



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

Pacific Migrant Trends and Settlement Outcomes Report



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

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Executive Summary

Migrants from the Pacific have a long history of migration into New Zealand. The demand for labour and the government's sense of responsibility to help support its Pacific neighbours, alongside close family linkages and employment opportunities, have driven growth in the number of migrants from the Pacific throughout the years.

In the 2013 Census, Pacific peoples were the fourth largest ethnic group in New Zealand. It is one of the fastest growing population groups and is projected to grow from 344,400 in 2013 to 590,100 in 2038. Despite the general "Pasifika" label, the population is diverse in terms of language and culture and having different migration histories and settlement patterns.

Thirty-eight percent of the Pacific population in 2013 was born overseas - the largest numbers were born in Fiji and Samoa. Pacific migrants tend to settle in Auckland for employment opportunities and its large Pacific communities. Employed Pacific migrants are over-represented in lower skilled occupations, such as Labourers, and Machinery Operators and Drivers, and are under-represented in higher skilled occupations, such as Managers and Professionals.

This report looks at the migration trends of migrants from the Pacific over the last five years, 2012/13 to 2016/17, using Immigration New Zealand administrative data. It also examines the settlement outcomes for Pacific migrants, primarily using data from the 2016 Migrants Survey.

Pacific residence approvals have remained stable over the last five years - almost half approved under the Family visa stream

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand enter through one of the three residence streams of the New Zealand Residence Programme. These are the Skilled/Business Stream, Family Stream and International/Humanitarian Stream.

In the 2016/17 year, 5,243 migrants from the Pacific were approved for residence. The number of Pacific migrants approved for residence has remained stable over the last five years, increasing by four percent between 2012/13 and 2016/17. This growth was driven by the increase in the International/Humanitarian visa stream approvals.

Almost half of Pacific approvals for residence were under the **Family visa stream**. In 2016/17:

- 48 percent of these were approved through the Dependent Child resident visa category.
 - These approvals have almost doubled in number in the last five years.
 - The majority were from Samoa (87 percent).
 - The majority were under the age of 20 years and the gender split is relatively even.
- 47 percent were approved through the Partner resident visa category.
 - Migrants from Fiji (40 percent) and Samoa (31 percent) make up the majority of those approved.
 - The majority were in their 20s and 30s and the gender split is slightly more males than females.

Just over a third of approvals were under the **International/Humanitarian visa stream**, mostly under the Samoan Quota and the Pacific Access Category. In 2016/17:

- 57 percent were approved through the Samoan Quota.
- 33 percent were approved through the Pacific Access Category.

Around one-fifth of Pacific residence approvals were through the **Business/Skilled visa stream**, which allows skilled migrants with qualifications and work experience to apply for residence. Migrants approved under this visa stream can bring their partner and dependent children (if any) with them. In 2016/17:

- Most migrants (80 percent) under this visa stream were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category.
 - 36 percent were the principal applicants and 64 percent were the secondary applicants.
 - Migrants from Fiji made up the majority of those approved (93 percent).
 - The majority were in the 30 to 39 age group (44 percent) and most were males (79 percent).
 - Over half (60 percent) found employment in the Auckland region, followed by 13 percent in Canterbury.
 - Migrants were more likely to be working as Technicians and Trades Workers (71 percent).
- Eighteen percent of Pacific residence approvals were through the Residence from Work visa category, which has been set up as a step towards gaining residence and settling in New Zealand permanently. Although the numbers are small, the number of approvals under this visa category has more than doubled in the last five years.
 - Most gained residence through the Talent (Accredited Employer) visa category.
 - Migrants from Fiji (70 percent) made up the majority, followed by Tonga (23 percent).

Temporary workers from the Pacific continue to grow, driven by the continuous increase in workers under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme

Temporary workers help fill seasonal or short-term skills shortages. In the 2016/17 year, 15,173 people from the Pacific were approved for a temporary work visa. The number of Pacific temporary work visa approvals has been growing, increasing by 20 percent over the last five years.

The **Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme** enables employers in the horticulture and viticulture industries to meet seasonal labour shortages. The workers employed under this scheme contribute to the growth and success of New Zealand's horticulture and viticulture industry. The number of Recognised Seasonal Employer workers has increased by 48 percent over the last five years, due to the increase in the cap on the number of workers to meet demand from employers. In 2016/17:

- Around 60 percent of temporary work migrants from the Pacific came to New Zealand under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme.
- Almost half of the workers approved come from Vanuatu.
- Most were in the 20 to 39 age group and the majority (89 percent) were males.

The number of approved **Essential Skills workers** from the Pacific has also been steadily increasing over the last five years. In 2016/17:

- Essential Skills visa approvals from the Pacific made up 14 percent of Pacific temporary workers.
- Fiji was the largest source country of Essential Skills migrants from the Pacific.
- Around half of these workers found employment in the Auckland region, followed by 16 percent in Canterbury.

- Pacific Essential Skills workers were more likely to be employed as Technicians and Trades Workers and as Labourers.
- Most Pacific Essential Skills workers were in their 20s and 30s and more likely to be male.

One-fifth of those approved were under the **Partnership work visa stream**. This includes partners of a New Zealander or resident, partners of work visa holders and student visa holders. In 2016/17:

- Just over half of those approved (53 percent) were partners of New Zealanders (with a likelihood of transitioning into residence).
- The rest (47 percent) were partners of work visa and student visa holders.
- Migrants from Fiji made up the majority of those approved (65 percent).
- The majority were in the 20 to 39 age group and more likely to be female (63 percent).

International student visa holders from the Pacific remain small and are mostly dependents of temporary visa holders

A small proportion of Pacific migrants come to New Zealand as international students, making up three percent of all student visas approved in 2016/17. The number of Pacific student visa approvals has been consistent over the last five years, decreasing by five percent.

Pacific international students were more likely to be studying in New Zealand as dependents of temporary work or student visa holders. In 2016/17:

- Almost half (45 percent) of Pacific student visa holders were approved for study at primary and secondary schools, followed by 33 percent at universities and polytechnics.
- The majority of these students were from Fiji. Fiji was the tenth largest source country of student visa approvals in New Zealand.
- Over two-thirds were under the age of 20 years and more likely to be male (54 percent).

Most temporary work visa migrants from the Pacific transition to residence through the Family visa stream

New Zealand's immigration policies include a defined pathway from temporary to residence for some temporary workers. The visa pathways of temporary work visa holders vary by source country. Temporary work visa holders from Fiji who transitioned to residence were more likely do so through the Skilled Migrant Category (58 percent), while those from Samoa (65 percent), Tonga (71 percent) and Vanuatu (73 percent) were more likely to transition through the Family visa stream.

Pacific migrants with residence are more likely to stay in New Zealand

A migrant's connection to New Zealand can affect their participation in society and their desire to stay in New Zealand. Most Pacific migrants who were granted residence stay in New Zealand on a long-term basis. Almost all (97 percent) resident migrants from Fiji and Tonga were still in New Zealand five years after arrival. Migrants from Samoa have lower retention rates, where 83 percent are still in New Zealand five years after arrival. This compares with 86 percent for all migrants with residence.

Pacific migrants report similar or better settlement outcomes than other migrants on some indicators

The aim of the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (the Strategy) is to help migrants successfully settle and integrate by participating fully and contributing to all aspects of life in New Zealand. The success of the Strategy is measured across five outcome areas through 16 high-level indicators. This report shares findings on seven of the 16 indicators where sufficient data is available for Pacific migrants. The primary source of this data was from the 2016 Migrant Survey.

Overall, Pacific migrants report settlement outcomes on the seven indicators which are similar or better than other recent migrants. Recent migrants from the Pacific are more likely to report that they feel that New Zealand is their home 'completely' or 'a lot' (94 percent) compared with recent migrants overall (82 percent). Most Pacific migrants also report that they can speak English 'well' or 'very well'. High levels of English language confidence and competence is key to successful settlement.

Pacific migrants are well connected socially – 66 percent reported they belonged to at least one social group or club compared with 59 percent for recent migrants overall. The most common social group or club Pacific migrants belong to are religious groups (higher compared with recent migrants overall) followed by sports clubs or groups. And within five years, 93 percent of the Pacific migrants who had arrived in 2011 were enrolled in a primary health organisation, compared with recent migrants overall (90 percent).

Feeling safe in a new environment may affect how quickly migrants settle and whether they decide to stay. Overall, most Pacific migrants (80 percent) reported feeling safe or very safe in New Zealand, similar to the proportion for recent migrants overall (82 percent). They were also less likely to report that they were treated unfairly because they were from overseas (37 percent) compared with recent migrants overall (56 percent).

Pacific migrants are more likely to report that they are in jobs that match their skills and qualification (68 percent) compared to recent migrants overall (58 percent). However, 2015 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment research on skilled migrants report that skilled migrants from the Pacific had high employment rates, but they have lower levels of income due to the high proportion in lower skilled work.

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. They have been pre-approved by Immigration NZ to be employers who need skilled or talented workers from overseas.

Principal applicant: The principal applicant is the main person assessed against the policy criteria.

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

Recent migrant: A migrant who has been living in New Zealand for five years or less.

Description of visa categories

Residence visa policy

The residence visa policies defined below are the *most common* visas granted to Pacific migrants for permanent residence.

Business/Skilled Visa Stream

Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) Resident Visa: This allows people who have the skills (based on their qualifications and work experience) to contribute to New Zealand's economic growth. Applicants send their Expressions of Interest (EOI) and will be invited to apply for residence if successful.

Residence from Work: These are migrants who were on a Work to Residence visa for two years and transitioned to residence.

Family Visa Stream

Partner of a New Zealander Resident Visa: This allows partners of New Zealand citizens or residents in a genuine relationship to live in New Zealand permanently.

Dependent Child Resident Visa: This allows dependent children of New Zealand residents or citizens, aged 24 years and under, to live in New Zealand permanently.

International/Humanitarian Visa Stream

Samoan Quota Resident Visa: This allows up to 1,100 Samoans, including partners and dependent children of principal applicants, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year. Places in this scheme are balloted.

Pacific Access Category Resident Visa: This allows up to 250 citizens of Tonga, 250 citizens of Fiji, 75 citizens of Tuvalu and 75 citizens of Kiribati, including partners and dependent children, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year. Places are balloted.

Work visa policy

A work visa is a visa granted with a specific end date (generally for no longer than five years) and with conditions that allow an individual to work in New Zealand. The work visa policies defined below are the *most common* visa types granted to Pacific temporary workers.

Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) Limited Visa: Allows temporary workers to work in the horticulture and viticulture industries for an employer who has had an application for Recognised Seasonal Employer status approved by Immigration NZ. People employed under the Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme may stay in New Zealand for up to 7-9 months.

Partner of a New Zealander Work Visa: This allows partners of New Zealand citizens or residents in a genuine and stable relationship to work in New Zealand for up to two years, depending on the length of the relationship.

Partner of a Worker Work Visa: This allows partners of *eligible* work visa holders to work in New Zealand. The duration of their visa will be the same as their partner's work visa.

Partner of a Student Work Visa: This allows partners of student visa holders, who are in New Zealand studying towards a Level 7 or higher qualification on the Long Term Skill Shortage List, or a postgraduate qualification, to work in New Zealand. The duration of their visa will be the same as their partner's student visa.

Essential Skills Work Visa: Temporary workers who have been offered a full-time job by an employer, and have the necessary qualifications and experience to work in that job. The employers have to prove that they are unable to recruit any suitable New Zealanders for the job.

Student visa policy

The student visa policies defined below are the *most common* type of student visas granted to Pacific international students.

Dependent Child Student Visa: This allows dependent children of work and student visa holders to go to school while their parents work or study in New Zealand. The children are treated as domestic students, which mean that they do not have to pay tuition fees to go to a primary or secondary school.

Fee Paying Student Visa: This allows full-time study in New Zealand (this includes school, tertiary and English language study). The applicant must pay for the full costs of their courses and enrol with an approved education provider.

Scholarship Student Visa: This visa allows scholarship holders to study in New Zealand full-time at a course stated on their visa. The applicant must provide proof that their tuition fees will be paid by scholarship.

1 Pacific Peoples in New Zealand

In 2013, the Pacific peoples ethnic group was the fourth largest ethnic group in New Zealand, behind European, Māori and Asian ethnic groups. According to the 2013 Census, 7.4 percent of the New Zealand population identified as Pasifika.

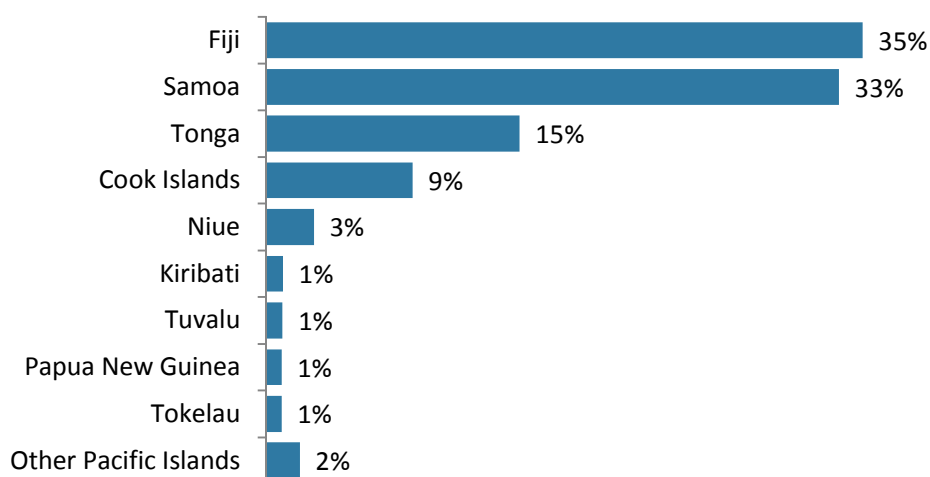
The Pacific population in New Zealand is a fast growing and changing population, mainly driven by migration and a high rate of natural increase. The Pacific ethnic population is projected to increase by an average of 2.2 percent a year, increasing from 344,400 in 2013 to 590,100 in 2038. By 2038, it is projected that the Pacific ethnic group will be 10 percent of the New Zealand population¹.

The Pacific population is diverse in terms of language and culture, despite the tendency for the general “Pasifika” label to be used. They have different migration histories and settlement patterns.

This report covers migrants from the following Pacific nations: Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, the Marshall Islands, American Samoa, French Polynesia and New Caledonia. “Migrants” from the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau were excluded since they already hold New Zealand citizenship.

According to the 2013 Census, 38 percent of the Pacific population living in New Zealand were overseas-born² and 62 percent were New Zealand-born. Of those born overseas, the largest numbers were born in Fiji and Samoa (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: People born in the Pacific Islands by country of birth, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, Stats NZ

¹ Based on Stats NZ medium growth population projections.

² In this section, ‘birthplace’ is used as a proxy for the migrant population from the Pacific.

1.1 Background on Pacific nations

Pacific peoples have a long history of migration to New Zealand, with several significant waves of migration from various parts of the Pacific throughout the years. Close family linkages and employment opportunities have encouraged people from the Pacific to migrate to New Zealand. The ongoing demand for labour, and the government's sense of responsibility to help support its Pacific neighbours, have also driven the growth in the number of Pacific migrants to New Zealand throughout the years.

New Zealand has established specific immigration policies, such as the Samoan Quota (SQ) and the Pacific Access Category (PAC), with some Pacific countries. These policies have more relaxed requirements for entry into New Zealand compared to other immigration policies.

Samoa

Samoa and New Zealand have a unique relationship dating back to World War 1. Samoa was under the trusteeship of New Zealand from 1919 until it became independent in 1962. In the same year, both countries signed a Treaty of Friendship and have had close relations ever since.

The Samoan Quota Scheme was established in 1970 and is based on the spirit of close friendship embodied in the 1962 Treaty. The Scheme currently allows up to 1,100 Samoan citizens, including their partners and dependent children, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year. Samoans can also come and work here temporarily under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme.

Fiji

Fiji and New Zealand have a history of close ties spanning culture, sport, business, defence cooperation and education. Fiji is a regional hub and is one of the most developed economies in the Pacific. It is one of New Zealand's largest trading partners in the Pacific.

Most migrants from Fiji enter New Zealand through the Business/Skilled residence visa and Essential Skills temporary work visa streams. In addition, up to 250 Fijian nationals can migrate to New Zealand each year through the Pacific Access Category.

Tonga

New Zealand and Tonga share strong ties based on common Polynesian history and shared interest in Pacific issues. Many Tongans have been educated in New Zealand and have connections here. In addition to other immigration streams, up to 250 Tongans can migrate to New Zealand each year through the Pacific Access Category. Some also come and work here temporarily under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme, which supports New Zealand's horticulture and viticulture industry.

Kiribati

New Zealand and Kiribati have a special relationship based on shared Pacific interests, and partner on issues such as sustainable development, climate change, and maritime security.

Each year, more than a hundred Kiribati nationals come to New Zealand to work temporarily in the horticulture and viticulture industries under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme. The money they earn and send home is an important source of income for Kiribati. In addition, up to 75 Kiribati nationals can migrate each year to New Zealand via the Pacific Access Category.

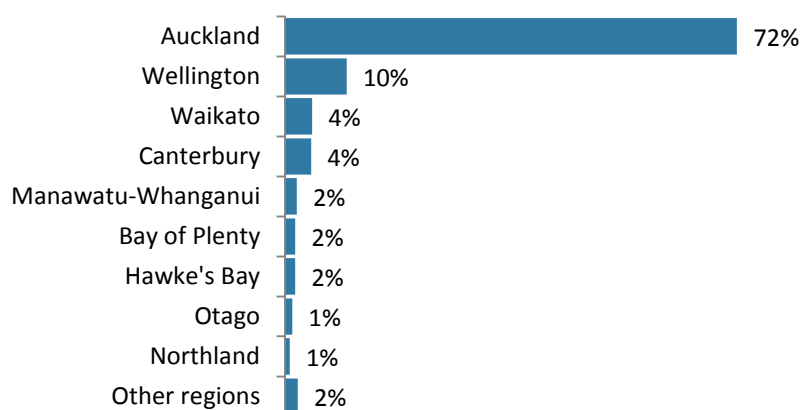
Vanuatu

Vanuatu and New Zealand have a long-standing relationship. Vanuatu is the largest sending country under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme. Under this scheme, over 17,400 visas have been issued to seasonal workers from Vanuatu over the last five years. These workers have contributed to the growth and success of New Zealand’s horticulture and viticulture industry.

1.2 Where Pacific migrants reside

The majority of Pacific peoples reside in the Auckland Region. Most Pacific migrants tend to settle in Auckland for employment opportunities and its existing large Pacific communities. Figure 2 shows that 72 percent of those born in the Pacific Islands reside in the Auckland region.

Figure 2: People born in the Pacific Islands by region, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, Stats NZ

1.3 Where Pacific migrants work

Employed migrants from the Pacific Islands, aged 15 years and over, are over-represented in lower skilled occupations, such as Labourers and Machinery Operators and Drivers, and are under-represented in higher skilled occupations, such as Managers and Professionals.

Table 1: Occupation of employed people, aged 15 years and over, by birthplace, 2013

Occupation	Overseas-born		NZ-born	Total NZ Population
	Pacific Islands	Other countries		
Managers	8.9%	18.4%	19.3%	18.7%
Professionals	14.7%	28.7%	20.8%	22.5%
Technicians and trade workers	13.0%	12.2%	11.9%	12.0%
Community and personal service workers	11.7%	9.0%	8.9%	9.0%
Clerical and administrative workers	10.4%	10.9%	12.4%	12.0%
Sales workers	8.4%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%
Machinery operators and drivers	12.5%	3.3%	5.8%	5.4%
Labourers	20.4%	8.1%	11.5%	11.0%
Total people employed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, Stats NZ

Note: Occupation is based on the 1-digit level Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

2 Residence approvals from the Pacific

New Zealand residence provides a person with the right to live in New Zealand and to gain access to all the work, education, property and health privileges available to New Zealanders.

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand enter through one of the three residence streams of the New Zealand Residence Programme. These are: Skilled/Business Stream, Family Stream and International/Humanitarian Stream.

This chapter describes the trends in the number of people approved on a residence visa between 2012/13 and 2016/17 rather than a number of residence visa holders at a single point in time.

In 2016/17, 47,684 migrants were approved for residence and 5,243 (or 11 percent) of these were migrants from the Pacific. The number of Pacific residence approvals has remained stable over the last five years, increasing by only four percent since 2012/13, primarily as a result of an increase in the International/Humanitarian stream approvals.

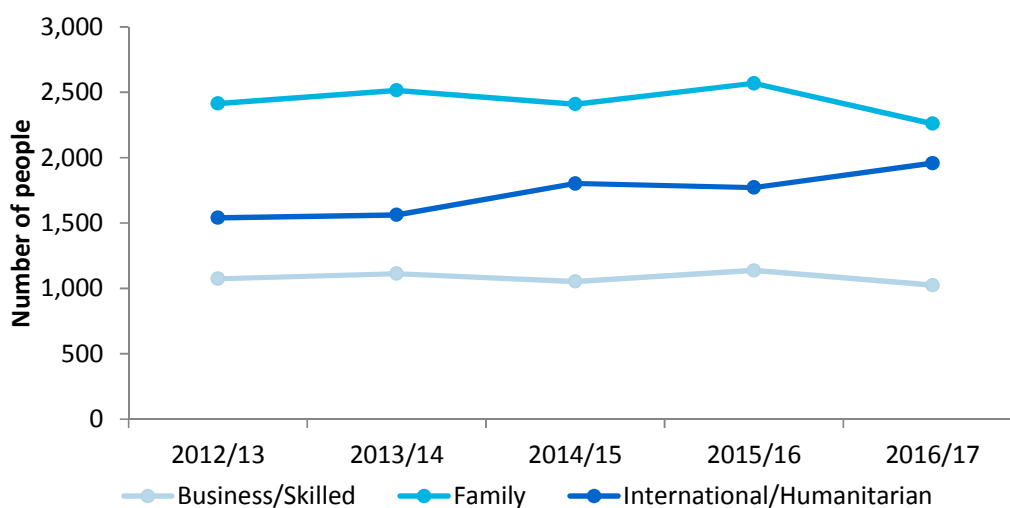
Table 2: Pacific residence approvals by visa stream, 2012/13–2016/17

Application stream	Financial year decided					Total	% change 2012/13-2016/17
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		
Business/Skilled	21%	21%	20%	21%	20%	21%	-5%
Family	48%	48%	46%	47%	43%	46%	-6%
International/Humanitarian	31%	30%	34%	32%	37%	33%	27%
Total	5,027	5,190	5,265	5,476	5,243	26,201	4%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Figure 3 shows that most resident migrants from the Pacific were approved under the Family Stream. In 2016/17, 2,260 (43 percent) of Pacific migrants were approved under the Family Stream, followed by 1,958 (37 percent) under the International/Humanitarian Stream and 1,025 (20 percent) under the Business/Skilled Stream.

Figure 3: Pacific residence approvals by visa stream, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Source country

Most Pacific migrants approved for residence were from Samoa and Fiji. Together, they make up 80 percent of all Pacific migrants who were approved for residence. Samoa and Fiji were the 6th and 7th largest source countries of all residence approvals in 2016/17.

Table 3: Pacific residence approvals by source country, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Samoa	2,050	2,155	2,254	2,156	2,477	11,092
Fiji	1,965	1,939	1,919	2,230	1,760	9,813
Tonga	730	800	815	732	727	3,804
Tuvalu	124	119	129	133	122	627
Kiribati	117	125	117	176	118	653
Solomon Islands	10	15	7	15	9	56
Papua New Guinea	12	12	19	19	6	68
Other	19	25	5	15	24	88
Total	5,027	5,190	5,265	5,476	5,243	26,201

Note: 'Other' includes Vanuatu, Nauru, Marshall Islands, American Samoa, French Polynesia and New Caledonia.
Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Age and gender

Table 4 below shows the age breakdown of Pacific migrants who were approved for a residence visa over the last five years. Most resident migrants from the Pacific tend to be young. Over the last five years, 38 percent of those approved were under 20 years of age. Around a quarter (26 percent) of Pacific migrants were aged 20-29 years and 20 percent were aged 30-39 years.

The median age of Pacific migrants approved for residence was 22 in 2016/17. This is younger than the median age of 29 for all migrants approved for residence. This is due to the large number of migrants from the Pacific arriving through the Dependent Child resident visa stream to join family already in New Zealand, and the large family size of Pacific migrants, relative to other migrants, arriving through the other visa streams.

Table 4: Pacific residence approvals by age group, 2012/13–2016/17

Age group	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
0-19 years	1,796	1,885	2,030	2,101	2,249	10,061
20-29 years	1,352	1,377	1,312	1,343	1,329	6,713
30-39 years	966	1,008	944	1,065	1,027	5,010
40-49 years	496	455	480	493	400	2,324
50-59 years	244	284	294	259	154	1,235
60-64 years	82	79	88	92	39	380
65+ years	91	102	117	123	45	478
Total	5,027	5,190	5,265	5,476	5,243	26,201

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The gender split was about equal for Pacific resident migrants. Males consistently have a slightly higher proportion (51 percent) compared to females (49 percent) across the five years.

Table 5: Pacific residence approvals by gender, 2012/13–2016/17

Gender	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Female	2,442	2,565	2,526	2,667	2,560	12,760
Male	2,585	2,625	2,739	2,809	2,683	13,441
Total	5,027	5,190	5,265	5,476	5,243	26,201

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

2.1 Family Stream

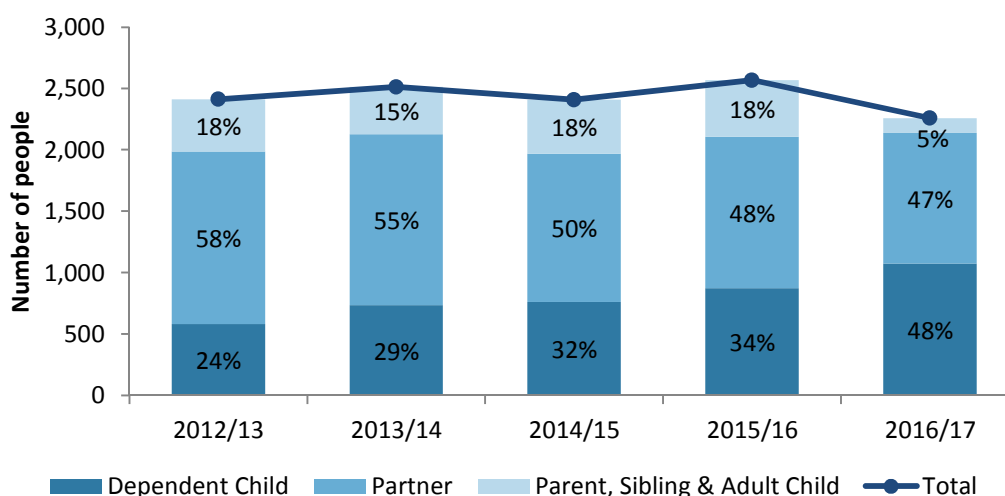
The Family Stream allows New Zealand citizens and permanent residents to sponsor close family members for residence. Nearly half of resident migrants from the Pacific were approved under the Family Stream (46 percent over the last five years).

In 2016/17, 2,260 Pacific migrants were approved for residence through the Family Stream. Under this visa stream, 1,073 (or 48 percent) were approved under the Dependent Child resident visa category and 1,067 (or 47 percent) were approved under the Partner resident visa category.

The number of Dependent Child visa approvals from the Pacific has almost doubled in the last five years. It has grown from 581 approvals in 2012/13 to 1,073 in 2016/17, mainly driven by the increase in migrants from Samoa approved under this category.

Visa approvals under the Parent, Sibling and Adult Child visa category had a significant decrease over the last five years. Parent category visa approvals have decreased by more than two-thirds since 2012/13. In October 2016, the Parent category was temporary closed to new applications, while the Sibling and Adult Child category was closed permanently in May 2012.

Figure 4: Pacific residence approvals under the Family stream by visa sub-stream, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: See Appendix Table 1 for the underlying counts.

Source country, age and gender of Family stream approvals

In 2016/17, of Pacific migrants approved under the Partner and Dependent Child visa categories, 59 percent were from Samoa, 23 percent from Fiji and 13 percent from Tonga.

Pacific migrants approved under the Partner resident visa were more likely to come from Fiji (40 percent), Samoa (31 percent) and Tonga (24 percent), while those approved under the Dependent Child visa category were more likely to come from Samoa (87 percent). Samoa is also the top source country of migrants who were approved under the Dependent Child visa overall, with almost half of approvals (48 percent).³

Of Pacific migrants approved under the Parent, and Sibling and Adult Child⁴ sub-streams, 75 percent were from Fiji, followed by 13 percent from Samoa.

The majority of those approved were under the age of 20 years and the gender split is relatively even.

Table 6: Pacific residence approvals under the Family stream by visa sub-stream and by source country, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Dependent Child						
Samoa	480	620	650	761	935	3,446
Fiji	48	40	37	32	65	222
Tonga	32	46	47	38	27	190
Kiribati	9	17	19	22	28	95
Tuvalu	5	7	6	11	13	42
Other	7	6	2	8	5	28
Total	581	736	761	872	1,073	4,023
Partner						
Fiji	574	544	429	486	432	2,465
Samoa	452	436	380	370	335	1,973
Tonga	321	340	344	288	252	1,545
Tuvalu	23	24	17	23	20	107
Kiribati	18	21	18	41	9	107
Other	16	29	17	24	19	105
Total	1,404	1,394	1,205	1,232	1,067	6,302
Parent, Sibling and Adult Child						
Fiji	333	322	364	410	90	1,519
Samoa	43	12	40	20	15	130
Tonga	49	44	28	27	11	159
Other	3	6	11	7	4	31
Total	428	384	443	464	120	1,839

Note: Other Partner and Dependent Child visa holders include Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, American Samoa, French Polynesia, Marshall Islands and Nauru. Other Parent, Sibling and Adult Child visa holders include Solomon Island, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

³ Migration Trends 2016/17, MBIE

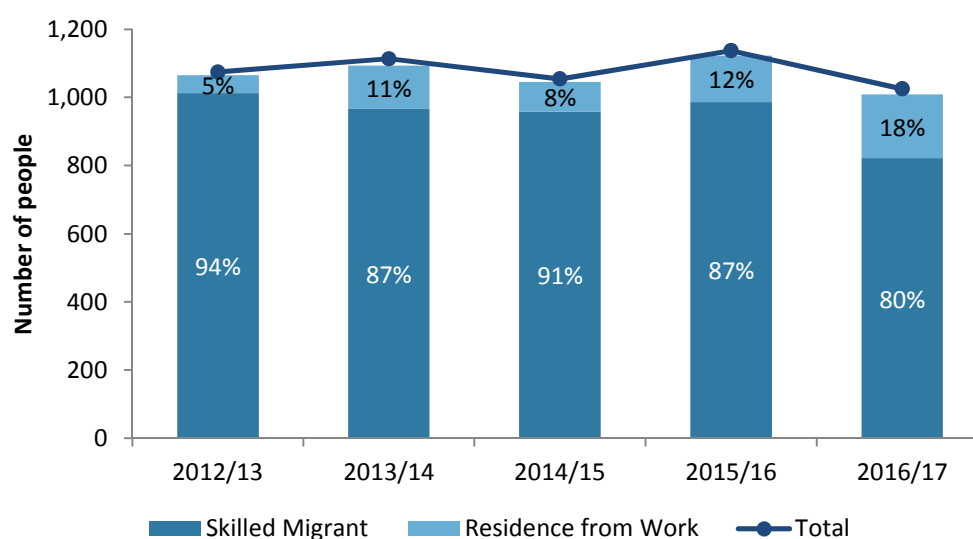
⁴ The Sibling and Adult Child visa sub-stream was closed permanently in May 2012. Approvals recorded here are from applications received (in date order) prior to the closure.

2.2 Skilled/Business Stream

New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to the country's economic growth. People with the skills, experience and relevant qualifications that New Zealand needs to grow the economy can apply for residence under the Skilled/Business Stream. Applicants approved under this visa category can bring their immediate family, who will be granted a visa.

In 2016/17, 1,025 migrants from the Pacific (20 percent) were approved for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream. Figure 5 shows that under this visa stream, 821 (80 percent) were approved under the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) and 188 (18 percent) were approved under the Residence from Work visa category.

Figure 5: Pacific residence approvals under the Skilled/Business Stream, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: See Appendix Table 2 for the underlying counts.

Source country of Skilled/Business stream approvals

Over the last five years, Fiji has been the top source country of Pacific Skilled/Business stream approvals. In 2016/17, migrants from Fiji made up 85 percent of those approved for residence under the Skilled/Business stream, followed by 12 percent from Tonga.

Table 7: Pacific residence approvals under the Skilled/Business stream by source country, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Fiji	941	962	986	979	868	4,736
Tonga	32	64	40	83	122	341
Samoa	81	76	23	44	25	249
Other	20	11	5	31	10	77
Total	1,074	1,113	1,054	1,137	1,025	5,403

Note: 'Other' includes Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Nauru and Papua New Guinea.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

2.2.1 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

The Skilled Migrant Category is a points-based system designed to ensure people migrating to New Zealand have the skills, qualifications and work experience that New Zealand needs. The approval of a residence application under the Skilled Migrant Category is determined primarily on the principal applicant meeting the selection criteria by having enough points (based on their qualifications and work experience) for employability and capacity building.

Over the last five years, 38 percent of Pacific migrants approved under the Skilled Migrant Category were principal applicants and 62 percent were secondary applicants (compared with an almost equal principal/secondary split for *all* migrants approved under the Skilled Migrant Category). The secondary applicant may be the partner or dependent child of the principal applicant.

Source country of Pacific Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

Fiji is the top source country of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants from the Pacific (see Table 8). In 2016/17, 93 percent of Pacific Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants were from Fiji, followed by 5 percent from Tonga.

Table 8: Top Pacific source countries of approved Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Fiji	358	351	358	357	282	1,706
Tonga	8	13	7	16	15	59
Other	21	12	2	17	6	58
Total Pacific SMC principal applicants	387	376	367	390	303	1,823

Note: Other includes Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea and Tuvalu.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Region of employment

Of those who provided their location details, over half (60 percent) of Pacific Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants found employment in the Auckland region, followed by 13 percent in Canterbury.

Table 9: Pacific Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants by region, 2012/13–2016/17

Region	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Auckland	255	202	201	201	156	1,015
Canterbury	18	58	45	64	38	223
North Island - Other	23	19	22	23	16	103
Wellington	30	28	16	25	15	114
South Island - Other	5	18	11	15	14	63
Bay of Plenty	5	15	22	12	10	64
Waikato	29	16	32	16	8	101
Region unknown	22	20	18	34	46	140
Total Pacific SMC principal applicants	387	376	367	390	303	1,823

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Occupation of Pacific Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

Table 10 below shows the main occupations of Pacific Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants. Most Skilled Migrant Category migrants from the Pacific found employment working as Technicians and Trades Workers (71 percent), and as Professionals (13 percent). See Appendix Table 3 for the top 10 list of occupations at the detailed (2-digit ANZSCO) level.

Table 10: Main occupation of Pacific Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2012/13–2016/17

Occupation	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Technicians and Trades Workers	218	217	252	275	216	1,178
Professionals	86	74	54	43	39	296
Managers	42	41	33	40	18	174
Community and Personal Service Workers	23	27	19	19	12	100
Clerical and Administrative Workers	15	17	6	10	15	63
Other	3	0	3	3	3	12
Total Pacific SMC principal applicants	387	376	367	390	303	1,823

Note: Occupation breakdown is based on the 1-digit level Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

2.2.2 Residence from Work

For many migrants, working temporarily in New Zealand is a step towards gaining residence and settling in New Zealand permanently. The Residence from Work visa category is for applicants who are already in New Zealand on a Work to Residence visa and who want to apply for residence.

While only a small proportion of Pacific migrants were approved under the Residence from Work category, the last five years saw a significant increase in the number of approvals. In 2016/17, 188 Pacific migrants gained residence through the Residence from Work visa category, an increase from 53 people approved in 2012/13.

Table 11 shows that most Pacific migrants who gained residence through Residence from Work were approved through the Talent (Accredited Employer) visa (80 percent approved in 2016/17). Applicants from Fiji make up the largest share of approvals (70 percent), followed by Tonga (23 percent).

Table 11: Residence approvals through the Residence from Work, 2012/13–2016/17

Application criteria	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Talent (Accredited Employer)	12	40	50	114	150	366
Religious Worker	38	75	37	12	30	192
Other	3	11	0	11	8	33
Total who gained residence	53	126	87	137	188	591

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

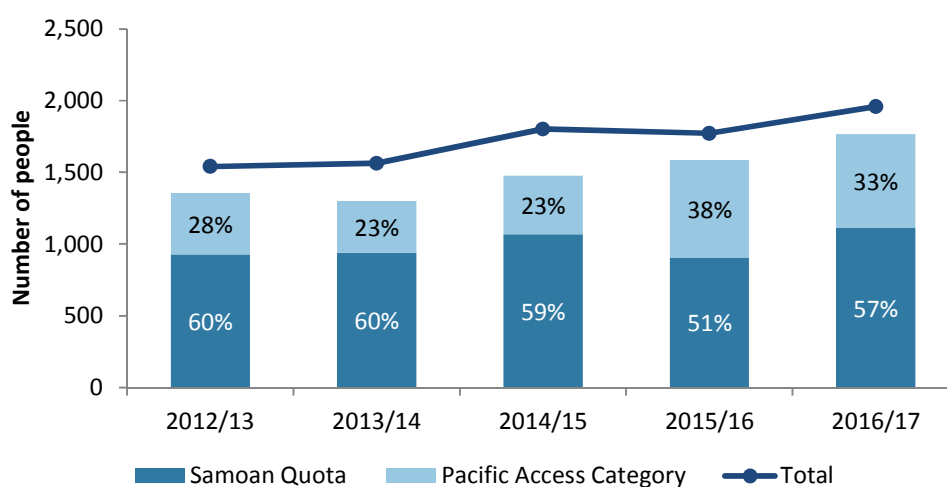
Note: 'Other' includes Long-term Skills Shortage List and Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports).

2.3 International/Humanitarian Stream

The International/Humanitarian Stream includes the Samoan Quota scheme, the Pacific Access Category (both sit under the 'International' sub-stream) and the Refugee policy (which sits under the 'Humanitarian' sub-stream).

In 2016/17, 49 percent (or 1,958 people) of migrants approved through the International/Humanitarian stream were from the Pacific. The majority of Pacific migrants approved under this stream were through the Pacific Access Category (57 percent) and the Samoan Quota (33 percent).

Figure 6: Pacific residence approvals under the International/Humanitarian stream, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: See Appendix Table 4 for the underlying counts.

Migrants from Samoa make up the majority (60 percent) of Pacific migrants who were approved under the International/Humanitarian stream, driven by the Samoan Quota which will be discussed in more detail below.

Table 12: Source country of Pacific migrants under the International/Humanitarian stream, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Samoa	994	1,011	1,161	961	1,167	5,294
Tonga	296	306	356	296	315	1,569
Fiji	69	71	103	323	305	871
Tuvalu	91	88	100	94	85	458
Kiribati	88	83	76	91	80	418
Other	2	4	6	6	6	24
Total	1,540	1,563	1,802	1,771	1,958	8,634

Note 1: 'Other' includes Nauru, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and American Samoa.

Note 2: Some people in the Pacific Access Category are approved for residence in a different year from the year in which Immigration NZ draws their name from the pool of registrations. This table includes people who were successful in the 2016 draw, as well as some who were successful in earlier draws.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

2.3.1 Samoan Quota Scheme

The Samoan Quota Scheme is based on the 1962 Treaty of Friendship between New Zealand and Samoa. As discussed earlier, it enables up to 1,100 Samoan citizens, including their partners and dependent children, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year through balloting.

Applicants must have an acceptable offer of employment, be aged 18 to 45 years and meet minimum income requirements, if they have dependents.

More than half of Pacific migrants under the International/Humanitarian Stream were approved under the Samoan Quota scheme. In 2016/17, 1,113 people were approved for residence through the Scheme.

2.3.2 Pacific Access Category

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

As with the Samoan Quota scheme, applicants must have an acceptable offer of employment, be aged 18 to 45 years and meet minimum income requirements, if they have dependents. The available places in this category are drawn randomly from the pool of registrations.

In 2016/17, a total of 655 people were approved for residence through the Pacific Access Category. This made up a third (33 percent) of Pacific migrants who were approved under the International/Humanitarian stream.

Table 13: Pacific residence approvals under the Pacific Access Category by source country, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Tonga	267	221	260	257	249	1,254
Fiji	0	3	3	260	264	530
Kiribati	81	63	70	88	73	375
Tuvalu	81	75	75	75	69	375
PAC Total	429	362	408	680	655	2,534

Note 1: Some people in PAC were approved for residence in a different year from the year in which Immigration NZ draws their name from the pool of registrations. This table includes people who were successful in the 2016 draw, as well as some who were successful in earlier draws.

Note 2: PAC was reopened to Fijian nationals in 2015, after its exclusion due to the military coup in 2006.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

3 Temporary workers from the Pacific

This section describes the trends in the number of people from the Pacific issued with a visa for temporary work in New Zealand.

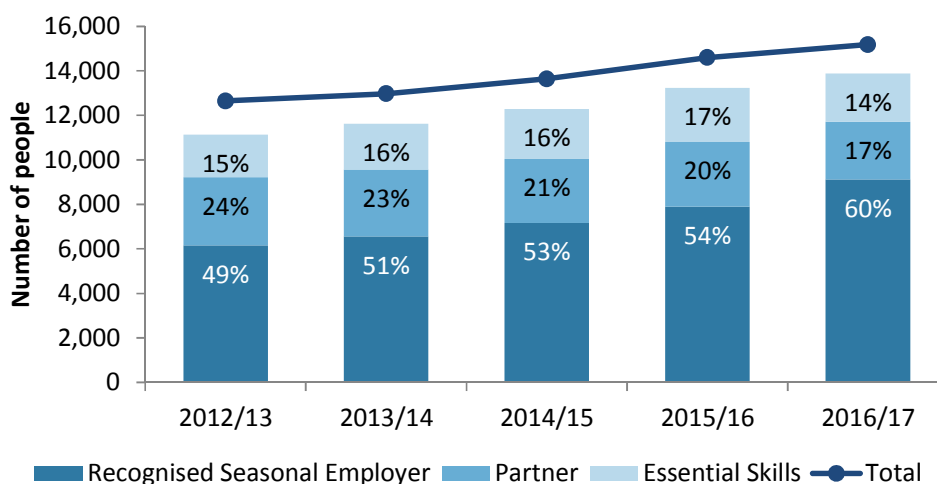
The three main temporary work policies of Pacific migrants are:

- Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme (under the Horticulture and Viticulture Seasonal work visa category)
- Partnership work visa policy
- Essential Skills work visa policy.

In 2016/17, 15,173 people from the Pacific were approved for a temporary work visa, making up seven percent of all temporary work visa approvals (209,178) that year. Figure 7 shows that the number of Pacific temporary work visa approvals has been growing over the last five years, and has increased by 20 percent since 2012/13.

The majority of Pacific migrants approved for a temporary work visa since 2012/13 were under the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme (60 percent). Seventeen percent were approved under the Partnership work visa policy and 14 percent under Essential Skills.

Figure 7: Approved temporary workers from the Pacific by work visa policies, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Source country

Most Pacific temporary work visa holders were from Fiji (29 percent) and Vanuatu (28 percent). Together, they make up over half of the total Pacific migrants who were approved for a temporary work visa in 2016/17 (see Appendix Table 6).

Age and gender

In 2016/17, 40 percent of those approved for a temporary work visa were aged 20 to 29 years and 36 percent were aged 30 to 39 years.

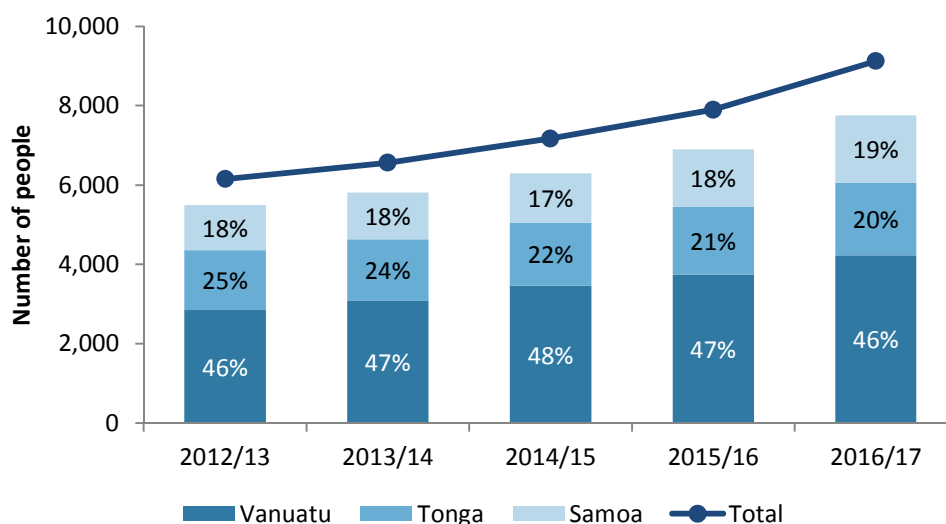
Seventy-seven percent of approved temporary workers from the Pacific were male. This proportion is higher than approved temporary migrant workers overall (56 percent male).

3.1 Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme

The Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme allows workers from eligible Pacific Forum countries (Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) to work in New Zealand for a short-term period of up to seven months⁵ each year in the horticulture and viticulture industries. The Scheme allows employers in the horticulture and viticulture industries to meet seasonal labour shortages when there are not enough New Zealand workers.

In 2016/17, 9,120 people from the Pacific (or 60 percent of Pacific temporary workers) were approved under the Recognised Seasonal Employer work visa category. This is an increase of 48 percent from 6,150 people in 2012/13. Annual increases have been driven by the increase in the cap on the number of Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme places for each season⁶.

Figure 8: Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme work visa approvals, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Source country, age and gender

Almost half of Pacific migrants approved under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme were from Vanuatu. In 2016/17, 46 percent were from Vanuatu, followed by 20 percent from Tonga and 19 percent from Samoa.

In 2016/17, 42 percent were aged 20–29 years and 36 percent were aged 30–39 years and 89 percent of those approved under this Scheme were male. (See data table in Appendix Table 8.)

⁵ Exceptions to this are workers from Tuvalu and Kiribati, who can stay for up to nine months.

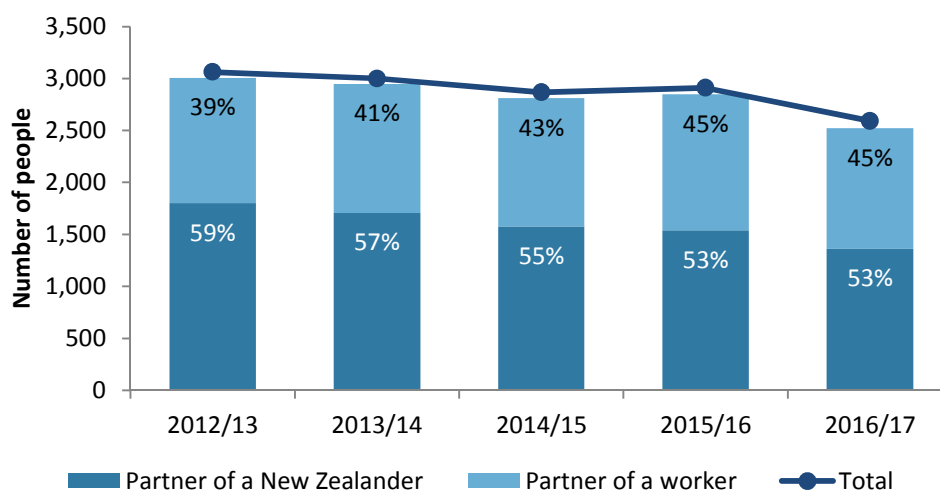
⁶ The cap on the number of workers under this scheme was increased by 1,000 from 9,500 to 10,500 recognised seasonal employer workers for the 2016/17 season. The increase in the cap is due to the increased demand from employers.

3.2 Partnership work visa policy

The Partnership work visa is for migrants in a genuine and stable relationship with a New Zealand citizen, resident, work or student visa holder. It allows them to work and live in New Zealand for a specific duration.

In 2016/17, 2,592 Pacific migrants (or 17 percent of Pacific temporary workers) were approved for a Partnership work visa, and this number has decreased by 15 percent since 2012/13.

Figure 9: Pacific migrants approved for Partnership work visas by visa sub-stream, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Just over half (53 percent) of Pacific migrants approved under this visa category were under the Partner of a New Zealander work visa. These are partners of New Zealand citizens or residents and the duration of the work visa issued is dependent on the time spent living together in the partnership. Forty-five percent were partners of temporary workers and the duration of the visa issued aligns with the duration of their partner's work visa.

Table 14: Pacific approvals under the Partnership work visa policy by visa sub-stream, 2012/13–2016/17

Visa sub-category	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Partner of a New Zealander	1,801	1,705	1,577	1,540	1,362	7,985
Partner of a worker	1,206	1,242	1,233	1,307	1,159	6,147
Partner of a student	40	47	40	42	48	217
Other	17	6	17	21	23	84
Total	3,064	3,000	2,867	2,910	2,592	14,433

Note: Other includes Partner of NZAID Student, Partner of Entrepreneur and Partnership deferral.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Source country

Fiji has the largest share of temporary migrants under the Partnership work visa policy. In 2016/17, 65 percent of migrants under this visa sub-stream were from Fiji, followed by 16 percent from Samoa and 15 percent from Tonga.

Table 15: Pacific approvals under the Partnership work visa policy by source country, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Fiji	1,986	1,927	1,898	1,893	1,689	9,393
Samoa	467	455	434	469	406	2,231
Tonga	481	487	420	421	378	2,187
Kiribati	52	45	53	52	46	248
Tuvalu	25	26	22	22	32	127
Papua New Guinea	16	19	13	22	15	85
Solomon Islands	22	26	15	15	10	88
Other	15	15	12	16	16	74
Total	3,064	3,000	2,867	2,910	2,592	14,433

Note: 'Other' includes Vanuatu, Nauru, American Samoa, New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Age and gender

Table 16 below shows the age breakdown of Pacific migrants who were approved under the Partnership work visa policy over the last five years. In 2016/17, 42 percent were aged 20–29 years and 37 percent were aged 30–39 years.

Table 16: Pacific approvals under the Partnership work visa policy by age group, 2012/13–2016/17

Age group	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
0-19 years	39	46	38	27	28	178
20-29 years	1,288	1,258	1,167	1,208	1,077	5,998
30-39 years	1,025	1,054	974	1,042	955	5,050
40-49 years	506	466	505	446	367	2,290
50-59 years	187	156	163	158	145	809
60+ years	19	20	20	29	20	108
Total	3,064	3,000	2,867	2,910	2,592	14,433

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Pacific migrants approved under this visa policy were more likely to be female. In 2016/17, 63 percent were female and 37 percent were male. The gender split is similar to the overall temporary migrant work visa approvals (64 percent female).

Table 17: Pacific approvals under the Partnership work visa policy by gender, 2012/13–2016/17

Gender	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Female	1,787	1,778	1,731	1,775	1,644	8,715
Male	1,277	1,222	1,136	1,135	948	5,718
Total	3,064	3,000	2,867	2,910	2,592	14,433

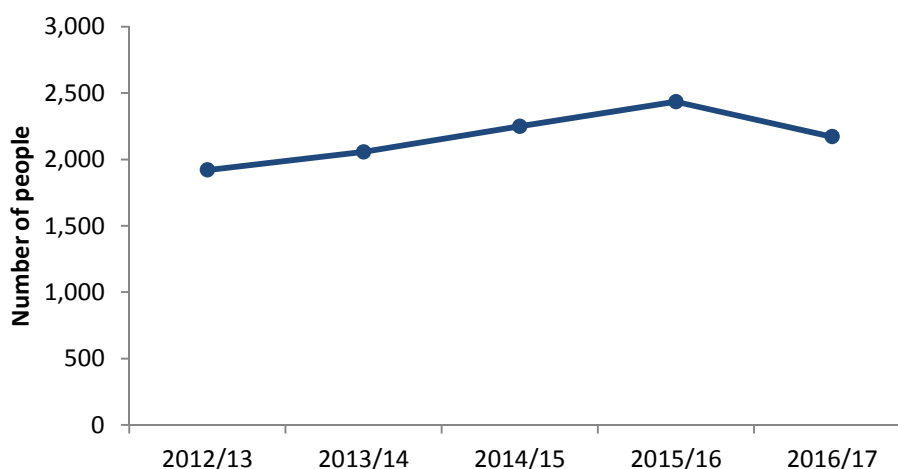
Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

3.3 Essential Skills work visa policy

The Essential Skills work visa is a labour market tested visa which means that employers in New Zealand have proven that they made genuine efforts to attract and recruit New Zealanders to fill a position but have been unable to find such people.

The number of approved Essential Skills workers from the Pacific has been steadily increasing over the last five years. In 2016/17, there were 2,171 Essential Skills approvals (or 14 percent of Pacific temporary workers), an increase of 13 percent from 1,921 in 2012/13.

Figure 10: Number of Essential Skills workers approved from the Pacific, 2012/13–2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Source country

Fiji has been the largest source country of Pacific migrants approved under Essential Skills. In 2016/17, 77 percent of Pacific Essential Skills workers were from Fiji, 12 percent from Samoa and 9 percent from Tonga. Fiji is the sixth largest source country of all Essential Skills workers in New Zealand.

Table 18: Approved Pacific Essential Skills workers by source country, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Fiji	1,553	1,660	1,814	1,974	1,667	8,668
Samoa	169	174	197	229	264	1,033
Tonga	145	168	182	184	187	866
Kiribati	30	32	33	24	21	140
Other	24	22	23	23	32	124
Total	1,921	2,056	2,249	2,434	2,171	10,831

Note: 'Other' includes Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, the Solomon Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Nauru.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Region of employment

Around half of Pacific Essential Skills workers with job offers found employment in the Auckland region, followed by 16 percent in Canterbury driven by the rebuild following the earthquakes in 2011.

Table 19: Approved Pacific Essential Skills workers by region of employment, 2012/13–2016/17

Region	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Auckland	881	910	956	1,153	1,001	4,901
Canterbury	384	499	574	554	322	2,333
Waikato	84	79	80	66	102	411
Otago	113	112	125	144	101	595
Bay of Plenty	32	22	71	93	98	316
Wellington	102	89	98	104	90	483
West Coast	30	30	48	55	66	229
Gisborne	63	52	65	50	39	269
Southland	40	50	45	52	39	226
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	32	30	30	31	36	159
Taranaki	26	30	32	20	34	142
Manawatu-Wanganui	37	52	42	36	27	194
Hawkes Bay	22	26	21	25	25	119
Northland	15	20	24	30	20	109
Region unknown	60	55	38	21	171	345
Total	1,921	2,056	2,249	2,434	2,171	10,831

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Age and gender

Most Pacific Essential Skills workers are in their 20s and 30s. In 2016/17, 38 percent of approved Pacific Essential Skills workers were in the 30–39 age group, followed by 32 percent in the 20–29 age group.

Table 20: Approved Pacific Essential Skills workers by age group, 2012/13–2016/17

Age group	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
17-19 years	21	23	30	30	28	132
20-29 years	540	624	688	777	703	3,332
30-39 years	662	725	805	907	833	3,932
40-49 years	500	490	512	500	434	2,436
50-59 years	178	177	200	199	154	908
60+ years	20	17	14	21	19	91
Total	1,921	2,056	2,249	2,434	2,171	10,831

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Most Pacific Essential Skills workers are male. In 2016/17, 85 percent of approved Pacific Essential Skills workers were male and 15 percent were female. This proportion is higher compared to the overall approved Essential Skills migrant workers (72 percent male).

Table 21: Approved Pacific Essential Skills workers by gender, 2012/13–2016/17

Gender	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Female	441	437	458	484	331	2,151
Male	1,480	1,619	1,791	1,950	1,840	8,680
Total	1,921	2,056	2,249	2,434	2,171	10,831

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Occupation of Pacific Essential Skills workers

Table 22 shows the main occupation of Pacific migrants under the Essential Skills visa category. Most Pacific migrants under this visa category were employed as Technicians and Trades Workers (35 percent), Labourers (31 percent) and Machinery Operators and Drivers (15 percent). The proportion of Pacific migrants working as Labourers under this visa category is higher compared to the overall migrant proportion (17 percent).

See Appendix Table 9 for the top ten list of occupations at the detailed (2-digit ANZSCO) level.

Table 22: Main occupation of Pacific Essential Skills workers by occupation, 2012/13–2016/17

Occupation	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Technicians and Trades Workers	544	648	749	799	760	3,500
Labourers	413	470	579	600	664	2,726
Machinery Operators and Drivers	364	346	321	400	333	1,764
Community and Personal Service Workers	285	272	304	320	185	1,366
Managers	162	161	158	167	85	733
Professionals	75	77	62	54	67	335
Clerical and Administrative Workers	32	29	31	43	31	166
Sales Workers	26	25	30	30	25	136
Not specified	20	28	15	21	21	105
Total	1,921	2,056	2,249	2,434	2,171	10,831

Note: Occupation breakdown based on 1-digit ANZSCO.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

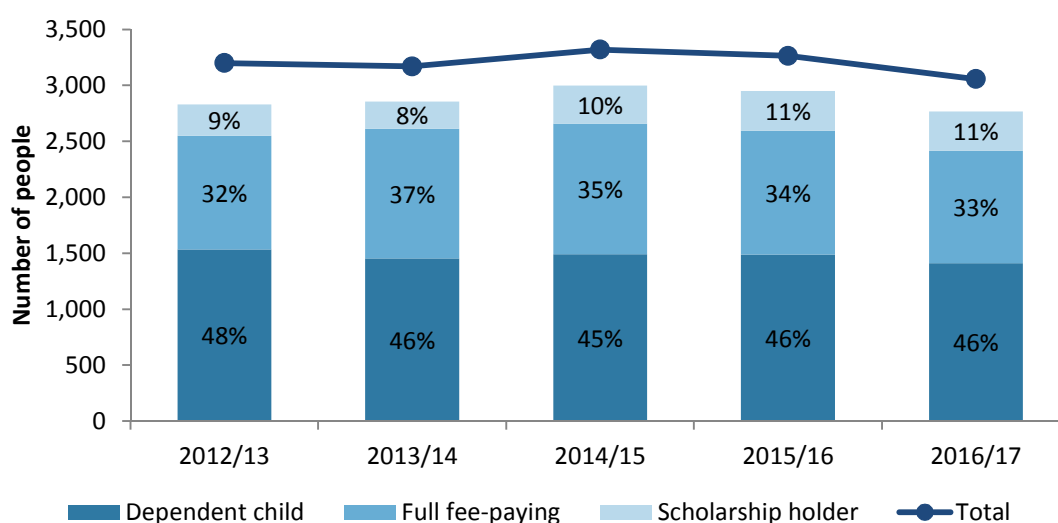
4 International Students from the Pacific

A small proportion of student visa approvals come from the Pacific. In 2016/17, 3,054 approved student visa holders were from the Pacific, which make up three percent of all student visas approved during the year. Compared with the overall student visa approvals, who were more likely to be fee-paying students from off-shore, Pacific international students were more likely to be studying in New Zealand as dependents of temporary visa holders in New Zealand.

Figure 11 shows that the number of Pacific student visa approvals has been consistent over the last five years. Pacific student visa approvals had a small decrease (four percent) from 3,197 approved in 2012/13.

Most Pacific student visa approvals were for dependents of temporary visa holders. In 2016/17, almost half (46 percent) of Pacific student visa approvals were Dependent Child student visa holders, 33 percent were full fee-paying students and 11 percent were on a scholarship (compared with the overall international student visa approvals of 71 percent full fee-paying and 14 percent Dependent child visa holders).

Figure 11: Approved student visa holders from the Pacific, 2012/13 to 2016/17



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Source country

The majority of student visa approvals from the Pacific were from Fiji (60 percent). In 2016/17, Fiji was the tenth largest source country of student visa holders in New Zealand⁷.

When examined by visa type, 73 percent of dependent child student visa holders were from Fiji, followed by 16 percent from Tonga. Fifty-nine percent of full fee-paying Pacific students were from Fiji, followed by 20 percent from Tonga. Most scholarship holders from the Pacific were students from Papua New Guinea (26 percent), followed by 14 percent from Samoa and 13 percent from the Solomon Islands (see Appendix Table 10).

⁷ MBIE. (2018). *Migration Trends 2016/17*. Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Table 23: Pacific student visa approvals by country of origin, 2012/13–2016/17

Source country	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Fiji	1,935	1,923	1,961	1,902	1,818	9,539
Tonga	453	499	551	510	523	2,536
Samoa	280	260	304	286	232	1,362
Papua New Guinea	199	205	215	239	203	1,061
Vanuatu	81	63	63	85	78	370
Solomon Islands	89	77	78	87	71	402
Kiribati	91	81	99	90	68	429
Tuvalu	36	35	26	36	47	180
Other	33	24	19	26	14	116
Total	3,197	3,167	3,316	3,261	3,054	15,995

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: 'Other' includes Nauru, Federated States of Micronesia, American Samoa, Marshall Islands, Palau, French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

Age and gender

The majority of student visa approvals from the Pacific were under the age of 20 years. In 2016/17, 68 percent were aged under 20 years (compared with 41 percent for all student approvals), 20 percent were aged 20–29 years and 12 percent were aged 30 years and over.

Table 24: Pacific student visa approvals by age group, 2012/13–2016/17

Age group	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
0-19 years	2,193	2,103	2,177	2,203	2,065	10,741
20-29 years	730	720	756	680	615	3,501
30-39 years	200	250	268	276	279	1,273
40-49 years	63	77	99	91	77	407
50+ years	11	17	16	11	18	73
Total	3,197	3,167	3,316	3,261	3,054	15,995

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The gender split for Pacific international students is higher for males, where 54 percent were male and 46 percent were female. This is similar to the overall international students gender split of 53 percent male and 47 percent female.

Table 25: Pacific student visa approvals by gender, 2012/13–2016/17

Gender	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Female	1,467	1,515	1,547	1,490	1,400	7,419
Male	1,730	1,652	1,769	1,771	1,654	8,576
Total	3,197	3,167	3,316	3,261	3,054	15,995

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Educational institution

Of those who specified the type of educational institution they were studying at in 2016/17, 45 percent were at primary or secondary schools (compared with 20 percent for all international student visa approvals). Thirty-three percent were studying in universities and polytechnics and 22 percent were in private training establishments.

Table 26: Pacific student visa approvals by institution type, 2012/13–2016/17

Institution type	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Primary and Secondary	1,270	1,178	1,171	1,141	942	5,702
Contributing	17	4	5	9	6	41
Full Primary	330	328	267	383	335	1,643
Intermediate	288	307	403	167	93	1,258
Composite	13	10	8	17	14	62
Year 7-15	415	346	283	352	294	1,690
Year 9-15	207	183	205	213	200	1,008
Tertiary	1,154	1,248	1,284	1,206	1,129	6,021
Polytechnics	315	292	342	283	258	1,490
Private Training Establishments	481	586	569	526	454	2,616
Universities	358	370	373	397	417	1,915
Not specified	773	741	861	914	983	4,272
Total	3,197	3,167	3,316	3,261	3,054	15,995

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: Around 20 percent did not specify the type of institution they were studying at. Analysis of the 'not specified' data shows that most of the students were under the age of 20 years.

5 Settlement Outcomes

This section looks at the settlement outcomes of migrants from the Pacific. The New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (the Strategy) is the government’s approach to successfully settle and integrate migrants in New Zealand so that they “*make New Zealand their home, participate fully and contribute to all aspects of New Zealand life*”.

The Strategy identifies five measurable outcome areas integral to the successful settlement and integration of recent migrants. These are: Employment, Education and Training, English Language, Inclusion, and Health and Wellbeing. Sixteen high-level success indicators measure progress on the five outcome areas. This report shares findings on seven of the 16 high-level success indicators. It compares findings for Pacific migrants to recent migrants overall where sufficient data is available for Pacific migrants.

The data used in Section 5.3–5.8 was sourced from the 2016 Migrants Survey. See Appendix Table 13 for a demographic profile of the Pacific migrants who responded to the 2016 Migrants Survey. The number of migrants sampled is representative of the number of migrants in each visa stream in the target population. The sample does not include Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota migrants due to low response rates in previous surveys. Caution must be applied in interpreting the data, due to the small sample size of migrants from the Pacific.

5.1 Transition to residence

This section looks at the visa pathways subsequently taken by Pacific temporary work visa holders after they exit their work visa. New Zealand’s immigration policies include a defined pathway from temporary to residence for some temporary workers.

Former temporary work visa holders are likely to settle well and contribute positively to the country, having already participated in New Zealand society.

Table 27 shows the residence pathways of temporary work visa holders⁸ from the top Pacific source countries. Temporary workers from Fiji who transitioned to residence were more likely to do so through the Skilled Migrant Category (58 percent). Temporary workers from Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu were more likely to transition to residence through the Family visa stream. Around a third of temporary workers from Samoa and around a fifth of workers from Tonga transitioned to residence through the International/Humanitarian visa stream – most likely via the Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category.

⁸ Excluding Recognised Seasonal Employment workers.

Table 27: Visa pathways for temporary workers who transitioned to residence by source country and residence visa type, 2006/07 to 2011/12 cohorts combined

Source country	New Zealand Residence Programme Stream					Total
	Skilled Migrant Category	Residence from Work	Family	International/Humanitarian	Other	
Fiji	58%	1%	34%	6%	1%	100%
Samoa	3%	0%	65%	33%	0%	100%
Tonga	8%	0%	71%	21%	0%	100%
Vanuatu	27%	0%	73%	0%	0%	100%
All temporary workers	61%	4%	31%	3%	2%	100%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note 1: Data includes all people who had transitioned to residence by 30 June 2017. Values may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Note 2: The cohort used in the pathway calculations included everyone whose temporary visa ended any time from 2006/07 to 2011/12. Cohorts have been combined to reflect longer-term trends rather than year-to-year variations.

Essential Skills workers who transitioned to residence

Table 28 below shows some variation in the pathways taken by former Essential Skills work visa holders from the top Pacific source countries. Seventy-seven percent of Essential Skills workers from Fiji transitioned to residence at the end of their work visa, compared with 42 percent of migrants from Samoa and 40 percent from Tonga. Almost all Essential Skills workers from Vanuatu left New Zealand at the end of their visa.

Table 28: Visa pathways for Essential Skills workers from top Pacific source countries, 2006/07 to 2011/12 cohorts combined

Status	Source country				Total Essential Skills workers
	Fiji	Samoa	Tonga	Vanuatu	
Not in New Zealand	19%	54%	54%	99%	69%
Residence visa	77%	42%	40%	1%	28%
Student visa	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Visitor/Unknown	4%	4%	6%	0%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

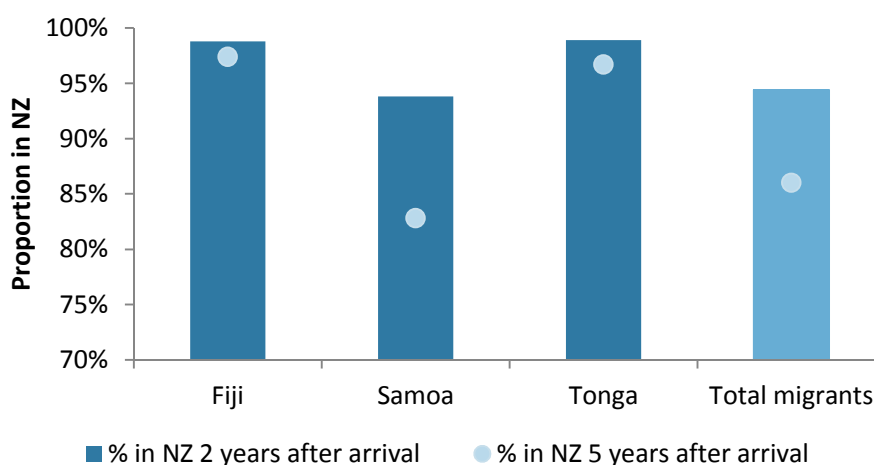
Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

5.2 Migrant retention rates

Most Pacific migrants who are granted residence stay in New Zealand on a long-term basis.

Figure 12 shows the average retention rates of migrants with residence who remained in New Zealand after two and five years. Ninety-seven percent of migrants from Fiji and Tonga, who were approved for residence in 2006/07 to 2011/12, were still in New Zealand five years after arrival. However, migrants from Samoa have lower retention rates, with 83 percent still in New Zealand five years after arrival. This is lower compared to the retention rate of 86 percent for all migrants with residence.

Figure 12: Retention rates of migrants with residence approved from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga, 2006/07–2011/12 cohorts combined



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: In this analysis, migrants are in New Zealand if they are not 'long-term absent'. A 'long-term absent' is a permanent migrant who has been out of New Zealand for six months or longer.

5.3 Employment

One of the success indicators under the Employment outcome area of the Strategy is for “*working-age migrants to have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications*”.

It is important for new migrants to be able to use their skills and qualifications productively in New Zealand. In 2016, 68 percent of employed migrants from the Pacific reported that their occupation matched their skills and qualifications. This is higher than the average of 58 percent for recent migrants.

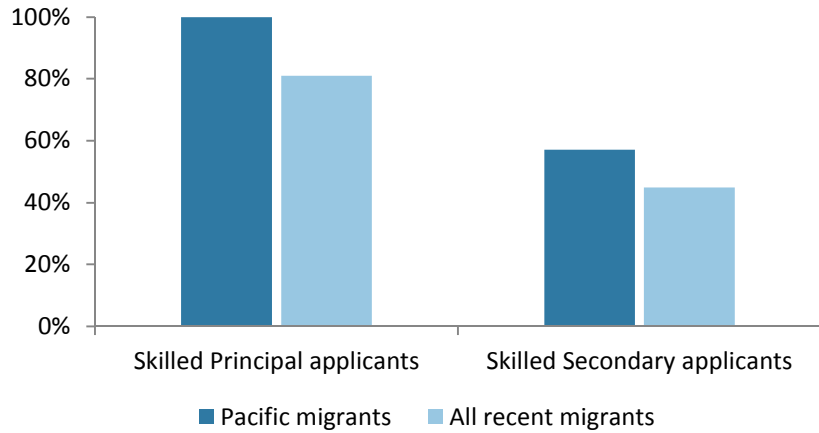
All (100 percent) skilled principal applicants from the Pacific reported that their occupation matched their skills and qualification (compared to the migrant average of 81 percent). However, just over half (57 percent) of secondary applicants from the Pacific reported that their occupation matched their skills and qualifications (compared with the overall migrant average of 45 percent).

A 2015 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment research report⁹ on skilled migrants identifies that skilled migrants from the Pacific had high employment rates, higher than the average for all skilled migrants in the study, three years after up taking up residence. However, skilled migrants from the Pacific were identified as having lower incomes due to the high proportion working in lower-skilled employment.¹⁰

⁹ MBIE. (2015). *Labour Market Integration and Retention of Skilled Migrants in New Zealand*.

¹⁰ Study is based on data from the Longitudinal Immigration Survey NZ (LisNZ). Skilled migrants are those who applied for residence through the Skilled Migrant Category.

Figure 13: Proportion of employed Pacific migrants whose occupation matched their skills and qualifications



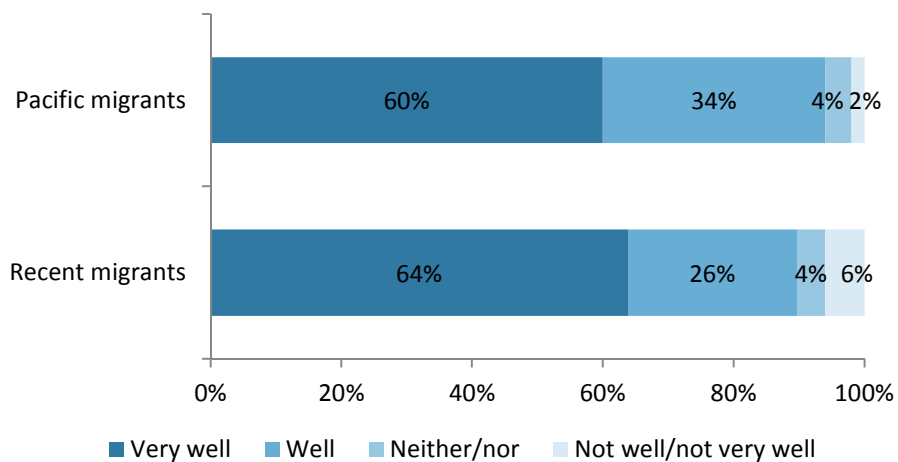
Source: Migrants Survey 2016, MBIE

Note: The sample does not include Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota migrants due to low response rates in previous surveys. Caution must be applied in interpreting the data due to the small sample size of migrants from the Pacific.

5.4 English language proficiency

Host country language competence is a key factor in successful settlement. Ninety-four percent of Pacific migrants reported that they can speak English well (35 percent) or very well (60 percent). This proportion is slightly higher than the average of 90 percent for recent migrants.

Figure 14: Proportion of Pacific migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English



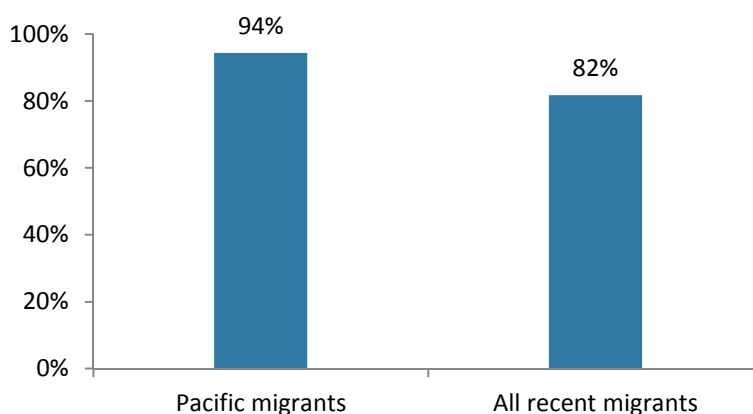
Source: Migrants Survey 2016, MBIE

5.5 Sense of belonging

The success indicator under the Inclusion outcome area of the Strategy is that “*migrants participate in and have a sense of belonging in their community and to New Zealand*”. How strongly a migrant feels connected to New Zealand can affect their participation in society and desire to stay in New Zealand.

Almost all (94 percent) of Pacific migrants surveyed felt that New Zealand is their home ‘completely’ or ‘a lot’, compared with the migrant average of 82 percent.

Figure 15: Proportion of Pacific migrants who felt that New Zealand is their home

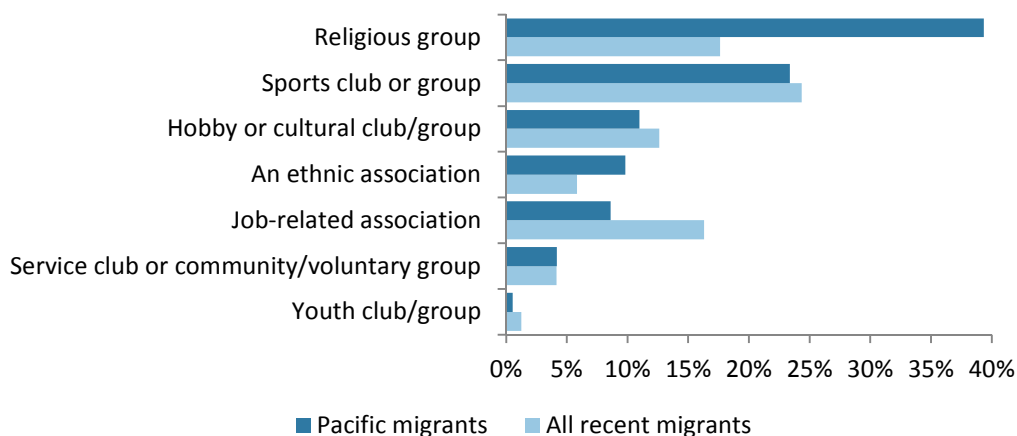


Source: Migrants Survey 2016, MBIE

5.6 Belonging to social groups

Social contact is an important part of wellbeing as it provides migrants with a network of practical and emotional support. Being part of a social group can help break down barriers and build a sense of trust between people and communities. In 2016, 66 percent of Pacific migrants surveyed said that they belonged to at least one social group or club. This is higher than the average of 59 percent for recent migrants.

Figure 16: Social groups or clubs Pacific migrants belong to



Source: Migrants Survey 2016, MBIE

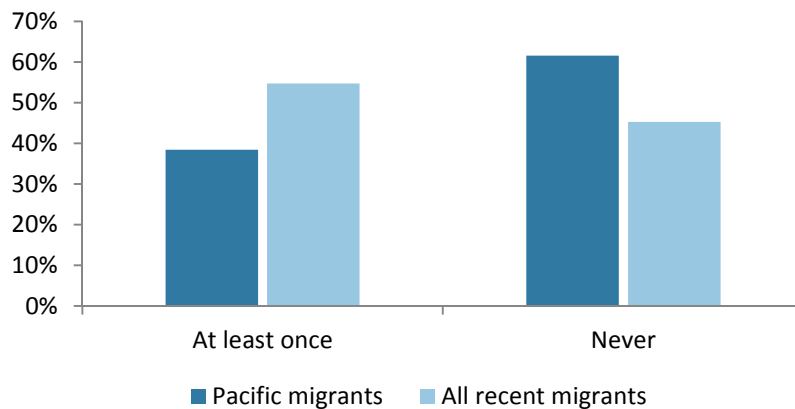
Note: Total does not add up to 100 percent due to multiple response answers.

The most common social groups or clubs Pacific migrants belong to are religious groups (38 percent, compared to 18 percent for recent migrants overall), followed by sports clubs or groups (26 percent).

5.7 Discrimination

Discrimination can lead to negative experiences that prevent migrants from participating fully in society. In 2016, 37 percent of Pacific migrants said that they felt they were treated unfairly because they came from overseas at least once since coming to New Zealand. This is less than the proportion for recent migrants (56 percent) overall.

Figure 17: Proportion of Pacific migrants who were treated unfairly since coming to New Zealand

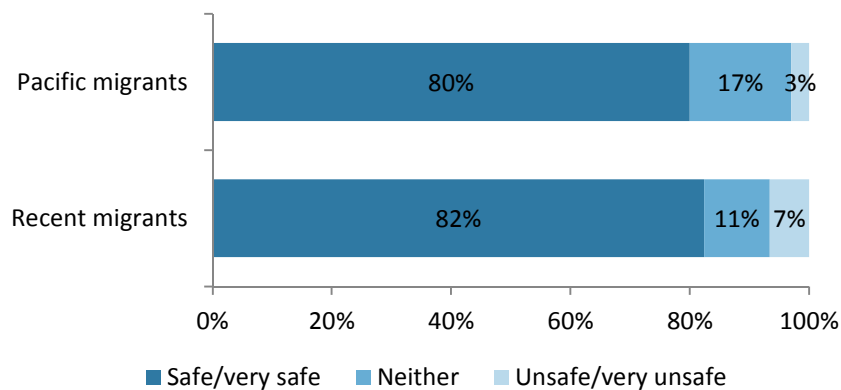


Source: Migrants Survey 2016, MBIE

5.8 Safety

Safety is important to wellbeing and is a factor in the decision of many migrants who choose to move to New Zealand. Overall, Pacific migrants feel safe or very safe in New Zealand. In 2016, 80 percent felt safe or very safe in New Zealand (similar to the proportion for recent migrants - 82 percent).

Figure 18: Proportion of Pacific migrants who felt safe/very safe in New Zealand



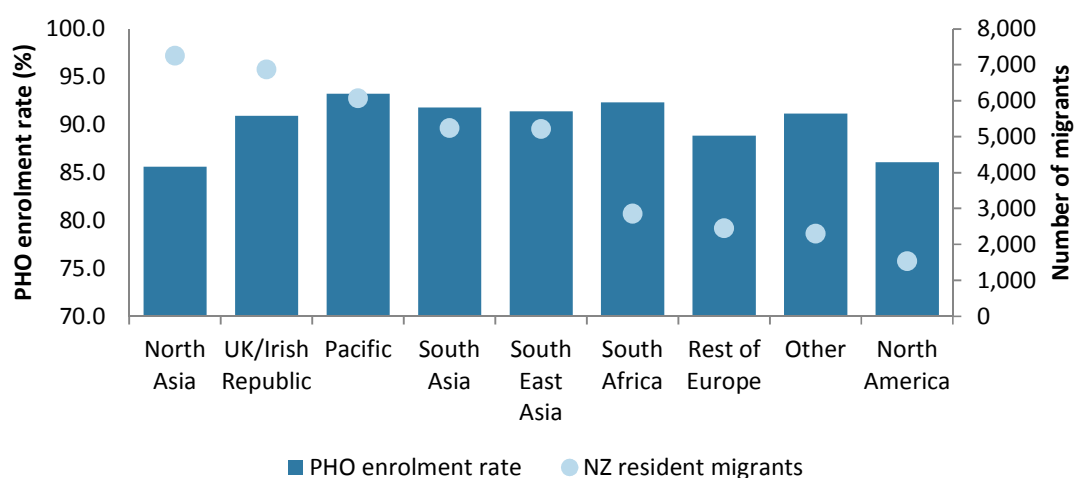
Source: Migrants Survey 2016, MBIE

5.9 Primary Health Organisation enrolment rates

Good health is fundamental to migrants' settlement and wellbeing so they can participate in society and the economy. A range of factors can affect health outcomes, including awareness and availability of health services for recent migrants. Primary health organisation (PHO) enrolment is used as a proxy for migrants' access to health care.

Recent migrants from the Pacific had higher primary health organisation enrolment rates than average. Ninety-three percent of Pacific migrants with residence, who were approved or arrived in 2011, were enrolled in a primary health organisation within five years, compared with the overall primary health organisation enrolment rate of recent migrants of 90 percent.

Figure 19: Primary health organisation enrolment rates within five years by region of origin, 2011 migrant cohort



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

IDI Disclaimer: Access to the anonymised data used in this report was provided by Statistics New Zealand in accordance with security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The findings are not Official Statistics. The results in this report are the work of the author, not Statistics NZ nor the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and have been confidentialised to protect individuals from identification.

6 Appendices

6.1 Residence approvals

Appendix Table 1: Pacific residence approvals under the Family stream by sub-stream, 2012/13–2016/17

Application sub-stream	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Dependent Child	581	736	761	872	1,073	4,023
Partner	1,404	1,394	1,205	1,232	1,067	6,302
Parent	312	327	351	347	99	1,436
Sibling & Adult Child	116	57	92	117	21	403
Total	2,413	2,514	2,409	2,568	2,260	12,164

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 2: Pacific residence approvals under the Skilled/Business stream by sub-stream, 2012/13–2016/17

Application sub-stream	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Skilled Migrant	1,012	967	958	986	821	4,744
Work to Residence	53	126	87	137	188	591
Other	9	20	9	14	16	68
Total	1,074	1,113	1,054	1,137	1,025	5,403

Note: 'Other' includes Entrepreneur Category, Investor Category and Partnership Deferral Skilled.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 3: Top 10 occupations (2-digit level) of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants from the Pacific, 2012/13–2016/17

Occupation	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	69	72	89	76	62	368
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	25	39	56	63	48	231
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	29	24	30	23	33	139
Food Trades Workers	45	37	34	39	32	187
Construction Trades Workers	27	16	23	39	22	127
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	23	26	20	30	19	118
Office Managers and Program Administrators	13	14	6	7	11	51
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	6	5	5	4	9	29
Education Professionals	23	11	12	8	9	63
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	29	19	14	21	7	90
Other occupations	96	113	78	78	48	413
Unknown	2	0	0	2	3	7
Total	387	376	367	390	303	1,823

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 4: Pacific residence approvals under the International/Humanitarian stream, 2012/13–2016/17

International/Humanitarian Stream sub-categories	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Samoaan Quota Scheme	926	938	1,068	904	1,113	4,949
Pacific Access Category	429	362	408	680	655	2,534
Other special residence policies						
Section 61	97	131	145	62	82	517
Ministerial direction	60	105	147	103	83	498
Victims of Domestic Violence	17	18	28	16	14	93
Refugee policy	11	9	6	6	11	43
Total	1,540	1,563	1,802	1,771	1,958	8,634

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note 1: Some people in the Pacific Access Category are approved for residence in a different year from the year in which Immigration NZ draws their name from the pool of registrations. For example, data for 2016/17 includes people who were successful in the 2016 draw, as well as some who were successful in earlier draws.

Note 2: Section 61 refers to Section 61 of the Immigration Act 2009, which allows someone without a valid visa and is in New Zealand unlawfully to become lawful.

6.2 Temporary work approvals

Appendix Table 5: Approved temporary workers from the Pacific by work visa policies, 2012/13–2016/17

Work visa policy	Financial year decided					Total	% change 2012/13-2016/17
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17		
RSE	6,151	6,563	7,171	7,894	9,120	36,899	48%
Partner	3,064	3,000	2,867	2,910	2,592	14,433	-15%
Essential Skills	1,921	2,056	2,249	2,434	2,171	10,831	13%
Specific Purpose or Event	173	184	231	366	329	1,283	90%
Study to Work	351	201	214	258	230	1,254	-34%
Work to Residence	83	76	70	77	157	463	89%
Other	1,027	1,011	932	765	664	4,399	-35%
Total	12,641	12,973	13,634	14,593	15,173	69,014	20%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: This is a count of individuals approved for a work visa, rather than the number of applications. Columns may not sum to the total because applicants may be counted in more than one visa policy.

Appendix Table 6: Demographic profile of Pacific temporary workers, 2012/13–2016/17

	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Age group						
17-19 years	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20-29 years	41%	41%	40%	41%	40%	41%
30-39 years	34%	35%	35%	35%	36%	35%
40-49 years	18%	18%	18%	17%	17%	18%
50-59 years	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%
60-64 years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
65+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender						
Male	70%	72%	73%	74%	77%	73%
Female	30%	28%	27%	26%	23%	27%
Source country						
Fiji	34%	33%	32%	32%	29%	32%
Vanuatu	23%	24%	26%	26%	28%	25%
Tonga	19%	20%	18%	18%	18%	19%
Samoa	16%	16%	16%	16%	17%	16%
Solomon Islands	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Kiribati	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Papua New Guinea	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Tuvalu	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	12,641	12,973	13,634	14,593	15,173	69,014

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 7: Demographic profile of Pacific temporary workers (excluding RSE), 2012/13–2016/17

	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Age group						
17-19 years	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
20-29 years	39%	39%	38%	39%	38%	38%
30-39 years	33%	33%	34%	35%	36%	34%
40-49 years	19%	18%	19%	18%	17%	18%
50-59 years	7%	6%	7%	6%	6%	7%
60-64 years	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
65+ years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender						
Male	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	58%
Female	44%	43%	42%	41%	40%	42%
Source country						
Fiji	67%	66%	68%	68%	67%	67%
Samoa	14%	14%	14%	14%	15%	14%
Tonga	14%	16%	14%	14%	14%	14%
Kiribati	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Papua New Guinea	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Tuvalu	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Vanuatu	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
Solomon Islands	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	6,500	6,424	6,467	6,706	6,055	32,152

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 8: Pacific approvals under the Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme by age, gender and source country, 2012/13–2016/17

	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Age group						
18-19 Years	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
20-29 Years	43%	43%	42%	42%	42%	43%
30-39 Years	35%	36%	36%	36%	36%	36%
40-49 Years	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
50-59 Years	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
60+ Years	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender						
Male	85%	86%	86%	87%	89%	87%
Female	15%	14%	14%	13%	11%	13%
Source country						
Vanuatu	46%	47%	48%	47%	46%	47%
Tonga	25%	24%	22%	21%	20%	22%
Samoa	18%	18%	17%	18%	19%	18%
Solomon Islands	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Fiji	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	1%
Kiribati	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Papua New Guinea	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Tuvalu	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Nauru	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	6,150	6,563	7,170	7,894	9,120	36,897

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 9: Top 10 occupations (2-digit level) of Essential Skills workers from the Pacific, 2012/13–2016/17

Occupation	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Food Process Workers	223	234	274	306	279	1,316
Truck Drivers	233	237	191	232	221	1,114
Personal Carers and Assistants	205	203	228	232	124	992
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	106	127	173	155	237	798
Automotive Electricians and Mechanics	110	131	145	147	116	649
Food Trades Workers	99	87	122	126	109	543
Bricklayers, and Carpenters and Joiners	60	59	111	108	135	473
Electronics and Telecommunications Trades Workers	32	90	80	84	121	407
Farmers and Farm Managers	83	80	83	91	25	362
Machine Operators	50	37	42	45	38	212
Other occupations	700	743	785	887	745	3,860
Unknown	20	28	15	21	21	105
Total	1,921	2,056	2,249	2,434	2,171	10,831

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

6.3 Student approvals

Appendix Table 10: Approved student visa holders by student policy, 2012/13–2016/17

Student policy	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Dependent child	1,535	1,455	1,491	1,490	1,413	7,384
Full fee-paying	1,012	1,157	1,165	1,104	1,001	5,439
Scholarship holder	281	241	341	355	350	1,568
Other	369	314	319	312	290	1,604
Total	3,197	3,167	3,316	3,261	3,054	15,995

Note: Other includes children of NZ citizens/residents, Reconsideration, Section 61, Vocational Air NZ trainee, Vocational religious trainee, English language studies and Exchange students.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 11: Source country of approved Dependent, Full fee-paying, and Scholarship holder students from the Pacific, 2012/13–2016/17

	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Dependent						
Fiji	1,128	1,031	1,045	1,071	1,035	5,310
Tonga	198	216	252	215	221	1,102
Samoa	117	108	117	104	81	527
Papua New Guinea	14	14	22	22	26	98
Kiribati	43	35	37	32	23	170
Other	35	51	18	46	27	177
Total dependent students	1,535	1,455	1,491	1,490	1,413	7,384
Full fee-paying						
Fiji	629	736	735	651	579	3,330
Tonga	164	185	196	198	204	947
Papua New Guinea	86	110	104	108	83	491
Samoa	46	48	60	69	59	282
Vanuatu	30	24	24	34	33	145
Solomon Islands	30	24	25	23	20	122
Kiribati	14	15	11	12	12	64
Other	13	15	10	9	11	58
Total full fee-paying students	1,012	1,157	1,165	1,104	1,001	5,439
Scholarship holder						
Papua New Guinea	58	65	86	99	90	398
Samoa	55	39	65	47	51	257
Fiji	0	11	22	43	45	121
Solomon Islands	43	27	37	46	42	195
Tonga	27	30	44	29	37	167
Vanuatu	46	29	27	32	33	167
Kiribati	30	21	36	28	22	137
Tuvalu	11	15	13	18	20	77
Other	11	4	11	13	10	49
Total Scholarship holders	281	241	341	355	350	1,568

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix Table 12: Age breakdown of approved Dependent, Full fee-paying, and Scholarship holder students from the Pacific, 2012/13–2016/17

	Financial year decided					Total
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Dependent child						
0-19 Years	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20-29 Years	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total Dependent students	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Full fee paying						
0-19 Years	35%	33%	35%	38%	40%	36%
20-29 Years	50%	49%	47%	46%	44%	47%
30-39 Years	11%	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%
40-49 Years	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%
50+ Years	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Total full fee-paying students	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Scholarship holder						
0-19 Years	16%	17%	8%	9%	10%	11%
20-29 Years	46%	36%	43%	37%	37%	40%
30-39 Years	27%	34%	32%	39%	40%	35%
40-49 Years	10%	10%	14%	15%	12%	12%
50+ Years	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%
Total Scholarship holders	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

6.4 Migrants Survey

Appendix Table 13: Demographic profile of Pacific migrants from the 2016 Migrants Survey

	Pacific migrants		Total migrants	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Gender				
Male	2,453	52%	48,499	46%
Female	2,240	48%	55,856	54%
Age group				
18-19 years	23	0%	2,794	3%
20-24 years	764	16%	18,056	17%
25-29 years	1,579	34%	40,335	39%
30-39 years	1,217	26%	28,241	27%
40-49 years	359	8%	6,783	7%
50-59 years	573	12%	4,370	4%
60-69 years	147	3%	3,164	3%
70 years +	31	1%	613	1%
Visa type				
Skilled Principal	374	8%	11,223	11%
Skilled Secondary	299	6%	6,201	6%
Family Partner	1,015	22%	7,761	7%
Family Parent	341	7%	5,127	5%
Work Visa	2,664	57%	74,043	71%
Region				
Auckland Region	2,518	54%	43,621	42%

	Pacific migrants		Total migrants	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Wellington Region	291	6%	10,435	10%
Rest of North Island	970	21%	15,230	15%
Canterbury Region	716	15%	15,695	15%
Rest of South Island	167	4%	10,216	10%
Not sure/Won't say	31	1%	350	0%
Not specified	0	0%	8,809	8%
Country				
Fiji	3,305	70%		
Papua New Guinea	211	5%		
Samoa	289	6%		
Tonga	887	19%		
Total	4,693	100%	104,356	100%

Note 1: Based on weighted data.

Note 2: The sample does not include Pacific Access Category and Samoan Quota migrants due to low response rates in previous surveys. Caution must be applied in interpreting the data due to the small sample size of migrants from the Pacific.

