 1,500).
Nov-08	Temporary	Working Holiday Schemes	1,200 young Czech citizens each year can now visit New Zealand on working holiday visas (increased from 1,000).
Nov-08	International/ Humanitarian	Special Samoan Quota Places Policy and Special Pacific Access Category Places Policy	Applicants who applied but did not have a decision under the Residual Quota Places Policy or the Residual Pacific Access Category Places Policy can reapply. Eligible applicants must have made an application that was not decided as at 7 December 2008 and must have withdrawn their application after 7 December 2008.
Feb-09	Temporary	Working Holiday Schemes	Annual quotas for the Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, United States, Finland, Belgium, and France Working Holiday Schemes are removed.
Feb-09	Temporary	Working Holiday Schemes	A working holiday scheme is introduced allowing 100 young Latvian citizens each year to visit New Zealand on working holiday visas.
Feb-09	International/ Humanitarian	Samoan Quota Pacific Access Category	The minimum income requirement is increased to \$29,939.52.
Feb-09	Residence Programme	Skilled Migrant Expression of Interest Pool; Skilled/ Business	Additional selection criteria maintained until 31 July 2009 are: (i) expressions of interest that include 15 points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage (in descending order of their points total) (ii) expressions of interest that include 10 points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage (in descending order of their points total) (iii) expressions of interest that include 10 points for a qualification in an area of absolute skills shortage (in descending order of their points total) (iv) the points total of expressions of interest not meeting any of the criteria in (i)–(iii) (in descending order).
Apr-09			Immigration New Zealand will refuse applications from unlicensed immigration advisers (from 4 May 2009) and identify individuals who are considered to be exempt under the Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007.

Date	Policy		Description
July-09	Residence Programme		<p>Policy is amended to reflect Cabinet's agreement to maintain the New Zealand Residence Programme in 2009/10 at the current level of 45,000–50,000 places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual allocation of places for the Skilled/Business Stream is approximately 26,800 to 29,950 places. • The Partner and Dependent Child policies within the Family Sponsored Stream do not have a cap on available places. However, for planning purposes, the annual allocation of places for the Partner and Dependent Child policies within the Family Sponsored Stream is estimated to be approximately 9,900 to 10,700 places. • The annual allocation of places for the International/Humanitarian Stream is approximately 3,350 to 3,850 places. • The annual allocation of places for the Parent, Adult Child, and Adult Sibling policies of the Family Sponsored Stream is approximately 4,950 to 5,500 places.
July-09	Residence Programme	Skilled Migrant Expression of Interest Pool; Skilled/Business	Eight occupations are removed from the Long Term Skill Shortage List.
July-09	Temporary	Recognised Seasonal Employers (RSE)	The Transitioning to Recognised Seasonal Employer Policy is replaced by the Supplementary Seasonal Employment Policy.
July-09	Temporary	Work Permits	Work-permit holders dismissed during a trial period may be granted a visitor's permit of up to 3 months.
Aug-09	Temporary	Working Holiday Schemes	A working holiday scheme is introduced allowing 100 young Peruvian citizens each year to visit New Zealand on working holiday visas.

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX B: METHODOLOGY

B1 Introduction

Migration Trends & Outlook 2008/09 is based on an analysis of variables from the Department of Labour's immigration data warehouse.

Data for this report was generated using SAS (statistical software) to query the variables of interest. The data was extracted in the week starting 6 July 2009. The data for the 2008/09 financial year covers the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. Further data analysis was carried out using SAS and Microsoft Excel.

B2 Glossary

The glossary below describes the key immigration terms used in this report.

For descriptions of the New Zealand Residence Programme and residence streams and categories, see Appendix C.

Term	Definition
Application	An application may be an incoming application for residence that is not yet determined or an approved application for residence. To distinguish these two forms of application, incoming applications are referred to as <i>application inflows</i> and approved applications for residence are referred to as <i>approved applications</i> . An application consists of a principal applicant and, if any, secondary applicant(s), so both application inflows and approved applications are a count of principal applicants. An application is <i>decided</i> when a decision is made to approve or decline the application. An application is <i>completed</i> when the visa or permit label is issued in the applicant's passport.
Application Management System (AMS)	AMS is the Immigration New Zealand database used by staff to assess applications and enter application details into.
Approval	An approval is an individual (a principal or secondary applicant) who has been approved for residence.
Financial year	A financial year runs from 1 July in one year to 30 June in the following year. The data in this report is up to the 2008/09 financial year (1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009).
Permit	A permit allows a person to remain in New Zealand in accordance with the permit's conditions. All permits expire when the holder leaves New Zealand (if not before). Unless otherwise specified, the term 'permit' is used throughout this report to denote both permits and visas.
Principal applicant	The principal applicant is the key person who is assessed against the policy criteria. Other people in an application (secondary applicants) are also assessed against various criteria.

Term	Definition
New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP)	People wishing to migrate to New Zealand may gain residence through the NZRP. Residence applications are considered on the basis of whether the principal applicant meets the policy criteria. The principal applicant may include their partner and dependent children in the application (as secondary applicants). All applicants must meet health and character requirements.
Residence stream	In selected analyses in this report, data is broken down by the four residence streams: the Skilled/Business, Uncapped Family Sponsored, Parent Sibling Adult Child, and International/Humanitarian Streams. These streams are described in Appendix C.
Visa	A visa indicates that the issuing officer knows of no reason why the visa holder should not be granted a corresponding permit on their arrival in New Zealand.

Source: Department of Labour

B3 Limitations to the data

The data reported relates to the number of people approved for residence rather than the number of migrants who arrived during the reporting period. People approved for residence offshore have 1 year in which to move to New Zealand. However, a small number of people may be approved for residence and then decide not to take it up.

The data used in this report relates to the date on which the residence application was decided. The 'date decided' is the date the decision was made to approve a person for residence. The 'date completed' is the date the visa or permit label was issued and endorsed in the applicant's passport. A small number of decided applications may not be completed. The date decided was used in this report to be consistent with other Department of Labour reporting.

Unless otherwise stated, all immigration data is reported as a count of individual people rather than the number of applications. The purpose of reporting counts of individuals is to show the number of people who enter New Zealand, rather than the number of permits they were granted. In practice, counting individual people typically gives lower numbers for temporary workers and students than when reporting the number of applications decided, as some individuals make more than one application in a reporting period. The Department of Labour also reports counts of temporary work and student applications, which are higher than the number of individuals reported here (see the statistics at www.immigration.govt.nz/statistics). Permanent residence statistics are uniform across the Department of Labour.

B4 Data analysis

Percentages in this report have been rounded to the nearest whole number, so may not always sum to 100 percent.

APPENDIX C: DESCRIPTION OF TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT RESIDENCE CATEGORIES

This appendix describes the key features of the temporary and permanent residence categories. For a comprehensive outline of the specific requirements, see the Immigration New Zealand website: www.immigration.govt.nz.

C1 Temporary categories

Table C1 Description of temporary categories

Visitor Policy

The aim of the Visitor Policy is to facilitate the entry of genuine visitors (that is, people who will not work illegally, commit crime, or overstay their permits) to benefit New Zealand's economy.

The nationals of 55 countries do not need to apply for a visa before travelling to New Zealand, so are granted a permit on their arrival as long as they:

- have sufficient funds to cover their stay
- have an outward ticket to a destination that will accept them and that means they intend to stay in New Zealand for 3 months or less (6 months if they are citizens of the United Kingdom)
- do not represent a character risk to New Zealand.

Australian nationals are treated as New Zealanders (unless they have criminal convictions), and Australian permanent residents are treated as New Zealand permanent residents. Other nationals must apply in advance, demonstrate they meet the tests, and obtain a visa to travel to New Zealand.

Student Policy

The aim of the Student Policy is to facilitate the entry into New Zealand of foreign students, with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talent New Zealand needs. International students help to develop international linkages (including through exchange schemes) and sustain economic development through foreign exchange earnings. A non-New Zealand citizen or resident requires a student permit to attend a course of more than 3 months' duration.

Work Policy

The aim of the Work Policy is to contribute to building New Zealand's human capability base. This is done by facilitating the access of New Zealand employers and New Zealand industry to global skills and knowledge, while complementing the Government's education and employment policies. Work permits allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal work shortages that cannot be met from within New Zealand, while protecting employment opportunities and conditions for New Zealand workers.

A wide variety of people may be granted open work permits, usually with conditions relating to the amount of time they can work. They include:

- people on Working Holiday Schemes
- students who have completed a degree (for up to 2 years) or who are undertaking long-term study, so are allowed to work part time
- Refugee Status applicants who have been granted a work permit while their application is being determined
- spouses and partners of a principal applicant (who are entitled to a work permit).

Work to Residence policies

Work to Residence policies are temporary work policies that provide a pathway to residence for temporary migrants. These temporary work categories each have a corresponding residence category through which the work permit holder may apply if certain conditions are met. The current Work to Residence policies are the:

- Long Term Business Policy
- Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy
- Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports) Work Policy
- Long Term Skill Shortage List
- Skilled Migrant Work to Residence Policy.

Source: Department of Labour

C2 New Zealand Residence Programme

In planning the desired level of immigration, the Government approves an annual immigration programme (the New Zealand Residence Programme, or NZRP), which places an upper limit on the number of people who may be approved for residence in a financial year. The importance of stability in immigration flows is one factor taken into account when setting the NZRP levels. Tables C2, C3, and C4 describe the NZRP categories.

C2.1 General rules

The principal applicant must meet the policy of the relevant category and, where applicable, they may include their spouse or partner and dependent children in their application. Everyone included in an application must pass a health check, pass a character (police clearance) check (if they are 17 years or older), and, where necessary, meet English-language requirements.

Everyone intending to stay in New Zealand for longer than 12 months (and who is not a New Zealand or Australian citizen or permanent resident) must undergo medical screening to ensure they have an 'acceptable standard of health' for immigration purposes. This includes screening for tuberculosis. Since November 2005, the definition of an 'acceptable standard of health' has been based on significant costs and demand thresholds for publicly funded health and special education services.

Table C2 Key policy features of the Skilled/Business Stream

Category	Key policy features
Skilled Migrant Category	Applicants must meet a minimum threshold of 100 points to register an expression of interest into a pool. Expressions of interest are selected from the pool based on a selection point and on the basis of other criteria set by the Minister of Immigration. After initial verification, applicants are invited to apply through the Skilled Migrant Category.
General Skills Category	This category was closed on 12 November 2003.
Entrepreneur	The Entrepreneur Category was established for people who can demonstrate they have successfully set up and operated a business in New Zealand. Applicants first enter New Zealand on a long-term business visa (under a Work to Residence policy).
Investor Category	The Investor Category was closed on 26 November 2007 and

Category	Key policy features
Active Investor Migrant Policy	<p>replaced by the Active Investor Migrant Policy.</p> <hr/> <p>This category was closed on 27 July 2009 and replaced by the Migrant Investor Policy.</p> <p>The Active Investor Migrant Policy is segmented into three subcategories on the basis of the migrant's potential contribution and the assessed level of risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Investor Category: The highest priority category for high-value investors investing \$20 million (including at least \$5 million in active investment) in New Zealand. • Professional Investor Category: The second priority category for migrants investing \$10 million (including at least \$2 million in active investment) in New Zealand. • General (Active) Investor Category: A category for people investing a minimum of \$2.5 million in New Zealand. <p>Applicants are selected through a points system.</p>
Migrant Investor Policy	<p>The Migrant Investor Policy replaces the Active Investor Migrant Policy and is effective from 27 July 2009. The Migrant Investment Policy aims to attract financial capital to local firms or government by providing residence to people who wish to make a significant financial contribution to New Zealand's economy.</p> <p>The policy is divided into two categories: Investor Plus (Investor 1 Category), and Investor (Investor 2 Category).</p>
Employees of Relocating Businesses	<p>The Employees of Relocating Businesses Category was established for key people in a business relocating to New Zealand who do not qualify for residence under any other residence category. There is a 2-year employment period before the residence permit is endorsed.</p>
Residence from Work Category	<p>The Residence from Work Category is for people who are already in New Zealand on a work to residence permit for at least 2 years and want to apply for residence through the relevant work policy: The Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy; Long Term Skill Shortage List; Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports) Work Policy.</p>

Source: Department of Labour

Table C3 Key policy features of the Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child streams

Policy	Key policy features
Partnership	<p>The Partnership Category enables the partner (including the spouse, de facto, or same-sex partner) of a New Zealand citizen or resident to apply for residence. Applicants must provide evidence that they have been living in a partnership that is genuine and stable for 12 months or more.</p>
Parent	<p>The Parent Category enables the parent(s) of a New Zealand citizen or resident to apply for residence if they have no dependent children and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all of their children live outside of the parent's home country, or • the centre of gravity of their family is in New Zealand. <p>The applicant's child must be an eligible sponsor.</p>
Sibling	<p>The Sibling Category enables siblings of New Zealand citizens or residents to gain residence. Applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have no immediate family in their home country • have an acceptable offer of employment in New Zealand • be able to financially support any dependants • have an eligible sponsor. <p>From August 2006, the age limit for people applying through this category is 55 years.</p>
Dependent Child	<p>The Dependent Child Category enables dependent children of parents with New Zealand residence to gain residence. The applicant must have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • been born or adopted before his or her parents applied for residence and have been declared on his or her parents' application for residence, or • been born after his or her parents applied for residence, or • been adopted by his or her parents as a result of a New Zealand adoption or an overseas adoption recognised under New Zealand law.
Adult Child	<p>The Adult Child Category enables the adult children of New Zealand citizens or residents to gain residence. Applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have no immediate family in their home country • have an acceptable offer of employment in New Zealand • be able to financially support any dependants • have an eligible sponsor. <p>From August 2006, the age limit for people applying through this policy is 55 years.</p>

Policy	Key policy features
Humanitarian	The Humanitarian Category is now closed. This category allowed people to enter New Zealand when serious humanitarian circumstances existed and there was a close family connection with New Zealand.

Source: Department of Labour

Table C4 Key policy features of the International/Humanitarian Stream

Category	Key policy features
Refugee Quota programme	Under the Refugee Quota programme, New Zealand provides assistance to quota refugees (people determined to be refugees by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) before their arrival in New Zealand). The Government sets the number of places available for quota refugees under the Refugee Quota programme (currently 750 people per year).
Refugee Family Support (July 2007)	The Refugee Family Support Category was formerly called the Refugee Family Quota. It allows some people who were granted residence as refugees to sponsor family members for residence in New Zealand. From July 2007, a two-tier registration system has been established. Sponsors who meet tier one criteria have first access to available places and are queued. If places are not filled by those in tier one, registrations are called for from those who meet tier two criteria, and are balloted to fill the remaining places. Each year, 300 places are available.
Samoa Quota	The Samoa Quota allows up to 1,100 Samoan citizens, including partners and dependent children, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year. Applicants must have an acceptable offer of employment, be aged 18–45, and meet minimum income requirements if they have dependants. Places in this quota are balloted.
Special Samoan Quota Places Policy (effective from 8 December 2008)	The Special Samoan Quota Places Policy allows for Samoan citizens who made an application for residence under the Residual Samoan Quota Places Policy to be granted residence if that application had not been decided by 7 December 2008.
Pacific Access Category (PAC)	The PAC allows up to 250 citizens of Tonga, 75 citizens of Tuvalu, and 75 citizens of Kiribati (including the spouses, de facto partners, and dependent children of principal applicants) to be granted residence in New Zealand each year. Applicants must have an acceptable offer of employment, be aged 18–45 years, and meet minimum income requirements if they have dependants. The available places in this category are electronically randomly drawn from the pool of registrations by Immigration New Zealand. Fiji citizens were suspended from registering in the PAC pool since 2 April 2007.
Special Pacific Access Category Places Policy (effective from 8 December 2008)	The Special Pacific Access Category Places Policy allows for citizens of Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, or Fiji who made an application for residence under the Residual PAC Places Policy to be granted residence if that application had not been decided by 7 December 2008.

Category	Key policy features
Ministerial direction	In special circumstances, the Minister of Immigration (or delegate) may give any immigration officer a special direction in relation to any person, permit, visa, or document. No person has the right to apply for a special direction, and the Minister is not obliged to consider the application or give reasons for any decision on it, other than that sections 7(4) and 130(6)(b)(i) of the Immigration Act 1987 apply.
Section 35A	In special circumstances, a person unlawfully in New Zealand may be granted a permit as a special case under section 35A of the Immigration Act 1987. No person has the right to apply for a permit if they are unlawfully in New Zealand, and neither the Department of Labour nor the Minister of Immigration is required to consider any request made.
Residence policy for victims of domestic violence	A person may be granted residence under the Victims of Domestic Violence Policy if they have, or have had, a marriage or relationship with a New Zealand citizen or resident that has ended due to domestic violence by the New Zealand citizen or resident, and the person is unable to return to their home country because they would be disowned by their family and community as a result of their relationship, and would have no means of independent support.
Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy (closed 28 February 2007)	The Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy allows Zimbabwe nationals who arrived in New Zealand on or before 23 September 2004, and who do not meet the requirements for approval under any other residence category, to be granted residence. The closing date for applications under this policy was 28 February 2007.

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX D: RATES OF LONG-TERM ABSENCE BY SOURCE COUNTRY AS AT 30 JUNE 2009 FOR MIGRANTS APPROVED FOR RESIDENCE BETWEEN 1997/98 AND 2007/08

Source country	Number approved for residence*	Long-term absent	% long-term absent
Taiwan	5,394	2,679	50
Hong Kong	2,864	1,132	40
Singapore	2,978	1,107	37
Indonesia	3,759	1,160	31
Canada	4,031	1,204	30
Malaysia	8,902	2,593	29
United States	12,078	3,511	29
Pakistan	2,006	527	26
China	58,415	14,868	25
Somalia	2,090	519	25
Japan	5,179	1,206	23
Ireland	2,871	645	22
Romania	2,003	449	22
Sri Lanka	5,277	1,129	21
India	44,445	9,439	21
Netherlands	3,730	750	20
Germany	5,358	1,059	20
South Korea	15,758	2,922	19
Iran	2,211	408	18
Russia	3,640	648	18
United Kingdom	90,394	14,650	16
South Africa	38,392	6,022	16
Thailand	4,169	636	15
Iraq	3,855	543	14
Vietnam	2,449	288	12
Samoa	21,102	2,479	12
Zimbabwe	6,047	657	11
Philippines	15,504	1,674	11
Cambodia	3,490	352	10
Fiji	26,355	1,555	6
Afghanistan	2,407	122	5
Tonga	11,894	590	5
Other	33,453	6,460	19
TOTAL	452,500	83,983	19

Note: * This number does not include those migrants who were approved for residence but never arrived in New Zealand.

Only source countries with a total approval count of more than 2,000 or more are included.

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX E: PEOPLE ISSUED WITH ONE OR MORE WORK OR STUDENT PERMITS BY SOURCE COUNTRY

Source country	Work	Student	Total
China	12,592	15,077	27,669
United Kingdom	20,315	2,046	22,361
India	9,019	8,204	17,223
South Korea	5,026	10,715	15,741
Germany	8,713	3,267	11,980
United States	7,508	2,817	10,325
Fiji	6,294	3,295	9,589
Philippines	6,867	2,263	9,130
South Africa	5,667	2,386	8,053
Japan	4,725	3,310	8,035
Malaysia	3,094	1,984	5,078
Thailand	2,456	2,149	4,605
Brazil	3,159	1,307	4,466
France	3,688	641	4,329
Canada	3,424	580	4,004
Ireland	3,329	96	3,425
Samoa	2,675	468	3,143
Tonga	2,595	435	3,030
Vanuatu	2,421	62	2,483
Taiwan	1,193	1,221	2,414
Chile	1,906	326	2,232
Saudi Arabia	28	2,101	2,129
Indonesia	1,371	454	1,825
Argentina	1,532	90	1,622
Hong Kong	551	1,016	1,567
Netherlands	1,381	170	1,551
Czech Republic	1,440	54	1,494
Vietnam	335	1,082	1,417
Sri Lanka	964	416	1,380
Ukraine	1,316	52	1,368
Russia	591	644	1,235
Sweden	916	191	1,107
Italy	787	287	1,074
Denmark	437	171	608
Pakistan	289	269	558
Other	7,877	4,280	12,157
TOTAL	136,481	73,926	210,407

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX F: WORK PERMIT CRITERIA

Essential skills		
▪ Approved In Principle	▪ Essential Skills – Skill Level 1	▪ Specialist Skills – W3.2
▪ Essential Skills	▪ General	
Work to residence		
▪ Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation	▪ Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports)	▪ Long Term Business
▪ Skilled Migrant	▪ Talent (Accredited Employer)	
Crew		
▪ Crew of foreign fishing vessel		
Horticulture/Viticulture		
▪ Recognised Seasonal Employer	▪ Working Holiday Scheme Extension	▪ Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer
Working Holiday Schemes		
▪ Argentina	▪ France	▪ Mexico
▪ Belgium	▪ Germany	▪ Netherlands
▪ Brazil	▪ Hong Kong	▪ Norway
▪ Canada	▪ Ireland	▪ Singapore
▪ Chile	▪ Italy	▪ Sweden
▪ China	▪ Japan	▪ Taiwan
▪ Czech	▪ Korea	▪ Thailand
▪ Denmark	▪ Latvia	▪ United Kingdom
▪ Estonia	▪ Malaysia	▪ United States
▪ Finland	▪ Malta	▪ Uruguay
Study to Work		
▪ Graduate Job Search	▪ Practical experience post study	
Student and Trainee		
▪ Medical and dental trainee	▪ New Zealand racing conference apprentice	▪ Work experience for student
Humanitarian/International		
▪ Asylum seeker	▪ Domestic staff for consular personnel	▪ Victims of domestic violence
▪ Chef from Thailand	▪ Japanese interpreter	▪ China Special Work Policy
▪ Partner of US Govt personnel		
Specific purposes		
▪ BIC residence direct investor	▪ Machinery installer/servicer	▪ Specific purpose or event
▪ Business—short term	▪ Show judge/sports referee	▪ Sports player/professional coach
▪ Entertainer/performing artist and support		
Family		
▪ Partner of NZAID student	▪ Partnership	▪ Spouse/partner of worker
▪ Partner of student	▪ Partnership deferral	▪ Spouse of New Zealand citizen/resident
▪ Partner of a worker		
Other		
▪ Exchange (work), private	▪ Normal	▪ Vary conditions
▪ Minister/missionary/pastor	▪ Reconsideration	▪ Section 35A request

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX G: WORK PERMIT APPROVALS BY SOURCE COUNTRY

Source country	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
United Kingdom	9,098	12,830	15,290	17,620	19,316	19,576	18,983	19,070	20,680	20,315
China	1,260	2,150	3,317	3,909	4,035	7,219	12,450	15,057	15,294	12,592
India	1,408	2,265	3,648	3,508	3,688	4,542	4,995	5,797	7,299	9,019
Germany	757	1,122	1,927	2,609	3,544	3,995	6,279	7,342	8,050	8,713
United States	2,704	2,843	3,231	4,063	4,523	5,371	6,471	7,221	7,882	7,508
Philippines	475	654	811	814	917	1,205	2,495	4,158	6,255	6,867
Fiji	800	1,464	1,811	1,547	1,685	2,236	3,342	4,509	5,712	6,294
South Africa	1,283	1,641	2,517	2,878	3,104	3,418	3,536	4,107	5,518	5,667
South Korea	717	1,486	2,580	2,775	3,329	3,639	4,124	4,851	5,054	5,026
Japan	5,695	6,206	6,828	7,729	7,018	6,736	6,256	5,857	5,509	4,725
France	582	678	913	1,268	1,474	1,646	2,149	2,261	2,890	3,688
Canada	1,380	1,433	1,813	2,127	2,438	2,649	3,062	3,029	3,034	3,424
Ireland	778	1,241	1,565	2,409	2,618	2,852	2,947	2,608	2,791	3,329
Brazil	47	73	123	237	451	687	1,845	3,040	3,159	3,159
Malaysia	582	640	700	713	964	944	1,711	3,051	3,441	3,094
Samoa	219	972	939	329	419	817	1,059	1,376	2,209	2,675
Tonga	222	1,405	1,031	438	436	802	917	1,248	2,173	2,595
Thailand	787	1,224	1,256	989	1,014	1,183	1,349	1,887	2,116	2,456
Vanuatu	10	19	15	24	16	24	29	118	1,597	2,421
Chile	37	65	191	399	406	565	959	1,398	1,803	1,906
Argentina	21	39	104	288	422	563	1,032	1,308	1,476	1,532
Czech Republic	112	191	221	240	818	489	1,390	1,867	1,523	1,440
Netherlands	631	711	971	1,117	1,288	1,341	1,451	1,498	1,382	1,381
Indonesia	699	609	602	529	726	844	853	1,176	1,341	1,371
Ukraine	1,609	1,337	1,395	1,212	1,200	1,345	1,361	1,488	1,421	1,316
Other	5,633	6,458	8,069	9,454	9,678	10,835	12,089	13,371	14,416	13,968
TOTAL	37,546	49,756	61,868	69,225	75,527	85,523	103,134	118,693	134,025	136,481

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX H: PROPORTION OF FEMALES BY AGE AND SOURCE COUNTRY FOR WORK-PERMIT HOLDERS

Source country	Age group (years)													
	0-19		20-29		30-39		40-44		45-49		50 and over		TOTAL	
	Number	% female	Number	% female	Number	% female	Number	% female	Number	% female	Number	% female	Number	% female
United Kingdom	1,379	41	11,547	46	4,171	42	1,187	36	847	36	1,183	34	20,314	43
China	166	45	9,290	52	2,104	49	516	47	257	46	259	44	12,592	51
India	165	25	5,477	36	2,565	27	411	25	209	30	192	19	9,019	32
Germany	2,243	70	5,069	52	950	48	214	36	135	31	101	22	8,712	56
United States	317	35	4,031	51	1,573	34	413	26	383	28	789	29	7,506	42
Philippines	12	50	1,815	58	3,047	48	1,008	48	613	45	372	50	6,867	50
Fiji	90	73	2,493	51	2,072	47	738	41	528	41	373	38	6,294	47
South Africa	53	45	1,397	50	2,251	48	845	47	530	40	591	44	5,667	47
South Korea	55	75	2,753	56	1,118	55	607	52	332	36	160	31	5,025	54
Japan	79	68	2,513	68	1,439	62	288	47	157	50	249	24	4,725	62
France	200	55	3,014	43	375	42	49	37	16	25	34	29	3,688	43
Canada	378	54	2,162	59	530	50	102	26	97	35	155	37	3,424	54
Ireland	87	30	2,695	45	444	43	45	42	26	19	32	34	3,329	44
Brazil	93	53	2,001	41	793	39	148	45	65	38	59	37	3,159	41
Malaysia	62	42	1,782	53	740	49	203	50	148	49	159	47	3,094	51
Other	1,174	44	16,668	42	9,614	33	2,577	28	1,538	29	1,485	28	33,056	37
TOTAL	6,553	53	74,707	48	33,786	41	9,351	38	5,881	36	6,193	34	136,471	45

Note: Gender was not recorded in 10 instances.

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX I: STUDENT PERMIT APPROVALS BY SOURCE COUNTRY

Source country	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
China	5,559	14,659	32,272	41,509	40,824	34,173	26,834	20,275	16,399	15,077
South Korea	3,890	7,237	12,612	15,623	13,746	11,358	10,118	11,169	11,072	10,715
India	255	733	1,778	2,148	2,311	2,260	2,454	3,105	5,769	8,204
Japan	3,593	4,068	4,539	4,782	4,631	4,353	3,995	3,691	3,511	3,310
Fiji	777	1,189	1,283	1,139	1,157	1,302	1,730	2,126	2,784	3,295
Germany	671	1,009	1,184	1,487	1,967	2,073	2,476	2,659	2,733	3,267
United States	1,160	1,366	1,666	2,230	2,774	2,933	2,707	2,756	2,740	2,817
South Africa	506	580	843	981	1,114	1,182	1,160	1,528	2,035	2,386
Philippines	157	252	216	214	266	320	807	1,470	1,801	2,263
Thailand	1,568	2,079	2,476	2,480	2,260	1,950	1,721	1,825	2,001	2,149
Saudi Arabia	1	28	67	122	136	230	306	677	1,392	2,101
United Kingdom	616	749	1,031	1,576	2,431	2,744	2,171	2,191	2,314	2,046
Malaysia	1,407	1,279	1,212	1,245	1,372	1,506	1,758	2,068	1,990	1,984
Brazil	421	671	907	864	679	556	620	864	1,021	1,307
Taiwan	1,480	1,650	1,832	1,671	1,489	1,355	1,310	1,354	1,322	1,221
Vietnam	299	585	877	916	979	804	792	765	856	1,082
Hong Kong	1,094	1,280	1,382	1,367	1,300	1,086	1,028	974	965	1,016
Other	5,323	6,647	7,468	7,846	8,207	7,894	8,016	8,117	8,909	9,686
TOTAL	28,777	46,061	73,645	88,200	87,643	78,079	70,003	67,614	69,614	73,926

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX J: PROPORTION OF FEMALES BY AGE AND SOURCE COUNTRY FOR STUDENT PERMIT HOLDERS

Source country	Age group (years)											
	0-15		16-19		20-29		30-39		40 and over		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
China	541	47	3,261	45	10,461	45	426	53	388	68	15,077	46
South Korea	4,210	47	2,155	48	3,401	51	583	51	366	55	10,715	49
India	649	45	1,501	17	5,431	20	517	36	106	42	8,204	22
Japan	728	61	1,392	64	982	59	143	68	65	49	3,310	62
Fiji	1,763	49	777	46	595	52	110	56	50	44	3,295	49
Germany	760	60	1,402	61	1,001	51	95	47	9	56	3,267	58
United States	429	49	395	61	1,858	59	88	48	47	49	2,817	57
South Africa	1,932	50	365	50	67	42	13	54	8	50	2,385	50
Philippines	1,700	50	276	47	135	53	101	59	51	73	2,263	50
Thailand	680	46	648	43	616	60	152	72	53	75	2,149	52
Saudi Arabia	59	49	455	6	1,424	10	147	7	16	0	2,101	10
United Kingdom	1,337	50	238	50	372	31	63	44	36	64	2,046	47
Malaysia	239	46	376	56	1,149	52	158	58	62	58	1,984	53
Brazil	263	51	576	51	359	41	83	51	26	54	1,307	48
Taiwan	177	41	323	44	590	57	111	59	20	70	1,221	52
Vietnam	114	32	464	47	465	45	...	41	...	100	1,082	45
Hong Kong	141	47	414	42	383	39	34	88	44	86	1,016	45
Other	2,639	50	2,214	53	3,688	47	876	38	269	42	9,686	48
TOTAL	18,361	49	17,232	47	32,977	42	3,737	47	1,618	56	73,925	45

... Very small numbers have been suppressed.

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX K: PEOPLE GRANTED PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN 2008/09 BY SOURCE COUNTRY AND STREAM

Source Country	New Zealand Residence Programme				Total
	Skilled/ Business	International / Humanitarian	Parent Sibling Adult Child	Uncapped Family Sponsored	
United Kingdom	6,732	87	518	1,304	8,641
China	3,818	122	1,407	1,443	6,790
South Africa	4,877	28	210	229	5,344
Philippines	2,992	8	85	399	3,484
Fiji	1,968	210	743	492	3,413
India	1,647	34	876	598	3,155
Samoa	48	1,193	98	771	2,110
United States	659	32	29	380	1,100
South Korea	602	12	77	163	854
Tonga	53	273	111	273	710
Sri Lanka	460	59	90	64	673
Germany	498	8	16	147	669
Malaysia	463	5	45	103	616
Zimbabwe	476	36	39	22	573
Japan	244	...	...	200	457
Canada	253	...	...	151	424
Cambodia	15	21	223	162	421
Thailand	69	17	16	252	354
Iraq	37	191	49	54	331
Netherlands	257	...	...	62	331
Russia	142	7	59	123	331
Ireland	159	...	...	127	292
Brazil	166	...	...	...	279
Vietnam	40	42	56	132	270
Myanmar	21	185	...	...	213
France	134	0	0	57	191
Indonesia	82	...	...	67	190
Bhutan	4	163	0	0	167
Kiribati	...	135	...	24	165
Tuvalu	4	126	6	24	160
Pakistan	51	13	15	62	141
Chile	106	...	...	29	140
Iran	33	58	19	28	138
Taiwan	58	0	17	59	134
Hong Kong	47	7	15	56	125
Afghanistan	0	64	24	36	124
Singapore	92	0	4	18	114
Colombia	21	56	5	23	105
Romania	66	...	...	15	96
Bangladesh	41	9	8	34	92
Ukraine	37	...	...	24	80
Hungary	59	0	...	...	79
Italy	43	...	...	30	78
Czech Republic	35	0	0	40	75
Ethiopia	...	39	...	31	75
Nepal	42	10	12	10	74
Poland	35	...	...	32	74
Argentina	43	...	...	...	70
Switzerland	41	...	...	25	70
Other	773	232	89	411	1,505
TOTAL	28,547	3,504	5,100	8,946	46,097

... Very small numbers have been suppressed
Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX L: PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES GRANTED PERMANENT RESIDENCE BY AGE AND SOURCE COUNTRY IN 2008/09

Source country	Age group (years)												Total	
	0-19		20-29		30-39		40-44		45-49		50 and over		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
United Kingdom	2,339	48	1,068	57	2,329	50	1,088	45	717	42	1,100	47	8,641	49
China	429	49	4,202	53	735	56	155	58	123	56	1,146	53	6,790	53
South Africa	1,935	48	640	53	1,444	52	580	47	325	40	420	49	5,344	49
Philippines	1,362	47	434	63	974	55	386	55	206	47	122	59	3,484	53
Fiji	1,004	49	897	54	686	47	218	46	158	49	450	53	3,413	50
India	508	47	1,215	51	700	38	143	38	93	53	495	54	3,154	47
Samoa	992	52	493	47	373	41	108	39	56	41	88	57	2,110	48
United States	241	51	205	67	293	56	107	52	80	50	174	41	1,100	54
South Korea	254	45	165	59	190	63	91	56	74	49	80	50	854	54
Tonga	250	49	181	45	153	42	34	50	27	52	65	54	710	47
Sri Lanka	202	50	109	61	195	46	59	37	37	35	71	58	673	50
Germany	125	48	148	73	212	56	84	57	53	45	47	53	669	57
Malaysia	190	44	153	53	142	52	46	61	32	59	53	53	616	51
Zimbabwe	208	50	101	63	154	45	41	44	20	35	49	53	573	50
Japan	60	45	109	79	229	74	27	59	14	86	18	72	457	71
Canada	85	56	109	78	117	52	29	55	33	52	51	49	424	59
Cambodia	88	41	177	52	30	43	20	40	21	38	85	54	421	48
Thailand	91	64	84	73	103	84	45	62	18	72	13	54	354	72
Iraq	107	45	68	56	55	55	21	57	20	40	60	65	331	53
Netherlands	98	41	35	51	97	57	46	39	28	46	27	48	331	47
Other	1,443	48	1,589	59	1,567	52	372	53	203	51	473	53	5,647	53
TOTAL	12,011	48	12,182	55	10,778	51	3,700	49	2,338	46	5,087	51	46,096	51

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX M: EXPRESSION OF INTEREST (EOI) POOL SELECTION

Selection date	Number of EOIs with 140 points or more	Number of EOIs with job or job offer	Number of EOIs selected	Number of people selected	% of EOIs with 140 points or more	% of EOIs with job or job offer	Average number of people selected per EOI
2 July 2008	454	109	874	2,046	52%	12%	2.3
16 July 2008	446	119	790	1,845	56%	15%	2.3
30 July 2008	431	116	749	1,733	58%	15%	2.3
13 August 2008	433	98	712	1,671	61%	14%	2.3
27 August 2008	456	97	717	1,711	64%	14%	2.4
10 September 2008	490	121	790	1,897	62%	15%	2.4
24 September 2008	460	126	765	1,800	60%	16%	2.4
8 October 2008	462	104	742	1,760	62%	14%	2.4
22 October 2008	416	104	715	1,717	58%	15%	2.4
5 November 2008	403	97	854	2,003	47%	11%	2.3
19 November 2008	440	105	808	1,825	54%	13%	2.3
3 December 2008	405	110	772	1,799	52%	14%	2.3
17 December 2008	438	108	739	1,716	59%	15%	2.3
14 January 2009	653	125	778	1,850	84%	16%	2.4
28 January 2009	446	95	780	1,791	57%	12%	2.3
11 February 2009	439	95	776	1,723	57%	12%	2.2
25 February 2009	446	120	772	1,753	58%	16%	2.3
11 March 2009	505	125	771	1,740	65%	16%	2.3
25 March 2009	498	144	787	1,877	63%	18%	2.4
8 April 2009	446	96	781	1,696	57%	12%	2.2
22 April 2009	383	98	799	1,893	48%	12%	2.4
6 May 2009	423	108	807	1,869	52%	13%	2.3
20 May 2009	387	106	707	1,648	55%	15%	2.3
3 June 2009	425	112	744	1,719	57%	15%	2.3
17 June 2009	426	106	736	1,709	58%	14%	2.3
TOTAL	11,211	2,744	19,265	44,791	58%	14%	2.3

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX N: POINTS CLAIMED BY SKILLED MIGRANT CATEGORY PRINCIPAL APPLICANTS

Factor		2007/ 08 Number	2008/ 09	2007/ 08 Percentage	2008/ 09
Skilled employment					
	▪ Current skilled employment in New Zealand for 12 months or longer	2,697	3,411	24%	28%
	▪ Current skilled employment in New Zealand for fewer than 12 months	5,123	4,622	45%	39%
	▪ Offer of skilled employment in New Zealand	1,691	1,485	15%	12%
Bonus points for employment or an offer of employment					
	▪ Identified future growth area	566	695	5%	6%
	▪ Area of absolute skills shortage	1,703	1,547	15%	13%
	▪ Region outside Auckland ⁽¹⁾	4,989	4,683	57%	55%
	▪ Partner employment or offer of employment	306	237	3%	2%
Relevant work experience					
	▪ 2 years	1,231	1,380	11%	12%
	▪ 4 years	1,085	1,252	10%	10%
	▪ 6 years	1,068	1,132	9%	9%
	▪ 8 years	881	886	8%	7%
	▪ 10 years	3,166	3,190	28%	27%
Bonus points for New Zealand work experience					
	▪ 2 years	1,302	2,508	11%	21%
	▪ 4 years	455	955	4%	8%
	▪ 6 years or more	243	503	2%	4%
Additional bonus points for work experience					
	▪ Identified future growth area	371	460	3%	4%
	▪ Area of absolute skills shortage (2–5 years)	708	721	6%	6%
	▪ Area of absolute skills shortage (6 years or more)	1,108	1,002	10%	8%
Qualifications					
	▪ Recognised basic qualification	7,794	7,793	69%	65%
	▪ Recognised postgraduate qualification	1,108	1,102	10%	9%
Bonus points for qualifications					
	▪ Recognised New Zealand qualification	2,820	3,627	25%	30%
	▪ Recognised qualification in an identified future growth area	311	359	3%	3%
	▪ Recognised qualification in an area of absolute skills shortage	3,643	3,766	32%	31%
	▪ Partner qualifications	1,917	2,199	17%	18%
Close family support in New Zealand		777	795	7%	7%
Age (20–55 years)					
	▪ 20–29 years	4,809	5,115	43%	43%
	▪ 30–39 years	3,987	4,130	35%	34%
	▪ 40–44 years	1,320	1,455	12%	12%
	▪ 45–49 years	730	769	6%	6%
	▪ 50–55 years	451	473	4%	4%
Total principal applicants		11,315	11,973		
Total principal applicants with employment or offer of employment and region specified		8,730	8,527		

Note: ⁽¹⁾ Percentage is calculated from all principal applicants with employment or offer of employment and region specified.

Source: Department of Labour

**APPENDIX O: NUMBER OF PEOPLE GRANTED
PERMANENT RESIDENCE THROUGH THE UNCAPPED
FAMILY SPONSORED STREAM BY SOURCE COUNTRY**

Source country	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
China	1,030	1,293	1,443
United Kingdom	1,771	1,541	1,304
Samoa	582	816	771
India	847	712	598
Fiji	492	521	492
Philippines	267	378	399
United States	467	484	380
Tonga	278	307	273
Thailand	273	281	252
South Africa	221	228	229
Japan	311	220	200
South Korea	281	202	163
Cambodia	125	162	162
Canada	200	165	151
Germany	201	176	147
Vietnam	63	80	132
Ireland	134	108	127
Russia	84	110	123
Brazil	105	104	112
Malaysia	125	128	103
Indonesia	62	68	67
Sri Lanka	57	54	64
Netherlands	86	61	62
Pakistan	44	64	62
Taiwan	72	73	59
France	69	76	57
Hong Kong	53	40	56
Iraq	21	32	54
Czech Republic	31	36	40
Afghanistan	20	27	36
Bangladesh	29	13	34
Sweden	46	37	34
Poland	28	34	32
Ethiopia	31	22	31
Italy	40	28	30
Chile	37	48	29
Iran	18	14	28
Argentina	27	23	26
Switzerland	39	28	25
Kiribati	16	17	24
Tuvalu	19	22	24
Ukraine	18	30	24
Colombia	14	15	23
Other	562	581	464
TOTAL	9,296	9,459	8,946

Source: Department of Labour

**APPENDIX P: NUMBER OF PEOPLE GRANTED
PERMANENT RESIDENCE THROUGH THE
PARTNERSHIP POLICY BY SOURCE COUNTRY**

Source country	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
China	929	1,220	1,352
United Kingdom	1,703	1,457	1,240
India	807	668	539
Fiji	448	456	421
Samoa	303	394	364
United States	445	454	358
Philippines	237	319	342
Tonga	195	256	231
Thailand	222	216	198
Japan	307	214	193
South Africa	182	193	171
Cambodia	111	145	155
Canada	198	160	149
Germany	193	171	144
South Korea	259	171	137
Ireland	132	108	125
Vietnam	58	67	121
Russia	76	108	114
Brazil	104	94	108
Malaysia	103	109	88
Sri Lanka	55	47	62
France	66	73	57
Pakistan	37	58	57
Indonesia	52	60	56
Netherlands	85	58	56
Hong Kong	48	39	54
Iraq	20	26	54
Taiwan	67	60	51
Czech Republic	31	36	40
Afghanistan	20	27	35
Sweden	46	37	33
Bangladesh	28	13	32
Poland	28	34	32
Italy	39	27	30
Ethiopia	25	10	27
Argentina	27	23	26
Chile	37	46	25
Switzerland	39	28	25
Colombia	13	12	23
Iran	17	12	23
Ukraine	17	27	23
Egypt	15	9	20
Singapore	29	22	18
Tuvalu	15	14	18
Other	479	473	387
TOTAL	8,347	8,251	7,814

Source: Department of Labour

**APPENDIX Q: NUMBER OF PEOPLE GRANTED
PERMANENT RESIDENCE THROUGH THE PARENT
SIBLING ADULT CHILD STREAM BY SOURCE COUNTRY**

Source country	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
China	1,426	1,210	1,407
India	1,545	1,027	876
Fiji	345	526	743
United Kingdom	699	675	518
Cambodia	52	122	223
South Africa	290	350	210
Tonga	112	117	111
Samoa	123	141	98
Sri Lanka	57	33	90
Philippines	71	136	85
South Korea	99	89	77
Russia	54	61	59
Vietnam	24	71	56
Iraq	44	55	49
Malaysia	35	33	45
Zimbabwe	51	69	39
Indonesia	28	16	38
United States	34	33	29
Afghanistan	...	27	24
Canada	7	22	19
Iran	...	21	19
Ukraine	7	20	18
Taiwan	20	21	17
Thailand	12	22	16
Germany	27	16	16
Hong Kong	33	46	15
Pakistan	4	10	15
Romania	30	16	14
Egypt	...	10	14
Nepal	6	4	12
Netherlands	13	17	11
Japan	8	...	10
Bangladesh	9	7	8
Somalia	5	0	8
Kazakhstan	...	0	8
Tuvalu	6	9	6
Syria	2	...	6
Ireland	8	14	5
Poland	...	9	5
Colombia	0	...	5
Uzbekistan	...	0	5
Other	113	117	71
TOTAL	5,409	5,177	5,100

... Very small numbers have been suppressed.

Source: Department of Labour

**APPENDIX R: NUMBER OF PEOPLE GRANTED
PERMANENT RESIDENCE THROUGH THE PARENT
POLICY BY SOURCE COUNTRY**

Source country	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
China	1,168	940	1,099
India	1,246	695	540
United Kingdom	585	595	476
Fiji	180	356	460
South Africa	225	267	162
Cambodia	24	55	84
Tonga	69	76	71
Samoa	93	74	65
Russia	47	48	51
Sri Lanka	51	33	51
South Korea	84	65	50
Vietnam	18	57	41
Philippines	59	72	38
Indonesia	21	14	37
Malaysia	29	30	34
Zimbabwe	34	43	30
Iraq	...	18	23
United States	28	23	19
Hong Kong	19	30	15
Canada	...	7	15
Germany	21	13	14
Romania	27	11	14
Other	149	201	181
TOTAL	4,194	3,723	3,570

... Very small numbers have been suppressed.

Source: Department of Labour

**APPENDIX S: NUMBER OF PEOPLE GRANTED
PERMANENT RESIDENCE THROUGH THE
INTERNATIONAL/HUMANITARIAN STREAM BY
SOURCE COUNTRY**

Source country	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Samoa	1,103	1,225	1,193
Tonga	571	510	273
Fiji	471	441	210
Iraq	40	140	191
Myanmar	379	219	185
Bhutan	0	150	163
Kiribati	124	129	135
Tuvalu	102	105	126
China	64	61	122
United Kingdom	62	78	87
Afghanistan	232	53	64
Democratic Republic of Congo	29	25	61
Sri Lanka	29	28	59
Iran	61	66	58
Colombia	0	29	56
Vietnam	36	55	42
Ethiopia	46	85	39
Zimbabwe	319	173	36
India	28	28	34
United States	23	38	32
Eritrea	11	125	31
Palestine	4	18	30
South Africa	52	26	28
Cambodia	17	12	21
Burundi	0	...	20
Thailand	16	8	17
Sudan	27	32	14
Pakistan	7	9	13
Somalia	38	44	12
South Korea	15	10	12
Nepal	19	8	10
Bangladesh	0	5	9
Philippines	6	14	8
Rwanda	26	8	8
Germany	...	...	8
Congo	7	0	8
Russia	7	6	7
American Samoa	...	5	7
Hong Kong	...	5	7
Malaysia	7	7	5
Other	137	153	63
TOTAL	4,119	4,138	3,504

... Very small numbers have been suppressed.

Source: Department of Labour

APPENDIX T: NUMBER OF PEOPLE GRANTED PERMANENT RESIDENCE THROUGH THE REFUGEE QUOTA PROGRAMME BY SOURCE COUNTRY

Source country	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Myanmar	...	307	364	212	...	1,065
Afghanistan	228	69	227	41	33	598
Iraq	68	75	13	95	132	383
Bhutan	0	0	0	150	163	313
Iran	12	153	9	11	14	199
Sudan	116	14	21	24	5	180
Eritrea	...	...	7	121	25	159
Democratic Republic of Congo	9	7	25	21	59	121
Burundi	98	...	...	...	20	120
Congo	...	89	7	...	...	102
Ethiopia	59	...	...	16	6	88
Somalia	56	12	...	14	...	86
Colombia	0	0	0	27	56	83
Palestine	0	23	...	...	29	60
Rwanda	8	0	19	8	8	43
China	...	4	11	...	7	24
Sri Lanka	...	5	...	6	4	20
Nepal	0	0	6	6	6	18
Mauritania	0	0	0	10	0	10
Other	51	25	27	26	5	134
TOTAL	715	791	748	795	757	3,806

... Very small numbers have been suppressed.

Source: Department of Labour

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