

Labour & Immigration
Research Centre

Te Pokapū a Mahi me Te Manene Rangahau

A SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Migration Trends and Outlook

2010 – 2011



DOL-11989 NOV11



Migration Trends and Outlook 2010/2011

Migration Research
Labour and Immigration Research Centre
Department of Labour

Disclaimer: The Department of Labour has made every effort to ensure that the information contained in this report is reliable, but makes no guarantee of its accuracy or completeness and does not accept any liability for any errors. The Department may change the contents of this report at any time without notice.

© Crown copyright 2011

This material is Crown copyright unless otherwise stated and may be reproduced free of charge without requiring specific permission. This is subject to it being reproduced accurately and not being used in a derogatory manner or in a misleading context. The source and copyright status should be acknowledged. The permission to reproduce Crown copyright protected material does not extend to any material in this report that is identified as being the copyright of a third party.

Department of Labour
PO Box 3705
Wellington
New Zealand
www.dol.govt.nz

For further information about the Labour and Immigration Research Centre please contact research@dol.govt.nz or visit <http://dol.govt.nz/research>

ISSN 1176-8479

FOREWORD



The global economic slowdown continues to have an impact on migration, especially migration driven by labour demand. Like other OECD countries, New Zealand has not been immune to the decrease in skilled migration. Globally, the demand for skilled migrants is expected to increase as economies recover and other demographic challenges such as ageing populations emerge. Over the last 12 months, a series of natural disasters has also had a significant influence on migration and tourism activity.

This report overviews New Zealand's migration trends in the 2010/11 financial year. It highlights the effect that the economic slowdown has had on temporary and permanent migration to New Zealand, and other events that have influenced migration over the past 12 months, in particular the impact of the ongoing seismic activity in the Canterbury region.

Looking forward, the rebuild of Canterbury will increase the demand for skills, and this will influence migration where those skills cannot be met from the domestic labour supply. New Zealand's immigration focus will continue to be on attracting and retaining migrants who contribute economically and settle successfully in New Zealand. Temporary workers and permanent migrants invest their skills and capital while visitors and students bring significant revenue, all of which help drive New Zealand's economic recovery.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jeremy Corban'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the start.

Jeremy Corban

Deputy Chief Executive Policy and Research

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report is the eleventh in a series that provides information about trends in temporary and permanent migration to and from New Zealand. The report updates trends to 2010/11 and compares recent immigration patterns with patterns identified in previous years.

Globally, the economic slowdown continues to impact on migration...

The global economic slowdown continues to have a significant impact on migration flows, particularly temporary labour migration flows. Migrants have been particularly affected by the economic crisis, with increases in unemployment typically greater than those for the native-born population. Within the OECD, countries continue to modify immigration policies to balance poor economic conditions with current and future labour market needs.

...and the Canterbury rebuild presents challenges and opportunities

The Canterbury reconstruction is expected to help lift economic and employment growth during 2012 and 2013, especially in the Canterbury region. The rebuild will increase the demand for specific skills, particularly in building professions and trades. This is likely to increase the demand for migration where those skills cannot be readily met from within New Zealand.

Net migration in 2010/11 was at its lowest level since 2000/01

In 2010/11, net migration of 3,900 was the lowest since 2000/01. An increase in New Zealand citizen departures, including those leaving Christchurch after the February 22 earthquake, contributed to the increase in departures in 2010/11. The departure of New Zealanders, particularly to Australia, is one of the main drivers of New Zealand's migration patterns. The net loss of New Zealanders to Australia increased from 16,700 in 2009/10 to 30,500 in 2010/11.

International student numbers are high despite the economic downturn...

In contrast to the global slowdown in the number of permanent migrants and temporary workers, international student numbers continue to rise, with more countries looking to students as a source of permanent migrants. Over 74,800 international students were approved to study in New Zealand in 2010/11, up 2 percent on the previous year. India has become the largest source country of new international students to New Zealand, but China remains the single largest source country of international students.

...and 1 in 5 gain permanent residence in New Zealand

International students have become an important source of skilled migrants for New Zealand and other countries. Many countries have sought to attract international students by providing opportunities for them to work or stay in the country permanently after completing study. Over the last decade, 1 in 5

international students gained permanent residence in New Zealand within 5 years of being issued their first student visa.

Temporary work numbers increased for some categories ...

The total number of people approved for temporary work visas in 2010/11 was up 5 percent on the previous year, but trends varied across work visa policies. Despite the overall increase, the number of people admitted under the Essential Skills Policy has continued to decrease, down 3 percent in 2010/11. In contrast, non-labour market tested categories increased – by 8 percent for the Working Holiday Schemes and by 16 percent for the Study to Work Policies.

...but permanent migration to New Zealand decreased

In 2010/11, 40,737 people were approved for permanent residence in New Zealand, which was below the planning level of 45,000–50,000 places. The decrease reflects the impact of the recession on migration opportunities (particularly for skilled migration), as well as disruptions following the Canterbury earthquake of 22 February. The largest source countries of permanent migrants to New Zealand were the United Kingdom (16 percent), China (13 percent), India (10 percent), and South Africa (8 percent).

The United Kingdom and India are the largest sources of skilled migrants

In 2010/11, 21,212 people were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category (52 percent of all residence approvals). The United Kingdom remains the largest source country of skilled migrants (17 percent), although the number of migrants from the United Kingdom has been decreasing steadily since 2004/05. India is the second largest source country of skilled migrants (13 percent), up from 8 percent in 2009/10.

China and the United Kingdom are the largest sources of family-sponsored migration

The Capped and Uncapped Family streams enable New Zealand citizens and permanent residents to sponsor close family members for residence. In 2010/11, 14,826 people were approved for residence through these two streams (36 percent of residence approvals). China (46 percent) was the largest source country of migrants approved through the Parent Policy, followed by the United Kingdom (13 percent). The United Kingdom and China were the largest source countries of migrants approved through the Partnership Policy, 16 and 14 percent respectively.

Around half of approvals through the International/Humanitarian Stream were from Pacific nations

Over 1,300 people were approved residence through the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category in 2010/11, with Samoa and Tonga being the largest source countries of migrants approved through these policies. In addition to the Pacific quotas, 705 people were approved through the Refugee Quota

Programme. The largest source countries of quota refugees in 2010/11 were Burma (49 percent), Bhutan (27 percent) and Colombia (14 percent).

Migration is expected to increase alongside economic recovery

This report shows the impact that significant local and global events have had on migration flows to and from New Zealand. Globally, the economic slowdown continues to have a significant impact on migration, yet the demand for labour migration is expected to increase alongside economic recovery.

The composition of migrants to New Zealand continues to change. Monitoring migration trends helps us to better understand the wider global environment in which migration takes place, the important developments in New Zealand's key markets, and the impact and success of current immigration policies.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IV
FIGURES	X
TABLES	XII
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Purpose of this report	1
1.2 Introduction	1
1.3 Immigration Act 2009.....	1
1.4 Temporary migration to New Zealand.....	2
1.5 Permanent migration to New Zealand.....	3
1.6 Structure of this report	6
2 GLOBAL OUTLOOK	7
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Permanent migration flows.....	8
2.3 Temporary worker migration	9
2.4 Changes by source country	10
2.5 International students	11
2.6 Other migrant groups	12
2.7 Migrant employment and unemployment	12
2.8 Immigration policy responses	13
2.9 Outlook	14
3 MIGRATION FLOWS	16
3.1 Introduction	16
3.2 Impact of migration on population growth.....	17
3.3 Permanent and long-term migration.....	17
3.4 Temporary arrivals in New Zealand	21
3.5 Migrants who did not take up residence	23
3.6 Permanent migrants who are long-term absent	24
4 TEMPORARY MIGRATION	26
4.1 Introduction	26
4.2 Student Policy	27
4.3 Work Policy	29
4.4 Transitions from temporary to permanent residence.....	37
5 RESIDENCE APPROVALS	41
5.1 Introduction	41
5.2 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme stream	41
5.3 Location of residence approvals	42

5.4	Number of people per approved application.....	43
5.5	Source country of residence approvals.....	44
5.6	Gender and age of residence approvals.....	46
6	SKILLED/BUSINESS STREAM.....	49
6.1	Introduction	49
6.2	Skilled Migrant Category Approvals	49
6.3	Residence from Work Category	58
6.4	Business Immigration Policy	60
7	FAMILY SPONSORED MIGRANTS.....	64
7.1	Introduction	64
7.2	Uncapped Family Stream approvals.....	65
7.3	Capped Family Stream approvals	67
8	INTERNATIONAL/HUMANITARIAN STREAM.....	70
8.1	Introduction	70
8.2	Refugee Policy approvals	71
8.3	Samoa Quota and Pacific Access Category	75
8.4	Other International/Humanitarian approvals.....	75
9	CONCLUSIONS	77
	APPENDICES	78
	Appendix A: Major immigration policy and legislative changes, July 2010– June 2011	78
	Appendix B: Methodology.....	80
	Appendix C: Glossary.....	81
	Appendix D: Description of residence categories	85
	Appendix E: Description of Student Policy.....	90
	Appendix F: Description of Work Policy	91
	Appendix G: Rates of long-term absence by source country as at 30 June 2011 for migrants approved for residence 2003/04–2009/10	94
	Appendix H: Student visa approvals by source country, 2001/02–2010/11	95
	Appendix I: Proportion of females by age and source country for student visa holders in 2010/11	96
	Appendix J: Work visa approvals by source country, 2001/02–2010/11	97
	Appendix K: Proportion of females by age and source country for work visa holders in 2010/11.....	98
	Appendix L: Working Holiday Scheme approvals in 2010/11.....	99
	Appendix M: Residence approvals by category in 2010/11.....	100
	Appendix N: People granted residence in 2010/11 by source country and stream	101
	Appendix O: Percentage of females granted residence by age and source country in 2010/11	102
	Appendix P: Expression of Interest (EOI) pool selection in 2010/11	103

Appendix Q: Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants: 2009/10–2010/11.....	104
Appendix R: Number of people granted residence through the Uncapped Family Stream by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	106
Appendix S: Number of people granted residence through the Partnership Policy by source country, 2008/09–2010/11.....	107
Appendix T: Number of people granted residence through the Capped Family Stream by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	108
Appendix U: Number of people granted residence through the Parent Policy by source country, 2008/09–2010/11.....	109
Appendix V: Number of people granted residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream by source country, 2008/09– 2010/11	110
Appendix W: Number of people granted residence through the Refugee Quota programme by source country, 2006/07–2010/11	111
REFERENCES	112

FIGURES

Figure 2.1	Permanent inflows into selected OECD and non-OECD countries, as a percentage of the total population, 2009	9
Figure 2.2	Percentage change in temporary worker migration in OECD countries, 2008–2009	10
Figure 2.3	Top 25 countries of immigration into OECD countries, 2009.....	11
Figure 2.4	Harmonised unemployment rates in selected OECD countries, June 2009 and June 2011.....	13
Figure 3.1	Components of population growth, 1992/93–2010/11	17
Figure 3.2	Annual permanent and long-term migration flows, 1980/81–2010/11	18
Figure 3.3	Annual permanent and long-term migration flows by citizenship, 1980/81–2010/11.....	19
Figure 3.4	Number of visitor arrivals to New Zealand, 2000/01–2010/11.....	22
Figure 3.5	Top five source countries of visitor arrivals, 2008/09–2010/11....	22
Figure 3.6	Number of worker and student arrivals, 2000/01–2010/11	23
Figure 4.1	Number of approved international students, 2001/02–2010/11	28
Figure 4.2	Number of new international students, 2001/02–2010/11	29
Figure 4.3	Number of approved temporary workers, 2001/02–2010/11.....	30
Figure 4.4	Top six countries of temporary workers, 2008/09–2010/11	31
Figure 4.5	Comparison of work visa policies, 2008/09–2010/11	32
Figure 4.6	Top seven source countries of Essential Skills Policy approvals, 2008/09–2010/11.....	33
Figure 4.7	Number of approved working holidaymakers, 2001/02–2010/11	34
Figure 4.8	Top six source countries of Work to Residence Policy approvals, 2008/09–2010/11.....	36
Figure 4.9	Cumulative proportion of student visa holders who converted to a resident visa, 2001/02–2010/11	39
Figure 4.10	Cumulative proportion of work visa holders who converted to a resident visa, 2001/02–2010/11.....	40
Figure 5.1	Number of people approved for residence compared to the New Zealand Residence Programme planned level, 2002/03–2010/11	42
Figure 5.2	Proportion of applications approved onshore under the New Zealand Residence Programme, 2001/02–2010/11	43
Figure 5.3	Comparison of residence approvals by largest source countries, 2008/09–2010/11	45

Figure 5.4	Age of people approved for residence by applicant type, 2010/11	47
Figure 6.1	Number of selected expressions of interest (EOIs) by selection date, 2010/11.....	50
Figure 6.2	Skilled Migrant Category approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	51
Figure 6.3	Age of approved Skilled Migrant Category principal and secondary applicants, 2010/11	52
Figure 6.4	Average age of Skilled Migrant Category approvals by applicant type, 2010/11	52
Figure 6.5	Proportion of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who gained points for a job or offer or relevant work experience by source country, 2010/11.....	53
Figure 6.6	Proportion of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who gained points for qualifications by source country, 2010/11	54
Figure 6.7	Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2008/09–2010/11	55
Figure 6.8	Top source countries of approved Residence from Work principal applicants, 2008/09–2010/11	60
Figure 6.9	Rates of conversion to residence by source country for Long Term Business visa (LTBV) holders, as at 30 June 2011	63
Figure 7.1	Uncapped Family Stream approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	65
Figure 7.2	Partnership Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	66
Figure 7.3	Dependent Child Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	67
Figure 7.4	Capped Family Stream approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	68
Figure 7.5	Parent Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11.....	68
Figure 7.6	Sibling Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	69
Figure 8.1	International/Humanitarian Stream approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11.....	71
Figure 8.2	Refugee Quota programme approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	73
Figure 8.3	Total asylum claims and successful asylum claims, 1997/98–2010/11	74
Figure 8.4	Successful refugee or protection status claimants granted residence by source country, 2008/09–2010/11	74

TABLES

Table 1.1 Approval target ranges for New Zealand Residence Programme streams, 2010/11.....	4
Table 3.1 Permanent and long-term migration flows, 2008/09–2010/11.....	20
Table 3.2 Permanent and long-term migration flows of New Zealand citizens, 2009/10–2010/11.....	21
Table 3.3 People approved for residence who did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence, by residence approval category, 2003/04–2009/10.....	24
Table 3.4 Rates of absence by residence groups for migrants approved for residence, 2003/04–2009/10.....	25
Table 4.1 Type of temporary visa most recently held by people granted resident visa in 2010/11	38
Table 5.1 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2009/10–2010/11	41
Table 5.2 Average number of people per approved residence application by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2008/09–2010/11	44
Table 5.3 Proportion of males and females approved by New Zealand Residence Programme stream and type of applicant, 2010/11	46
Table 5.4 Median age of migrants by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2008/09–2010/11	47
Table 6.1 Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2010/11	56
Table 6.2 Main occupation of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2010/11	58
Table 6.3 Categories through which Work to Residence visa holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2011	59
Table 6.4 Number of residence approvals through the Residence from Work Category, 2009/10–2010/11.....	60
Table 6.5 Approvals under the Business Immigration Policy categories, 2008/09–2010/11	61
Table 6.6 Source countries of Business Immigration Policy approvals, 2008/09–2010/11	61
Table 6.7 Residence categories through which Long Term Business visa (LTBV) holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2011	62
Table 7.1 Number of residence approvals through the Family Sponsored streams, 2009/10–2010/11	64
Table 7.2 Uncapped Family Stream approvals, 2009/10–2010/11.....	65
Table 7.3 Capped Family Stream approvals, 2009/10–2010/11	67
Table 8.1 International/Humanitarian Stream approvals, 2009/10–2010/11	70

Table 8.2	Refugee Quota programme approvals, 2009/10–2010/11.....	72
Table 8.3	Pacific Access Category approvals in 2010/11	75
Table 8.4	Approvals under other special policies in the International/ Humanitarian Stream, 2009/10–2010/11	76

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this report

This report is the eleventh in an annual series that provides information about temporary and permanent migration trends to and from New Zealand.

This report updates trends up to the 2010/11 financial year.

This report is prepared for:

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

1.2 Introduction

Immigration is important to New Zealand. Immigration helps address skill shortages, while visitors and international students bring in significant revenue. Immigration also helps to build New Zealand's workforce by bringing in capital, expertise, and international connections. Internationally, migrants are increasingly mobile and there is strong competition for skilled people in a global labour market. In 2010/11, as in recent years, there was a continued focus on skilled temporary and permanent migration meeting New Zealand's labour and skill shortages.

The 2008/09 economic slowdown and patchy economic recovery have had a significant impact on migration flows in New Zealand and internationally. The Canterbury earthquakes, the Japanese tsunami and the Chilean ash cloud also affected migration flows to and from New Zealand.

1.3 Immigration Act 2009

The new Immigration Act came into effect on 29 November 2010.

The Act introduced several changes to the immigration system including:

- a universal visa system that provides flexibility in managing people's travel to and stay in New Zealand (the terms 'permit' and 'exemption' are no longer used, the term 'instructions' is now used where 'policy' was used in an operational sense)
- interim visas that maintain an individual's lawful status in New Zealand while his or her new visa application is being considered
- the ability for the Department to collect and use specified biometric information
- the establishment of a single, independent appeals tribunal—the Immigration and Protection Tribunal—to replace the four appeal bodies which existed before 29 November 2010
- a new sponsorship system where sponsors of people coming to New Zealand are responsible for all aspects of maintenance, accommodation, and repatriation or deportation of the sponsored person, and have to meet specific eligibility criteria

- the narrowing of the 'reasonable excuse' defence for employing a foreign national not entitled to work in New Zealand, meaning employers need to check work entitlements more carefully than previously.

1.4 Temporary migration to New Zealand

The objectives of New Zealand's temporary entry policy are to:

- facilitate the entry of genuine visitors, students, and temporary workers while managing the associated risks
- contribute to building strong international linkages, attracting foreign exchange earnings, and addressing skill shortages.

The temporary entry class instructions (that is, policies) are:

- Visitor Policy
- Work Policy
- Student Policy
- Limited Visa Policy.

1.4.1 Visitor Policy

Visitor Policy aims to facilitate the entry of genuine visitors to benefit New Zealand's economy.

Nationals from certain countries do not need to apply for a visa before travelling to New Zealand. They are generally granted a visa on their arrival if they meet certain requirements (for instance, they have an outward ticket, and do not represent a health or character risk). Other nationals must apply in advance to obtain a visa to travel to New Zealand. Australian nationals are granted a residence visa at the border in most circumstances.

In 2010/11, a change was made to Visitor Policy so that visiting academics coming to New Zealand to undertake certain academic activities at the invitation of recognised institutions could do so on a visitor's visa, rather than needing to obtain a work visa.

1.4.2 Work Policy

Work Policy aims to facilitate the access of employers and industry to global skills and knowledge, while complementing the Government's education, training, employment and economic development policies.

Work visas allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal labour shortages while protecting employment opportunities and conditions for New Zealand workers.

Various work visa categories allow people to enter New Zealand for work-related purposes. For example:

- the Essential Skills Policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages where suitable New Zealand citizens or residents are not available for the work offered

- the Working Holiday Schemes, which allow young people to work and study while in New Zealand if the primary intention for their visit is to holiday
- the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme, which allows horticulture and viticulture businesses to supplement their New Zealand workforce with non-New Zealand citizens or residents.

For more information on these policies, see Chapter 4.

1.4.3 Student Policy

Student Policy aims to facilitate the entry of genuine students with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talents New Zealand needs. It also aims to increase global connectedness, support sustainable growth of export education capability, earn foreign exchange, and strengthen New Zealand education while managing risk to New Zealand and maintaining social cohesion.

A non-New Zealand citizen or resident requires a student visa to attend a course of more than 3 months' duration (except for working holidaymakers with 6 months' study permission).

In 2010/11, the ability for temporary entry visa holders to study without having to apply for a student visa or a variation of conditions was extended. In addition, the length of time foreign fee-paying students were able to use their medical certificates increased to 36 months allowing a large number to complete their course without having to resubmit medical certificates.

1.4.4 Limited Visa Policy

Limited Visa Policy aims to facilitate the entry of visitors, students, and workers who seek to enter New Zealand temporarily for an express purpose only, and:

- who would not otherwise be accepted for temporary entry because of a risk that they might remain in New Zealand after their temporary visa expires; or
- who choose the limited visa as their preferred method of entry; or
- who have been offered employment to undertake seasonal work in the horticulture or viticulture industry for a recognised seasonal employer under the Recognised Seasonal Employer instructions.

1.5 Permanent migration to New Zealand

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand must apply through the categories of the four residence streams of the New Zealand Residence Programme.

Residence provides a person with the right to live indefinitely in New Zealand with access to all the normal work, business, education, property, and health privileges and responsibilities available to New Zealanders.

Residence can be reviewed if an applicant is convicted of a serious crime or breaches residence conditions, or if Immigration New Zealand determines that any information on which it relied to determine residence is incorrect. The person may then be liable for deportation.

The four residence streams under the New Zealand Residence Programme are the:

- Skilled/Business Stream
- Uncapped Family Stream
- Capped Family Stream
- International/Humanitarian Stream.

Each residence stream has several categories and target ranges for the number of approved applicants (this includes the principal applicant and any secondary applicants, such as a partner and dependent children) (see Table 1.1). Cabinet regularly reviews the number of places available annually to migrants under the New Zealand Residence Programme. Before the 2011/12 year, the review was conducted annually, but from 2011/12 the New Zealand Residence Programme is planned for the next 3 years. The target range for the period 2011/12–2013/14 is 135,000–150,000 places.

Table 1.1 Approval target ranges for New Zealand Residence Programme streams, 2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Minimum	Maximum
Skilled/Business	26,900	29,975
Uncapped Family	9,900	10,700
Capped Family	4,950	5,500
International/Humanitarian	3,250	3,825
Total	45,000	50,000

Source: Department of Labour.

1.5.1 Skilled/Business Stream

The Skilled/Business Stream comprises the:

- Skilled Migrant Category
- Residence from Work Category
- Business Immigration Policy.

Skilled Migrant Category

The main category in the Skilled/Business Stream is the Skilled Migrant Category, a points-based policy that allows people to gain permanent residence in New Zealand if they have the skills, qualifications, and experience to contribute to New Zealand economically and socially.

Residence from Work Category

The Residence from Work Category is for people who have been on a Work to Residence visa for at least 2 years and who apply for residence through the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy, the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy, or the Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy.

Business Immigration Policy

The Business Immigration Policy comprises the:

- Migrant Investment Policy
- Entrepreneur Category
- Employees of Relocating Business Policy.

Investor migrants need to actively contribute, directly or indirectly, to New Zealand businesses. 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. It is divided into two categories:

- The Investor 1 Category requires a minimum investment of \$10 million to be invested in New Zealand over 3 years. Applicants must meet health and character requirements and agree to spend a certain amount of time in New Zealand during the investment period.
- The Investor 2 Category requires a minimum of \$1.5 million to be invested in New Zealand over 4 years. Applicants must also bring \$1 million in settlement funds. They must either have an English-speaking background or show they are a competent speaker of English.

The Entrepreneur Category is for business migrants who can demonstrate they have successfully set up and operated a business in New Zealand. The Entrepreneur Plus Category provides a faster route to residence for people who could bring a greater level of investment and create job opportunities for New Zealanders.

The long-term business visa is a temporary work visa that provides people with the opportunity to set up a business in New Zealand. Holders of a long-term business visa who have managed their business successfully for a minimum of 2 years may apply for residence through the Entrepreneur Category.

The Employees of Relocating Business Policy is for key employees of relocating businesses.

For more information on this stream, see Appendix D, Table D.1.

1.5.2 Family streams

The family streams allow New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor family members to live in New Zealand under certain circumstances. The streams are the:

- Uncapped Family Stream
- Capped Family Stream.

In 2010/11, the minimum income requirement for sponsors under the Family Parent residence category was increased. In addition, a change was made so that partners and dependent children of New Zealand citizens or residents could resubmit previously submitted medical and police certificates for their residence application, within 24 months of the date of issue of the certificates.

For more information on these streams, see Appendix D, Table D.2.

1.5.3 International/Humanitarian Stream

The International/Humanitarian Stream enables New Zealand to fulfil its international obligations and commitments regarding refugees and people recognised as requiring protection. It also enables New Zealand to uphold its special relationship with Pacific nations through the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category. A small number of other specific policies make up the remainder of the stream.

In 2010/11, the minimum income requirement for applicants under the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category was increased.

For more information on this stream, see Appendix D, Table D.3.

1.6 Structure of this report

The report is structured as follows.

- Chapter 1 introduces New Zealand's immigration policies.
- Chapter 2 reports on the global outlook.
- Chapter 3 describes migration flows into and out of New Zealand.
- Chapter 4 describes the characteristics of temporary migrants granted student and work visas.
- Chapter 5 summarises the trends in residence approvals.
- Chapters 6–8 detail residence approvals through the four residence streams.
- Chapter 9 concludes the report.
- The appendices contain:
 - information on recent immigration policy and legislative changes (Appendix A)
 - information on the report's methodology (Appendix B)
 - a glossary (Appendix C)
 - a description of permanent residence and temporary categories (Appendices D–F)
 - supplementary tables and analyses (Appendices G–W).
- A list of references is at the end of the report.

2 GLOBAL OUTLOOK

Highlights in 2010/11

- High unemployment across the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) following the global economic crisis continued to have an impact on migration flows globally. In particular this decreased temporary labour migration flows.
- In contrast to the declining trends in the numbers of permanent migrants and temporary workers, the number of international students continued to increase, with more countries looking to students as a source of permanent migrants.
- Migrants continued to be particularly affected by the economic crisis, with increases in unemployment commonly greater than those for the native-born population.
- In many countries, migration policies were tightened in response to the ongoing economic crisis. Policies were modified to balance the continued poor economic conditions with future labour market needs, as well as areas of current skill shortage. Points-based selection systems were introduced in several countries, while others were modified to improve their effectiveness.

2.1 Introduction

In line with the continuation of poor global economic conditions, almost all OECD countries experienced declines in their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009, and across the OECD, GDP fell by almost 3.6 percent. Australia was one of only four countries (the others being Israel, Korea, and Poland) to experience modest but positive growth. In line with this, employment across the OECD fell by 1.8 percent in 2009. These tough economic conditions continued to have an impact on global migration flows, with the OECD stating that the 'environment for labour migration could scarcely be less favourable'.¹ Both free movement and employer-driven migration have shown the consequences of the fall in labour demand.

This chapter overviews the changes in migration flows globally (and particularly across the OECD), in the context of the economic downturn. It compares immigration statistics and demographic data between New Zealand and other OECD countries. Most of the data for this analysis comes from the OECD's *International Migration Outlook 2011* and other OECD data sources.² This report also discusses trends in global migration policies, and these are summarised at the end of the chapter.

¹ OECD. 2011. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2011 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2011-en

² Ibid.

2.2 Permanent migration flows

Across OECD countries permanent inflows declined by almost 7 percent in 2009, an even greater relative decline than in the previous year (5 percent).³ The decline of 9 percent in New Zealand was roughly in line with this. While several countries (including Australia, Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom) experienced an increase in permanent migration, almost half of OECD countries had decreases of greater than 10 percent (including many western European nations).

One reason identified by the OECD as contributing to continued increases in migration to Australia and Canada was that permanent migration to those countries is not directly responsive to changes in immediate labour market needs. Most permanent migration to the United States consists of family migration, which similarly does not relate to employers' labour needs. The increase in the United Kingdom, on the other hand, related to increases in the number of temporary migrants moving to permanent status. This more than offset what would otherwise have been a decline in permanent inflows.

As was the case in the previous year, free movement migration accounted for much of the decline in 2009, dropping by 22 percent.⁴ There were, nevertheless, 840,000 movements despite the adverse economic conditions. These reflected both migration for family reasons, as well as movement to find work in countries less affected by the crisis.

Labour migration also declined across the OECD, but not to the same extent as free movement migration (dropping by 6 percent). It is worth noting, however, that some of this migration represents changes in status from temporary to permanent, rather than actual border crossings (as in the case of the United Kingdom, discussed above). The smaller decline may reflect the fact that many of these migrants were already in the country's labour market, and not necessarily recruited from overseas.

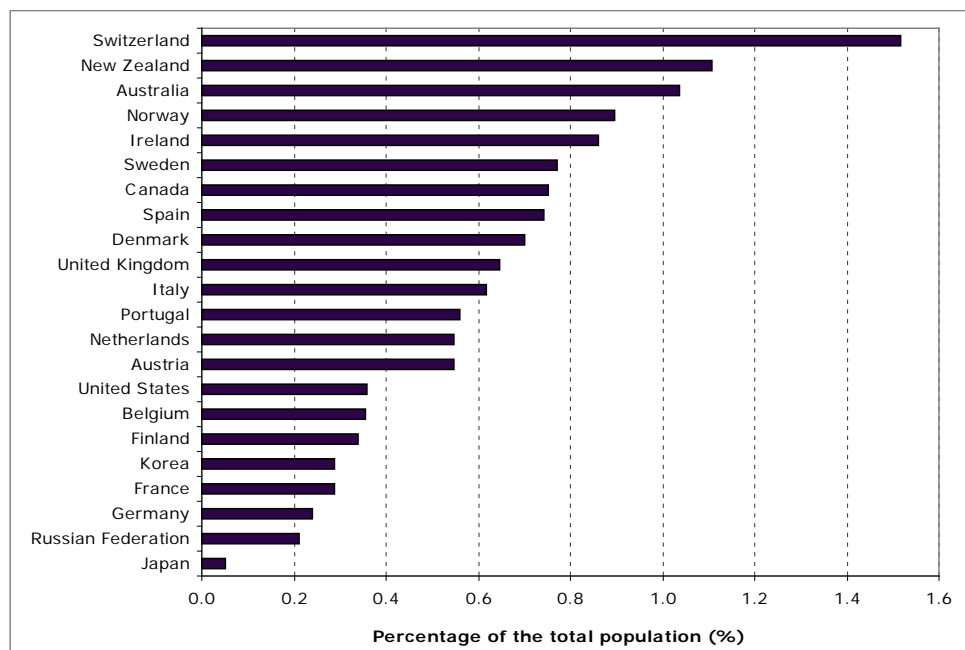
Other categories of migration (family and humanitarian) which tend to be less responsive to economic conditions showed less change in 2009. There was almost no drop in family migration, while humanitarian movements declined by less than 3 percent.

Figure 2.1 shows that inflows relative to the total population were lowest in Japan (0.1 percent) and highest in Switzerland (1.5 percent) in 2009. New Zealand's rate of 1.1 percent continues to be higher than most other OECD countries. Australia was the only country other than Switzerland and New Zealand to have an inflow rate of 1 percent or greater.

³ Based on the 24 countries with standardised statistics and the non-OECD Russian Federation.

⁴ This consists of movement within the European Economic Area and between Australia and New Zealand.

Figure 2.1 Permanent inflows into selected OECD and non-OECD countries, as a percentage of the total population, 2009



Source: OECD International Migration Database. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932440299>

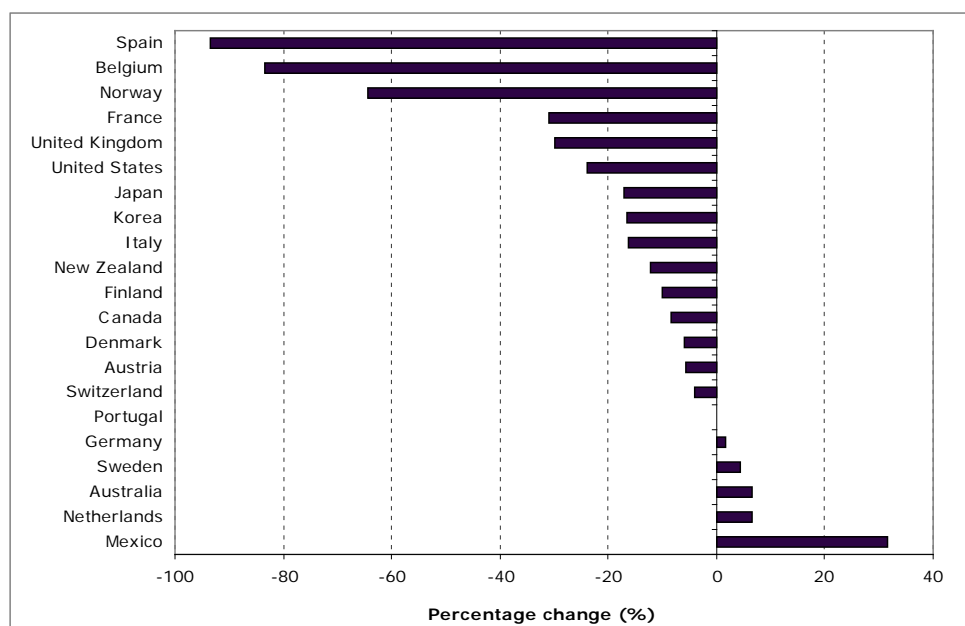
2.3 Temporary worker migration

Weakening demand in the global labour market had a large impact on the flows of temporary workers, declining by 16 percent in 2009. This followed a smaller 1 percent drop in the previous year, which was preceded by almost a decade of increases. Temporary worker numbers were around 1.9 million, considerably higher than the number of permanent migrant (1.5 million) inflows.

Figure 2.2 illustrates that almost all countries in the OECD saw declines in the number of temporary workers admitted in 2009. At the most extreme, Spain, Belgium, and Norway saw decreases of well over a half (over 90 percent in the case of Spain). In this context the drop of 12 percent in New Zealand could be seen as relatively modest, and was in line with falls seen elsewhere in the OECD. Australia was one of four countries to experience modest increases, while Mexico had a large increase of almost a third (albeit from a very low base).⁵

⁵ Despite these increases, temporary migration to Mexico was still less than a third the size of temporary migration to New Zealand.

Figure 2.2 Percentage change in temporary worker migration in OECD countries, 2008–2009



Source: OECD International Migration Database. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932441762>

Temporary workers include migrants from a wide range of backgrounds, working in a range of occupations. The largest category is seasonal workers, who make up more than a quarter of the total, and are largely low-skilled workers in the agricultural sector. The number of these workers in the OECD fell by 13 percent in 2009, much of which was due to an enormous decline in the demand for seasonal work in Spain. More than half of the seasonal workers in 2009 were employed in Germany.

Working holidaymakers were the next largest category of temporary worker, making up a fifth of the total, and with numbers dropping in 2009 by only 6 percent. Australia accounted for around half of working holidaymakers, while the United States hosted around a quarter. Finally, over half of all temporary workers in the OECD belong to a wide range of other categories, including trainees, intra-company transfers, short order cooks, home long-term care workers, and au pairs.

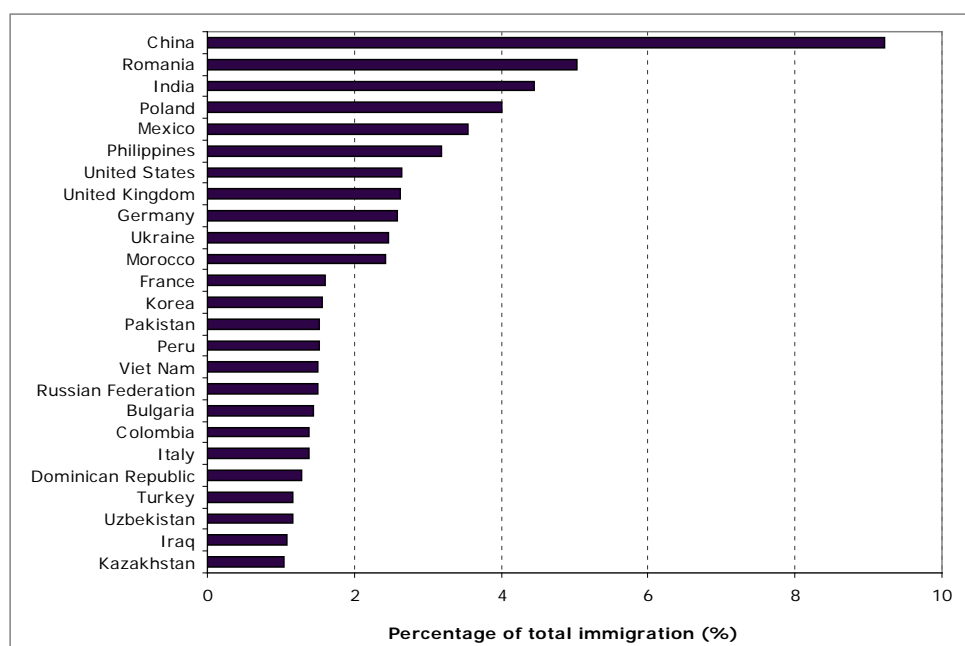
2.4 Changes by source country

The decline in migration discussed above was concentrated in source countries from Europe and the Americas, with flows declining by 27 percent and 14 percent respectively. Migration from Oceania (including New Zealand) decreased less substantially, with a drop of 4 percent overall, while flows from Africa and Asia were almost unchanged.

In 2009 the top 25 source countries accounted for 61 percent of all immigrants (see Figure 2.3 for a breakdown). Of the top 10 source countries of migrants to New Zealand, half are also on the list of top 10 source countries into OECD countries overall (China, India, the Philippines, the United States, and the United Kingdom). The remaining top 10 New Zealand sources were South Africa, Fiji,

Samoa, Korea, and Tonga, and of these only Korea was among the top 25 OECD sources.

Figure 2.3 Top 25 countries of immigration into OECD countries, 2009



Source: OECD International Migration Database. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932441800>

China was the largest source of migrants within the OECD, and the second largest source of migrants to New Zealand. While flows of migrants to OECD countries from China decreased by 14 percent in 2009, they remained at levels more than 50 percent greater than in 2000.

2.5 International students

More and more countries have looked on international students as a source of migrants in recent years. As a result, the number of international students continued to rise in 2008, up 5 percent on 2007 across the OECD. The number of international students in New Zealand had been dropping year on year since the early-to-mid 2000s, to around 32,000 in 2008.⁶ Almost a fifth of international students in the OECD (over 400,000) came from China in 2009, while another 7 percent came from India, and 5 percent from Korea. This matched the top three source countries to New Zealand in 2010/11 (in the same order), as can be seen in Chapter 4.

Most OECD countries (including New Zealand) have implemented policies in recent years to encourage international graduates to stay on in the host country, and potentially to become permanent migrants. OECD figures for 2008 or 2009 across 14 countries showed estimated retention rates of between 17 percent and

⁶ Note that OECD figures only include students enrolled in full-degree programmes, and are therefore smaller than numbers reported for New Zealand elsewhere (including in this report).

33 percent (in Austria and Canada⁷ respectively). New Zealand's rate of 21 percent was towards the bottom end of this range, but was comparable with other countries.

Across the OECD, international students were equivalent to only around 3 percent of the population aged 20–24 in those countries. This highlights the limited potential of international students as a source of permanent migrants based on current numbers. Nevertheless, the New Zealand rate of 10 international students per 100 persons aged 20–24 in 2008 was second only to Australia across the OECD, and the potential is therefore much greater here.

2.6 Other migrant groups

International Migration Outlook 2011 discussed two other groups of migrants in further detail. These were service providers (including intra-company transfers within multi-national corporations) and asylum seekers. While these migrants do not figure prominently in the New Zealand context, they are important on a global scale, and we discuss them briefly for the sake of completeness. Service providers, described as 'persons crossing borders to provide services for a limited period to persons or enterprises or governments', were identified as a category which had grown in importance in recent years, but which was not always captured in temporary labour migration figures. Several issues were identified with statistics on this type of migration, and figures were not reported for New Zealand.

Entries of asylum seekers into OECD countries continued to be low in 2009 compared to historical highs in the 1990s or even to the lower numbers of the early 2000s. Around 363,000 asylum seekers entered OECD countries in 2009, virtually unchanged from 2008. Only around 340 asylum seekers entered New Zealand, a rate of 80 per million population. Only five OECD countries received fewer asylum seekers than New Zealand in 2009, and only six had lower rates of asylum seeker entry.⁸ There is no evidence that the number of asylum seekers changed significantly as a result of the global economic crisis.

2.7 Migrant employment and unemployment

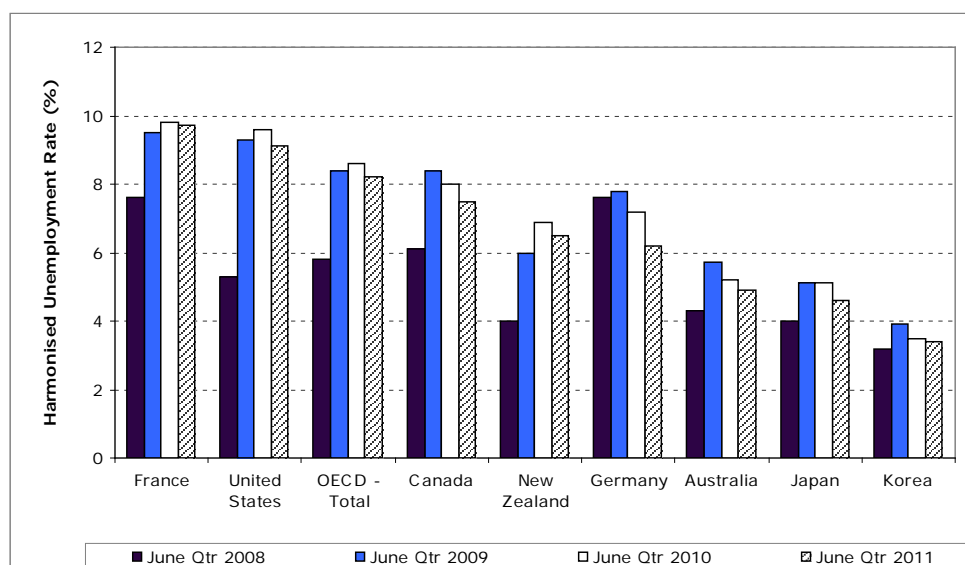
Figure 2.4 shows the trend in unemployment rates in selected OECD countries over the last 4 years. The impact of the recession on unemployment rates between the June quarter of 2008 and the June quarter of 2009 is clear across all countries included. Nevertheless, the recession is still clearly being felt across the OECD, with an overall OECD unemployment rate more than 2 percentage points higher than in 2008. Of the countries included, only Germany had a lower unemployment rate in the 2011 June quarter than 3 years previous. In most

⁷ Note that Canada's figures included international students changing to a different temporary status as well as those changing to permanent status, and as such may be over-represented. France, Australia and the Czech Republic also had stay rates in excess of 30 percent.

⁸ Korea, Slovenia, Portugal, Iceland, and Estonia had fewer entries, while Spain, Japan, Chile, Korea, Portugal, and Estonia had lower rates of entry.

countries (including New Zealand) the recovery has so far seen only modest drops in unemployment.

Figure 2.4 Harmonised unemployment rates in selected OECD countries, June 2009 and June 2011



Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators. <http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=251>

As reported in the 2010 edition of the OECD's *International Migration Outlook*, immigrants were hard hit by the recession. For example, across the EU15⁹ the increase in the unemployment rate of the foreign-born between the first three quarters of 2008 and 2009 was 3.4 percentage points, double that of the native-born. *International Migration Outlook 2011* looks at unemployment and employment rates over a longer period, through to the first three quarters of 2010. From 2008 to 2010 almost all OECD countries had large increases in the unemployment of foreign-born, and in almost all cases, this exceeded increases in the native-born. While this was the case also in New Zealand, the magnitude of the difference was far less than in most countries.

2.8 Immigration policy responses

As in 2009, 2010 saw many countries adopt restrictive measures with respect to labour migration. This was particularly the case in Ireland and Spain, but also in the United Kingdom, where the new coalition government announced that net migration would be scaled back. Amongst other changes, a cap on labour migrants from outside Europe was introduced from April 2011. A big focus of the changes being adopted across the OECD has also been to ensure that migration meets labour market needs, now and in the future. Increasingly across the OECD migration is being considered as a response to demographic challenges. In Australia, for example, a Population Minister was appointed, with the task of developing a 'Sustainable Population Strategy', including migration planning as a key element.

⁹ The 15 European Union member states as at 1995. The Union has been subsequently expanded to include 27 members.

Many more countries have been introducing points-based systems following the lead of New Zealand, Canada, and Australia. Since 2008, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the Netherlands have introduced similar systems, while Austria has more recently announced their own system. The trend amongst those with established systems has been towards more restrictive selection. In Australia, changes in the General Skilled Migration Stream have been implemented to improve the quality of applicants, and the United Kingdom has also increased selectivity. Language ability has been identified as being critical to integration, and New Zealand stands alone amongst existing and new points-based systems in not providing points for language ability.¹⁰ Australia has recently increased the points available for high levels of English language ability.

Other trends are evident across OECD countries. For example:

- Skill shortage lists have become more widely used; however, the number of occupations on them have been decreased in many cases.
- More countries adopted policies designed to attract and retain international students.
- At the same time, many traditional destination countries have tightened up their student policies, largely to avoid fraud or backlogs.
- Family migration policies continue to become more restrictive in several ways, including the introduction and tightening of maintenance requirements to ensure family migrants do not become a burden on the host country, and imposing conditions of entry such as passing 'integration tests'.
- Many countries have tightened their asylum policies, although some have introduced concurrent measures to help facilitate the integration of asylum seekers and humanitarian migrants.
- Policies aimed at encouraging migrants to return to their countries of origin are growing.
- Integration remains a priority, with labour market integration taking centre stage. Integration programmes are being expanded, and action plans becoming widespread.

2.9 Outlook

With the global economic crisis affecting labour demand in recent years, there has been little international focus on the development of labour migration policy. Some countries, especially those without a strong history of labour migration, have liberalised their migration policies. Others, particularly English-speaking countries with high recent migration inflows, have increased their selectivity of migrants in response to the crisis. Outside of labour migration, the general trend is towards more restrictive policies, particularly towards family migration, where concerns about integration challenges persist.

¹⁰ Although applicants for the New Zealand Skilled Migrant Category must be able to prove a high level of English language competency to be considered.

The *International Migration Outlook 2011* editorial suggests that, while migration flows have been affected by the economic crisis, they may not have been affected as much as would have been expected. It notes that 'as economies get back on their feet, the effects of ageing populations and workforces will begin to reassert themselves, and recourse to increased international migration will again look attractive as a way to help fill shortages and to help finance health and pension systems in deficit'. This scenario will present challenges as New Zealand competes to attract and retain the migrants it needs.

3 MIGRATION FLOWS

Highlights in 2010/11

- Net migration (3,900) was the lowest since 2000/01.
- The net inflow of non–New Zealand citizens in 2010/11 was 33,800.
- 74 percent of all permanent departures of New Zealand citizens from New Zealand were to Australia.
- Visitor numbers were similar to the previous year. About 1.38 million people were granted a temporary visitor, student, or work visa on their arrival in New Zealand.

3.1 Introduction

New Zealand's population size 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 visas; and new permanent residents arriving under the New Zealand Residence Programme. 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.¹¹

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 citizens 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 2010/11, 74 percent were to Australia.¹² The number of New Zealanders living overseas is estimated to be in the range of 700,000 to 1 million, of whom 495,000 are living in Australia.¹³

One measure of a migrant's successful settlement and contribution to New Zealand is whether they remain in the country after gaining residence. Migrants leave New Zealand for different reasons, only some of which relate to 'unsuccessful' settlement such as not being able to find work. Reasons for leaving include family ties, business commitments, or a previous intention to live and work in New Zealand temporarily rather than to settle permanently.

Sections 3.2 and 3.3 discuss the impact of migration on population growth, and permanent and long-term migrants, respectively. Section 3.4 analyses temporary arrivals in New Zealand. Sections 3.5 and 3.6 look at migrants who arrived to

¹¹ An arrival or departure is permanent and long term if the intended length of stay or absence is 12 months or more.

¹² Statistics New Zealand. 2011. International Travel and Migration: June 2011. *Hot Off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/IntTravelAndMigration_HOTJun11.aspx (Accessed August 2011).

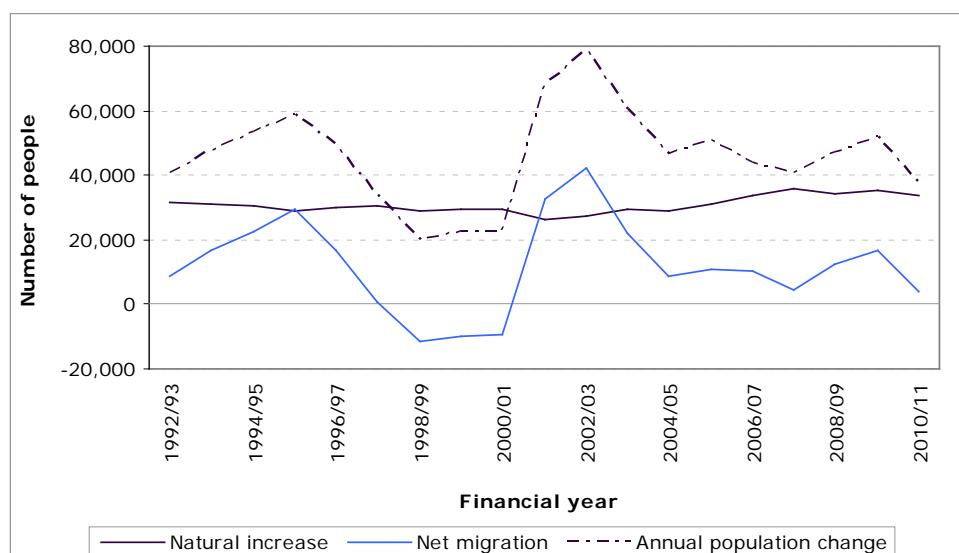
¹³ Population and Sustainable Development. No date. *Population FAQ*. Available at <http://www.population.govt.nz/population-faq.aspx> (accessed July 2011).

take up residence and those with approved residence who subsequently leave New Zealand.

3.2 Impact of migration on population growth

New Zealand's estimated resident population at 30 June 2011¹⁴ was 4,405,300, which is an increase of 37,500 (0.9 percent) from the 30 June 2010 estimate of 4,367,800. Population growth in the year to 2010/11 was due to a natural increase (that is, more births than deaths) of 33,600 (90 percent) plus net permanent and long-term migration of 3,900 (10 percent). In 2010/11, natural increase accounted for 90 percent of population growth, higher than the historical average of 80 percent over the last 40 years. Figure 3.1 shows that the natural increase is constant over time, but the fluctuations in the annual population change follow the movements in net migration.

Figure 3.1 Components of population growth, 1992/93–2010/11



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

3.3 Permanent and long-term migration

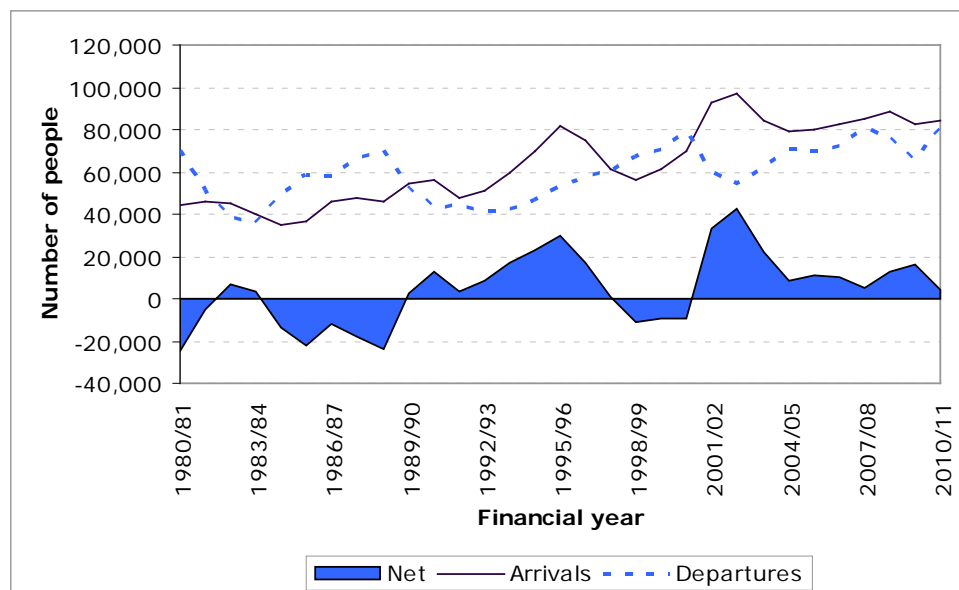
The total number of people migrating to and from New Zealand fluctuates greatly from year to year, but cyclical patterns emerge over time. Figure 3.2 shows the changes in permanent and long-term arrivals and departures since 1980/81 and the fluctuations in net migration. Since 2001/02, net migration has been positive. The 2010/11 net migration of 3,900 is the lowest since 2000/01.

Permanent and long-term arrivals are people who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for 12 months or more (visitors, students, workers, and people granted

¹⁴ 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 2011 is the most recent estimate of resident population. Statistics New Zealand. 2011. *National Population Estimates: June 2011 quarter*. Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/NationalPopulationEstimates_HOTPJun11qtr.aspx (accessed August 2011).

permanent residence) plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more. Permanent and long-term departures are people who leave 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.

Figure 3.2 Annual permanent and long-term migration flows, 1980/81–2010/11



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

Net permanent and long-term migration was 3,900 in the year ended 30 June 2011, down from 16,500 in the year ended 30 June 2010. Permanent and long-term arrivals increased 2 percent and departures increased 22 percent from the year ended 30 June 2010. New Zealand citizens who held off migrating during uncertain economic times and those leaving Christchurch after the earthquake are likely to be driving the increase in departures seen in the year to June 2011.

In general, the number of permanent and long-term migrants arriving over the past decade from Oceania, including Australia, is slightly down on the number that arrived in the 1980s, but higher than in the 1990s. Internationally, the global 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.¹⁵

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. The decrease from

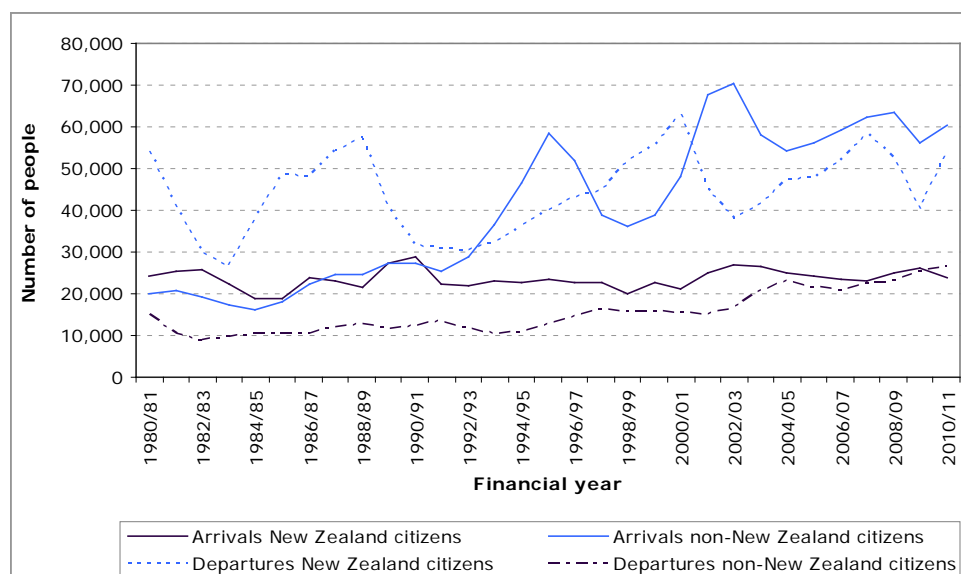
¹⁵ OECD. 2011. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2011 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2011-en

2002/03 in migrants from Asia was primarily due to falling international student numbers and residence numbers in those years.

The number of permanent and long-term migrants from Europe has been decreasing from a high in 2005/06. This reflects the drop in skilled migrants from the United Kingdom in recent years.

Figure 3.3 shows the patterns of migration flows for New Zealand and non-New Zealand citizens. Over the last two decades, the number of New Zealand citizens returning after being away for 12 months or more was relatively constant. However, departures of New Zealand citizens are more volatile. The decrease in 2008/09 is seen as an immediate effect of the economic recession. Departures of New Zealand citizens increased in 2010/11 towards pre-recession levels.

Figure 3.3 Annual permanent and long-term migration flows by citizenship, 1980/81–2010/11



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

The number of New Zealand citizens departing for 12 months or more has increased 33 percent since 2009/10. The number departing 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, and in 2010/11, 74 percent of all permanent and long-term departures of New Zealand citizens were to Australia. However, the net outflow of New Zealand citizens is offset by the net inflow of non-New Zealand citizens.

Table 3.1 shows the permanent and long-term migration flows for 2008/09–2010/11. In 2010/11, the net inflow of permanent and long-term migration to New Zealand was 3,900 people (the difference between 84,000 permanent and long-term arrivals and 80,100 permanent and long-term departures). This decrease from a net inflow of 16,500 people in 2009/10 was mainly due to a large increase in the number of departing New Zealand citizens (up 13,300 from 2009/10).

Permanent and long-term arrivals of non–New Zealand citizens increased to 60,200 in 2010/11 from 56,100 in 2009/10. The net inflow of 33,800 non–New Zealand citizens in 2010/11 was 3,100 more than in 2009/10.

Seasonally adjusted monthly net permanent and long-term migration has been negative since March 2011, partially due to an increase in departures from Christchurch following the 22 February earthquake and aftershocks. Permanent and long-term departures from Christchurch between the months of March and May 2011 were almost double those in the same months in 2010.¹⁶

Table 3.1 Permanent and long-term migration flows, 2008/09–2010/11

Permanent and long-term migration flows	Year	Arrivals	Departures	Net migration
New Zealand citizens	2008/09	24,800	52,500	-27,700
	2009/10	26,200	40,400	-14,200
	2010/11	23,800	53,700	-29,900
Non–New Zealand citizens	2008/09	63,400	23,300	40,100
	2009/10	56,100	25,400	30,700
	2010/11	60,200	26,400	33,800
Total	2008/09	88,300	75,700	12,500
	2009/10	82,300	65,800	16,500
	2010/11	84,000	80,100	3,900

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.

Most departures of New Zealand citizens are to Australia, with 39,900 people departing in 2010/11 (12,400 more than in 2009/10). Arrivals of New Zealand citizens from Australia decreased, down 1,300 to 9,400 arrivals in 2010/11. This resulted in a net migration outflow between New Zealand and Australia of 30,500 (13,800 more than in 2009/10).

With more arrivals than departures, there was a positive net migration of 700 people from the United Kingdom in 2010/11. In 2010/11 compared to 2009/10, the number of New Zealand citizens departing to the United Kingdom increased by 400, while 1,200 less New Zealand citizens returned from the United Kingdom (refer to Table 3.2).

¹⁶ Statistics New Zealand. 2011. *International Travel and Migration: June 2011*. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/IntTravelAndMigration_HOTPJun11.a.spx (accessed August 2011).

Table 3.2 Permanent and long-term migration flows of New Zealand citizens, 2009/10–2010/11

Permanent and long-term migration flows	Australia			United Kingdom		
	2009/10	2010/11	% change	2009/10	2010/11	% change
Arrivals	10,700	9,400	-12	7,000	5,800	-17
Departures	27,500	39,900	45	4,700	5,100	9
Net migration	-16,700	-30,500	82	2,300	700	-70

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

3.4 Temporary arrivals in New Zealand

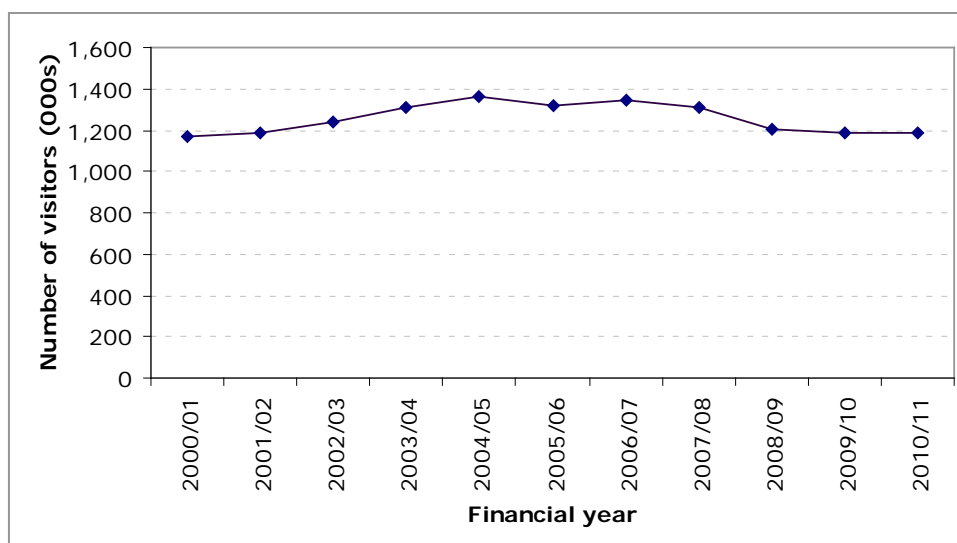
Most people arriving in New Zealand are overseas visitors intending to stay for less than 12 months or New Zealand residents returning from a short trip.¹⁷ Within any given year, these flows fluctuate seasonally, with large numbers of visitors arriving over the summer months and during particular events, such as sporting competitions.

In 2010/11, 1,380,000 people were granted a temporary visitor, student, or work visa on arrival in New Zealand. In addition, 823,100 Australian citizens travelled to New Zealand, down from 835,600 in 2009/10 (Australian citizens and permanent residents are issued a resident visa on arrival to New Zealand).

In the first half of the 2010/11 year, visitor numbers (excluding Australian citizens) were ahead of the 2009/10 trend. However, natural events including the combined impacts of the Canterbury earthquakes, the Japan earthquake, and the ash from a Chilean volcano interrupted air travel during the second half of the 2010/11 year. Overall, the total arrivals in 2010/11 were similar to 2009/10 (Figure 3.4).

¹⁷ The two main reasons for visiting New Zealand were for holidays/vacation and to visit friends or relatives. <http://www.tourismresearch.govt.nz/Data--Analysis/Key-Statistics/>

Figure 3.4 Number of visitor arrivals to New Zealand, 2000/01–2010/11



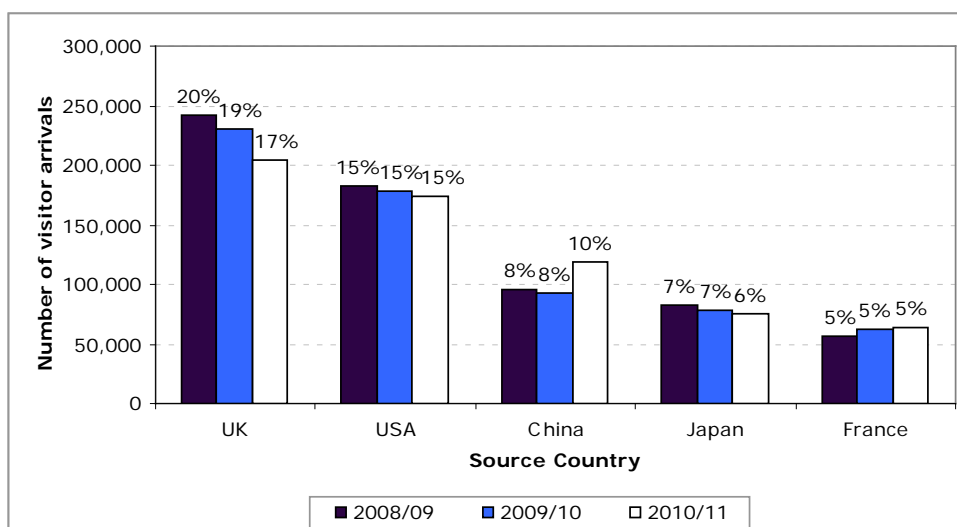
Note: Australian citizens are not included in the number of visitor arrivals.

Source: Department of Labour.

3.4.1 Visitor arrivals by source country

The top visitor source countries (the United Kingdom, the United States, China, and Japan) contributed 48 percent of all visitor arrivals to New Zealand in 2010/11. The number of visitors from these countries decreased between 2008/09 and 2010/11 with the exception of China, which increased 28 percent (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5 Top five source countries of visitor arrivals, 2008/09–2010/11



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

Source: Department of Labour.

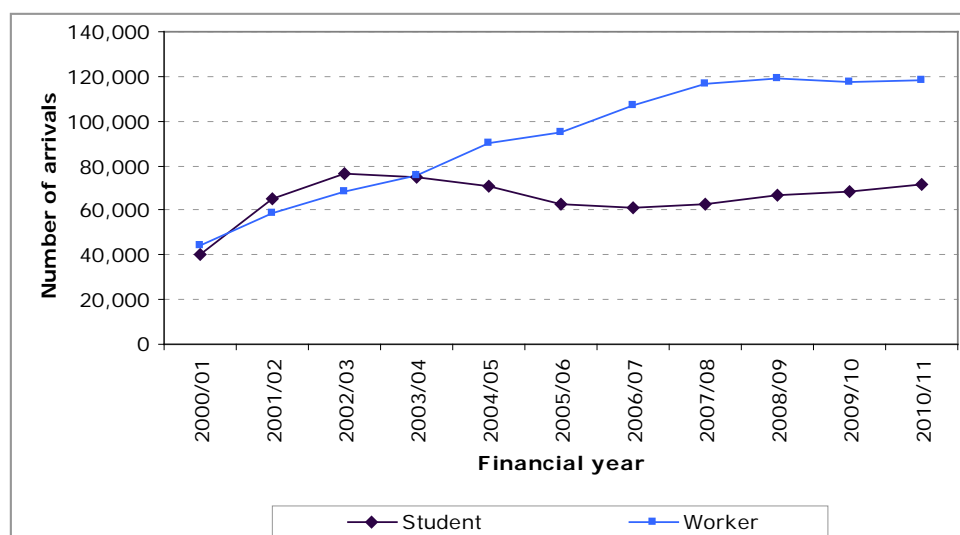
3.4.2 Work and student arrivals

The number of migrants coming to New Zealand for work or study over the decade to 2010/11 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). Temporary worker arrivals are generally higher in summer.

Figure 3.6 shows the sustained increase in the number of work visa holders entering New Zealand since 2000/01, although that number has remained steady since 2007/08. International student numbers decreased from a peak in 2002/03, largely due to a declining number of students from China. However, since 2006/07 they have continued to increase as the market has diversified.

Figure 3.6 Number of worker and student arrivals, 2000/01–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

3.5 Migrants who did not take up residence

Most migrants approved for residence from 2003/04 to 2009/10 arrived in New Zealand to take up residence or were in New Zealand at the time of approval.^{18,19} Of the 323,900 people approved during this period, 315,800 (97 percent) took up residence in New Zealand. The percentage of those taking up residence has remained at the same level over the last few years.

The Investor Category had the highest non-arrival rate of people who were approved for residence in New Zealand (Table 3.3). From 2003/04 to 2009/10, the Investor Category accounted for only 1 percent of approvals for residence, but represented 17 percent of people who did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence. Over the same period, the Uncapped Family Stream (which is largely made up of approvals under the Partnership Category) accounted for 20 percent of approvals, but accounted for just 1 percent of people who did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence.

¹⁸ The 2010/11 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.

¹⁹ The majority of residence applications are made onshore.

Table 3.3 People approved for residence who did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence, by residence approval category, 2003/04–2009/10

Residence approval category	Approvals	Non-arrivals	Non-arrival rate (%)
Skilled/Business			
Skilled*	181,336	4,563	3
Investor	4,305	735	17
Entrepreneur	9,059	90	1
Other	55	2	4
Subtotal	194,755	5,390	3
International/Humanitarian Stream	28,835	831	3
Capped Family Stream	35,975	952	3
Uncapped Family Stream	64,360	958	1
Total	323,925	8,131	3

* Includes General Skills and Work to Residence categories.

Source: Department of Labour.

3.6 Permanent migrants who are long-term absent

A migrant who is 'long-term absent' is a permanent migrant who has been out of New Zealand for 6 months or longer.

Table 3.4 combines the residence approval categories into seven groups and shows the proportion of migrants absent for 6 months or longer as at 30 June 2011. 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 15 percent of Skilled/Business migrants leaving permanently. Research has shown that absence rates are lowest for migrants approved for residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream.²⁰ For the rates of absence by source country from 2003/04 to 2009/10, see Appendix G.

As is expected, the overall rate of absence increases with the length of time since residence, with the earliest cohort having the highest rate of absence. At 30 June 2011, 22 percent of migrants approved in 2003/04 had been absent for 6 months or longer.

²⁰ Quazi, A. 2009. *Quota Refugees in New Zealand: Approvals and movements (1999–2008)*. Wellington: IMSED Research, Department of Labour, p16.

Table 3.4 Rates of absence by residence groups for migrants approved for residence, 2003/04–2009/10

Residence approval group	Percentage long-term absent by cohort as at 30 June 2011 (%)							Total
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Skilled/Business								
Skilled*	26	22	20	15	12	8	3	14
Investor	52	47	34	32	20	30	18	46
Entrepreneur	16	14	12	10	5	2	2	12
Other	40	0	0	60	0	0	0	13
Skilled/Business subtotal	27	22	19	15	12	8	3	15
International/Humanitarian Stream	9	9	6	5	4	3	2	6
Capped Family Stream	16	16	18	20	16	9	5	15
Uncapped Family Stream	19	17	16	12	10	6	3	12
Percentage long-term absent as at 30 June 2011 (%)	22	19	17	15	11	7	3	13
Number long-term absent as at 30 June 2011	8,175	9,156	8,635	6,503	5,115	3,207	1,476	42,267
Total approved and arrived	37,698	47,562	50,157	45,939	45,081	45,033	44,324	315,794

Note: The 2010/11 cohort was excluded from this analysis because migrants in that cohort have had insufficient time to arrive in New Zealand. Long-term absent is defined as a permanent migrant who has been out of New Zealand for 6 months or longer.

* Includes General Skills and Work to Residence.

Source: Department of Labour.

4 TEMPORARY MIGRATION

Highlights in 2010/11

- 74,872 international students were approved to study in New Zealand. Of these, 52 percent (38,375 people) were new international students.
- 137,011 people were granted a work visa, up 5 percent from 2009/10. The United Kingdom was the largest source country, followed by India.
- 22,342 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills Policy, down 3 percent from 2009/10.
- 43,265 people were approved under 34 Working Holiday Schemes, up 8 percent from 2009/10.
- 8,236 people were granted a Graduate Job Search visa, up 7 percent from 2009/10.
- Over the past decade, 1 in 5 student visa holders (21 percent) were granted a resident visa within 5 years of their first student visa, and 1 in 3 temporary workers (32 percent) were granted a resident visa within 5 years of their first work visa.

4.1 Introduction

Export education is one of New Zealand's top five export industries, generating over \$2.3 billion of foreign exchange each year and indirectly supporting around 32,000 jobs. Furthermore, international education is a means for New Zealand to enhance the quality of its teaching and research, build human capital, strengthen educational partnerships with developing and developed nations, and increase trade in education services.²¹ International students can play an important role in the New Zealand labour market by taking part in the workforce after they finish their courses or graduate from their studies, especially if they are qualified and employed in areas with skill shortages.

Temporary workers are one of the key resources available to minimise skill shortage in the labour market. The New Zealand labour market continues to experience areas of skill shortage, despite the prevailing economic conditions. The recruitment of migrant workers can help to alleviate shortages in some areas. Work Policy allows people to enter New Zealand for a variety of work-related purposes. Some categories in the Work Policy allow New Zealand employers to access skills and knowledge from around the world to fill skill shortages in New Zealand where no New Zealanders are available to do the work. These categories aim to ensure that New Zealanders are not displaced from employment opportunities, and that improvements to wages and working conditions are not hindered.

²¹ New Zealand Government. 2007. *The International Education Agenda: A strategy for 2007–2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at <http://www.minedu.govt.nz/~media/MinEdu/Files/EducationSectors/InternationalEducation/PolicyStrategy/11950%20ie%20agenda%20final%20download%20100807.pdf>

This chapter describes the trends in the number of people coming to New Zealand on a student visa or a work visa, and transition from temporary to permanent residence.²²

4.2 Student Policy

The objective of Student Policy is to facilitate the entry of genuine foreign students, with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talent New Zealand needs. International education has contributed to New Zealand's economic development through foreign exchange earnings and by promoting international links. International students also play an important role in the New Zealand labour market by taking part in the workforce after they finish their courses or graduate from their studies, especially if they are qualified and/or employed in areas with skill shortages.

Generally, foreign nationals who want to study one or more courses for more than 3 months must apply for a student visa (and the institution must be approved by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority).²³ However, some visitors on Working Holiday Scheme visas are also allowed to undertake one or more courses in New Zealand for up to 6 months.²⁴

In order to strengthen export education, some changes to Student Policy were introduced in July 2011. Changes in Student Policy are described in section 1.4.3.

4.2.1 *International students trends*

Figure 4.1 shows the number of international students approved to study in New Zealand over the past decade. In 2002/03 and 2003/04, the number of international students reached a peak of near 90,000 annually. From that point, international student numbers decreased as the number of students from China fell.

However, since 2006/07, the number of approved international students has risen. In 2010/11, 74,872 people were approved for a student visa, up 11 percent from 67,608 in 2006/07. China has remained the single largest source country of international students since 1999/2000, although the proportion has fallen from around 47 percent in 2002/03 to 22 percent in 2010/11. India was the second largest source country in 2010/11 (14 percent), followed by South Korea (12 percent).

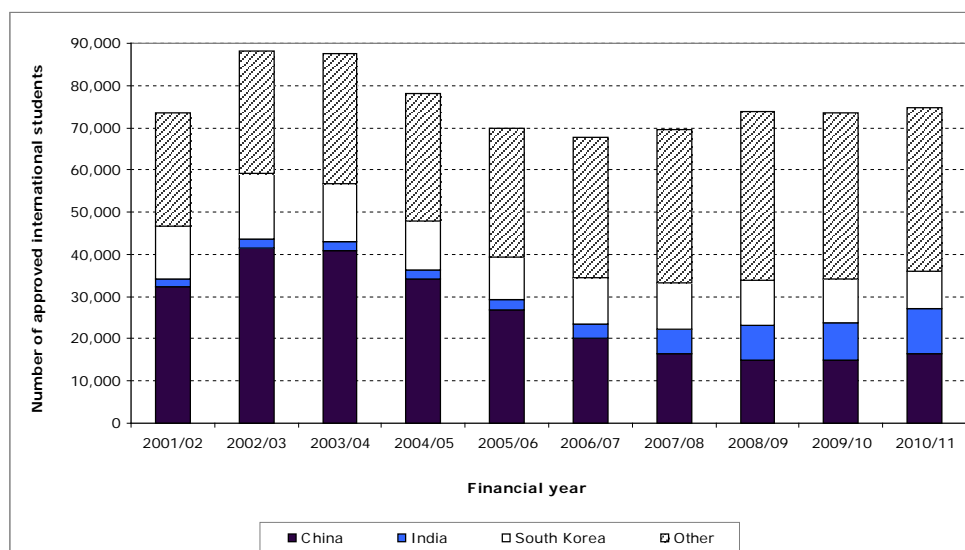
In March 2011, a new branch of Immigration New Zealand was opened in Mumbai to facilitate the increasing demand from India for visa applications.

²² Unless otherwise stated, this analysis is of individuals who at any time in 2010/11 were issued a visa, not of the total number of visas issued. For example, if one person was issued more than one visa in 2010/11, only the most recent visa was used in the analysis in this chapter.

²³ Australian citizens and residents do not need a student visa to study in New Zealand.

²⁴ Since July 2009, working holidaymakers can undertake one or more courses, rather than a single course, for up to 3 months (or 6 months for people approved under Working Holiday Schemes with Canada, Germany, Japan, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom).

Figure 4.1 Number of approved international students, 2001/02–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

In 2010/11, the largest increases in student numbers were from China (up 1,621 students or 11 percent), followed by India (up 1,485 or 17 percent) and Saudi Arabia (up 431 or 19 percent). Source countries that showed a decrease in 2010/11 included South Korea (down 1,182 or 12 percent) and Germany (down 646 or 20 percent). For approved international students by source country between 2001/02 and 2010/11, see Appendix H.

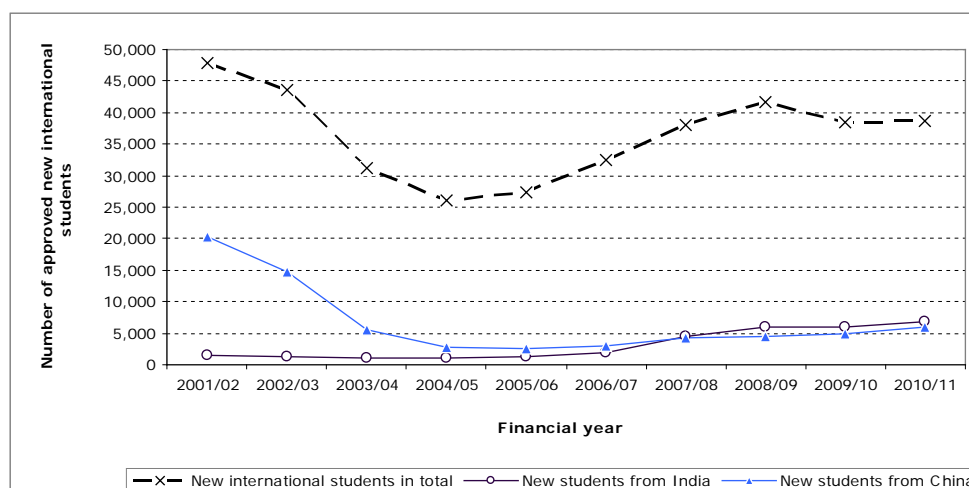
4.2.2 *New international students*

Figure 4.2 shows the number of new international students approved each year over the last 10 years.²⁵ The number of new international students reached a peak in 2001/02 (47,767 people), but fell to 26,101 in 2004/05. This decrease occurred because the number of new students from China decreased significantly from 20,194 to 2,686 over that period. However, from 2004/05 to 2008/09, the number of new international students increased steadily.

In 2010/11, 38,658 new international students were approved to study in New Zealand, up 1 percent from 38,413 in 2009/10. New international students in 2010/11 contributed 52 percent to all international students. India has been the largest source country of new international students to New Zealand since 2008/09.

²⁵ In this analysis, a student is counted as 'new' the year in which their first student visa was approved.

Figure 4.2 Number of new international students, 2001/02–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

4.2.3 Gender and age of international students

In 2010/11, fewer female international students were approved for study in New Zealand than males (45 percent compared with 55 percent). Within the top five source countries of international student approvals in 2010/11, Japan had the highest proportion of female students (61 percent), while India had the lowest (24 percent). Appendix I shows the proportion of female international students by age group and source country in 2010/11.

In 2010/11, the majority of international students were aged 16–29 (71 percent), and a further 20 percent were under 16. The median age was 20. Across the main source countries, the median age was 21 for China, 22 for India, and 18 for South Korea.

4.3 Work Policy

Foreign nationals who do not have residence and who want to work in New Zealand in most circumstances require a work visa.²⁶ The objective of Work Policy is to contribute to developing New Zealand's human capability base by facilitating the access of New Zealand employers and New Zealand industry to global skills and knowledge. Work Policy also aims to ensure that the employment of temporary workers does not undermine the wages and conditions of New Zealand workers. Various policies allow people to enter New Zealand for work-related purposes. For example, the:

- Essential Skills Policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages where suitable New Zealand citizens or residents are not available for the work offered.

²⁶ Australian citizens and residents do not need a work visa to work in New Zealand.

- Working Holiday Schemes are reciprocal international agreements that allow young people (generally aged 18–30) from partner countries to holiday and work in New Zealand.²⁷
- Silver Fern Job Search Policy sets an annual quota of highly skilled young people to job search in New Zealand and allows them to stay in the country if they find skilled work. A maximum of 300 Silver Fern Job Search visas may be granted annually.

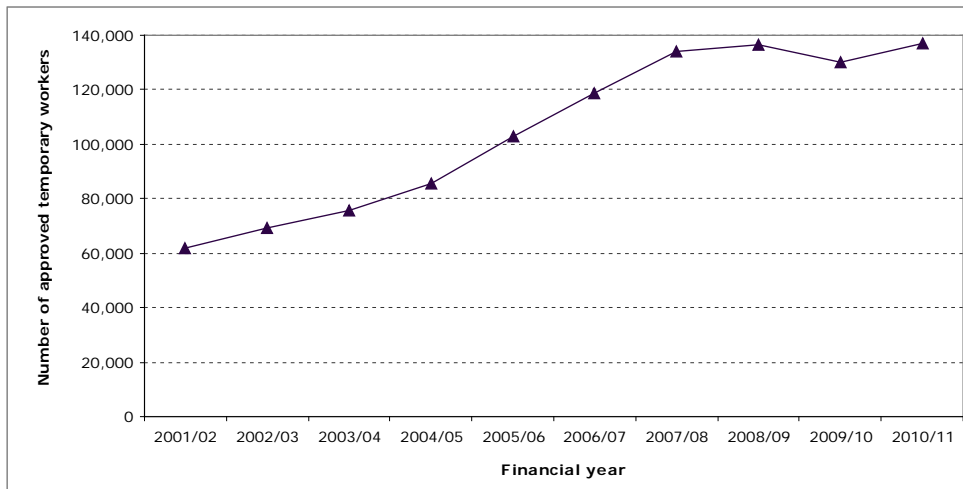
All work visa policies are summarised in Appendix F.

4.3.1 Temporary worker trends

Figure 4.3 shows the number of temporary workers approved in New Zealand from 2001/02 to 2010/11. The number of temporary workers grew 9 percent on average per financial year over the decade to 2010/11, although temporary workers decreased 5 percent between 2008/09 and 2009/10. In 2010/11, 137,011 people were issued work visas, up 5 percent from 129,982 in 2009/10.

Across the work visa categories, working holidaymakers had the largest absolute increase (up 3,295 people or 8 percent) in 2010/11, followed by those approved under the Study to Work Policy (up 1,644 or 16 percent). In contrast, the number of people approved under the Essential Skills Policy decreased 3 percent (down 604 people).

Figure 4.3 Number of approved temporary workers, 2001/02–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

4.3.2 Temporary workers by source country

Figure 4.4 shows the top six source countries of temporary workers over the last 3 years. In 2010/11, the United Kingdom was the largest source country of temporary workers (18,417 people), followed by India (14,486 people) and China (11,448 people).

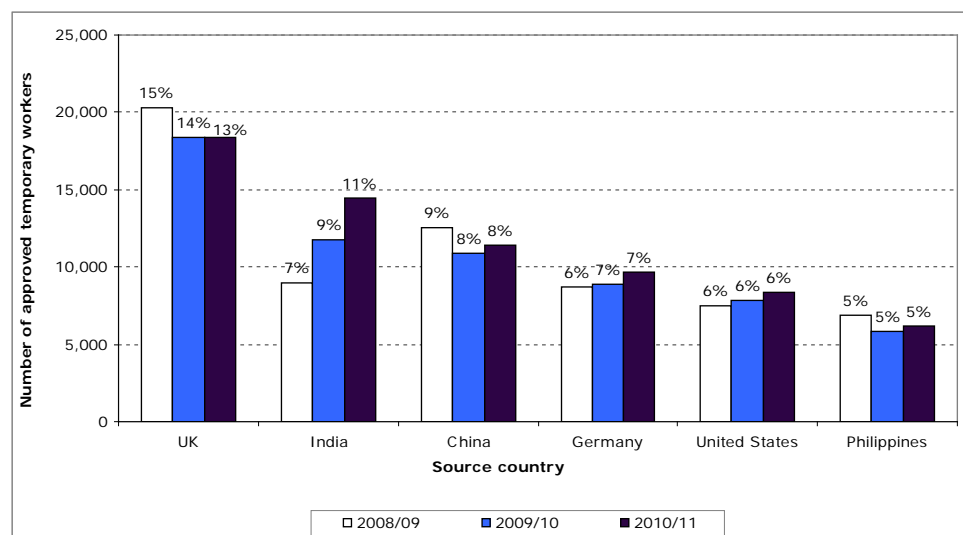
The number of people from India granted work visas continued to show strong growth in 2010/11 (up 23 percent from 2009/10). The increase from India was

²⁷ The United States and China do not have reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand.

mainly due to more Indian workers being approved under the Study to Work Policy (discussed further in section 4.3.8).

For approved temporary workers by source country from 2001/02 to 2010/11, see Appendix J.

Figure 4.4 Top six countries of temporary workers, 2008/09–2010/11



Note: The percentages are the proportion of all work visa holders by source country in each financial year.

Source: Department of Labour.

4.3.3 Temporary workers by gender and age

Forty-four percent of work visa holders were female in 2010/11. The proportion of female temporary workers varied under each work visa policy. Of those approved under the family-related work visa policies in 2010/11 (for instance, partner of a work visa holder), 65 percent were female, while of those approved under the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies, 26 percent were female.²⁸

In 2010/11, 56 percent of temporary work visa holders were aged 20–29 and 24 percent were aged 30–34. Of those aged 20–29, 45 percent were working holidaymakers.

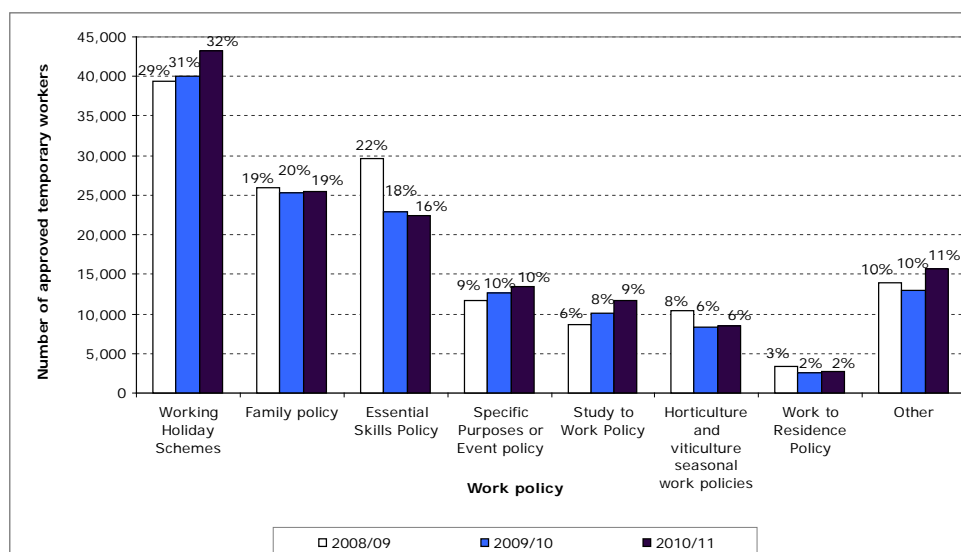
For the proportion of approved female temporary workers by age group and source country in 2010/11, see Appendix K.

4.3.4 Temporary workers by work policies

Figure 4.5 presents approved temporary workers by various work policies over the last 3 years. Working Holiday Schemes, Family policy, and Essential Skills Policy are the main work policies. Approvals under these three policies contributed two-thirds of all temporary workers in 2010/11 (67 percent).

²⁸ The horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies include the Recognised Seasonal Employer, Supplementary Seasonal Employment—WP, Working Holiday Schemes Extension, Seasonal Labour Pilot, and Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer policies.

Figure 4.5 Comparison of work visa policies, 2008/09–2010/11



Note: Related work visa policies have been grouped. In this analysis, a person is counted for every different work visa they held within a financial year. Therefore, the total percentage for each financial year may add to more than 100.

Source: Department of Labour.

4.3.5 Essential Skills and horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies

The Essential Skills Policy and the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies are labour market tested work policies that allow New Zealand's employers to recruit workers from overseas to meet shortage that cannot be met from within New Zealand. The labour market test requirement for these policies also protects employment opportunities for New Zealand citizens and residents.²⁹

*Essential Skills Policy*³⁰

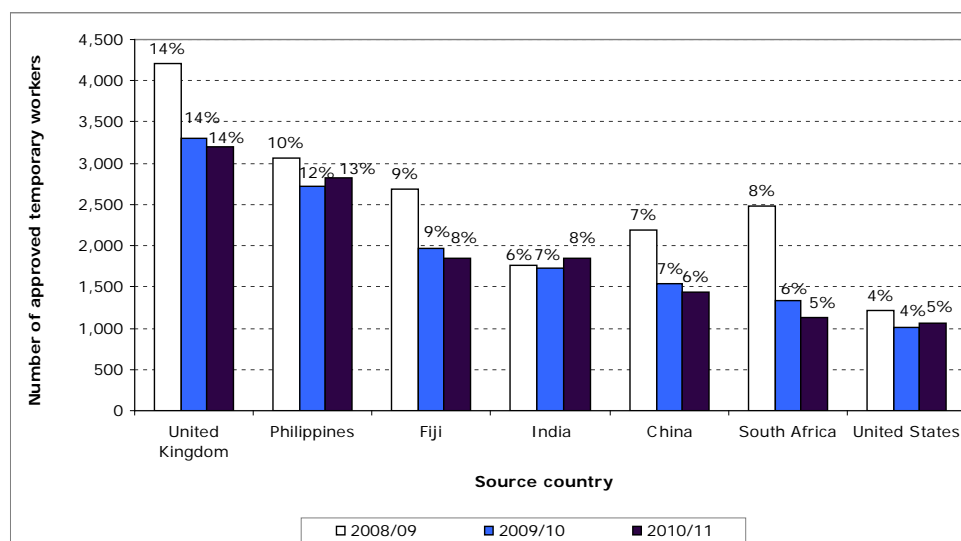
There were 22,342 people approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills Policy in 2010/11, down 3 percent from 22,946 in 2009/10. This decrease reflects labour market conditions and lower demand by employers for labour, a trend that began with the onset of the recession in late 2008.

The United Kingdom was the largest source country under the Essential Skills Policy approvals in 2010/11 (3,203 people), down 3 percent from 3,305 people in 2009/10. The Philippines (2,831 people), Fiji (1,854 people), and India (1,842 people) were the next largest source countries (see Figure 4.6). The number of approved temporary workers from South Africa had the largest absolute fall between 2009/10 and 2010/11, down 208 people or 16 percent.

²⁹ The labour market test requires New Zealand employers to show that they have made genuine efforts to attract and recruit suitable New Zealand citizens or residents to fill a position, but have been unable to find such people within New Zealand.

³⁰ This analysis includes Approved in Principal; Essential Skills Policy; Essential Skills Policy—Skill Level 1; Specialist Skills Policy; and the former General Work Policy.

Figure 4.6 Top seven source countries of Essential Skills Policy approvals, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

A wide variety of occupations was recorded for people approved under the Essential Skills Policy in 2010/11. The most common occupations were chef (9 percent), dairy cattle farmer (5 percent), aged or disabled carer (3 percent), and café or restaurant manager (3 percent).

*Horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies*³¹

In 2010/11, 8,469 people were approved for a work visa under the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies, up 2 percent from 8,323 in 2009/10. Of those approved in 2010/11, most were approved under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme.

Of those approved in 2010/11, 76 percent were from 3 Pacific nations and 2 Asian nations. These 5 nations were Vanuatu (27 percent), Tonga (16 percent), Samoa (14 percent), Malaysia (10 percent), and Thailand (9 percent).

4.3.6 Working Holiday Schemes

Working Holiday Schemes allow young people whose primary intention is to holiday in New Zealand to undertake employment and study during their stay in accordance with their scheme.³² Most Working Holiday Schemes allow 18–30-year-olds to spend a maximum of 12 months in New Zealand to undertake work of a temporary nature during their visit or to study for up to 3 months.³³

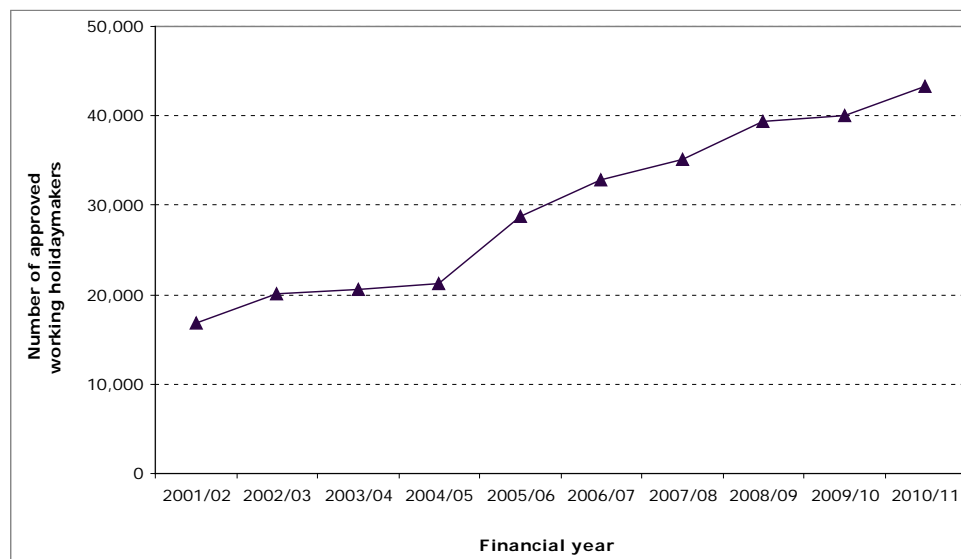
³¹ This analysis includes the Recognised Seasonal Employer, Working Holiday Schemes Extension, Supplementary Seasonal Employment, and Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer policies.

³² 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 agreements.

³³ Schemes with Argentina, Canada, Chile, and Uruguay have an age range of 18–35. The United Kingdom Working Holiday Scheme allows a maximum stay of 23 months.

In 2010/11, 43,265 people were approved under 34 Working Holiday Schemes, up 8 percent from 39,970 in 2009/10. Working Holiday Schemes with the United Kingdom, Germany, and France contributed half of all working holidaymakers in 2010/11.³⁴ The number of working holidaymakers has increased steadily over the last decade because the number of schemes and available places has increased (see Figure 4.7). The number of approved people under working holiday schemes with Germany and France had the largest absolute increases from 2009/10 to 2010/11, up 785 people and 737 people respectively. Appendix L shows the number of working holidaymakers in each scheme in 2010/11.

Figure 4.7 Number of approved working holidaymakers, 2001/02–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

In 2010/11, female and male working holidaymakers were evenly distributed, but large differences existed within individual schemes. For example, the number of females approved under the schemes with Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Finland, Malaysia and Japan was more than double the number of males. In contrast, the number of males approved under the Italy Working Holiday Scheme was more than double the number of females.

4.3.7 Specific Purpose or Event Policy

The Specific Purpose or Event Policy facilitates the entry of people who have demonstrated skills, expertise, or attributes that are likely to benefit New Zealand, where there is no risk of a negative impact on opportunities for New Zealand citizens or residents.

In 2010/11, 13,415 people were approved under the Specific Purpose or Event Policy, up 6 percent from 12,617 in 2009/10. The United States was the largest source country in 2010/11 (21 percent), followed by China (19 percent). In 2010/11, 76 percent of Chinese approvals worked as tour guides, while many of those from the United States worked as entertainers or variety artists (33 percent) and musicians (22 percent).

³⁴ The United Kingdom (23 percent), Germany (18 percent), and France (9 percent).

4.3.8 Study to Work Policy

Across the OECD, many countries attach growing importance to attracting highly skilled international students and then retaining them as skilled workers. For many international students, the prospect of working and gaining residence in the host country plays a key role in their decision to study abroad.

Significant changes to the Study to Work Policy were introduced in July 2011.³⁵ These changes aimed to target higher level students and ensure those students who choose to stay in New Zealand are better positioned to take up genuinely skilled employment. The Study to Work Policy links New Zealand employers with highly skilled graduates and provides a pathway to residence for those students.

Graduate Job Search visa

International students may be granted a Graduate Job Search visa for a maximum of 12 months after completing their studies.³⁶ In 2010/11, 8,236 people were granted a Graduate Job Search visa, up 7 percent from 7,687 in 2009/10. India was the largest source country in 2010/11, with 52 percent of the total Graduate Job Search visa approvals, followed by China (21 percent).

Graduate Work Experience visa

Applicants may be granted a work visa for 2 or 3 years to obtain practical work experience suitable to the applicant's course or qualification.³⁷ In 2010/11, 4,081 people were granted a Graduate Work Experience visa, up 47 percent from 2,775 in 2009/10. This increase was mainly due to a large increase in the number of Indian approvals (up 1,158 people or 87 percent) from 2009/10 to 2010/11. India was the largest source country with 2,494 approvals (61 percent) in 2010/11, followed by China (20 percent).

4.3.9 Work to Residence Policy³⁸

The Work to Residence Policy facilitates temporary workers as a step towards gaining permanent residence in New Zealand. Applicants may be qualified in occupations that are in demand in New Zealand, or may have exceptional talents

³⁵ From 25 July 2011, students who obtain a second, higher qualification at bachelor's degree or postgraduate level will be able to obtain a second Graduate Job Search visa; and students with 3-year qualifications that are not recognised under the Skilled Migrant Category (i.e. courses below level 4) will no longer be eligible for the Graduate Work Experience visa.

³⁶ Applicants for the Graduate Job Search visa are not required to have a job offer, but they must have completed a higher New Zealand qualification at Bachelor degree or postgraduate degree level that would qualify for points under the Skilled Migrant Category, and they must apply within 3 months of the end date of their student visa for that qualification.

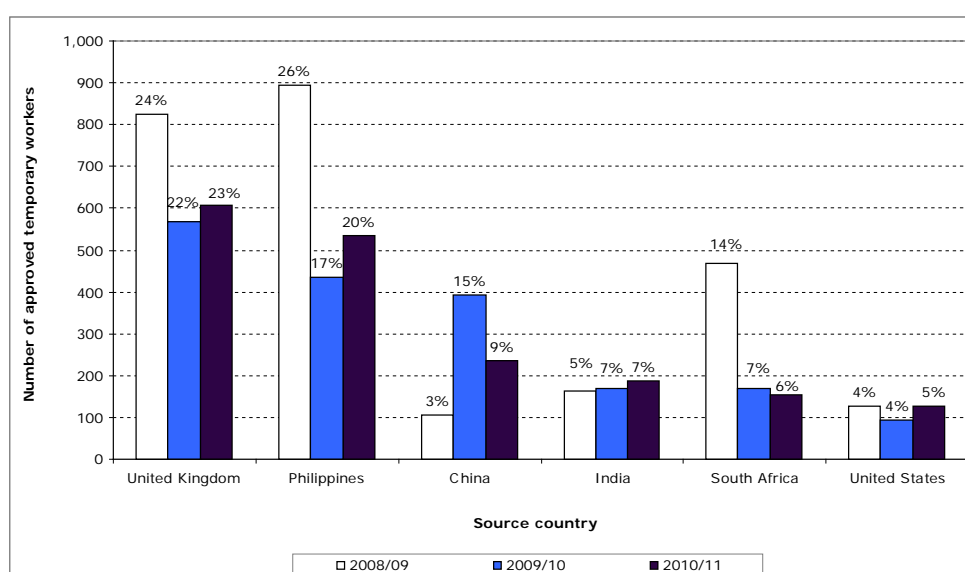
³⁷ Applicants for this type of work visa must have completed in New Zealand a qualification that would qualify for points under the Skilled Migrant Category, must have a job offer relevant to their course or qualification, and must hold a Graduate Job Search visa or apply within 3 months of the end date of their student visa for that qualification. In some cases, a work visa may be granted for a maximum period of 3 years if the applicants are working towards membership or registration with a New Zealand professional association that requires more than 2 years of practical work experience.

³⁸ This analysis includes the following: Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy; Skilled Migrant Category; Work to Residence Policy; Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy; Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy.

in the arts, culture, or sports. This analysis also includes those approved for Work to Residence visas through the Skilled Migrant Category.

In 2010/11, 2,666 people were approved under the various categories in the Work to Residence Policy, up 4 percent from 2,556 in 2009/10. The United Kingdom was the largest source country in 2010/11 (23 percent), followed by the Philippines (20 percent) and China (9 percent). The number of temporary workers from China had the largest absolute decrease (down 158 people or 40 percent) from 2009/10 to 2010/11. This decrease was offset by increases from the Philippines (up 102 people or 24 percent) and the United Kingdom (up 41 people or 7 percent). Figure 4.8 shows the top six countries of Work to Residence Policy approvals over the last 3 years.

Figure 4.8 Top six source countries of Work to Residence Policy approvals, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

4.3.10 Silver Fern Job Search Policy

The Silver Fern Job Search Policy aims to attract highly skilled young people to New Zealand and allow them opportunities to stay in the country if they find skilled work.³⁹ The Silver Fern Job Search Policy includes the Silver Fern Job Search visa and the Silver Fern Practical Experience visa.⁴⁰

In 2010/11, 285 people were granted a Silver Fern Job Search visa and 69 people were granted a Silver Fern Practical Experience visa. Of the Silver Fern Job Search visa approvals, India was the largest source country (17 percent), followed by China (16 percent) and the Philippines (15 percent). China and the United Kingdom were the largest source countries of approvals for the Silver Fern

³⁹ The Silver Fern Job Search Policy is a new policy that came into effect on 29 March 2010. A maximum of 300 Silver Fern Job Search visas may be granted annually.

⁴⁰ Applicants for a Silver Fern Practical Experience visa must hold a Silver Fern Job Search visa and hold an offer of skilled employment for a term of at least 12 months, and not have held previous Silver Fern Practical Experience visas totalling more than 2 years.

Practical Experience visa (14 percent each), followed by the Philippines (13 percent).

4.4 Transitions from temporary to permanent residence

Linking temporary immigration policy with permanent residence can have significant benefits for migrants and for New Zealand. Having participated in New Zealand society, international students and temporary workers are likely to settle well and contribute positively to the country. Research shows a positive link between migrants' work experience in New Zealand before residence and their employment outcomes after gaining residence.⁴¹

This section examines the cohort of people approved for permanent residence in 2010/11, and identifies the previous temporary visas these migrants held. It also describes the movement from student and work visas to residence.

4.4.1 Most recently held temporary visa

Table 4.1 shows that most (83 percent) of the 40,737 people approved for a resident visa in 2010/11 previously held a temporary visa: 91 percent of principal applicants and 73 percent of secondary applicants. Of those principal applicants who previously held a temporary visa, 77 percent most recently held a temporary work visa. Across the New Zealand Residence Programme streams, the Uncapped Family Stream had the highest rate of applicants who had previously held a temporary visa (90 percent), followed by the Skilled/Business Stream (87 percent).

Table 4.1 also highlights the differences between principal and secondary applicants, as well as the various streams and types of temporary visa. Many secondary applicants were dependent children, which explains the much lower proportion of secondary applicants who held a work visa before residence compared with principal applicants.

⁴¹ Department of Labour. 2009. *New Faces, New Futures: New Zealand. Findings from the Longitudinal Immigration Policy: New Zealand (LisNZ) – wave one*. Wellington: Department of Labour.

Table 4.1 Type of temporary visa most recently held by people granted residence in 2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Applicant type	Number of residence approvals 2010/11	Percentage who held a temporary visa (%)*	Most recent temporary visa (row %)		
				Student	Visitor	Work
Skilled/Business	Principal	10,659	95	1	7	93
	Secondary	12,486	81	35	23	43
	Subtotal	23,145	87	18	15	68
Uncapped Family	Principal	8,689	93	4	18	78
	Secondary	908	67	57	43	0
	Subtotal	9,597	90	8	20	73
Capped Family	Principal	2,726	84	4	88	8
	Secondary	2,503	66	11	83	6
	Subtotal	5,229	75	7	86	7
International/ Humanitarian	Principal	1,075	57	3	49	48
	Secondary	1,691	30	24	62	14
	Subtotal	2,766	41	13	55	33
All New Zealand Residence Programme approvals	Principal	23,149	91	2	21	77
	Secondary	17,588	73	32	33	35
	Total	40,737	83	14	26	61

* The proportion of people approved for a resident visa who have held a temporary visa at some point since 1997/98.

Source: Department of Labour.

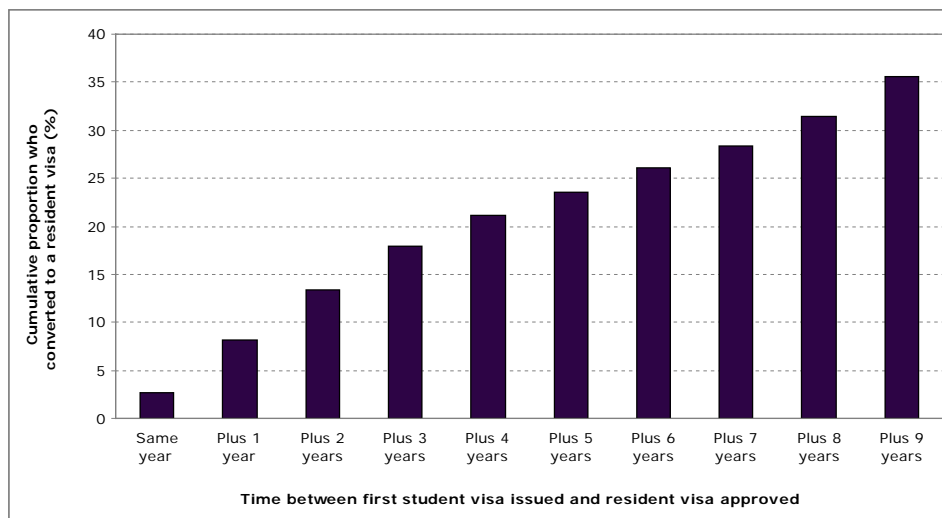
4.4.2 *Transition from study to residence*

Over the last decade, 1 in 5 student visa holders (21 percent) were granted a resident visa within 5 years of being issued their first student visa. Figure 4.9 shows the proportion of student visa holders converting to residence over time, and time taken to make the transition. The graph gives the cumulative proportion of all student visa holders approved between 2001/02 and 2010/11, and the number of years taken to transition from a student visa to a resident visa.⁴² The trend is a steady take-up of permanent residence over time.

Several factors might influence the length of time between a student visa and a resident visa, including the length of time of study and whether there is an intermediary move to a work visa before applying for residence.

⁴² The cumulative proportion is calculated as an average over time.

Figure 4.9 Cumulative proportion of student visa holders who converted to a resident visa, 2001/02–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

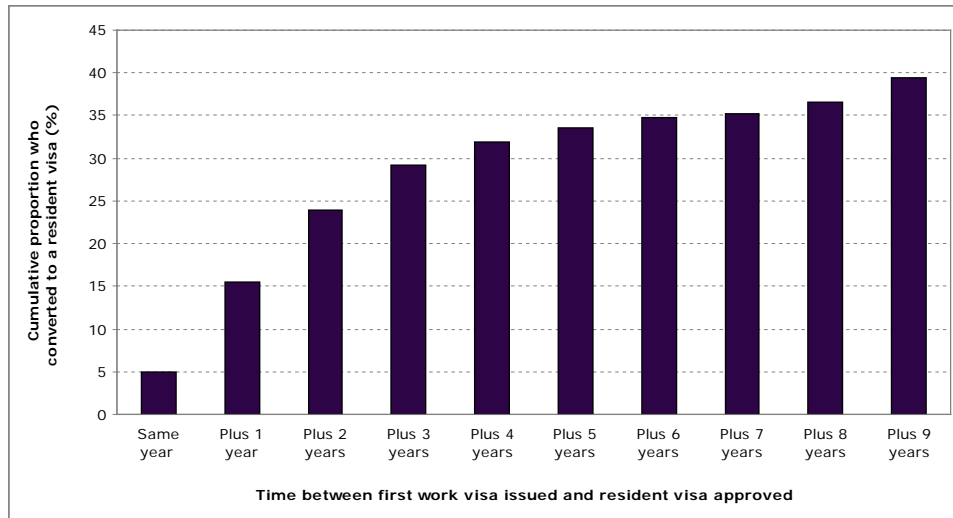
4.4.3 Transition from work to residence

Figure 4.10 shows the proportion of work visa holders converting to a resident visa over time and the time taken to make the transition. On average, the rate of transition to a resident visa for work visa holders is higher than it is for student visa holders. Temporary workers also tend to take less time to make the transition. Almost 1 in 3 temporary workers (32 percent) were granted a resident visa within 5 years of their first work visa.

The graph presents the cumulative proportion of all work visa holders approved from 2001/02 to 2010/11, and the number of years taken to transition from a work visa to a resident visa.⁴³ The transition to a resident visa by work visa holders tends to be greatest in the first 3 years after a work visa is issued.

⁴³ The cumulative proportion is calculated as an average over time.

Figure 4.10 Cumulative proportion of work visa holders who converted to a resident visa, 2001/02–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour

5 RESIDENCE APPROVALS

Highlights in 2010/11

- 40,737 people were approved for residence. This number was below the planning level of 45,000–50,000 and reflects the impact of the recession on migration opportunities.
- 57 percent of residents were approved through the Skilled/Business Stream, 36 percent through the family streams, and 7 percent through the International/Humanitarian Stream.
- The proportion of people living and working in New Zealand before applying for residence continues to be high. Eighty-one percent of approved applications were for migrants already in New Zealand, down slightly from 83 percent in 2009/10.
- The source countries with the highest proportions of residence approvals were the United Kingdom (16 percent), China (13 percent), India (10 percent), and South Africa (8 percent).

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the characteristics of people approved for residence in 2010/11 and immigration trends since 2002/03. Further information about the characteristics of approvals in each residence stream is in chapters 6–8.

5.2 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme stream

In 2010/11, 40,737 people were approved for residence from 23,149 applications; an average of two people per application. Table 5.1 shows residence approval numbers by New Zealand Residence Programme stream. For residence approvals in 2010/11 by category, see Appendix M.

Table 5.1 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2009/10–2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Approvals		Percentage of total (%)		Percentage change from 2009/10
	2009/10	2010/11	2009/10	2010/11	
Skilled/Business	28,473	23,145	62	57	-18.7
Uncapped Family	9,862	9,597	22	24	-2.7
Capped Family	4,708	5,229	10	13	11.1
International/Humanitarian	2,676	2,766	6	7	3.4
Total	45,719	40,737	100	100	-10.9

Source: Department of Labour.

The number of people approved for residence was below the minimum of the target range for 2010/11 of 45,000. The number has decreased 11 percent since

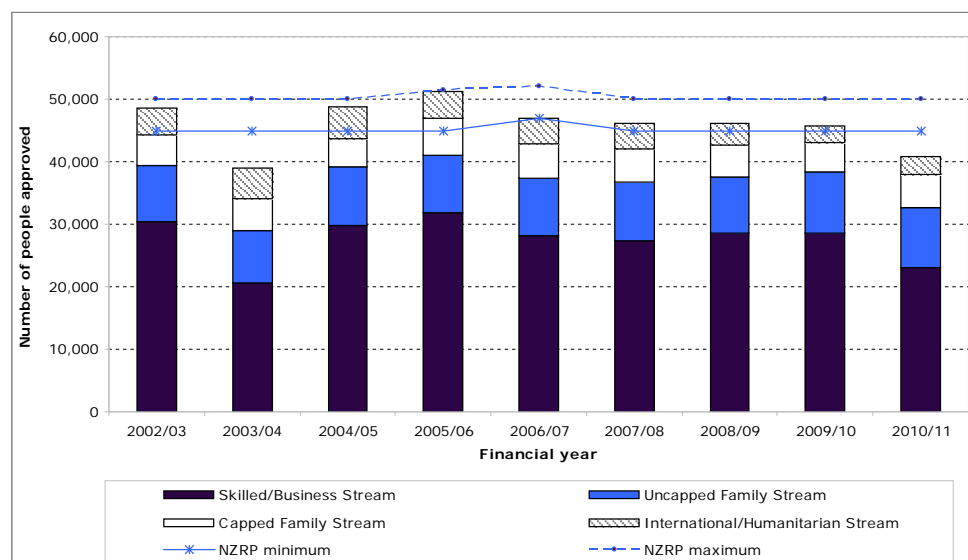
2009/10. This is largely due to the decrease in the number of people approved through the Skilled Migrant Category, down 20 percent. There are several reasons for the decrease in Skilled Migrant Category approvals. The relatively weak labour market, particularly in the Canterbury region following the earthquake, has lessened opportunities for Skilled Migrant Category applicants to obtain job offers, a key component of the points system. As a result, fewer applications made enough points to be selected from the Expression of Interest pool. Additionally, a lower number of Essential Skills work visa applicants and approvals since the onset of the recession continues to have an effect on residence approvals.

The continuing decrease in migrants from the United Kingdom, which is likely due to the uncertain job market as well as difficulty selling property in the United Kingdom in the current economic climate, also contributed to the overall decrease.

The number of residence approvals through the Capped Family Stream increased 11 percent. This increase is mainly due to people approved through the Parent Policy (see section 7.3).

Figure 5.1 shows the number of people approved for residence through the streams compared to planned levels under the New Zealand Residence Programme from 2002/03 to 2010/11.

Figure 5.1 Number of people approved for residence compared to the New Zealand Residence Programme planned level, 2002/03–2010/11



Note: Policies before 2007/08 have been grouped to match the streamed approach to the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) in subsequent years. The programme's planning level is a range, so the minimum and maximum are shown.

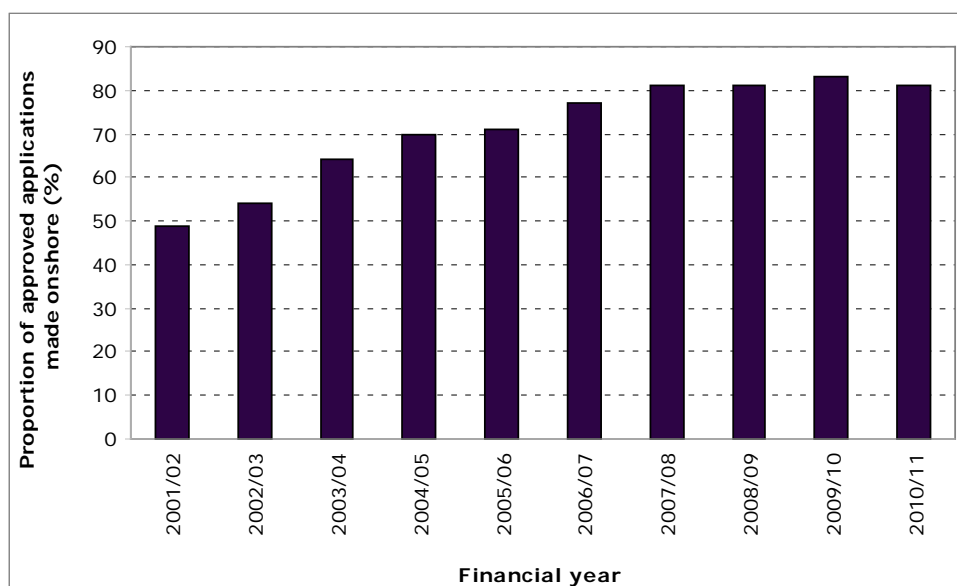
Source: Department of Labour.

5.3 Location of residence approvals

In 2010/11, 81 percent of residence applications were approved in New Zealand (onshore), down from 83 percent in 2009/10 (Figure 5.2). This continues the

trend of people living and working in New Zealand before applying for residence, and the immigration policies that support this transition.⁴⁴

Figure 5.2 Proportion of applications approved onshore under the New Zealand Residence Programme, 2001/02–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

There are significant differences by stream, with 86 percent of Skilled/Business Stream and Uncapped Family Stream applicants, and 85 percent of International/Humanitarian Stream applicants being approved onshore compared to only 49 percent of Capped Family Stream applicants.

The number of Skilled/Business Stream applications that were approved onshore decreased 16 percent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. International/Humanitarian Stream applications decreased 11 percent, Uncapped Family Stream applications decreased 2 percent and Capped Family Stream applications approved onshore increased 4 percent between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

5.4 Number of people per approved application

The average number of people per approved application is an indication of family size. On average, two people were approved per residence application in 2010/11. This average has changed very little since 1999/2000, but varies across the New Zealand Residence Programme streams (Table 5.2).

⁴⁴ These policies include the Long Term Business Visa; Work to Residence; and Study to Work policies for foreign graduates.

Table 5.2 Average number of people per approved residence application by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2008/09–2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Skilled/Business	2.3	2.3	2.2
Skilled Migrant Category	2.3	2.3	2.1
Other Skilled/Business	2.5	2.5	2.6
Uncapped Family	1.1	1.1	1.1
Capped Family	2.0	1.9	1.9
International/Humanitarian	2.7	2.5	2.6
Samoa Quota and Pacific Access Category	3.0	2.9	2.9
Other International/Humanitarian	2.4	2.2	2.3
Total	1.9	1.8	1.8

Source: Department of Labour.

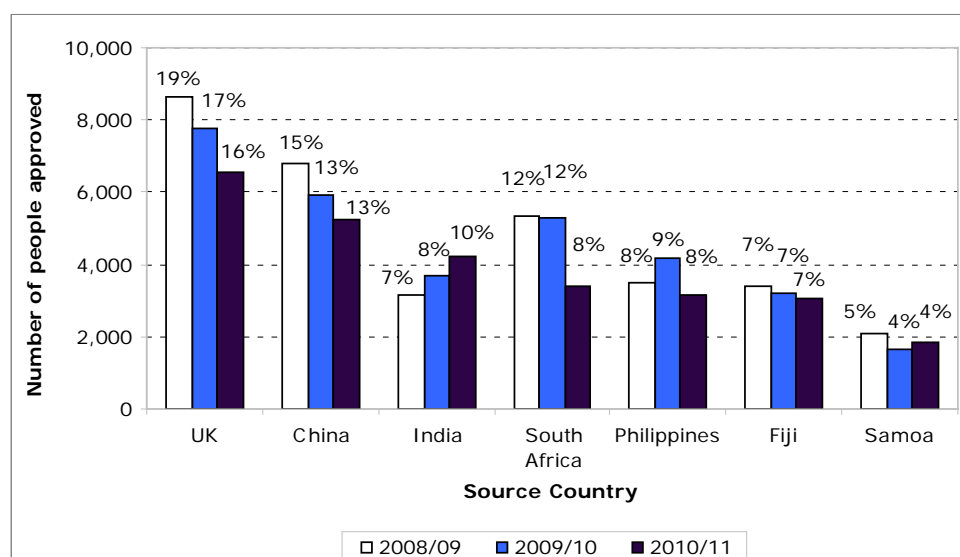
The average family size is generally larger for applications approved under the International/Humanitarian Stream than under the other streams. This is mainly due to the larger average family size for applications approved under the Samoa Quota and Pacific Access Category.

The average family size has implications for the New Zealand Residence Programme because it affects the number of applications needed to meet the target range of approvals.

5.5 Source country of residence approvals

Figure 5.3 compares the source countries of residence approvals from 2008/09 to 2010/11. The United Kingdom remains the largest source country of residence approvals (16 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 (13 percent), followed by India (10 percent) and South Africa (8 percent).

Figure 5.3 Comparison of residence approvals by largest source countries, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

In 2010/11, residence approvals from the United Kingdom and China decreased 16 percent and 11 percent respectively. Growth in residence approvals were seen from India (up 14 percent) and Samoa (up 10 percent).

5.5.1 Source country by residence stream

The main source countries of migrants in the Skilled/Business Stream are similar to the main source countries for all migrants coming to New Zealand under the New Zealand Residence Programme. This is because the Skilled/Business Stream covers almost two-thirds of migrants coming to New Zealand.

The largest source country of Skilled/Business Stream migrants in 2010/11 was the United Kingdom (19 percent), followed by India and South Africa (both 12 percent), and the Philippines (11 percent). Of these four largest source countries, only migrants from India increased in the last year (up 27 percent from 2009/10).

The United Kingdom (15 percent) and China (13 percent) were the largest source countries of migrants in the Uncapped Family Stream in 2010/11. Compared to 2009/10, the number of migrants from the United Kingdom decreased 7 percent while migrants from China decreased by 9 percent.

China (40 percent), the United Kingdom, and India (both 11 percent) were the largest source countries of migrants in the Capped Family Stream in 2010/11. Over the last 3 years, migrants from China in the Capped Family Stream have grown steadily with 30 percent growth in the last year and 16 percent per year for the previous 2 years.

Two out of the three largest source countries of migrants in the International/Humanitarian Stream in 2010/11 were Pacific countries, reflecting the high proportion of approvals in this stream through the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category. Samoa was the largest source country in this stream

(34 percent), followed by Burma (13 percent, comprising refugees who came through the annual Refugee Quota programme) and Tonga (12 percent).

For residence approvals in 2010/11 by source country and New Zealand Residence Programme stream, see Appendix N.

5.6 Gender and age of residence approvals

5.6.1 Gender by stream

In 2010/11, more females (51 percent) were approved for residence than males (49 percent). This is mainly due to the high proportion of females in the Uncapped Family Stream and the Capped Family Stream, as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Proportion of males and females approved by New Zealand Residence Programme stream and type of applicant, 2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Principal (%)		Secondary (%)		Total (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Skilled/Business	66	34	41	59	53	47
Skilled Migrant Category	65	35	42	58	53	47
Other Skilled/Business	74	26	35	65	50	50
Uncapped Family	39	61	47	53	40	60
Capped Family	45	55	47	53	46	54
International/Humanitarian	54	46	47	53	50	50
Samoa Quota and Pacific Access Category	55	45	53	47	53	47
Other International/Humanitarian	54	46	42	58	47	53
Total	53	47	43	57	49	51

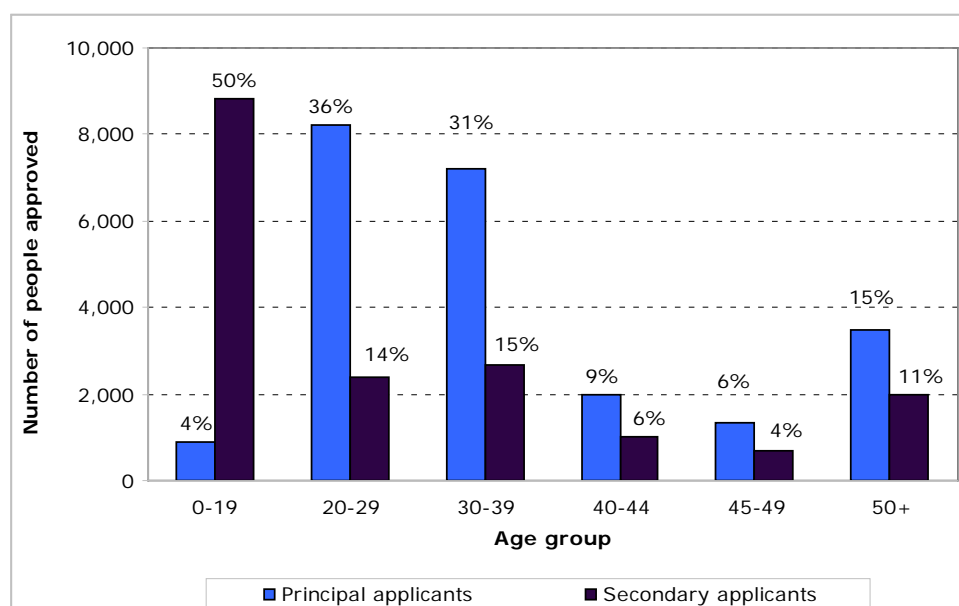
Source: Department of Labour.

5.6.2 Age by applicant type

The median age of people approved for residence in 2010/11 was 30 years. The median age of principal applicants was 32 years, with 67 percent aged between 20–39. The median age of secondary applicants was 19 years, with 50 percent of secondary applicants younger than 20 years (mainly children of principal applicants).

Figure 5.4 shows the number and proportion of principal and secondary applicants by age group for all people approved for residence in 2010/11.

Figure 5.4 Age of people approved for residence by applicant type, 2010/11



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

Source: Department of Labour.

For the percentage of females granted residence by age and source country in 2010/11, see Appendix O.

5.6.3 Age by New Zealand Residence Programme stream

Information on median age (that is, the age at which half are older and half are younger) gives an indication of the composition of migrants under the respective residence streams. Table 5.4 shows that the median age has changed little over the last 3 years, but there are differences between residence streams.

Table 5.4 Median age of migrants by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2008/09–2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Median age (years)		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Skilled/Business	28	28	29
Skilled Migrant Category	28	28	29
Other Skilled/Business	34	33	33
Uncapped Family	27	28	28
Capped Family	56	56	57
International/Humanitarian	24	23	23
Samoa Quota and Pacific Access Category	20	21	20
Other International/ Humanitarian	27	25	25
Total	29	29	30

Source: Department of Labour.

The median age of residence approvals was 30 years. This is less than the median age of 36 years for the usual resident population in the 2006 census.⁴⁵

In 2010/11, the median age of Skilled/Business Stream migrants was 29 years, with 80 percent younger than 40 years. This is because the Skilled Migrant Category, which accounts for most people in the Skilled/Business Stream, has an age limit of 55 years. Another factor is the flow-on effect of students applying for residence after the completion of their studies.

The median age for Uncapped Family Stream migrants was 28 years, with 86 percent younger than 40 years.

For Capped Family Stream migrants, the median age was 57 years. Seventy-two percent of migrants in this stream were aged 50 and over, reflecting that most migrants approved through this stream are sponsored parents.

The median age of migrants under the International/Humanitarian Stream was 23 years. This shows that a large proportion of migrants under the International/Humanitarian Stream were young people (64 percent aged under 30 years). Furthermore, the median age of migrants under the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category was 20 years, reflecting the trend in young families from the Pacific migrating to New Zealand.

⁴⁵ Statistics New Zealand. 2006 *QuickStats About New Zealand's Population and Dwellings: Sex and age*. Available at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2006CensusHomePage/QuickStats/quickstats-about-a-subject/nzs-population-and-dwellings/sex-and-age.aspx> (accessed 19 July 2011).

6 SKILLED/BUSINESS STREAM

Highlights for 2010/11

- Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) approvals accounted for 52 percent of all residence approvals (21,212).
- The United Kingdom remains the largest source country of skilled migrants (17 percent), although the number has been decreasing steadily since 2004/05 (down 68 percent). India is now the second largest source country of skilled migrants to New Zealand.
- SMC approvals came from 110 different source countries, although the majority (71 percent) were from just six countries.
- 487 people were approved for residence through the Business Immigration Policy: 359 through the Entrepreneur Category and 128 through the Investor Category.

6.1 Introduction

Although New Zealand's economy has been affected by the global economic recession, skilled migrants are still an important part of New Zealand's overall development. Labour shortages remain, particularly in some skilled areas. New Zealand firms continue to report that skilled labour is becoming increasingly difficult to find and could constrain growth. New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to productivity, skills acquisition, diversity, and growth in a range of industries.

In 2010/11, 23,145 people (57 percent of residence approvals through the New Zealand Residence Programme) were approved for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream.⁴⁶ Of these people, 21,212 (92 percent) were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC), 1,432 (6 percent) through the Residence from Work Category, and 487 (2 percent) through the Business Immigration Policy.

This chapter provides a high-level analysis of residence approvals through the Skilled/Business Stream in 2010/11.

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.

Those applying as a principal applicant may also have secondary applicants on their application. In 2010/11, 47 percent of those who were approved for residence through the SMC were principal applicants. An average of 2.1 people were approved per application.

⁴⁶ The Skilled/Business Stream categories are described in Appendix D, Table D.1.

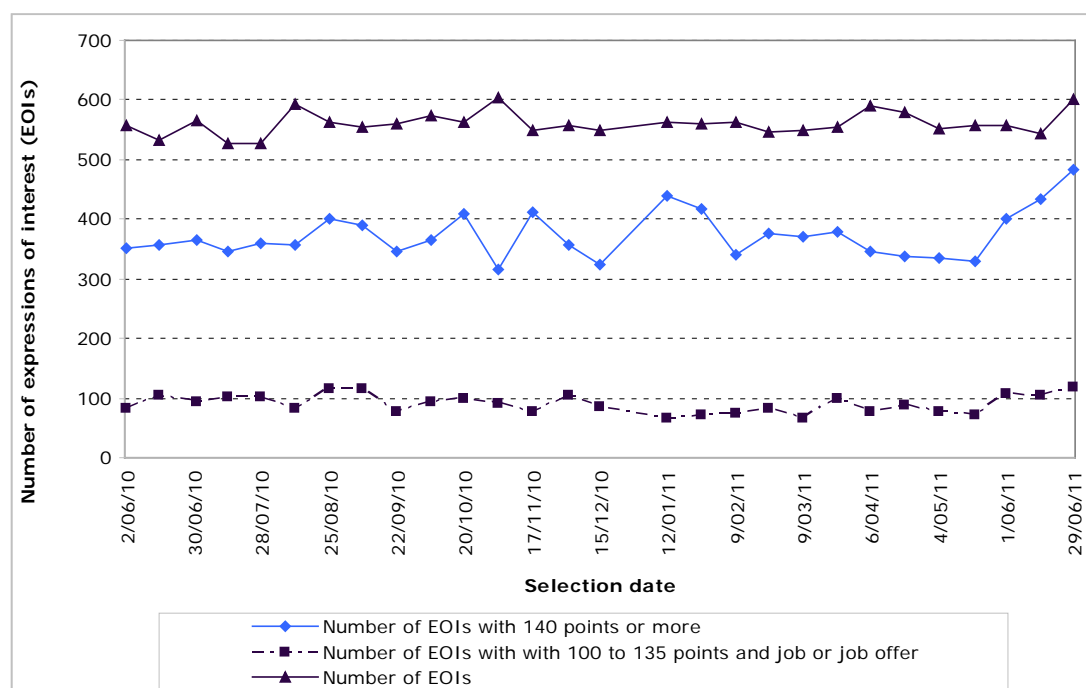
A person who is interested in applying for residence through the SMC must first submit an expression of interest. An expression of interest is entered into a points-based pool if the applicant:

- meets the prerequisites for health, character, and English-language proficiency, and
- has 100 or more points.⁴⁷

Points are awarded for employability and capacity-building factors, including skilled employment in New Zealand, 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 skills shortage, having employment outside Auckland, or having a New Zealand qualification.

People whose expressions of interest have been selected from the pool may be issued an invitation to apply for residence under the SMC. Figure 6.1 shows the number of selected expressions of interest by selection date in 2010/11, with an average of two migrants per selected expression of interest. For further details, see Appendix P.

Figure 6.1 Number of selected expressions of interest (EOIs) by selection date, 2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

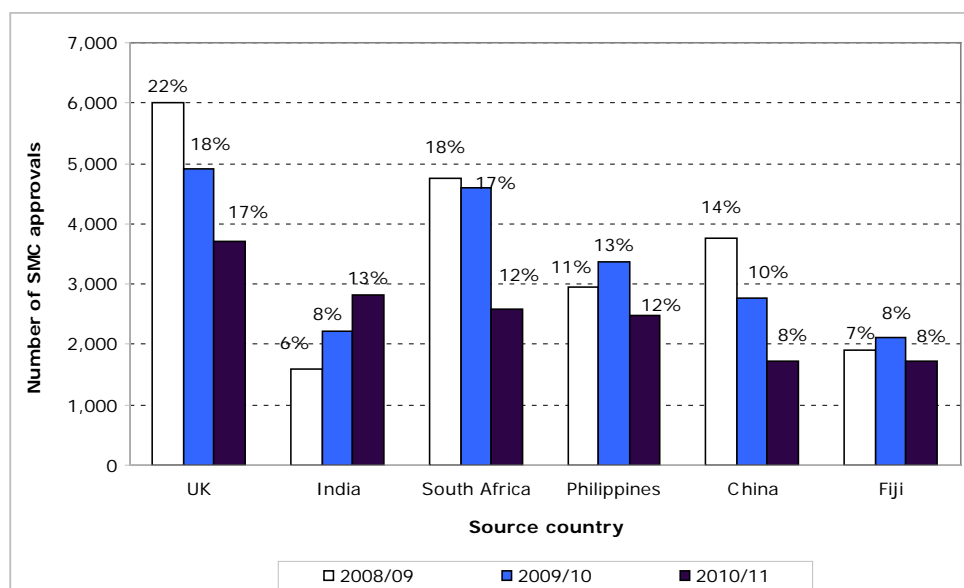
⁴⁷ Expressions of interest that have 140 or more points are selected automatically from the pool, and many of these will include points for having skilled employment in New Zealand. Expressions of interest that have 100 or more points but less than 140 points, and include points for offers of skilled employment or current skilled employment in New Zealand, are also selected automatically.

6.2.1 Source country of Skilled Migrant Category approvals

In 2010/11, 21,212 people were approved for residence through the SMC. SMC approvals accounted for 52 percent of all residence approvals in 2010/11, down from 58 percent in 2009/10.

Although people from 110 different source countries were approved in 2010/11, 71 percent were from just six countries. Figure 6.2 shows that the United Kingdom remains the largest source country of skilled migrants (17 percent) with India the second largest (13 percent). The proportion from the United Kingdom has been declining in recent years whilst India has shown consistent growth in the last 3 years.

Figure 6.2 Skilled Migrant Category approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



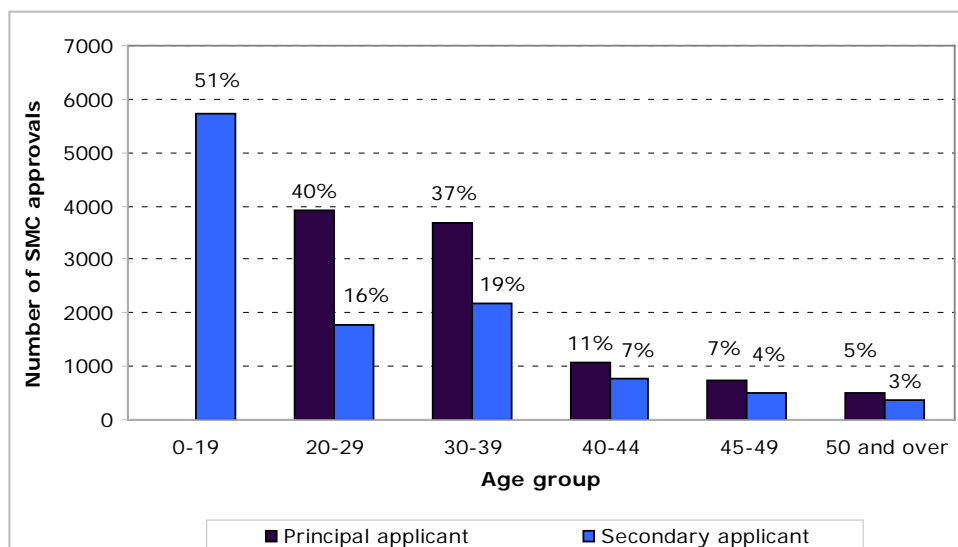
Source: Department of Labour.

6.2.2 Age and gender of Skilled Migrant Category approvals

Principal applicants aged 20–29 gain the maximum points (30 points) for age. This is reflected in Figure 6.3 with 40 percent of principal applicants aged 20–29 and 37 percent aged 30–39 in 2010/11. The small proportion of principal applicants aged more than 50 years (5 percent) reflects the maximum age limit of 55 years under the SMC.

Secondary applicants under the SMC include the partners and dependent children of the principal applicant. Figure 6.3 shows that 51 percent of secondary applicants were aged under 20 years.

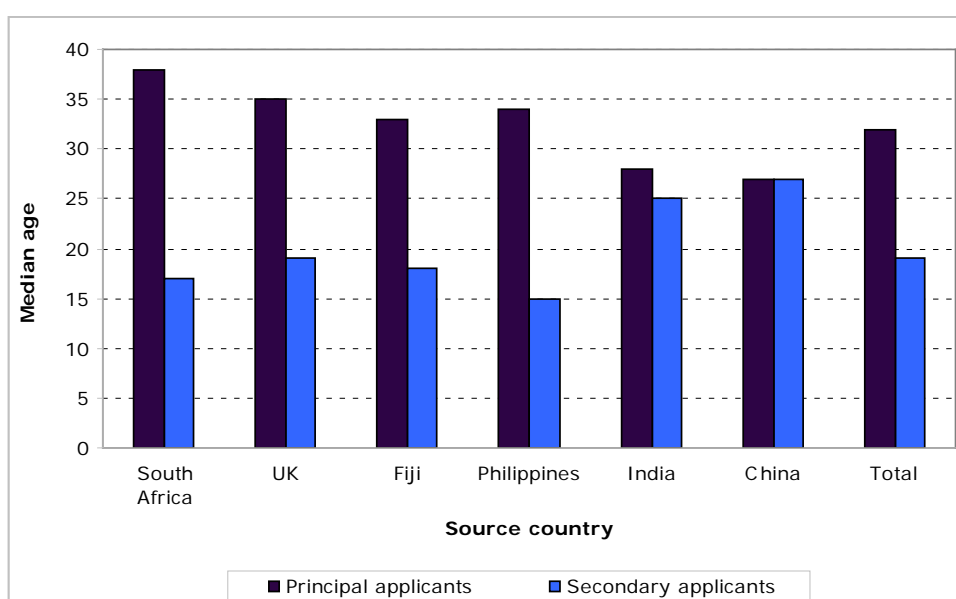
Figure 6.3 Age of approved Skilled Migrant Category principal and secondary applicants, 2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

The median age of all principal applicants through the SMC was 32 years in 2010/11. Of the top six source countries, South Africa had SMC principal applicants with the highest median age at 38 years, while China's were much younger with a median age of 27 years (see Figure 6.4). Almost all principal applicants from China in recent years were aged 20–29. Most are former international students. However, with the decline in the numbers of Chinese students in 2008/09 and 2009/10, the proportion in this age group has decreased in 2010/11 to 79 percent, down from 85 percent in 2009/10. As the number of Chinese students has increased in 2010/11, it is likely that future years will see this proportion rise again.

Figure 6.4 Median age of Skilled Migrant Category approvals by applicant type, 2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

In 2010/11, 11,234 males (53 percent) and 9,978 females (47 percent) were approved under the SMC. Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of approved principal applicants were male compared to 42 percent of approved secondary applicants.

6.2.3 Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

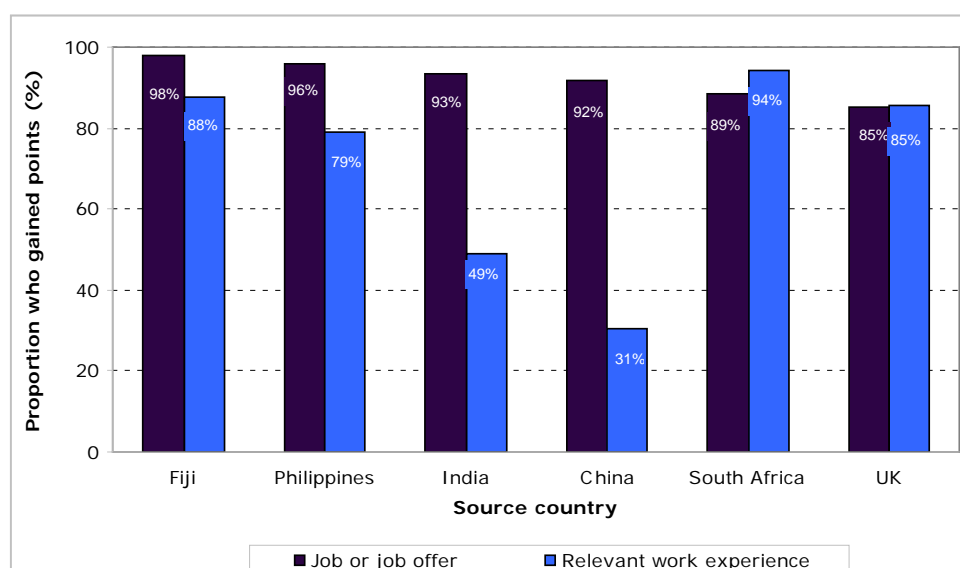
In total, 8,931 SMC principal applicants (90 percent) were awarded points for a job or job offer in New Zealand (78 percent for their current employment and 12 percent for an offer of skilled employment). This proportion is higher than the 81 percent who were awarded points for a job or job offer in New Zealand in 2009/10.

In 2010/11, 8,372 principal applicants (85 percent) were approved onshore. Of the onshore applicants, 97 percent had a job offer or current skilled employment in New Zealand. The remaining 1,531 principal applicants were approved offshore (15 percent), and 52 percent had a job offer or current skilled employment in New Zealand.

Most principal applicants (70 percent) gained points in 2010/11 for relevant work experience. Almost half (47 percent) gained bonus points for New Zealand work experience in 2010/11. Sixteen percent gained additional bonus points for work experience in an identified growth area or an area of absolute skills shortage.

Of the top six source countries of principal skilled migrants, Fiji had the highest proportion of principal applicants with a job or job offer (98 percent) and the United Kingdom had the lowest (85 percent). South Africa had the highest proportion of principal applicants with relevant work experience (94 percent) and China had the lowest (31 percent) (see Figure 6.5). Migrants from China and India are less likely to have work experience because they tend to be younger (on average) and most transition to residence via study rather than from a work visa.

Figure 6.5 Proportion of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who gained points for a job or offer or relevant work experience by source country, 2010/11



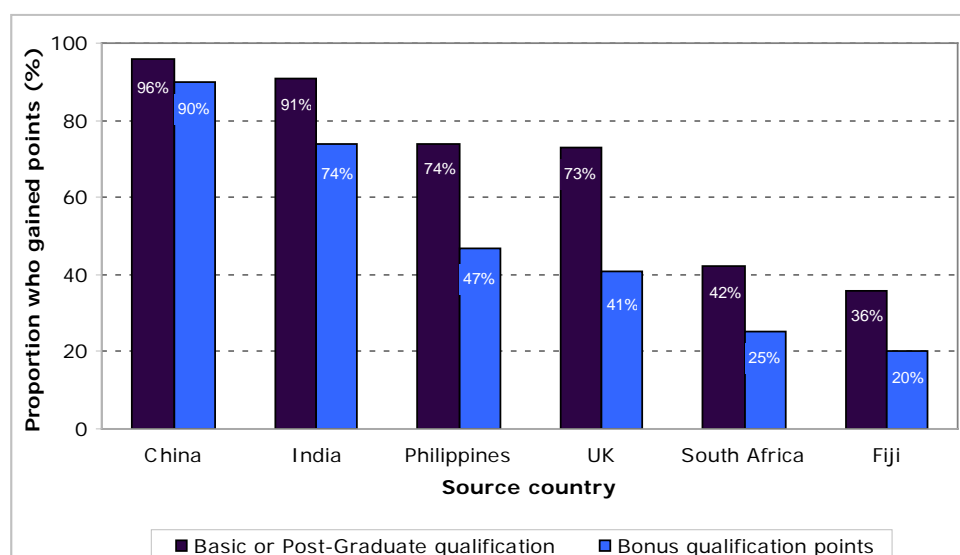
Source: Department of Labour.

In 2010/11, 73 percent of SMC principal applicants gained points for their qualifications (67 percent with a basic qualification and 6 percent with a postgraduate qualification).

In recent years, New Zealand has strengthened the SMC policy to allow international students to stay and work in New Zealand. In 2010/11, 27 percent of SMC principal applicants gained bonus points for a recognised basic New Zealand qualification, 2 years of full-time study towards a New Zealand recognised qualification, and/or a recognised postgraduate New Zealand qualification. Seventy-two percent of those who gained these bonus points were aged 20–29. Over a third (37 percent) were from China, a large decrease from 2009/10 (56 percent) and a similar proportion were from India (34 percent), a large increase from 2009/10 (19 percent).

Of the top six SMC source countries, China had the highest proportion of principal applicants with a basic or postgraduate qualification (96 percent) and the highest proportion of those gaining bonus points for their qualifications (90 percent) (Figure 6.6).

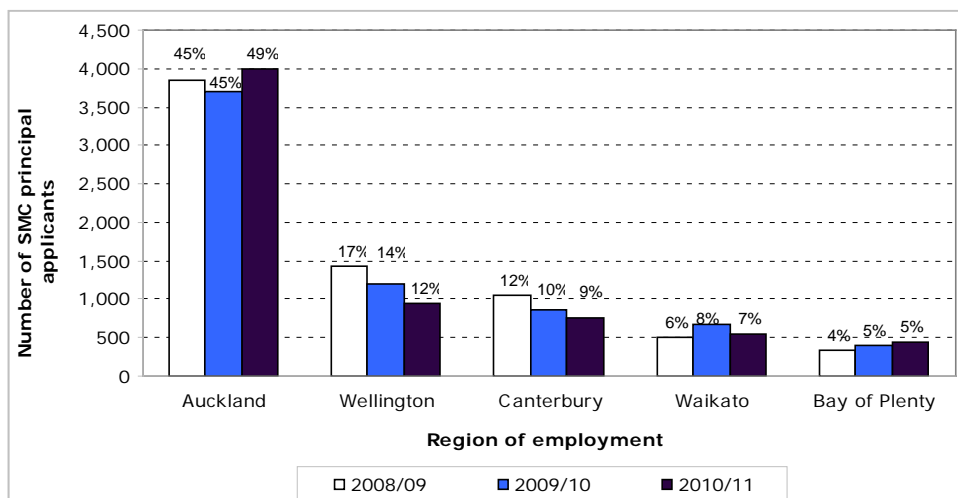
Figure 6.6 Proportion of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who gained points for qualifications by source country, 2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

Of the 8,931 principal applicants with a job or job offer, 8,108 also specified a region of employment. Around half (51 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 55 percent who claimed these points in 2009/10. The main regions of employment for SMC principal applicants in 2009/10 were Auckland (49 percent), Wellington (12 percent), and Canterbury (9 percent) (see Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7 Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2008/09–2010/11



Note: Includes principal applicants who were awarded points for a job or job offer and specified a region of employment.

Source: Department of Labour.

Table 6.1 shows the points that SMC principal applicants were awarded in 2010/11. Different criteria operate within each factor. For more information about the SMC policy, see Appendix D (Table D.1) and the Immigration New Zealand website (www.immigration.govt.nz/skilledmigrant).

For a comparison of points claimed by SMC principal applicants in 2009/10 and 2010/11, see Appendix Q.

Table 6.1 Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2010/11

Factor	Percentage gaining points (%)
Skilled employment	
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for 12 months or longer	40
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for fewer than 12 months	38
Offer of skilled employment in New Zealand	12
Bonus points for employment or an offer of employment	
Identified future growth area	3
Area of absolute skills shortage	11
Region outside Auckland*	51
Partner employment or offer of employment	1
Relevant work experience	
2 years	17
4 years	13
6 years	11
8 years	8
10 years	21
Bonus points for New Zealand work experience	
1 year	20
2 years	15
3 years or more	12
Additional bonus points for work experience in an identified future growth area	
2 to 5 years	1
6 years or more	1
Additional bonus points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage	
2 to 5 years	6
6 years or more	8
Qualifications	
Recognised basic qualification	67
Recognised postgraduate qualification	6

Bonus points for qualifications	
Recognised basic New Zealand qualification	26
Two years of full-time study towards a New Zealand recognised qualification	10
Recognised postgraduate New Zealand qualification	1
Recognised qualification in an identified future growth area	2
Recognised qualification in an area of absolute skills shortage	20
Partner qualifications	15
<hr/>	
Close family support in New Zealand	7
<hr/>	
Age (20–55 years)	
20–29 years	43
30–39 years	36
40–44 years	11
45–49 years	7
50–55 years	4
<hr/>	
Total number of principal applicants	9,903

* The percentage is calculated from the 8,108 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who were awarded points for a job or job offer and specified a region of employment.

Source: Department of Labour.

6.2.4 Occupation of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

The occupational group 'Professionals' was the most common for SMC principal applicants (41 percent). This was followed by 'Technicians and Trades Workers' and 'Managers', as shown in Table 6.2. Professionals made up the largest group of those who were approved offshore (68 percent). Professionals were also the largest group of those approved onshore (36 percent).

Table 6.2 Main occupation of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2010/11*

Major group [†]	Number			Percent (%)		
	Onshore	Offshore	Total	Onshore	Offshore	Total
Professionals	3,021	1,041	4,062	36	68	41
Technicians and Trades Workers	3,078	187	3,265	37	12	33
Managers	1,611	246	1,857	19	16	19
Clerical and Administrative Workers	292	20	312	4	1	3
Community and Personal Service Workers	229	20	249	3	1	3
Other	92	15	107	1	1	1
Total[‡]	8,323	1,529	9,852	100	100	100

Notes:

* Main occupation is the job the applicant spent the most hours doing in the past 12 months.

[†] Major group is coded to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO 06).

[‡] Applicants whose occupation was not coded to ANZSCO 06 or was classified as a 'response outside 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 2010/11. Some of the most common occupations were in health (nurses and generalist medical practitioners), hospitality (chefs, restaurant managers, bakers, and pastry cooks), retail managers and ICT (ICT support technicians, and software and applications programmers).

6.3 Residence from Work Category⁴⁸

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. The associated Residence from Work Category includes the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy, the Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy, and the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy.

Since April 2002, 13,458 principal applicants have been issued a Work to Residence visa through the talent work policies and the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy. Of these principal applicants, 8,099 (60 percent) transitioned to

⁴⁸ The Residence from Work Category is for applicants who are already in New Zealand on a Work to Residence visa and want to apply for residence. See Appendix D, Table D1 for further details.

permanent residence and a large proportion (62 percent) gained permanent residence through the SMC. The intent of the Work to Residence Policy is for applicants to transition to residence through the Residence from Work Category. However, as Table 6.3 shows, a large number chose transition to residence through the SMC.

Table 6.3 Categories through which Work to Residence visa holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2011

Residence category	Type of Work to Residence policy			Total
	Talent (Accredited Employers)	Long Term Skill Shortage List	Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports)	
Total Work to Residence visas issued (April 2002–June 2011)	9,339	3,845	274	13,458
Total who gained residence (April 2002–June 2011)	5,724	2,226	149	8,099
Talent (Accredited Employers)	39%	1%	1%	28%
Long Term Skill Shortage List	—	20%	—	6%
Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports)	—	—	68%	1%
Skilled Migrant Category*	58%	77%	17%	62%
Partnership Category	2%	2%	8%	2%
Other	1%	1%	6%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Includes approvals through the former General Skills Category.

Source: Department of Labour.

Table 6.4 shows the number of people who gained residence through the Residence from Work Category in 2010/11 (1,432) was similar to the number in 2009/10 (1,446). Most were approved through the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy (81 percent of principal applicants).

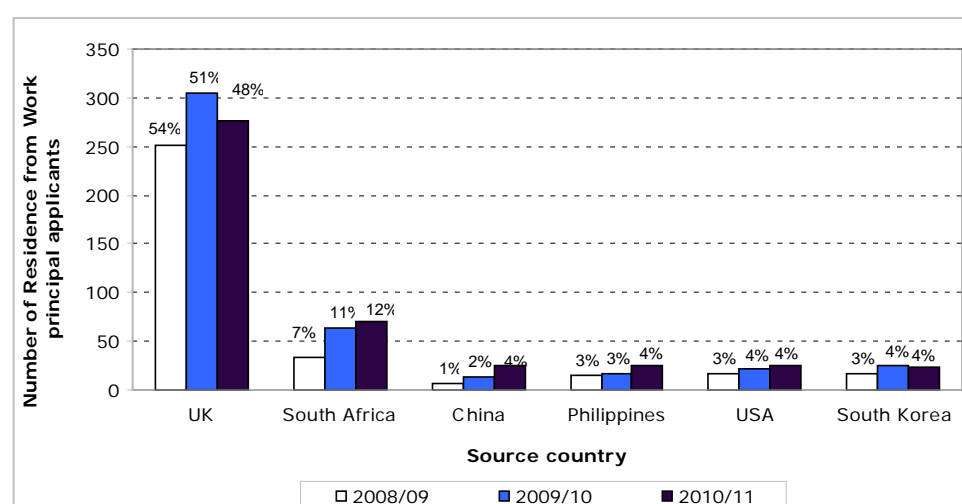
Table 6.4 Number of residence approvals through the Residence from Work Category, 2009/10–2010/11

Residence from Work Category policy	2009/10		2010/11	
	Principal	Secondary	Principal	Secondary
Talent (Accredited Employers)	485	709	473	717
Long Term Skill Shortage List	96	120	98	117
Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports)	16	20	10	17
Total who gained residence	597	849	581	851

Source: Department of Labour.

In 2010/11, the 1,432 people approved through the Residence from Work Category came from more than 40 countries. The main source countries of the 581 principal applicants were the United Kingdom (48 percent) and South Africa (12 percent), as shown in Figure 6.8.

Figure 6.8 Top source countries of approved Residence from Work principal applicants, 2008/09–2010/11



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 the Entrepreneur Category; the Employees of Relocating Business Policy;⁴⁹ and the Migrant Investment Policy. Further information on these policies is in section 1.5.1.

In 2010/11, 487 people were approved for residence through the Business Immigration Policy: 359 through the Entrepreneur Category (122 principal applicants) and 128 (42 principal applicants) through the Investor Category.

⁴⁹ Numbers in this category were too small to report, so have been excluded from analysis.

Table 6.5 shows the different categories these applicants were approved under from 2008/09 to 2010/11.

Table 6.5 Approvals under the Business Immigration Policy categories, 2008/09–2010/11

Category	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Entrepreneur			
Entrepreneur Category	380	311	345
Entrepreneur Plus Category		4	14
Investor			
Investor policies (before July 2009)	33	17	
Investor 1 Category		9	33
Investor 2 Category		30	95

Note: Includes principal and secondary applicants.

Source: Department of Labour.

Table 6.6 shows the approvals by the top source countries from 2008/09 to 2010/11. The United Kingdom is the largest source country of both Entrepreneur approvals and Investor approvals. The number of Entrepreneur approvals from South Korea has increased 54 percent between 2008/09 and 2010/11 whilst the number of Entrepreneur approvals from China has decreased 55 percent over the same period.

Table 6.6 Source countries of Business Immigration Policy approvals, 2008/09–2010/11

Source country	Entrepreneur Category			Investor Category		
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
UK	154	87	98	12	9	35
South Korea	56	69	86	—	4	8
South Africa	7	12	35	2	2	2
China	42	24	19	6	3	14
USA	17	11	4	9	16	27
Singapore	—	1	5	—	—	9
France	6	14	13	—	—	—
Netherlands	5	6	12	—	2	—
Other	93	91	87	4	20	33
Total	380	315	359	33	56	128

Note: Includes both principal applicants and secondary applicants.

Source: Department of Labour.

The Long Term Business Visa 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 Visa Policy if they are interested in establishing a business in New Zealand, but are not living permanently in New Zealand.

In 2010/11, 384 principal applicants were granted a Long Term Business visa, a slight increase from 362 in 2009/10. Since the Long Term Business Visa Policy was introduced in March 1999, 6,022 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 1,794 principal applicants in 2001/02. This is the result of a change of policy in 2002, raising the minimum English language requirements for the Entrepreneur Category.

Table 6.7 details the residence categories through which Long Term Business visa holders converted to residence. By 30 June 2011, 58 percent (3,489 principal applicants) had converted to residence. Of these conversions, 2,909 principal applicants (83 percent) converted through the Entrepreneur Category.

Table 6.7 Residence categories through which Long Term Business visa (LTBV) holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2011

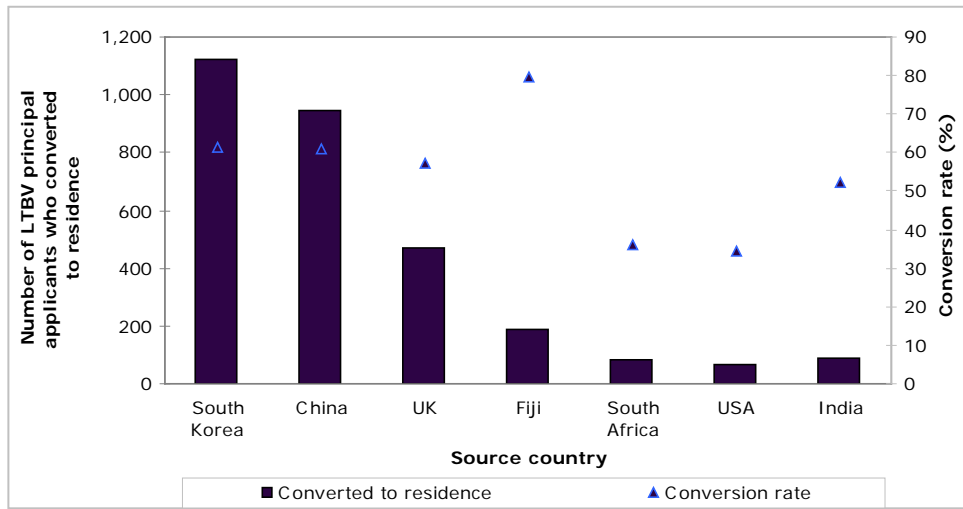
Residence category	Number of principal applicants	Proportion of conversions (%)	Proportion of LTBV principal applicants (%)
Entrepreneur	2,909	83	48
Skilled Migrant*	228	7	4
Partnership	141	4	2
Investor	57	2	1
Other	154	4	3
Total conversions to residence	3,489	100	58
Total Long Term Business visa principal applicants	6,022		100

* Includes approvals through the former General Skills Category.

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. Fiji had the highest conversion rate (80 percent), followed by South Korea and China (both 61 percent).

Figure 6.9 Rates of conversion to residence by source country for Long Term Business visa (LTBV) holders, as at 30 June 2011



Source: Department of Labour.

7 FAMILY SPONSORED MIGRANTS

Highlights for 2010/11

- 14,826 people were approved for residence through the Capped Family and Uncapped Family streams (36 percent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals).
- 9,597 people were approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Stream, with 90 percent approved through the Partnership Policy and 10 percent through the Dependent Child Policy.
- 5,229 people were approved for residence through the Capped Family Stream, with 77 percent approved through the Parent Policy, 18 percent through the Sibling Policy, and 4 percent through the Adult Child Policy.
- In 2010/11, China was the largest source country of residence approvals in the Capped Family Stream (40 percent), and the United Kingdom was the largest source country of approvals through the Uncapped Family Stream (15 percent).

7.1 Introduction

The Capped Family and the Uncapped Family streams⁵⁰ enable New Zealand citizens and permanent residents to sponsor 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 2010/11, 14,826 people were approved for residence through the Capped Family and the Uncapped Family streams. These approvals made up 36 percent of the total residence approvals through the New Zealand Residence Programme in 2010/11. The number of residence approvals through the Uncapped Family Stream decreased by 3 percent in 2010/11 compared with the previous year (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Number of residence approvals through the Family Sponsored streams, 2009/10–2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	%	Number	%
Uncapped Family	9,862	68%	9,597	65%
Capped Family	4,708	32%	5,229	35%
Total	14,570	100%	14,826	100%

Source: Department of Labour.

⁵⁰ Before 2010/11, the Uncapped Family Stream was known as the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream and the Capped Family Stream was known as the Parent and Sibling/Adult Child Stream. The key features of each policy are provided in Appendix D, Table D.2.

7.2 Uncapped Family Stream approvals

Table 7.2 shows 9,597 people were approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Stream in 2009/10, most through the Partnership Policy. This is below the planning level of 9,900 to 10,700 places allocated for 2010/11. Although the number of approvals fell in 2010/11 compared to 2009/10, the proportion of residence approvals for the Partnership and Dependent Child Policies were the same over the 2 years.

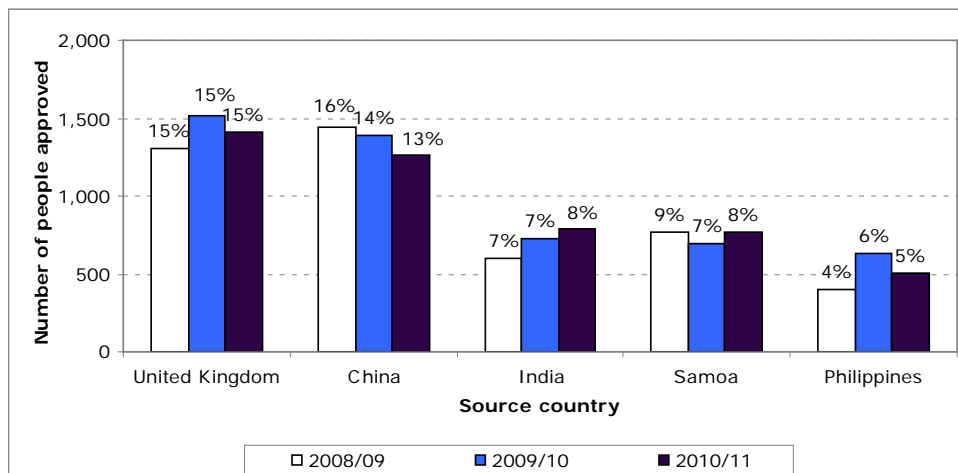
Table 7.2 Uncapped Family Stream approvals, 2009/10–2010/11

Uncapped Family Stream	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	%	Number	%
Partnership Policy	8,858	90%	8,594	90%
Dependent Child Policy	1,004	10%	1,003	10%
Total	9,862	100%	9,597	100%

Source: Department of Labour.

Figure 7.1 shows the top five source countries of approvals from 2008/09 to 2010/11.⁵¹ In 2010/11, the main source countries were the United Kingdom and China contributing at least 10 percent each to the number of approvals from the Uncapped Family Stream. Since 2008/09, the proportion of approvals from the United Kingdom has remained the same while the proportion from China has dropped from 16 percent to 13 percent in 2010/11.

Figure 7.1 Uncapped Family Stream approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

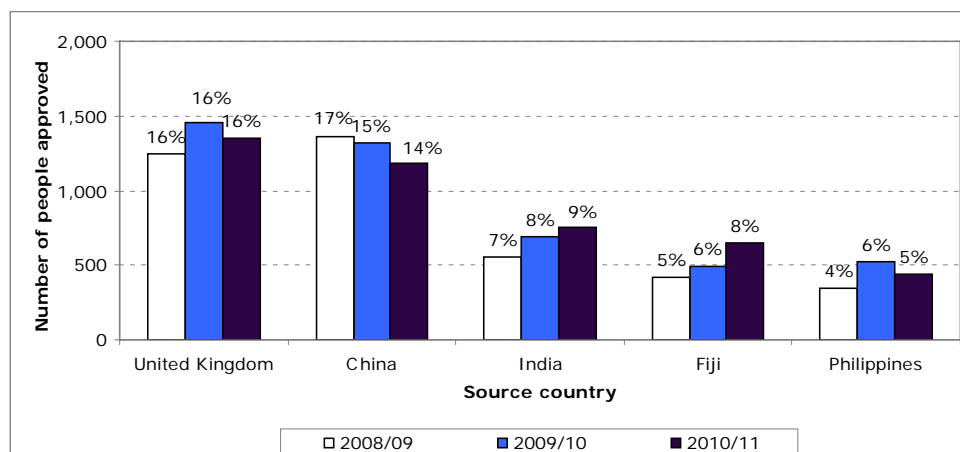
7.2.1 Partnership Policy approvals

The Partnership Policy is the main policy in the Uncapped Family Stream, and comprised 90 percent of approvals in 2010/11.

⁵¹ Appendix R shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Stream between 2008/09 and 2010/11.

Figure 7.2 shows the top five source countries of people approved through the Partnership Policy from 2008/09 to 2010/11.⁵² The United Kingdom and China continue to be the main source countries of residence approvals through the Partnership Policy over the past 3 years although numbers from India and Fiji have increased.

Figure 7.2 Partnership Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

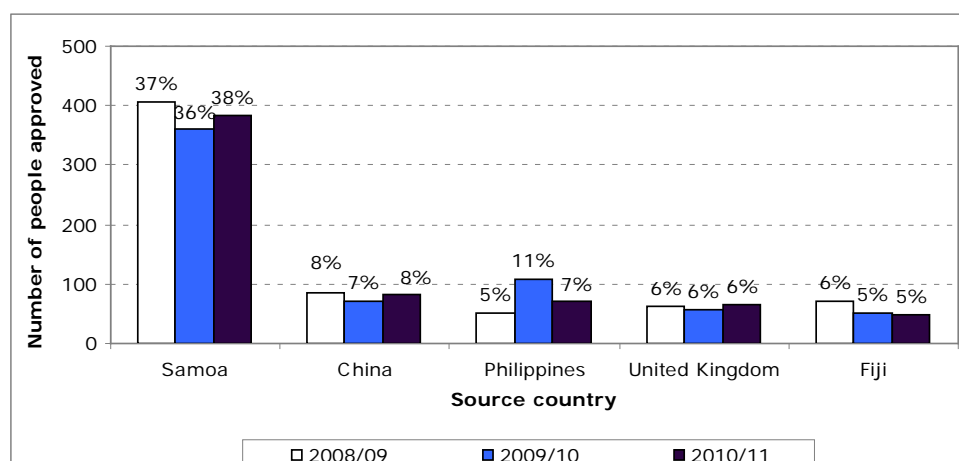
7.2.2 Dependent Child Policy approvals

In 2010/11, 1,003 people (10 percent of the Uncapped Family Stream) were approved for residence through the Dependent Child Policy. In comparison, 1,004 were approved in 2009/10 and 1,096 in 2008/09.

Figure 7.3 shows the five main source countries of people approved for residence through the Dependent Child Policy in the last 3 financial years. Samoa was the largest source country of approvals in this policy with more than one-third of residence approvals.

⁵² Appendix S shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Partnership Policy between 2008/09 and 2010/11.

Figure 7.3 Dependent Child Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

7.3 Capped Family Stream approvals

Table 7.3 shows that 5,229 people were approved for residence through the Capped Family Stream in 2010/11. This is an increase of 11 percent from the 4,708 approvals in 2009/10 but still within the stream's cap of 4,950–5,500.

Most people in the Capped Family Stream gained residence through the Parent Policy, followed by the Sibling Policy. The proportion of approvals under the Sibling Policy and Adult Child Policy fell in 2010/11, while approvals under the Parent Policy rose.

Table 7.3 Capped Family Stream approvals, 2009/10–2010/11

Capped Family Stream	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	%	Number	%
Parent Policy	3,423	73%	4,036	77%
Sibling Policy	998	21%	953	18%
Adult Child Policy	287	6%	233	4%
Other*	—	—	7	<1%
Total	4,708	100%	5,229	100%

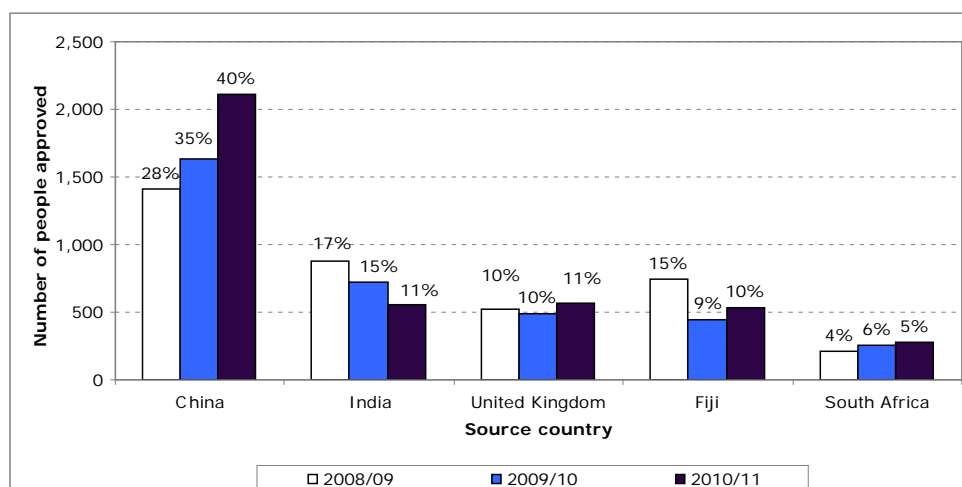
* Other includes inter-country adoptions.

Source: Department of Labour.

China and India have been the largest source countries of residence approvals through this stream over the last 3 financial years (see Figure 7.4).⁵³ China accounted for 40 percent of residence approvals in this stream in 2010/11, up from 35 percent in the previous year. The proportion of residence approvals from India decreased over the last 3 years.

⁵³ Appendix T shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Capped Family Stream between 2008/09 and 2010/11.

Figure 7.4 Capped Family Stream approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



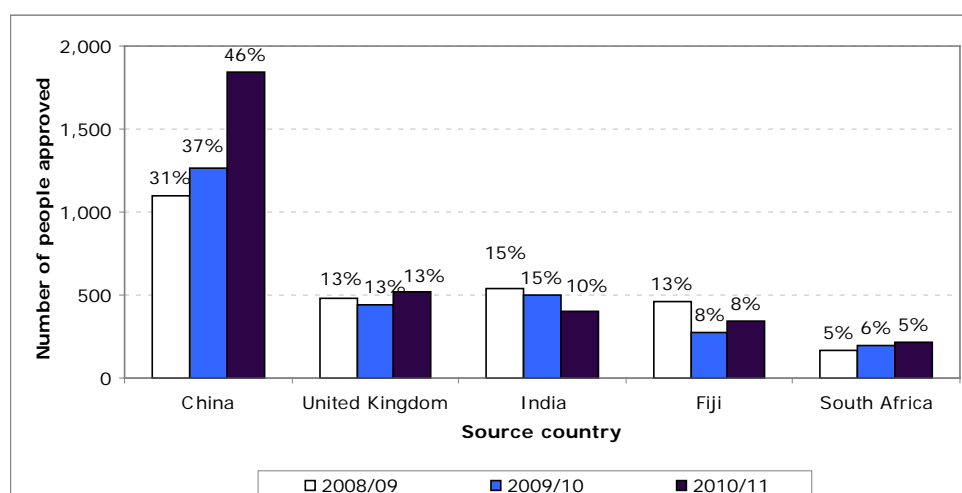
Source: Department of Labour.

7.3.1 Parent Policy approvals

The Parent Policy accounts for most approvals under the Capped Family Stream (77 percent). A total of 4,036 people were approved for residence through the Parent Policy in 2010/11. The number of approvals has increased compared to 3,423 in 2009/10 and 3,570 in 2008/09.

Figure 7.5 shows China was the largest source country of residence approvals through the Parent Policy in 2010/11, followed by the United Kingdom and India.⁵⁴ The proportion of Parent Policy approvals from China increased from 31 percent in 2008/09 to 46 percent in 2010/11.

Figure 7.5 Parent Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

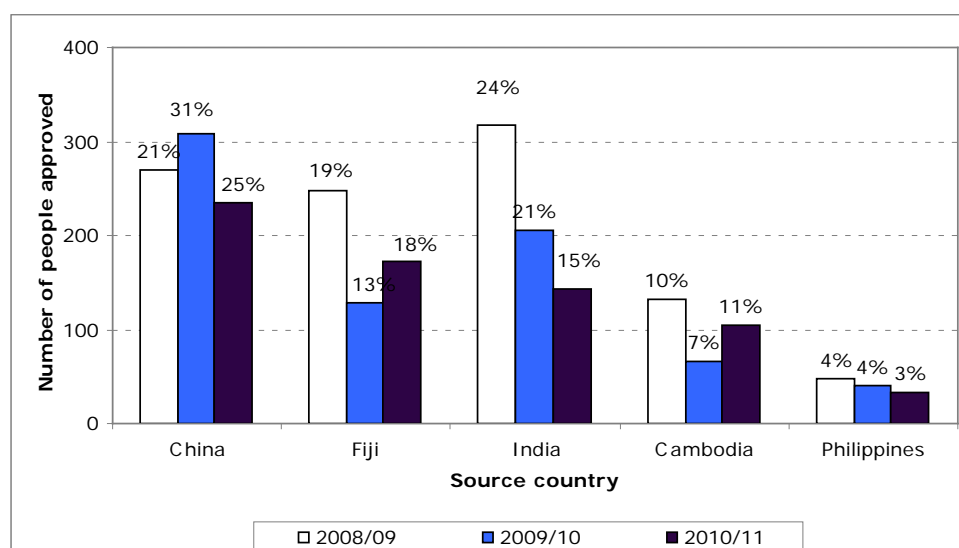
⁵⁴ Appendix U shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Parent Category between 2008/09 and 2010/11.

7.3.2 Sibling Policy approvals

The number of people granted residence through the Sibling Policy was 953 (18 percent of the Capped Family Stream) in 2010/11. In comparison, 998 were granted residence in 2009/10 and 1,300 in 2008/09.

China, India, and Fiji have been the largest source countries of residence approvals under the Sibling Policy over the last 3 years (see Figure 7.6). In 2010/11, China accounted for about one-quarter and Fiji 18 percent of residence approvals under this policy. The proportion of people from India approved under this policy has been decreasing over the last 3 years.

Figure 7.6 Sibling Policy approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

7.3.3 Adult Child Policy approvals

In 2010/11, 233 people (4 percent of the Capped Family Stream) were approved for residence through the Adult Child Policy. In comparison, 287 were approved in 2009/10 and 212 in 2008/09. The main source countries in 2010/11 were China (16 percent), Cambodia (14 percent), and South Africa (10 percent).

8 INTERNATIONAL/HUMANITARIAN STREAM

Highlights in 2010/11

- International/Humanitarian Stream approvals (2,766) accounted for 7 percent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals.
- 705 people were approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme.
- In the past 10 years, 7,251 people from more than 50 countries have been approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme.
- The numbers of people approved through the Samoan Quota and the Pacific Access Category were 906 and 423 respectively.

8.1 Introduction

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

Table 8.1 shows 2,766 people were approved for residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream in 2010/11 compared with 2,676 in 2009/10. The approvals (2,766) represented 7 percent of all residence approvals in 2010/11, up slightly from 6 percent in 2009/10. Approvals under the Samoan Quota Places Policy and Pacific Access Category Places Policy have increased from 2009/10 to 2010/11.

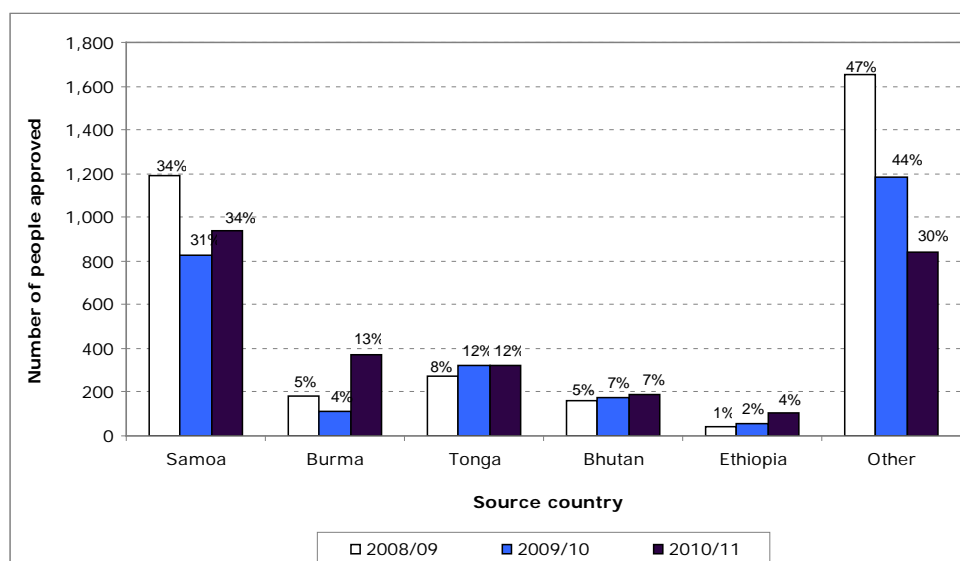
Table 8.1 International/Humanitarian Stream approvals, 2009/10–2010/11

International/ Humanitarian Stream	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	%	Number	%
Samoan Quota	788	29	906	33
Refugee Policy	909	34	843	30
Pacific Access Category	357	13	423	15
Other special residence policies	622	23	594	21
Total	2,676	100	2,766	100

Source: Department of Labour.

In 2010/11, International/Humanitarian Stream migrants came from 71 different countries. Samoa was the largest source country (939 people), followed by Burma (371 people) and Tonga (322 people) (see Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 International/Humanitarian Stream approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

For more information on the number of people granted residence under the International/Humanitarian Stream by source country between 2008/09 and 2010/11, see Appendix V.

8.2 Refugee Policy approvals

New Zealand provides residence to the following categories of people requiring international protection:

- Quota refugees are people determined as being refugees by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees before they arrive in New Zealand.⁵⁵
- Convention refugees are people recognised as refugees 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 (the Refugee Conventions).⁵⁶
- Protected persons are people recognised as having ‘protected persons’ status by the New Zealand Government under the 1966 International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT).⁵⁷

In 2010/11, 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.

⁵⁵ The New Zealand Government sets the number of places available for quota refugees under the Refugee Quota programme (currently 750 people per year).

⁵⁶ 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.

⁵⁷ New Zealand acceded to the ICCPR in 1978 and the CAT in 1989.

8.2.1 Refugee Quota programme

Quota refugees are granted residence permits on arrival in New Zealand. A total of 750 people, plus or minus ten percent, enter New Zealand under the Refugee Quota programme each year. In 2010/11, 705 people were granted residence through the programme compared with 639 in 2009/10.

Table 8.2 shows the number of refugees granted residence under the Refugee Quota programme between 2009/10 and 2010/11. The proportion of residence approvals granted under the General Protection Category increased from 53 percent in 2009/10 to 78 percent in 2010/11, while approvals through the other refugee policies in the programme decreased.

Table 8.2 Refugee Quota programme approvals, 2009/10–2010/11

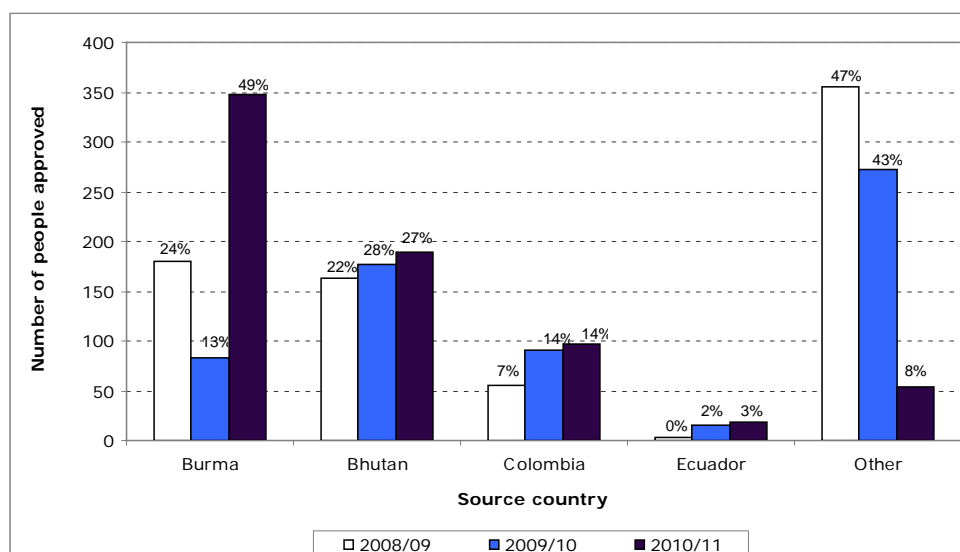
Refugee Quota programme categories	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
General Protection	337	53	552	78
Women at Risk	122	19	81	11
Family	143	22	53	8
Medical/Disabled	32	5	15	2
Emergency	5	1	4	1
Total	639	100	705	100

Source: Department of Labour.

These figures count the number of quota refugees approved residence each year, which may differ from the number who actually arrive in the country. It can take up to 18 months in some cases for refugees to arrive in New Zealand after approval. The number who actually arrived in New Zealand in 2010/11 was down 26 percent compared to 2009/10 because of the impact on services by the seismic activity in Canterbury.

Figure 8.2 shows that in 2010/11 Burma was the largest source country of quota refugees (347 people), followed by Bhutan (189 people) and Colombia (97 people).

Figure 8.2 Refugee Quota programme approvals by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

In the past 10 years, 7,251 people have been approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme. The main source countries were Burma (1,528 people), Afghanistan (1,351 people), and Iraq (982 people).

For more information on the number of people granted residence under the Refugee Quota programme by source country between 2006/07 and 2010/11, see Appendix W.

8.2.2 Successful refugee status claimants

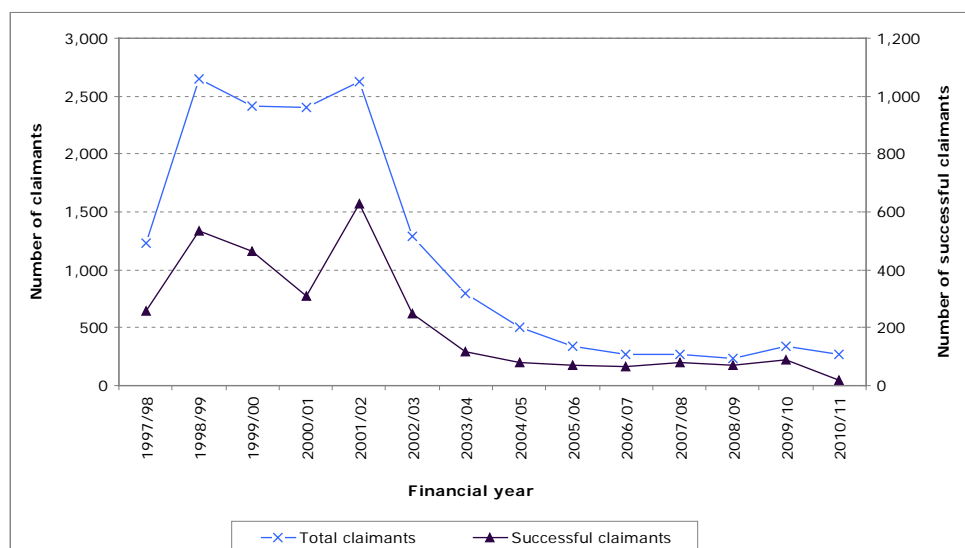
New Zealand has international obligations to protect refugees and persons at risk of torture, cruel, or inhuman treatment. The Immigration Act 2009 provides the process for determining to whom New Zealand owes such obligations.

Internationally, approximately 363,000 asylum seekers entered OECD countries in 2009. This number is much lower than the 600,000+ levels at the start of the 21st century.⁵⁸ Similarly in New Zealand, the number of claimants has decreased significantly since 2001/02 (see Figure 8.3). Over the last 7 years, the number of claimants was between 200 and 500 people per year.

In 2010/11, 21 people successfully claimed refugee or protection status as Convention refugees, down from 91 in 2009/10 and 72 in 2008/09. From 1997/98 to 2010/11, 3,040 people successfully claimed refugee status as Convention refugees.

⁵⁸ OECD. 2011. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2011 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2011-en

Figure 8.3 Total asylum claims and successful asylum claims, 1997/98–2010/11



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

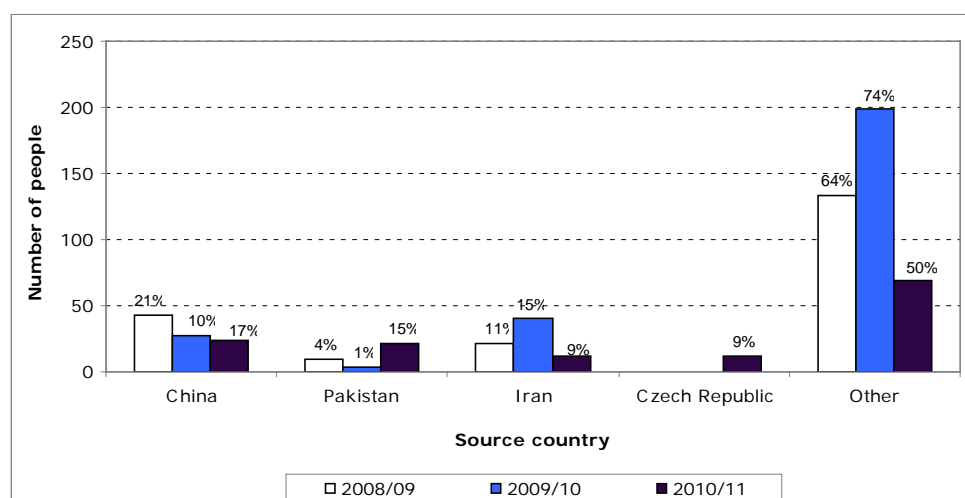
Source: Department of Labour.

8.2.3 Successful refugee status claimants granted residence

Residence is approved separately from recognition of refugee or protection status. In 2010/11, 138 successful refugee status claimants (Convention refugees) were approved for residence, down from 270 in 2009/10 and 207 in 2008/09.

In 2010/11, the successful refugee status claimants approved for residence came from 31 different countries. The main source countries were China (24 people) and Pakistan (21 people) (see Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4 Successful refugee or protection status claimants granted residence by source country, 2008/09–2010/11



Source: Department of Labour.

8.3 Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category

8.3.1 *Samoan Quota*

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 2010/11, 906 people were approved for residence through the Samoan Quota, compared with 788 in 2009/10 and 1,122 in 2008/09.

8.3.2 *Pacific Access Category*

The Pacific Access Category was established in July 2002 for Pacific countries with which New Zealand has close cultural and historical ties. The current Pacific Access Category 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.

In 2009/10, 423 people were approved for residence through the Pacific Access Category compared with 357 in 2009/10. Table 8.3 shows the number of people approved for residence through the Pacific Access Category in 2010/11.

Table 8.3 Pacific Access Category approvals in 2010/11

Pacific Access Category	Number of people
Tonga	258
Kiribati	88
Tuvalu	77
Total	423

Note: Some people in the Pacific Access Category are approved for residence in a different year from the year their name is drawn from the pool of registrations by Immigration New Zealand. This table includes people who were successful in the 2010 draw, as well as some who were successful in earlier draws.

Source: Department of Labour.

8.4 Other International/Humanitarian approvals

In 2010/11, 594 people were approved for residence through other special policies in the International/Humanitarian Stream compared with 622 in 2009/10. Of these, most residence approvals were through the Ministerial Special Direction Policy (45 percent), followed by the Refugee Family Support Category (30 percent).

Table 8.4 compares residence approvals under other special policies between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Table 8.4 Approvals under other special policies in the International/
Humanitarian Stream, 2009/10–2010/11

Other special residence policies*	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	%	Number	%
Ministerial Special Direction Policy	227	36	270	45
Refugee Family Support Category [†]	201	32	178	30
Section 35A or Section 61	146	23	100	17
Victims of Domestic Violence Policy	35	6	44	7
Special Samoan Quota Places Policy and Special Pacific Access Category Places Policy	10	2	2	<1
Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy [‡]	3	<1	—	—
Total	622	100	594	100

* For more information see Appendix D, Table D.3.

† 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.

Source: Department of Labour.

9 CONCLUSIONS

This report shows the impact that significant local and global events have had on migration flows to and from New Zealand. In New Zealand, the ongoing seismic activity in Canterbury affected job opportunities and disrupted immigration processing and the resettlement of refugees. Visitor numbers have been impacted by the Canterbury earthquakes, the Japanese tsunami, and the Chilean volcanic ash cloud.

The economic slowdown has continued to have an impact on New Zealand's migration inflows. Fewer job offers have been available and the lower number of skilled temporary workers continues to impact on skilled permanent migration. The shortfall in the target range of people approved for residence reflects the ongoing effect of the global economic slowdown on skilled migration, as well as the disruption caused by the February 2011 earthquake in Canterbury.

Globally, the economic slowdown continues to have a significant impact on migration, especially that driven by labour demand. New Zealand is one of many OECD countries that have experienced a drop-off in permanent migration, particularly of skilled migrants. However, the expectation in the OECD is that the demand for labour migration will increase alongside economic recovery.

The composition of migrants to New Zealand continues to change. The number of international students from India is growing and in March 2011 a new Immigration New Zealand branch was opened in Mumbai to facilitate this increasing demand. The growth in Indian students has had a flow-on effect to work visas and skilled migration from India. This pattern mirrors what we have already seen with the growth in Chinese export education over the last decade.

Monitoring migration trends helps us to better understand the wider global environment in which migration takes place, the important developments in New Zealand's key markets, and the impact and success of current immigration policies. Understanding present and emerging migration trends is also critical for the planning and development of migrant attraction, settlement, and retention initiatives.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Major immigration policy and legislative changes, July 2010–June 2011

The Immigration Act 2009 (the Act) came into effect on 29 November 2010. The Act modernises New Zealand's immigration laws. However, it does not make major changes to the policy criteria under which people apply to travel to and stay in New Zealand.

Some of the main changes brought about by the Act are:

- The Act uses the single term 'visa' for authority to travel to and stay in New Zealand. The terms 'permit' and 'exemption' will no longer be used.
- The Act will introduce a new 'interim visa'. These may be granted if a foreign national has applied for a further temporary visa. This will maintain the individual's lawful status in New Zealand while his or her application is being considered.
- The Act retains New Zealand's commitment to the United Nations 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.
- In addition, the Act incorporates New Zealand's immigration-related obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Torture (CAT) and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). This means 'protected person' claims under the CAT and ICCPR will be determined alongside refugee status claims.
- Sponsors of people coming to New Zealand will be responsible for all aspects of maintenance, accommodation, and repatriation (or deportation) of the sponsored person.
- Another change allows organisations (companies, charitable trusts, and societies) and government agencies to sponsor individuals in some circumstances.
- Successful residence applicants will generally be granted a 'resident visa' with 2 years of 'travel conditions'. This will allow: travel to New Zealand (if the holder is offshore), indefinite stay in New Zealand, and multiple re-entry to New Zealand within the validity of the resident visa travel conditions.
- The term 'returning resident's visa' (RRV) will no longer be used; however, current RRV holders do not need to do anything other than follow the conditions of their current visa or permit.
- 'Permanent resident visas' will replace indefinite 'returning resident's visa' (RRVs) and will allow the indefinite right to enter New Zealand. The requirements to progress from a 'resident visa' to a 'permanent resident visa' will be similar to the current requirements to progress from a 'non-indefinite RRV' to an 'indefinite RRV'.
- The Act enables specific biometric information to be collected, stored, and used—for example, photographs, fingerprints, and iris scans—to verify a foreign national's identity.

- The Act narrows the 'reasonable excuse' defence for employing a foreign national not entitled to work in New Zealand. Employers will therefore need to check work entitlement more carefully than previously.
- The Act increases penalties against education providers who fail to comply with their immigration obligations. However, providers of compulsory education will not be prosecuted for enrolling a child who is unlawfully in New Zealand.
- The Act establishes a single independent appeals tribunal—the Immigration and Protection Tribunal—to replace the four existing appeal bodies.

Appendix B: Methodology

Introduction

Migration Trends and Outlook 2010/11 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 4 July 2011. The data for the 2010/11 financial year covers the period 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. Further data analysis was carried out using SAS and Microsoft Excel.

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 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 visas 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). Residence statistics are uniform across the Department of Labour.

Data analysis

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

Appendix C: Glossary

Accredited employer

An accredited employer is a New Zealand employer who has had an application for accreditation to employ people under the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy approved by Immigration New Zealand.

Applicant

An applicant is a person included in a residence or temporary application and includes the principal applicant and secondary applicants (if any).

Application

An application may be incoming (that is, an application that is not yet determined) or approved. To distinguish these two forms of application, incoming applications are referred to as application inflows and approved applications are referred to as approved applications.

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.

All people included in an application are individually assessed against the government policy criteria that apply to them.

An application is decided when a decision is made to approve or decline the application.

An application is completed when the visa label is issued in the applicant's passport.

Area of absolute skills shortage

Areas of absolute skills shortage are occupations in which there is a sustained and ongoing shortage of skilled workers in New Zealand and internationally. These are listed on the Long Term Skill Shortage List.

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.

Essential Skills in Demand Lists

The Essential Skills in Demand Lists are the Long Term Skill Shortage List and the Immediate Skill Shortage List.

Long Term Skill Shortage List (LTSSL)

The LTSSL identifies those occupations where there is an absolute (sustained and ongoing) shortage of skilled workers both globally and throughout New Zealand.

Immediate Skill Shortage List (ISSL).

The ISSL is for occupations that have an immediate shortage of skilled workers in New Zealand. It is designed to facilitate the approval of temporary work visa applications.

Expression of interest

A person who is interested in applying for residence through the Skilled Migrant Category must first submit an expression of interest. If the applicant meets the prerequisites for health, character, and English-language proficiency, and has 100 or more points, the expression of interest is entered into a points-based pool.

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 2001/11 financial year (1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011).

Identified future growth area

Identified future growth areas are occupations that are considered future growth areas, such as biotechnology, and information and communications technology.

International English Language Testing System (IELTS)

IELTS is an internationally recognised English language assessment. IELTS uses a unique nine-point scoring system to measure and report test scores consistently. Candidates receive scores for each language skill (listening, reading, writing, and speaking) and an overall band score on a band scale from one to nine.

Labour market test

The labour market test requires New Zealand employers to show that they have made genuine efforts to attract and recruit suitable New Zealand citizens or residents to fill a position, but have been unable to find such people within New Zealand.

Long-term absent

A long-term absent resident is a resident who has been out of New Zealand for 6 months or longer.

Long Term Business visa

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

Net migration

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

New Zealand Residence Programme

The Government approves an annual immigration programme (the New Zealand Residence Programme), that sets a target range of the number of people who may be approved for residence in a financial year or years.

Offshore application

An offshore application is an application made outside of New Zealand. This location is used as a proxy for the location of the applicant at the time of application.

Onshore application

An onshore application is an application made in New Zealand. New Zealand is then used as a proxy for the location of the applicant at the time of application.

Permanent and long-term arrivals

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

Permanent and long-term departures

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

Permanent and long-term migration

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

Principal applicant

The principal applicant is the key person who is assessed against the policy criteria.

Returning residence visa

The holder of a residence visa who wishes to leave New Zealand temporarily or to return to New Zealand from overseas must obtain a returning residence visa.

Secondary applicant

A secondary applicant is any person other than the principal applicant named on a residence or temporary application. They will be the partner or dependent child of the principal applicant.

Temporary migrants

There are four main temporary visas.

1. A visitor's visa entitles the holder to be in New Zealand while the visa is current, for any lawful purpose apart from undertaking employment, or undertaking a course of study or training longer than 3 months. A visitor's visa in most cases must not be granted for longer than 12 months.
2. A work visa entitles the holder to be in New Zealand or within the exclusive economic zone of New Zealand while the visa is current in order

to undertake employment. A work visa must not be granted for longer than 5 years.

3. A student visa entitles the holder to be in New Zealand while the visa is current to undertake a course of study or training. A student visa must not be granted for longer than 4 years.
4. A limited visa entitles the holder to be in New Zealand for an express purpose such as medical treatment, attending a wedding or conference, study as a full fee-paying student (generally only for short courses), or undertaking seasonal work under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme until a specified date.

A temporary visa holder may apply for a further visa of the same or another type at any time before the current visa expires.

Other types of temporary visa are: interim, military, and special temporary.

Visa

A visa (other than a transit visa) entitles a person to travel to and/or stay in New Zealand in line with the conditions of that visa.

Visa free

People who do not need to obtain a visa to travel to New Zealand, including:

- Australian citizens and residents
- diplomats, crew, and military personnel
- nationals of countries with whom New Zealand has a visa waiver arrangement.

Appendix D: Description of residence categories

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 undergo a medical assessment, undergo a character check (by providing a police certificate) 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 an Australian citizen or permanent resident) must undergo a medical assessment to ensure they have an 'acceptable standard of health' for immigration purposes. Since November 2005, the definition of an 'acceptable standard of health' has included a consideration of whether the person would impose significant costs and/or demands on publicly funded health and special education services.

Table D.1 Key policy features of the Skilled/Business Stream

Category	Key policy features
Skilled Migrant Category	To apply under the Skilled Migrant Category, applicants must meet these requirements: be aged from 20 to 55 (inclusive) and meet the required standards of health and character, and level of English language proficiency. Applicants submit an expression of interest, in which they claim points for skills, experience, and other factors. If they can claim 100 points or more on their expression of interest, it goes 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 for residence through the Skilled Migrant Category. If the applicant meets the criteria and Immigration New Zealand considers they will settle successfully and contribute to New Zealand, the applicant and their immediate family (if included on the application) will be granted a residence visa.
Residence from Work Category	The Residence from Work Category is for people who are already in New Zealand on a Work to Residence visa for at least 2 years and want to apply for residence through one of the following work policies: Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy; Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy; Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy.
Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy	Principal applicants must have held a work visa for at least 24 months with an accredited employer and received a base salary of NZ\$55,000 per year. They must hold full or provisional registration, if full or provisional registration is required to practice in the occupation in which they are employed.
Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy	Principal applicants must have held a work visa for at least 24 months; have been actively engaged in their declared field of art, culture, or sport during that visa 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.

Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy	Principal applicants must have an offer of at least 2 years employment in New Zealand in an occupation on the Long Term Skill Shortage List, with a minimum base salary of NZ\$45,000 per year. They must hold full or provisional registration, if full or provisional registration is required to practice in the occupation in which they are employed.
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.
Entrepreneur Category	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 the Work to Residence Policy).
Entrepreneur Plus Category	The Entrepreneur Plus Category was established to prioritise high-value entrepreneurs by providing a quicker path to conditional residence for Long Term Business visa holders who invest at least NZ\$0.5 million and create at least three full-time jobs for New Zealand citizens or residents. In all other aspects, the Entrepreneur Plus Category mirrors the Entrepreneur Category.
Employees of Relocating Business Category	The Employees of Relocating Business 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 visa is endorsed.
Migrant Investment Policy	The Migrant Investment Policy replaces the Active Investor Migrant Policy and became effective on 27 July 2009. This 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. The policy is divided into two categories: Investor Plus (Investor 1 Category), and Investor (Investor 2 Category).

Source: Department of Labour.

Table D.2 Key policy features of the family streams

Category	Key policy features
Uncapped Family Stream	The Uncapped Family Stream allows New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor their close family members for residence.
Partnership Category	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.
Dependent Child Category	<p>The Dependent Child Category enables dependent children of parents with New Zealand residence to gain residence. The applicant must have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • born or adopted before his or her parents applied for residence and have been declared on his or her parents' application for residence, or • born after his or her parents applied for residence, or • adopted by his or her parents as a result of a New Zealand adoption or an overseas adoption recognised under New Zealand law.
Capped Family stream	Previously known as the Parent and Sibling/Adult Child Stream, this stream allows New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor their close family members for residence.
Parent Category	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 all of their children live outside of the parent's home country, or the centre of gravity of their family is in New Zealand. The applicant's child must be an eligible sponsor.
Sibling Category	<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 dependents • have an eligible sponsor. <p>From August 2006, the age limit for people applying through this category is 55 years.</p>
Adult Child Category	<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 dependents • have an eligible sponsor. <p>From August 2006, the age limit for people applying through this policy is 55 years.</p>

Parent Retirement Category	To be approved under the Parent Retirement Category, applicants must demonstrate ownership of, and undertake to invest, NZ\$1 million in an 'acceptable investment' in New Zealand for 4 years, demonstrate settlement funds of NZ\$0.5 million and an annual income of at least NZ\$60,000 at the time of application, and meet the Parent Policy (Residence) 'centre of gravity' criteria.
-----------------------------------	--

Source: Department of Labour.

Table D.3 Key policy features of the International/Humanitarian Stream

Category	Key policy features
Samoan Quota	The Samoan Quota allows up to 1,100 Samoans, including their 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 dependents. Places in this quota are balloted.
Pacific Access Category	The Pacific Access Category 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, and meet minimum income requirements if they have dependents. The available places in this category are electronically and randomly drawn from the pool of registrations by Immigration New Zealand. Fiji citizens have been suspended from registering in the Pacific Access Category since 2 April 2007.
Refugee Quota	<p>Under the Refugee Quota programme, New Zealand provides assistance to quota refugees (people determined to be refugees by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees 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). Categories within the quota are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee Protection—legal and physical protection needs; New Zealand takes up to 600 people, including up to 300 family reunification cases. • Refugee Family—family reunification cases; New Zealand takes up to 300 people annually. • Refugee Women at Risk—New Zealand takes at least 75 people annually, including the immediate family members of women at risk. • Refugee Medical—New Zealand takes up to 75 people, including the immediate family members of the person with medical/disability issues. • Refugee Emergency—acute threats to the physical safety of refugees may lead the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to resort to emergency settlement; emergency resettlement cases will usually be decided in 48 hours.

Convention refugees or protected people	<p>Convention refugees are people given refugee or protection status by the New Zealand Government in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees • the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees • the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984 • the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966.
Other	
Refugee Family Support Category	<p>The Refugee Family Support Category was formerly called the Refugee Family Quota. It allows eligible 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.</p>
Victims of Domestic Violence Policy	<p>A person may be granted residence under the Victims of Domestic Violence Policy if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • are unable to return to their home country because they would be disowned by their family and community as a result of their relationship, and • have no means of independent support.
Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy	<p>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.</p>

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix E: Description of Student Policy

The Student Policy aims to facilitate the entry of foreign students into New Zealand, 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.

You do not need a student visa if you are a citizen of New Zealand or Australia, you hold a New Zealand or Australian residence visa, or the course is of less than 3 months' duration. Table E1 describes the main features of the Student Policy.

Table E.1 Key features of Student Policy

Policy	Key policy features
Full fee paying	Students must meet the full costs of their courses. This category includes students studying at private institutions such as those offering English language courses.
Dependent of a long-term worker	Partners and dependent children of work visa holders may be issued with a student visa for the duration of the work visa. Dependent children of work visa holders are regarded as domestic students for the purpose of all course fees at primary and secondary schools.
English language studies	Student is enrolled on an English Language course longer than 12 weeks.

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix F: Description of Work Policy

Table F.1 Key features of Work Policy

Group and policy
<p>Working Holiday Schemes</p> <p>For details on this policy, see chapter 4.</p>
<p>Essential Skills Policy</p> <p>Facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages in occupations that are included in the Long Term Skill Shortage List or the Immediate Skill Shortage List. Applicants may also be considered if their employer can prove that they cannot find or train a New Zealander to do the role.</p> <p>Also includes Approved in Principle and the Essential Skills Policy—Skill Level 1.</p>
<p>Family</p> <p>The main policies in the family group are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partnership Policy—for partners of a New Zealand citizen or resident who have been living with the New Zealand citizen or resident in a genuine and stable relationship for more than 12 months• Partner of a Worker Policy—partners of those holding work visas valid for more than 6 months may be issued with a work visa for the same length of time. <p>Other policies in this group include the Partner of Student; Partner of NZAID Student; and Partnership Deferral policies.</p>
<p>Study to Work Policy</p> <p>The Study to Work policies are the Graduate Job Search Visa and the Graduate Work Experience Visa policies. For details on these policies, see chapter 4.</p>
<p>Specific Purpose or Event Policy</p> <p>The Specific Purpose or Event Policy facilitates the entry of people whose skills, attributes, or expertise are needed for a specific purpose or event likely to benefit New Zealand. Occupations/activities listed in the policy include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• entertainer/performing artist and support• sports player/professional coach• show judge/sports referee• business—long-term executive• business—short term• machinery installer/servicer.

Horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies

The main policies in this group are the:

- Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) Scheme—allows for the temporary entry of workers to work in the horticulture and viticulture industries for an employer who has had an application for RSE status approved by Immigration New Zealand.
- Working Holiday Scheme Extension Policy—people who have been in New Zealand on a working holiday visa and have undertaken 3 or more months of seasonal work in the horticulture and viticulture industries during that time may apply for an extension of 3 months at the end of the working holiday.

Other policies include the Supplementary Seasonal Employment—WP and the Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer policies.

Work to Residence Policy

The main policies in this group are the:

- Skilled Migrant Category—principal applicants who have applied for residence under the Skilled Migrant Category may be granted a work visa of up to 9 months instead; this gives them time to obtain an offer of ongoing skilled employment in New Zealand. If they obtain an offer their residence application can be finalised.
 - Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy—where applicants have a job offer from an accredited employer in New Zealand, and the applicant and the job offer meet certain criteria, a work visa of up to 30 months may be granted.
 - Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation Policy—allows those who hold an offer of employment in an occupation on the Long Term Skill Shortage List, and are qualified and skilled to undertake that employment, to work in New Zealand for up to 30 months.
 - Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy—where applicants have exceptional talent in a declared field of art, culture, or sport, and the applicant is supported by a New Zealand organisation of national repute in their declared field, a work visa of up to 30 months may be granted.
-

Student and Trainee Policy

The main policy in this group is the Work Experience for Student Policy, which is for students who need to fulfil a course requirement by undertaking practical work experience in New Zealand.

Other policies include the Medical and Dental Trainee and the New Zealand Racing Conference Apprentice policies.

Crew

Crew of foreign chartered fishing vessel (FCFV) operating in New Zealand waters.

Humanitarian/International

The main policies in this group are the:

- Special work visas for Refugee or Protection Status Claimants—refugee or protection status claimants who show a need to work in order to support themselves, may be granted a special work visa while they await a decision on their refugee status claim.
- Victims of Domestic Violence Policy—for applicants who are, or have been in a partnership with a New Zealand citizen or resident, and had intended to seek residence in New Zealand on the basis of that partnership, and that partnership has ended due to domestic violence and who show a need to work in order to support themselves.

Other policies include (but are not limited to) the:

- China Special Work Policy
- China Skilled Workers Policy
- Chef from Thailand Policy
- Domestic Staff for Consular Personnel Policy
- Domestic Staff for Seconded Business Personnel Policy
- Japanese Interpreter Policy.

Business

Long Term Business Visa Policy—for business people who are interested in applying for residence under the Entrepreneur category, or establishing a business in New Zealand but without living permanently in New Zealand.

It is initially issued as a 9-month visa. A further work visa may be granted for the balance of the 3-year period if the principal applicant meets certain criteria.

Other

Policies in this group are the:

- Exchange (Work) Policy
- Ministers of Religion, Missionaries and Members of Religious Orders Policy
- Silver Fern Job Search Policy. For more details about the Silver Fern Job Search Policy, see chapter 4.

Source: Department of Labour.

**Appendix G: Rates of long-term absence by source country
as at 30 June 2011 for migrants approved for residence
2003/04–2009/10**

Source country	Number approved for residence*	Long-term absent	% long-term absent
Taiwan	1,245	400	32%
Singapore	1,386	374	27%
United States	9,114	2,355	26%
Hong Kong	1,089	267	25%
Canada	3,017	708	23%
China	40,338	7,894	20%
Netherlands	2,732	528	19%
Indonesia	1,427	269	19%
Malaysia	4,391	817	19%
France	1,515	278	18%
Germany	4,568	811	18%
Japan	3,546	626	18%
Ireland	2,536	438	17%
Pakistan	1,052	164	16%
India	23,235	3,622	16%
Romania	1,231	189	15%
Brazil	1,419	213	15%
United Kingdom	74,560	10,944	15%
South Korea	9,527	1,370	14%
Other	19,460	2,472	13%
Iran	1,203	150	12%
Russia	2,014	241	12%
Zimbabwe	4,821	548	11%
Sri Lanka	2,863	308	11%
Thailand	2,755	278	10%
Iraq	1,237	119	10%
South Africa	28,100	2,559	9%
Samoa	14,220	1,286	9%
Vietnam	1,596	132	8%
Cambodia	1,777	98	6%
Philippines	16,961	829	5%
Afghanistan	1,432	55	4%
Tonga	7,557	260	3%
Fiji	19,525	622	3%
Burma	1,296	26	2%
Tuvalu	1,049	17	2%
Total	315,794	42,267	13%

* 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 1,000 or more are shown.

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix H: Student visa approvals by source country, 2001/02–2010/11

Source country	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
China	32,261	41,505	40,819	34,174	26,837	20,282	16,413	15,052	14,999	16,620
India	1,776	2,144	2,308	2,259	2,449	3,099	5,764	8,091	8,950	10,435
South Korea	12,609	15,620	13,745	11,358	10,119	11,169	11,071	10,716	10,164	8,982
Japan	4,539	4,782	4,631	4,353	3,995	3,692	3,511	3,308	3,360	3,002
United States	1,667	2,230	2,774	2,933	2,708	2,754	2,741	2,812	2,918	2,911
Fiji	1,282	1,139	1,153	1,301	1,731	2,124	2,782	3,287	3,009	2,719
Saudi Arabia	67	122	136	230	305	677	1,390	2,100	2,223	2,654
Germany	1,182	1,487	1,968	2,074	2,476	2,659	2,731	3,263	3,262	2,616
Philippines	216	214	266	319	807	1,469	1,800	2,258	2,064	2,355
Thailand	2,476	2,480	2,260	1,950	1,721	1,825	2,001	2,147	2,345	2,179
Malaysia	1,212	1,244	1,372	1,506	1,757	2,068	1,991	1,984	1,983	1,983
Vietnam	873	913	978	803	792	765	856	1,081	1,459	1,742
United Kingdom	1,037	1,573	2,432	2,742	2,172	2,192	2,312	2,049	1,662	1,412
Brazil	907	864	679	556	620	864	1,020	1,305	1,315	1,246
Hong Kong	1,380	1,370	1,300	1,087	1,026	970	962	1,021	991	1,059
South Africa	841	979	1,113	1,182	1,160	1,530	2,036	2,380	1,262	1,044
Taiwan	1,832	1,667	1,485	1,352	1,307	1,349	1,312	1,213	1,104	989
Russia	227	348	416	450	550	539	623	644	622	650
Sri Lanka	183	227	223	205	218	219	388	415	495	603
France	307	393	412	431	449	502	541	641	583	547
Indonesia	699	698	634	543	460	428	392	453	476	531
Tonga	417	266	241	292	268	307	410	435	517	511
Other	5,653	5,934	6,298	5,977	6,074	6,125	6,561	7,097	7,624	8,082
Total	73,643	88,199	87,643	78,077	70,001	67,608	69,608	73,752	73,387	74,872

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix I: Proportion of females by age and source country for student visa holders in 2010/11

Source country	Age group (years)											
	0–15		16–19		20–29		30–39		40 and over		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
China	824	49	3,821	49	11,048	45	478	55	449	66	16,620	47
India	690	49	1,992	16	7,060	23	568	31	125	35	10,435	24
South Korea	3,173	47	1,943	50	3,045	53	560	53	261	64	8,982	51
Japan	562	63	1,299	63	857	56	193	64	91	49	3,002	61
United States	460	50	408	64	1,904	60	99	55	40	50	2,911	59
Fiji	1,365	49	631	48	528	48	138	64	57	60	2,719	49
Saudi Arabia	97	43	387	9	1,963	10	190	12	17	18	2,654	11
Germany	1,019	63	894	57	613	55	78	46	12	67	2,616	59
Philippines	1,335	51	273	49	515	68	160	64	72	72	2,355	56
Thailand	681	41	744	47	583	56	129	71	42	83	2,179	49
Malaysia	212	48	396	55	1,194	58	141	61	40	63	1,983	56
Vietnam	129	43	747	46	770	47	73	44	23	35	1,742	46
United Kingdom	827	50	187	50	306	48	54	35	38	63	1,412	50
Brazil	231	53	467	53	399	45	124	45	25	36	1,246	49
Hong Kong	160	38	466	42	373	40	35	71	25	92	1,059	43
South Africa	751	49	188	49	67	55	23	52	15	67	1,044	50
Taiwan	139	42	309	41	444	55	79	70	18	72	989	50
Other	2,492	48	2,418	49	4,406	46	1,264	39	344	43	10,924	46
Total	15,147	50	17,570	46	36,075	42	4,386	46	1,694	57	74,872	45

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix J: Work visa approvals by source country, 2001/02–2010/11

Source country	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
United Kingdom	15,290	17,623	19,312	19,581	18,991	19,066	20,682	20,314	18,394	18,417
India	3,642	3,503	3,684	4,537	4,993	5,794	7,294	8,994	11,792	14,486
China	3,317	3,905	4,038	7,219	12,449	15,060	15,296	12,585	10,855	11,448
Germany	1,925	2,607	3,543	3,996	6,279	7,342	8,051	8,713	8,854	9,675
United States	3,234	4,063	4,527	5,373	6,471	7,223	7,889	7,501	7,841	8,388
Philippines	811	814	917	1,205	2,493	4,158	6,255	6,849	5,869	6,197
Fiji	1,811	1,545	1,683	2,234	3,342	4,507	5,710	6,284	5,604	5,563
France	913	1,268	1,474	1,646	2,147	2,260	2,887	3,678	4,254	5,004
South Korea	2,579	2,775	3,329	3,637	4,125	4,852	5,055	5,024	4,668	4,645
Japan	6,828	7,729	7,018	6,736	6,255	5,857	5,508	4,725	4,101	4,069
Ireland	1,565	2,411	2,619	2,852	2,946	2,612	2,791	3,328	3,368	3,998
Malaysia	699	713	964	945	1,710	3,049	3,440	3,092	3,247	3,329
Canada	1,813	2,126	2,436	2,645	3,063	3,028	3,037	3,423	3,233	3,326
South Africa	2,513	2,875	3,103	3,417	3,532	4,103	5,506	5,655	3,369	2,814
Tonga	1,031	437	435	800	917	1,248	2,173	2,597	2,348	2,541
Thailand	1,254	988	1,012	1,182	1,349	1,887	2,116	2,456	2,352	2,383
Samoa	936	327	418	813	1,058	1,376	2,207	2,673	2,247	2,353
Vanuatu	15	24	16	24	29	118	1,597	2,421	2,192	2,344
Brazil	122	237	451	686	1,846	3,039	3,159	3,159	2,386	2,047
Chile	191	399	405	565	959	1,398	1,803	1,905	1,871	1,794
Other	11,377	12,856	14,145	15,429	18,182	20,717	21,567	20,999	21,137	22,190
Total	61,866	69,225	75,529	85,522	103,136	118,694	134,023	136,375	129,982	137,011

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix K: Proportion of females by age and source country for work visa holders in 2010/11

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	1,097	34	10,968	45	3,857	42	819	33	661	34	1,014	33	18,416	42
India	383	19	10,097	31	3,041	28	510	25	247	27	208	18	14,486	29
China	175	55	7,371	54	2,532	48	703	45	392	43	275	46	11,448	52
Germany	2,955	66	5,417	53	938	49	154	27	117	27	94	28	9,675	56
United States	294	41	3,994	50	1,864	33	673	24	431	23	1,132	27	8,388	39
Philippines	14	36	1,737	60	2,636	50	875	48	554	46	381	50	6,197	52
Fiji	70	73	2,152	52	1,725	49	704	42	538	45	374	41	5,563	49
France	253	52	4,145	43	493	41	40	45	27	26	46	22	5,004	43
South Korea	72	61	2,210	58	1,148	56	629	49	378	42	208	28	4,645	54
Japan	85	61	2,103	67	1,290	63	219	51	162	49	210	28	4,069	62
Ireland	106	15	3,137	42	647	36	39	38	26	19	43	26	3,998	40
Malaysia	75	48	2,345	64	601	50	108	50	98	54	102	55	3,329	60
Canada	329	57	1,976	59	659	46	117	34	88	36	157	31	3,326	53
South Africa	19	47	719	47	989	45	411	47	283	43	393	48	2,814	46
Tonga	49	24	1,203	24	851	23	229	24	109	23	100	31	2,541	24
Thailand	9	56	676	58	930	48	399	38	212	45	157	55	2,383	49
Samoa	67	16	1,002	16	831	16	249	23	125	28	79	29	2,353	18
Vanuatu	2	0	862	13	888	18	308	27	166	25	118	23	2,344	18
Brazil	37	59	1,197	45	618	45	102	55	61	43	32	41	2,047	46
Other	938	51	13,823	49	5,959	38	1,393	31	877	29	993	25	23,983	44
Total	7,029	52	77,134	47	32,497	41	8,681	37	5,552	36	6,116	33	137,009	44

Note: Excludes two people of unspecified gender.

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix L: Working Holiday Scheme approvals in 2010/11

Working Holiday Scheme	Annual places available in the scheme	Number of working holidaymakers in 2010/11
Argentina	1,000	1,013
Belgium	Unlimited	264
Brazil	300	301
Canada	Unlimited	1,759
Chile	1,000	1,000
China	1,000	1,132
Czech Republic	1,200	1,157
Denmark	Unlimited	210
Estonia	100	90
Finland	Unlimited	236
France	Unlimited	3,937
Germany	Unlimited	7,811
Hong Kong	400	392
Ireland	Unlimited	2,694
Italy	Unlimited	708
Japan	Unlimited	1,810
Latvia	100	47
Malaysia	1,150	1,424
Malta	50	5
Mexico	200	204
Netherlands	Unlimited	787
Norway	Unlimited	73
Peru	100	53
Poland	100	101
Singapore	200	125
Slovenia	100	125
South Korea	1,800	1,551
Spain	200	207
Sweden	Unlimited	566
Taiwan	600	734
Thailand	100	101
United Kingdom	Unlimited	9,772
United States	Unlimited	2,676
Uruguay	200	200
Total		43,265

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.

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix M: Residence approvals by category in 2010/11

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Category	Approved applications	Approved people	Proportion of people (%)
Skilled/Business 26,900–29,975	Skilled Migrant	9,903	21,212	
	Work to Residence	581	1,432	
	Other	11	14	
	Skilled total	10,495	22,658	55.6
	Entrepreneur Category	122	359	
	Investor Category	42	128	
	Business total	164	487	1.2
	Stream total	10,659	23,145	56.8
International/ Humanitarian 3,250–3,825	Refugee Emergency	2	4	
	Refugee Family	22	53	
	Refugee Medical	5	15	
	Refugee Protection	179	552	
	Refugee Women at Risk	27	81	
	Refugee Quota total	235	705	1.7
	PAC Kiribati	27	88	
	PAC Tonga	85	258	
	PAC Tuvalu	25	77	
	Pacific Access total	137	423	1.0
	Samoan Quota	316	906	
	Other	387	732	
	Stream total	1,075	2,766	6.8
Capped Family 4,950–5,500	Adult Child	90	233	
	Parent	2,286	4,036	
	Sibling	349	953	
	Other	1	7	
	Stream total	2,726	5,229	12.8
Uncapped Family 9,900–10,700	Dependent Child	1,003	1,003	
	Partnership	7,686	8,594	
	Stream total	8,689	9,597	23.6
Total 2010/11		23,149	40,737	100.0

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix N: People granted residence in 2010/11 by source country and stream

Source country	New Zealand Residence Programme				Total
	Skilled/ Business	International/ Humanitarian	Capped Family	Uncapped Family	
United Kingdom	4,507	57	572	1,413	6,549
China	1,830	48	2,116	1,268	5,262
India	2,851	17	557	793	4,218
South Africa	2,848	26	279	243	3,396
Philippines	2,554	21	96	508	3,179
Fiji	1,749	58	534	696	3,037
Samoa	40	939	83	770	1,832
South Korea	938	8	65	218	1,229
United States	670	26	25	395	1,116
Tonga	58	322	69	307	756
Malaysia	503	11	32	127	673
Sri Lanka	504	15	45	67	631
Germany	370	2	13	174	559
Japan	219	—	10	182	411
Canada	219	—	13	168	400
Brazil	260	2	3	133	398
Ireland	234	—	10	148	392
Russia	244	10	38	100	392
Burma	3	371	1	1	376
Cambodia	8	5	227	114	354
Thailand	97	3	12	221	333
Vietnam	42	12	89	142	285
Netherlands	164	2	13	63	242
France	139	—	1	81	221
Singapore	160	—	13	38	211
Pakistan	121	22	7	45	195
Bhutan	—	189	—	—	189
Chile	110	1	8	50	169
Zimbabwe	98	5	32	25	160
Iran	64	34	25	33	156
Colombia	36	101	3	14	154
Hong Kong	52	1	26	68	147
Indonesia	76	1	10	54	141
Ethiopia	1	103	2	28	134
Kiribati	20	94	3	16	133
Italy	68	—	9	46	123
Argentina	85	—	4	32	121
Iraq	17	16	39	47	119
Other	1,186	244	145	769	2,344
Total	23,145	2,766	5,229	9,597	40,737

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix O: Percentage of females granted residence by age and source country in 2010/11

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	1,466	50	1,045	56	1,801	48	697	46	532	46	1,008	49	6,549	50
China	416	49	2,051	58	667	52	174	57	137	55	1,817	53	5,262	55
India	661	47	1,943	45	1,016	41	148	41	77	52	373	52	4,218	45
South Africa	1,148	49	419	52	776	52	360	47	239	48	454	50	3,396	50
Philippines	1,090	49	600	65	861	54	299	52	166	52	163	61	3,179	55
Fiji	806	46	849	54	635	50	193	50	180	48	374	55	3,037	51
Samoa	854	51	455	43	315	39	101	47	34	32	73	52	1,832	46
South Korea	381	48	225	62	276	59	131	57	114	48	102	42	1,229	54
United States	239	46	242	65	286	58	99	40	74	61	176	45	1,116	53
Tonga	261	51	210	43	177	47	44	25	12	50	52	52	756	47
Malaysia	199	48	156	59	132	55	59	51	46	48	81	53	673	53
Sri Lanka	187	55	100	54	190	41	51	47	39	21	64	59	631	48
Germany	88	39	142	68	194	53	56	48	42	43	37	57	559	54
Japan	60	48	86	78	197	76	31	68	16	44	21	62	411	70
Canada	66	47	95	73	145	57	29	52	22	41	43	44	400	57
Brazil	59	54	142	44	160	56	18	56	10	60	9	78	398	52
Ireland	43	47	130	54	165	53	19	58	17	41	18	50	392	52
Russia	78	51	141	64	87	55	29	59	15	53	42	71	392	59
Burma	165	47	77	58	77	45	26	38	14	29	17	59	376	48
Other	1,455	50	1,528	60	1,713	53	419	52	266	53	550	56	5,931	54
Total	9,722	49	10,636	55	9,870	51	2,983	49	2,052	49	5,474	52	40,737	51

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix P: Expression of interest (EOI) pool selection in 2010/11

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
01-Jul-2010	365	93	565	1,255	65%	16%	2.2
14-Jul-2010	347	102	528	1,136	66%	19%	2.2
28-Jul-2010	360	101	527	1,146	68%	19%	2.2
11-Aug-2010	357	83	592	1,202	60%	14%	2.0
25-Aug-2010	402	114	563	1,169	71%	20%	2.1
08-Sep-2010	389	116	555	1,160	70%	21%	2.1
22-Sep-2010	345	78	559	1,179	62%	14%	2.1
06-Oct-2010	366	94	573	1,190	64%	16%	2.1
20-Oct-2010	410	100	562	1,218	73%	18%	2.2
03-Nov-2010	315	90	605	1,211	52%	15%	2.0
17-Nov-2010	412	77	550	1,266	75%	14%	2.3
02-Dec-2010	356	104	558	1,180	64%	19%	2.1
15-Dec-2010	323	86	548	1,220	59%	16%	2.2
12-Jan-2011	440	65	563	1,222	78%	12%	2.2
26-Jan-2011	416	71	559	1,146	74%	13%	2.1
09-Feb-2011	341	75	562	1,187	61%	13%	2.1
23-Feb-2011	377	83	547	1,142	69%	15%	2.1
09-Mar-2011	371	67	548	1,136	68%	12%	2.1
23-Mar-2011	380	98	554	1,185	69%	18%	2.1
06-Apr-2011	347	78	589	1,178	59%	13%	2.0
20-Apr-2011	337	89	579	1,216	58%	15%	2.1
04-May-2011	336	76	552	1,149	61%	14%	2.1
19-May-2011	329	72	558	1,176	59%	13%	2.1
01-Jun-2011	401	106	557	1,122	72%	19%	2.0
15-Jun-2011	434	103	544	1,101	80%	19%	2.0
29-Jun-2011	484	117	601	1,172	81%	19%	2.0
Total	9,740	2,338	14,598	30,664	67%	16%	2.1

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix Q: Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants: 2009/10–2010/11

Factor	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	%	Number	%
Skilled employment				
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for 12 months or longer	4,760	40%	3,922	40%
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for fewer than 12 months	3,595	30%	3,791	38%
Offer of skilled employment in New Zealand	1,190	10%	1,234	12%
Bonus points for employment or an offer of employment				
Identified future growth area	423	4%	296	3%
Area of absolute skills shortage	1,402	12%	1,119	11%
Region outside Auckland*	4,602	55%	4,104	51%
Partner employment or offer of employment	206	2%	119	1%
Relevant work experience				
2 years	1,747	15%	1,702	17%
4 years	1,432	12%	1,318	13%
6 years	1,257	11%	1,050	11%
8 years	987	8%	768	8%
10 years	3,040	26%	2,115	21%
Bonus points for New Zealand work experience				
1 year	3,166	27%	2,022	20%
2 years	1,589	13%	1,470	15%
3 years or more	863	7%	1,185	12%
Additional bonus points for work experience in an identified future growth area				
2 to 5 years	117	1	91	1%
6 years or more	182	2	95	1%
Additional bonus points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage				
2 to 5 years	770	7	620	6%
6 years or more	874	7	760	8%
Qualifications				
Recognised basic qualification	7,704	65%	6,625	67%
Recognised postgraduate qualification	940	8%	633	6%

Factor	2009/10		2010/11	
	Number	%	Number	%
Bonus points for qualifications				
Recognised basic New Zealand qualification	3,056	26%	2,614	26%
Two years of full-time study towards a New Zealand recognised qualification	1,929	16%	1,025	10%
Recognised postgraduate New Zealand qualification	208	2%	122	1%
Recognised qualification in an identified future growth area	210	2%	178	2%
Recognised qualification in an area of absolute skills shortage	3,495	30%	2,029	20%
Partner qualifications	2,104	18%	1,445	15%
<hr/>				
Close family support in New Zealand	856	7%	662	7%
<hr/>				
Age (20–55 years)				
20–29 years	4,872	41%	4,216	43%
30–39 years	4,307	37%	3,534	36%
40–44 years	1,321	11%	1,048	11%
45–49 years	806	7%	660	7%
50–55 years	459	4%	412	4%
<hr/>				
Total number of principal applicants	11,800		9,903	
<hr/>				
Total number of principal applicants with employment or offer of employment and region of employment specified.	8,314		8,108	

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

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix R: Number of people granted residence through the Uncapped Family Stream by source country, 2008/09–2010/11

Source country	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
United Kingdom	1,304	1,515	1,413
China	1,443	1,390	1,268
India	598	728	793
Samoa	771	692	770
Fiji	492	542	696
Philippines	399	630	508
United States	380	390	395
Tonga	273	292	307
South Africa	229	249	243
Thailand	252	261	221
South Korea	163	229	218
Japan	200	245	182
Germany	147	192	174
Canada	151	200	168
Ireland	127	151	148
Vietnam	132	123	142
Brazil	112	116	133
Malaysia	103	138	127
Cambodia	162	147	114
Russia	123	99	100
France	57	85	81
Taiwan	59	69	75
Hong Kong	56	61	68
Sri Lanka	64	74	67
Netherlands	62	58	63
Indonesia	67	70	54
Afghanistan	36	35	52
Chile	29	44	50
Iraq	54	41	47
Italy	30	25	46
Pakistan	62	58	45
Singapore	18	22	38
Czech Republic	40	48	36
Iran	28	46	33
Sweden	34	42	33
Argentina	26	36	32
Other	663	719	657
Total	8,946	9,862	9,597

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix S: Number of people granted residence through the Partnership Policy by source country, 2008/09–2010/11

Source country	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
United Kingdom	1,240	1,457	1,348
China	1,352	1,315	1,180
India	539	682	745
Fiji	421	488	644
Philippines	342	514	433
Samoa	364	331	386
United States	358	366	376
Tonga	231	251	265
Thailand	198	225	204
South Korea	137	202	196
South Africa	171	210	187
Japan	193	238	174
Germany	144	183	168
Canada	149	195	164
Ireland	125	148	146
Vietnam	121	99	136
Brazil	108	113	130
Malaysia	88	124	115
Cambodia	155	142	112
Russia	114	94	93
France	57	85	77
Taiwan	51	67	70
Hong Kong	54	53	63
Netherlands	56	57	59
Sri Lanka	62	71	59
Afghanistan	35	35	52
Indonesia	56	68	52
Chile	25	43	47
Iraq	54	41	46
Italy	30	25	46
Pakistan	57	48	39
Czech Republic	40	47	35
Singapore	18	19	34
Sweden	33	42	33
Argentina	26	35	29
Other	610	710	620
Total	7,814	8,823	8,563

Note: Excludes Partnership Deferral Family and Marriage categories.

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix T: Number of people granted residence through the Capped Family Stream by source country, 2008/09–2010/11

Source country	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
China	1,407	1,632	2,116
United Kingdom	518	493	572
India	876	721	557
Fiji	743	443	534
South Africa	210	259	279
Cambodia	223	135	227
Philippines	85	85	96
Vietnam	56	63	89
Samoa	98	117	83
Tonga	111	95	69
South Korea	77	70	65
Sri Lanka	90	51	45
Iraq	49	6	39
Russia	59	60	38
Malaysia	45	47	32
Zimbabwe	39	35	32
Afghanistan	24	25	26
Hong Kong	15	14	26
Iran	19	22	25
United States	29	27	25
Canada	19	20	13
Germany	16	5	13
Netherlands	11	22	13
Singapore	4	15	13
Thailand	16	18	12
Indonesia	38	15	10
Ireland	5	6	10
Japan	10	14	10
Taiwan	17	11	10
Tuvalu	6	3	10
Ukraine	18	12	10
Other	167	167	130
Total	5,100	4,708	5,229

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix U: Number of people granted residence through the Parent Policy by source country, 2008/09–2010/11

Source country	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
China	1,099	1,264	1,843
United Kingdom	476	441	521
India	540	503	401
Fiji	460	277	339
South Africa	162	195	218
Cambodia	84	52	90
Philippines	38	37	54
Samoa	65	78	43
South Korea	50	51	43
Sri Lanka	51	38	40
Tonga	71	51	38
Russia	51	52	36
Vietnam	41	28	34
Malaysia	34	37	31
Zimbabwe	30	29	22
United States	19	20	19
Hong Kong	15	13	16
Iran	12	14	15
Iraq	23	3	13
Germany	14	5	12
Netherlands	8	15	12
Canada	15	13	10
Ireland	5	6	10
Singapore	3	14	10
Thailand	9	14	10
Tuvalu	6	1	10
Ukraine	11	8	10
Other	178	164	136
Total	3,570	3,423	4,036

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix V: Number of people granted residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream by source country, 2008/09–2010/11

Source country	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Samoa	1,193	823	939
Burma	185	110	371
Tonga	273	324	322
Bhutan	163	177	189
Ethiopia	39	59	103
Colombia	56	95	101
Kiribati	135	44	94
Tuvalu	126	64	80
Fiji	210	43	58
United Kingdom	87	41	57
China	122	52	48
Iran	58	67	34
South Africa	28	34	26
United States	32	20	26
Afghanistan	64	60	23
Pakistan	13	23	22
Philippines	8	21	21
Ecuador	3	15	18
India	34	23	17
Iraq	191	121	16
Sri Lanka	59	72	15
Czech Republic	—	3	13
Vietnam	42	29	12
Somalia	12	38	11
Sudan	14	21	11
Other	357	297	139
Total	3,504	2,676	2,766

Source: Department of Labour.

Appendix W: Number of people granted residence through the Refugee Quota programme by source country, 2006/07–2010/11

Source country	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Burma	364	212	180	83	347
Bhutan	—	150	163	177	189
Colombia	—	27	56	91	97
Ecuador	—	2	3	15	18
Burundi	—	—	20	35	9
Dem. Rep. of Congo	25	21	59	63	7
Congo	7	—	4	9	6
Afghanistan	227	41	33	36	5
Ethiopia	3	16	6	24	5
Sri Lanka	3	6	4	19	5
Sudan	21	24	5	15	4
Iraq	13	95	132	29	4
Other	85	201	92	43	9
Total	748	795	757	639	705

Source: Department of Labour.

REFERENCES

- Australian Bureau of Statistics and Statistics New Zealand. 2006. *Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)*.
- Department of Labour. 2009. *New Faces, New Futures: New Zealand. Findings from the Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) – wave one*. Wellington: Department of Labour.
- Immigration New Zealand. 2011. *Immigration New Zealand Operation Manual*. Available at <http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/operationalmanual/>
- Infometrics, NRB, and Skinnerstrategic. 2008. *The Economic Impact of Export Education*. Wellington: Education New Zealand and Ministry of Education. Available at <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications>
- Ministry of Tourism. 2011. *Key Statistics 2011*. Available at <http://www.tourismresearch.govt.nz/Data--Analysis/Key-Statistics/> (accessed August 2011).
- New Zealand Government. 2007. *The International Education Agenda: A strategy for 2007–2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at <http://www.minedu.govt.nz/~media/MinEdu/Files/EducationSectors/InternationalEducation/PolicyStrategy/11950%20ie%20agenda%20final%20download%20100807.pdf>
- OECD. 2011. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2011 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/migr_outlook-2011-en
- OECD StatLink. Available at <http://www.oecd.org/statistics/statlink>
- Population and Sustainable Development. No date. *Population FAQ*. Available at <http://www.population.govt.nz/population-faq.aspx> (accessed August 2010).
- Quazi, A. 2009. *Quota Refugees in New Zealand: Approvals and movements (1999–2008)*. Wellington: IMSED Research. Department of Labour.
- Statistics New Zealand. 2006. *QuickStats About New Zealand's Population and Dwellings: Sex and age*. Available at <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2006CensusHomePage/QuickStats/quickstats-about-a-subject/nzs-population-and-dwellings/sex-and-age.aspx> (accessed 19 July 2011).
- Statistics New Zealand. 2011. International Travel and Migration: June 2011. *Hot Off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/IntTravelAndMigration_HOTPJun11.aspx (accessed August 2011).
- Statistics New Zealand. 2011. *National Population Estimates: June 2011 quarter*. Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/NationalPopulationEstimates_HOTPJun11qtr.aspx (accessed August 2011).

⇒ More information

www.dol.govt.nz/research

research@dol.govt.nz

For further information about the Labour and Immigration Research Centre please contact research@dol.govt.nz or visit <http://dol.govt.nz/research>