



New Zealand  
Immigration Service  
*Te Ratonga Menene*

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Immigration Research Programme

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**Trends in Residence Approvals**

**2001/2002**

**Volume 2**

August 2002



# **Trends in Residence Approvals**

**2001/2002**

**Volume 2**

New Zealand Immigration Service

August 2002



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# 1 Executive Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

This is the second annual 'Trends in Residence Approvals' report. The broad aim of these reports is to provide background data on trends in residence approvals in a readily accessible format, and to make this information available to support policy decisions and to generally increase the public's understanding of immigration trends. Trends in residence approvals are monitored and will eventually form a time series to enable comparison of recent trends with those identified in previous years. The current report provides data for the 2001/2002 financial year, from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. Below is a brief summary of residence approvals in this year. More detailed information on approvals in each residence category can be found in the relevant sections of the report.

## 1.2 Summary of Residence Approvals in 2001/2002

A total of 52,856 people in 25,086 applications were approved for residence in 2001/2002. Sixty-eight percent of these migrants were approved through the Skilled/Business Stream, 27 percent through the Family Sponsored Stream and 5 percent through the International/Humanitarian Stream. The proportion of migrants through the Skilled/Business Stream had increased by 8 percent over the previous 12 month period.

The top three source countries of residence approvals in 2001/2002 were China (accounting for 17 percent of all approvals), India (16 percent) and Great Britain (12 percent). This differed from 2000/2001 when India and Great Britain were the largest source countries with 13 percent respectively, and China had 12 percent. The top three countries had increased their 'share' of the residence pie from 38 percent in 2000/2001 to 45 percent in 2001/2002.

## 1.3 Skilled / Business Stream

There were 35,876 people approved for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream in the 2001/2002 financial year. This represented 68 percent of all approvals.

### 1.3.1 GENERAL SKILLS CATEGORY APPROVALS

In 2001/2002, 31,359 (59 percent of all residence approvals) were approved through the General Skills (and General) Category. The General Skills points system is designed to select skilled migrants who are likely to settle well and make a positive contribution to New Zealand. The source countries are the same as those for 2000/2001, although there has been a marked increase in approvals from India and a decrease in the proportion from South Africa. The top three source countries of approvals were India (24 percent), Great Britain (14 percent) and South Africa (12 percent). There was an average of 2.5 people per General Skills Category application.

Under the General Skills Category applicants can be approved for residence if they achieve a minimum number of points. As a means of regulating demand for residence, the 'passmark' is adjusted up or down – which can make it easier or more difficult to meet the requirements. Demand has currently been high for residence

through this category and so the 'passmark' has floated upwards over the year from 24 points to its current 28 points. In 2001/2002 the average number of 'points' scored was 25.31. Forty-four percent of the principal applicants had points for a job offer in New Zealand.

Principal applicants within five points of the General Skills passmark may apply for an open work permit to enable them to job search in New Zealand with the aim of obtaining a job offer and sufficient points for residence. In 2001/2002, 2,724 open work permits were issued, with people from India, at 38 percent, having the largest uptake of these permits. Around 46 percent of these principal applicants, to date, have subsequently converted to residence.

### **1.3.2 BUSINESS CATEGORY APPROVALS**

In 2001/2002, 4,517 people (9 percent of all residence approvals) were approved for residence through the Business Categories. This is compared to 2,670 people (6 percent of all residence approvals) in 2000/2001.

As with last year's figures, the majority of people approved were in the Investor Category (97 percent). Only 77 approvals (2 percent) were in the Entrepreneur Category and 46 (1 percent) in the Employees of Relocating Businesses Category.

The largest proportion of people approved through the Investor Category were from China (64 percent), followed by Taiwan (16 percent) and South Korea (6 percent). The source countries are the same as those for 2000/2001 although China's share of the Investor Category has increased from 46 percent in 2000/2001.

The average Investor scored 12.29 points while the Investor passmark is currently set at 12.0 points. Eighty-nine percent of the applicants scored 1 point for investing the minimum of \$1 million and one half scored 5 points for having ten or more years of prior business experience.

The Long Term Business Visa (LTBV) is a temporary immigration category that caters for people who are interested in establishing a business in New Zealand, and then subsequently applying for residence through the Entrepreneur Category. Since March 1999, when the category was introduced, 8,316 people have been approved for LT BVs<sup>1</sup>. In total, there were 2,855 principal applicants<sup>2</sup>. Of these, 1,826 principal applicants (5,484 people in total) were granted an LT BV in the period July 2001 to June 2002. It is notable that over half of all LT BVs have been issued in the 2001/2002 financial year.

Over the period March 1999 until June 2002, 26 LT BV principal applicants had been approved for residence through the Entrepreneur category, or 65 people if secondary applicants are counted. Altogether, 106 principal applicants (457 people in total) on an LT BV had become resident through a variety of residence categories.

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<sup>1</sup> This includes principal and secondary applicants.

<sup>2</sup> There is a particular idiosyncrasy in the way LT BV applicants are processed, which means that some people who are secondary applicants are recorded as principal applicants. This anomaly has been taken into account in this report. Previous Trends Reports (2000/2001 Vol. 1; 2001/2002 Volume 1-1; 2001/2002 Volume 1-2.) have an artificially high level of principal applicants for LT BV clients.

Principal applicants and spouses, partners and dependent children included in an application in the General Skills/Business Stream are required to meet the minimum standard of English. Usually this requirement is met by providing evidence of an English-speaking background or by sitting an English assessment test. In some circumstances the migrants can pre-purchase English language tuition in New Zealand. The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is used to assess ability in English. The band scores (representing scores for listening, oral, reading and writing) range from 1 being a “Non User” to 9 being an “Expert User” of English.

In the order of 8,000 migrants sat the IELTS, the large majority from the General Skills Category. Generally the principal applicant scored an average of 6.1 and secondary applicants an average of 5.85. Six is the rating for a “competent user”. Scores were generally higher for oral (or speaking) and lowest for reading. Secondary applicants tended to score lower than principal applicants. In 2001/2002 General Skills applicants needed to score an average of 5.0 across all four bands and Business Category applicants 4.0. In general, migrants scored at the ‘competent’ or ‘modest’ English user level. Investor applicants scored lowest.

#### **1.4 Family Sponsored Stream**

Effective from 1 October 2001, the framework of the Family Sponsored and International/Humanitarian Streams moved to a more flexible and responsive approach to family sponsored immigration, recognising the diverse family structures now found in New Zealand.

There were 14,276 people approved for residence through the Family Sponsored Stream in 2001/2002. This represents 27 percent of all approvals.

##### **1.4.1**

##### **FAMILY CATEGORY APPROVALS**

In 2001/2002, 11,773 people were approved for residence through the Family Category. This represents 22 percent of all residence approvals. Nearly half of these approvals (47 percent) were through the Family Marriage sub-category, 32 percent through the Family Parent sub-category, 7 percent through the Family de-facto and Family Same Sex sub-categories and 7 percent through the Family Dependent Child sub-category. The remaining Family Category approvals were in the Family Adult Child and Family Sibling sub-categories. There was an average of 1.3 people per Family Category application. These proportions are all similar to those seen in the year ended June 2001.

China has been the largest source of approvals through the Family Category since 1996/1997. Approvals from Great Britain, Fiji, Samoa and India have been relatively stable over the years, although an increase in people from India and Fiji is of more recent note. In 2001/2002, the largest sources of residence approvals were China and Great Britain (17 and 15 percent respectively), followed by Fiji and India (9 and 8 percent respectively).

The largest source country of approvals through the Family Marriage sub-category was Great Britain (16 percent), followed by China (12 percent), India (9 percent) and

Fiji (7 percent). The largest source country of approvals through the Family Parent sub-category was China (27 percent), followed by Great Britain (14 percent), Fiji (11 percent) and India (9 percent).

#### **1.4.2 HUMANITARIAN CATEGORY APPROVALS**

The Humanitarian Category closed on 1 October 2001.

In 2001/2002, 2,503 people (5 percent of all residence approvals) were approved for residence through the now closed Humanitarian Category. These approvals represent applications received prior to 1 October 2001. The largest source country of Humanitarian approvals was China (19 percent), followed by Iraq (18 percent) and Fiji (11 percent). Iraq, China and Fiji were also the largest sources of approvals in 2000/2001. There was an average of 2.4 people per Humanitarian application.

### **1.5 International/Humanitarian Stream**

In 2001/2002, there were 2,704 people approved for residence through the International/ Humanitarian Stream. This represented 5 percent of all approvals.

#### **1.5.1 QUOTA REFUGEE APPROVALS**

In 2001/2002, 552 people were accepted for resettlement to New Zealand under the Refugee Quota Programme. Seventy-eight additional refugees arrived on 2 July 2002. Although they were not captured in the residence figures for 2001/2002, they should in fact be counted into the Refugee Quota for that year. In addition, 130 people (ex Tampa) are recorded as Refugee Status, although they were in practice counted against the Refugee Quota. The addition of these numbers means the Refugee Quota of 750 people was in fact met for 2001/2002. The top three source countries of approvals were Somalia (28 percent), Afghanistan (22 percent) and Iraq (21 percent). In 2000/2001, the largest source countries were Myanmar, Somalia and Ethiopia. There was an average of 3.4 people per Refugee Quota application.

#### **1.5.2 SUCCESSFUL REFUGEE STATUS CLAIMANTS RESIDENCE APPROVALS**

In the 2001/2002 financial year, 631 people were found to have successful claims for refugee status, compared with 312 for the previous period. In the same period, 785 successful refugee claimants were approved for residence. The largest source country of residence approvals was Afghanistan (23 percent), followed by Iran (20 percent) and Sri Lanka (18 percent). There was an average of 2.0 people per successful refugee status residence application.

#### **1.5.3 SAMOAN QUOTA**

In 2001/2002, 1,042 people were approved under the Samoan Quota Programme, which allows for up to 1,100 Samoan citizens to be granted residence in New Zealand each year, provided they have a job offer in New Zealand and meet other requirements.

## **1.6 Occupations**

Since 1 October 2001, principal applicants for residence in New Zealand have been required to state their 'main occupation' in their home country, as well as (where applicable) details of the job offer in New Zealand. Of the 3,869 General Skills principal applicants who had their main occupation in their home country recorded, 69 percent were recorded as either 'Technicians and associate professionals' (14 percent), 'Professionals' (43 percent) or 'Legislators, administrators and managers' (12 percent). Of the 3,295 principal applicants in the General Skills Category who had a job offer, 35 percent were in the 'Professional' classification, and 14 percent in the 'Service and sales workers' classification. A further 11 percent were 'Trades' workers.

Overall, there appears to be a correlation between the occupational classification in the 'home' country and the occupational classification of the job offer in New Zealand, with 81 percent having a job offer in the same classification as their home occupation. Eighty-six percent of those who were in the professional job classification in their home country also had a job offer in the same classification.

## **1.7 Temporary Migration**

People who are in New Zealand on temporary permits are a potentially valuable source of residents. Temporary to permanent migration was examined by looking at the proportion of current residents who had previously held a temporary permit.

### **1.7.1 RESIDENTS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY HELD A TEMPORARY PERMIT**

Over one-half (54 percent) of principal applicants approved for residence in the 2001/2002 financial year had previously held a student, work or visitor permit at some stage since July 1997<sup>3</sup>, a similar proportion to the previous year. A work permit was commonly the type of temporary permit most recently held by new residence principal applicants. Of the people issued with a work or student permit in the 1997/1998 year, 26 percent have subsequently become residents of New Zealand.

### **1.7.2 TEMPORARY PERMITS**

In 2001/2002, 59,148 individuals were approved for a work permit. One quarter of these were issued to people from Great Britain. Of the work permits issued, 18,631 were granted for the purpose of filling a skill shortage in New Zealand. There has been a substantial increase in the number of people issued work permits, rising from 26,339 in 1997/1998. In 2001/2002 73,523 student permits were issued to individuals. Forty-four percent of these were issued to people from China. Again there has been a large growth in numbers, rising from 17,923 in 1997/1998.

## **1.8 Long-term Absence of Residence Approved Clients**

One measure of successful settlement is the extent to which a migrant remains in a country in the years following arrival or approval. The rates of absenteeism from the country of the 27,338 people who were approved for residence in the 1998 calendar

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<sup>3</sup> This figure does not include people who visited New Zealand for up to three months (or up to six months for Great Britain citizens) from countries that New Zealand has visa-waiver agreements with. These people are currently recorded in MIS in a format that is not available for analysis and therefore the number of people who have previously visited New Zealand is substantially under-reported.

year were studied. Ninety-seven percent actually arrived to take up residence, or were approved while they were onshore<sup>4</sup>. The analysis, relating to the situation as of 30 June 2002, shows that as of this date, 24 percent of people who had arrived or been approved onshore were absent from the country, and 16.5 percent had been absent for 181 days (six months) or more. In total, 13.5 percent had been absent for one year or more.

Almost 18 percent of the people approved through the General Skills Category in 1998 were absent for six months or more. It should be noted that absences from New Zealand do not necessarily mean a failure to settle. The globalisation of labour markets, and family ties, mean that people circulate around the world for a variety of reasons – none of which may be a reflection on their settlement in New Zealand. Nationalities with high absence rates included Singapore, Taiwan, Indonesia and Hong Kong.

## **1.9 Conclusions**

This report has drawn together a variety of data on those approved for permanent and temporary residence in New Zealand. Demand for residence is high and there has also been growth in numbers arriving on temporary permits. A total of 52,856 people were approved for residence in 2001/2002. As with previous years, the majority of these approvals were through the General Skills Category and Family Category, although it was notable that people being approved through the Skilled/Business Stream had increased their proportion of all residence approvals, from 60 percent in 2000/2001 to 68 percent in 2001/2002.

The three largest source countries of approvals were China, India and Great Britain. These were the same three countries as in the 2000/2001 financial year, although China has moved from third position to first.

Analysis of temporary to permanent immigration continues to indicate that there are significant links between temporary and permanent residence. Over half of all principal applicants approved for residence in 2001/2002 had previously held a student, work or visitor permit at some stage since July 1997<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> More people may have taken up residence than has been recorded.

<sup>5</sup> As indicated, this figure is under-reported as over 9 percent of visitors enter New Zealand visa-free and are not being analysed.

**PART A**

**Introduction and Background**

**to**

**New Zealand Immigration**



## 2 Introduction and Background

### 2.1 Introduction

New Zealand is a nation of immigrants. The initial settlers, the indigenous Maori people (tangata whenua), arrived more than 1,000 years ago. Within the past 200 years increasing numbers of migrants from firstly Australia and Europe, and then the Pacific Islands and Asia have called New Zealand home. Currently around 19 percent of all New Zealanders are born overseas. In many people's eyes immigration remains an important contributor to New Zealand's economic growth and also to nation building.

This is the second annual 'Trends in Residence Approvals' report. The broad aim of these reports is to provide background data on trends in residence approvals in a readily accessible format, and to make this information available to support policy decisions and to generally increase the public's understanding of immigration trends. They will eventually form a time series that will enable a comparison of recent trends with those identified in previous years. While this report focuses on residence trends, aspects of temporary flows into New Zealand are also described.

This report provides data for the 2001/2002 financial year, from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. In some places, data from previous years is provided to put the current information in context and to illustrate the dynamics of the immigration process. The data source for this report is the Department of Labour's immigration database.

### 2.2 Aim

The main aim of this report was to identify, discuss and compare trends and patterns in various aspects of residence approvals for the 2001/2002 financial year. Information is mainly descriptive and:

- identifies the policy categories and sub-categories that the migrants were approved through;
- describes the demographic characteristics of those approved for residence;
- describes the occupation that General Skills applicants had when in their 'home' country, and the occupations that they had a New Zealand job offer in;
- describes the English language standards achieved by those who sat the 'IELTS' English proficiency test;
- describes the rate of absence from New Zealand of the migrant cohort approved for residence in the 1998 calendar year;
- describes the numbers being approved for a work or student permit in New Zealand, including the top nationalities;
- identifies patterns of transition for those with temporary student or work permits through to residence; and

- develops a time series analysis by comparing patterns identified with those in previous years.

### **2.3 Report Structure**

The report is presented in six main parts. Following this introduction and methodology section, Part B summarises the characteristics of all those approved for residence in 2001/2002, while Part C provides a detailed breakdown on those approved through the Skilled / Business, Family Sponsored, and International / Humanitarian Streams and also has information on the occupations of General Skills applicants. Part D has information on temporary migration and transitions from temporary to permanent residence, while Part E provides analysis of migrants absences from New Zealand. The final Part summarises the data and draws some conclusions.

### **2.4 Background and Introduction to the New Zealand Immigration Programme**

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand must apply through one of the three residence streams of the New Zealand Immigration Programme – introduced in October 2001. The streams are: Skilled/Business, Family Sponsored, and International/Humanitarian. Each stream has a number of categories.

Immigration policies influence the type and source countries of immigration to New Zealand. Changes in immigration policy over the years have seen a shift from a system based on a country of origin principle to one based on skill and family connections.

Briefly, people from Europe, especially Great Britain and Ireland have a long history of immigration to New Zealand. This ceased in 1974 after deteriorating economic conditions in New Zealand and a record influx of migrants in the early 1970s led to a review of immigration policy in 1973. From 1974 British migrants were required to obtain entry permits as were other people wishing to immigrate to New Zealand. Since then, there have been a number of changes in immigration policy.

In the early 1980s the main method of regulating immigration was the occupational priority list, which allowed for the entry and residence of people who had skills that were in short supply in New Zealand. There was a major review of immigration policy in 1986, which led to a change from selecting migrants from traditional source countries, to selection based on personal qualities, employment history, qualifications and potential to contribute to New Zealand.

In 1991, there was a shift towards a skills stream based on human capability, and the introduction of the points system. Under this system, which still operates today, applicants can be approved for residence if they achieve a minimum number of points. Applicants must meet the prerequisite English, character and health requirements and achieve a minimum of ten points for qualifications. Applicants can then gain points for other factors, such as, work experience, age and settlement factors. The General Skills policy was introduced in October 1995. This modified the previous points system to place more emphasis on the transferability of human capability to New

Zealand. Other policies allow for business related immigration, family reunification and the meeting of New Zealand's international obligation.

Some significant immigration policy changes were introduced for the 2001/2002 year, from 1 October 2001. The report structure reflects the broad sweep of the new policies, which are described in more detail in Appendix F. There are now three immigration streams grouping together similar types of immigration approvals. Each stream has a separate approval level. For 2001/2002, the overall immigration approval level was increased from 38,000 to 45,000 – plus or minus a 10 percent margin of error. Because of the opportunities presented by a high demand for residence from skilled and business migrants, the overall approval level was subsequently increased to a maximum of 53,000. The three streams are described below.

One recent policy change, introduced in February 2002, for the General Skills Category, was the introduction of differential points for relevant and non-relevant job offers. Applicants score more 'points' if their New Zealand job offer is relevant to their qualifications and previous experience.

Family reunification accounts for a large part of migrant flows to New Zealand. The Family Sponsored Stream allows for New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor family members to live in New Zealand. Family includes spouses and partners, parents, children, and adult siblings. Sponsors must have held New Zealand residence for at least three years, and must sign a declaration that they will provide accommodation and financial support for the first two years of the migrant's residence in New Zealand. Different criteria restrict who may actually migrate to New Zealand. From 1 October 2001 changes to the Family Sponsored Stream came into effect. The definition of dependent child was expanded to recognise financially dependent children up to and including 24 years. From July 2002, a Family Quota has been established for sponsored parents, siblings, adult children and grandparents who do not meet other Family policy categories. In addition, the Humanitarian Category closed in September 2001. More information on the changes can be found in Appendix F.

The three year residence requirement was introduced from October 2001 and will impact on flows of people through the Family Category. With the exception of dependent children and spouse/partners, newly arrived residents are unable to sponsor parents or siblings to New Zealand for their first three years of residence. This change may result in a temporary dip in the number of approvals through the Family Category. The intention of this new policy is to help ensure migrants have time to settle before sponsoring additional family to the country.

#### **2.4.1 SKILLED / BUSINESS STREAM**

This stream includes the General Skills Category and Business Category. Under the General Skills Category applicants can be approved for residence if they achieve a minimum number of points. Business categories include an Investor, Entrepreneur, and Employees of Relocating Businesses Category. In addition, a temporary business category – the Long Term Business Visa (LTBV) provides a route to residence for those who establish a business in New Zealand. These categories are described in more detail in Appendix B.

There are three temporary visas that can lead to residence. These are the LTBV, Priority Occupation List Visa, and the Talent Visa. The latter two were introduced on 29 April 2002. After a two year temporary residence period, the applicants would be eligible for permanent residence, provided they have met the conditions of their visa and they have an offer of on-going employment, and meet health and character requirements.

Approval Limit for 2001/2002: 27,000 (+/- 10%) (66 percent of the 2001/2002 immigration approval level). Includes the additional 3,500 places that were made available.

#### **2.4.2 FAMILY SPONSORED STREAM**

This stream includes Spouses and Partners, Dependent Children, Parents, Adult Siblings and Children, and the former Humanitarian Category. From 2002/2003 a Residual Family Quota will be included. Again, details are provided in Appendix B. A number of changes have been made to family immigration policies and these were implemented from 1 October 2001. An overview of the policy changes is in Appendix F.

Approval Limit for 2001/2002: 14,500 (+/- 10%) (27 percent of the immigration approval level).

#### **2.4.3 INTERNATIONAL / HUMANITARIAN STREAM**

This stream includes the Refugee Quota, Refugee Status, Samoan Quota, and a Contingency (those approved by the Minister). From 2002/2003, a Pacific Access Category and a Refugee Sponsored Category will be included.

New Zealand is a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. New Zealand accepts an annual Quota of refugees, as well as people who claim asylum in New Zealand and who are found upon investigation to have a justified fear of persecution in their homeland.

Approval Limit for 2001/2002: 3,500 (+/- 10%) (7 percent of the immigration approval level).

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Introduction

This report is based on an analysis of certain variables from the Department of Labour's Management Information System (MIS), a subset of the immigration database.

The data for the report was generated using Microsoft Access to query MIS on the variables of interest. The MIS data that the report is based on was generated on the 15<sup>th</sup> July 2002 and relate to the data as it was recorded in that week. The data covers the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002.

This data was imported into Access and Excel for further analysis.

### 3.2 Definitions and classifications

Below is a description of some of the key immigration terms used in the report. Further descriptions of the Immigration Programme and residence approval categories are included in Appendix B.

**Management Information System (MIS):** MIS is the New Zealand Immigration Service's (NZIS's) reporting tool. MIS draws data on a weekly basis from the immigration database records [stored in the Application Management System (AMS), which is the immigration database].

AMS went 'live' on 1 October 1997. However, data is available from AMS from 1 July 1997 as it was imported into AMS from the previous 'Residence Information Management System' (RIMS). Data prior to July 1997 was obtained for this report from RIMS.

**Permit:** A permit allows a person to remain in New Zealand in accordance with the permit's conditions. All permits expire when the holder leaves New Zealand (if not before).

Unless otherwise specified, 'permit' is used throughout this report to denote both permits and visas. In the NZIS's operational reporting, an application is said to be finalised when either a visa is issued to an offshore applicant, or a permit is issued to an onshore applicant. When a person arrives at a New Zealand border with a visa they are issued with a corresponding permit – which is not counted again.

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

**Residence policy:** People wishing to migrate to New Zealand may gain residence through one of the categories listed in Appendix B. Residence applications are considered on the basis of whether the 'principal applicant' meets the policy criteria. The principal applicant may include their partner and dependent children in the application. All applicants must meet standard health and character requirements.

**Residence streams:** In some places throughout the report, data is broken down into residence streams. The Skilled/Business Stream includes the General and General Skills Categories and all Business Categories. The Family Sponsored Stream includes the Family and former Humanitarian Categories, while the International / Humanitarian Stream includes the Samoan Quota, refugees, Ministerial direction and various ‘other’ approvals. A full breakdown of these streams is provided in Appendix A.

**Visa:** A visa indicates that the issuing officer knows of no reason why the visa holder should not be granted a permit on arrival in New Zealand.

**Year:** The data is reported by financial year. The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

### 3.3 Limitations

The data reported relates to the number of people approved for residence rather than the number of migrants arriving in the 2001/2002 year. People approved for residence have one year in which to move to New Zealand, however, some people may be approved for residence and then decide not to take it up. Also, MIS data reflects the total number of applications for residence, rather than the number of people approved. In some cases an applicant may have more than one residence application recorded (and therefore in MIS) in the period of interest. This typically occurs for administrative purposes, for example, an Immigration Officer may discover that he or she has spelt an applicant’s surname incorrectly and then will reissue the application, therefore a new application is recorded in the records. To address this issue, any duplicate client codes were removed before the data was analysed.

Also, the data used in this report relates to the date the residence application was decided, rather than the date the residence application was completed. This distinction is made in MIS where date decided refers to the date the decision was made to approve a person for residence and the date completed refers to the date the application was completed and the visa or permit label was issued and endorsed in the applicant’s passport. It is possible that a small number of decided applications will not go on to be completed. Date decided was used in this report to be consistent with other NZIS reporting, such as the MIS Monthly Report.

Part D looks at the links between temporary and permanent immigration, including an analysis of those approved for residence in 2001/2002 who had previously held a work, visitor or student permit. A caveat with regard to data on visitors to New Zealand is that people who visit New Zealand for up to three months (or up to six months for visitors from Great Britain) from countries that New Zealand has visa-waiver agreements with are currently recorded in MIS in a format that is not available for analysis. Therefore, the number of people who had held a visitor permit prior to being approved for residence is substantially under-reported.

**PART B**

**Summary**

**of Residence Approvals**



## 4 Summary of Residence Approvals in 2001/2002

### 4.1 Introduction

This section overviews immigration trends since 1992/1993 and then provides more detail of the characteristics of those approved for residence in the 2001/2002 financial year. Data for the current year is presented at a high level for all residence categories, including the proportions approved in each residence category, the nationalities of approvals and the age ranges of approvals. More detailed information on the characteristics of approvals in each residence stream is provided in subsequent sections of the report.

Appendix C provides a complete breakdown of all residence approvals by residence stream and nationality.

### 4.2 Trends since 1992/1993

Figure 4.1 shows the number of people approved for residence through the various policy streams between 1992/1993 and 2001/2002 (previous policies were grouped together to match the current streamed approach to the immigration approval programme).

**Figure 4.1. Total residence approvals by immigration stream from 1992/1993 to 2001/2002.**

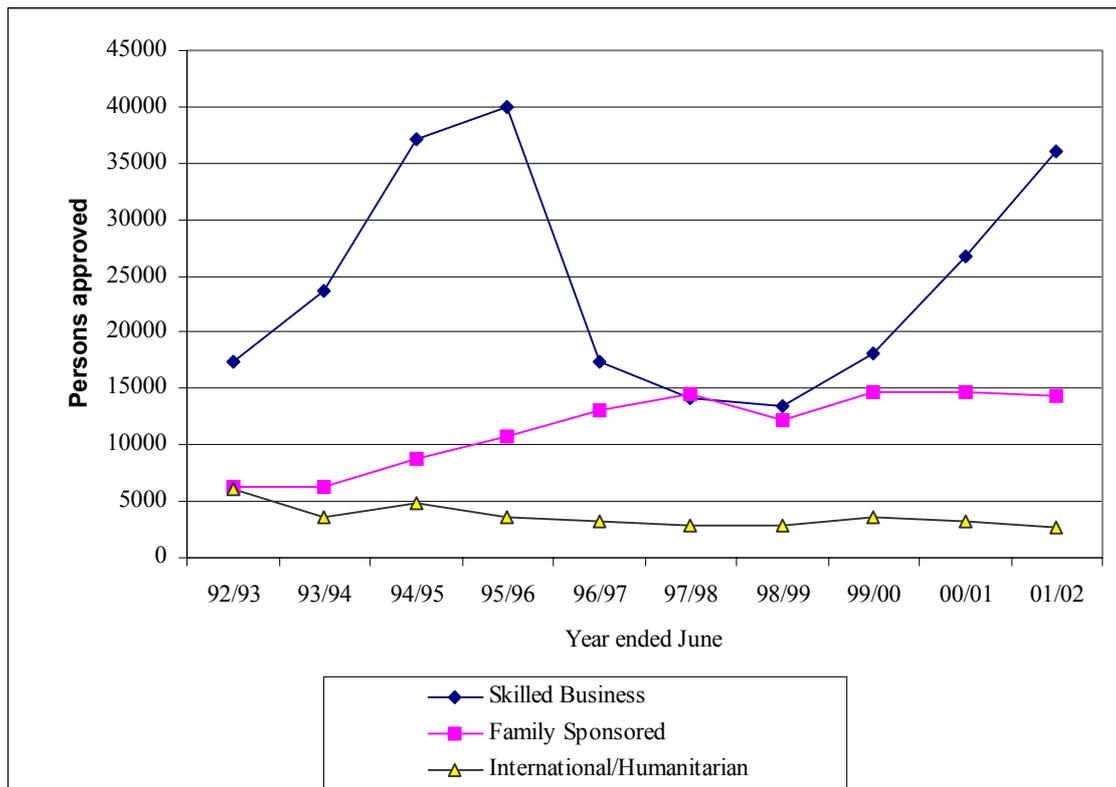
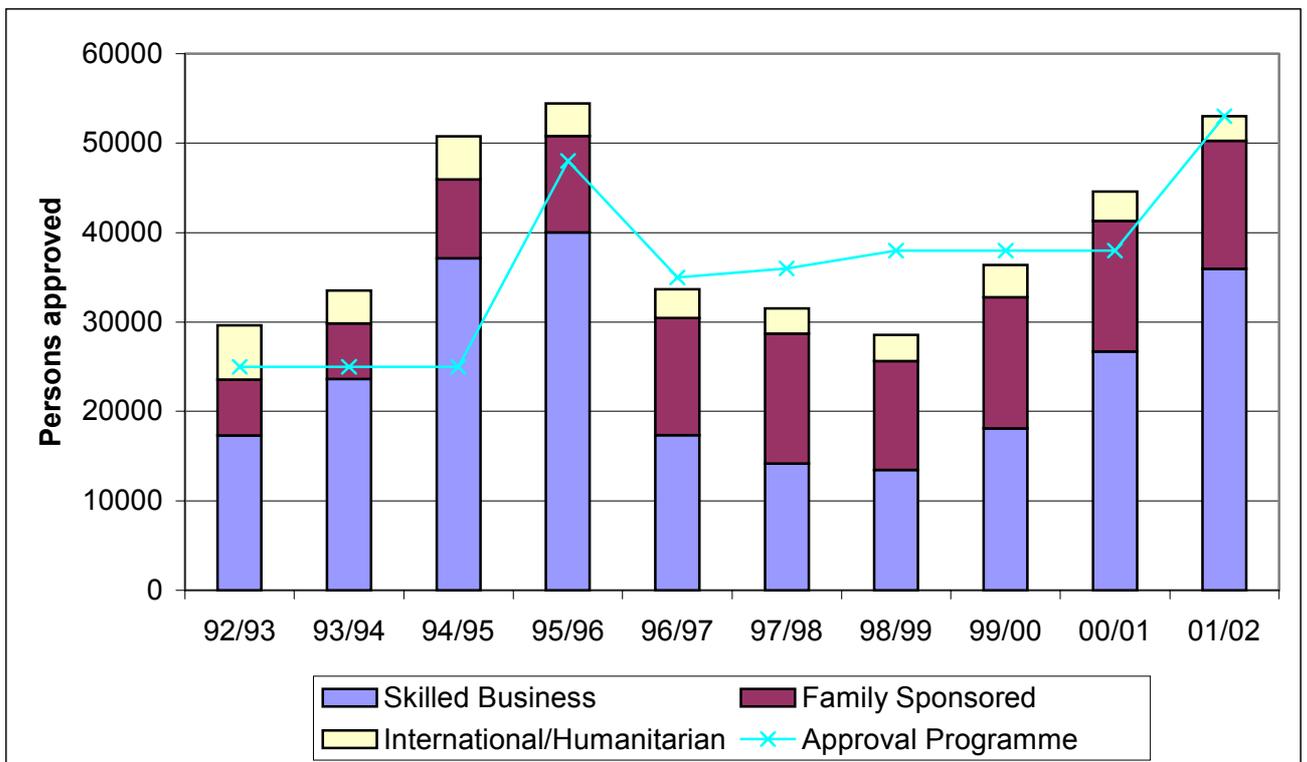


Figure 4.2, below, illustrates the total number of people approved for residence over the past ten years compared with the number of approvals set by the government for each year. In the 2001/2002 financial year, 52,856 people were approved for residence in 25,086 applications. Of these people, 35,876 were through the Skilled/Business Stream, 14,276 through the Family Sponsored Stream, and 2,704

through the International/Humanitarian Stream. Overall, more people have been approved through the Skilled/Business Stream than any other residence stream.

**Figure 4.2. People approved for residence compared with the approval programme from 1992/1993 to 2001/2002.**

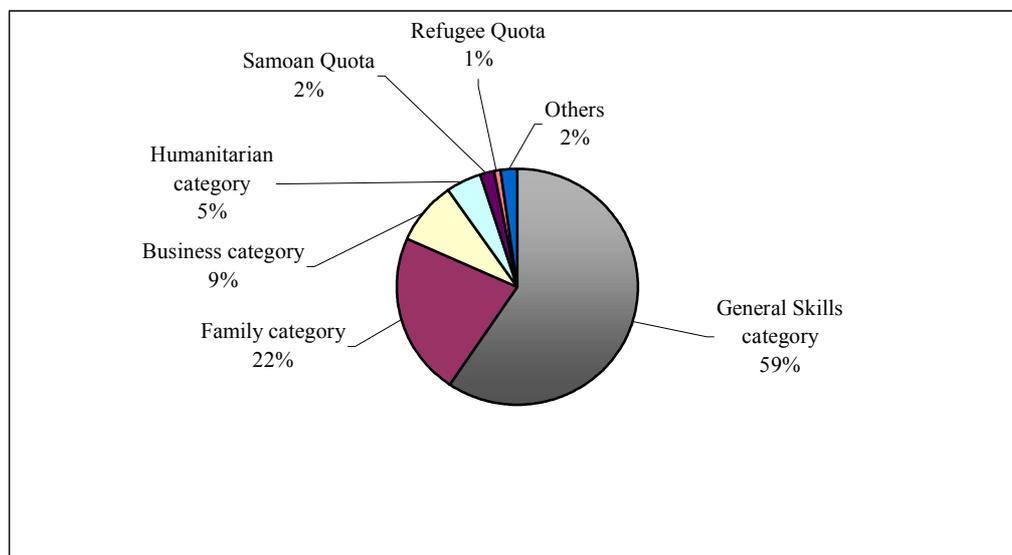


In addition to immigration residence approvals, New Zealand’s population is affected by other migration flows including trans-Tasman migration, the arrival and departure of New Zealand and Australian citizens and the arrival and departure of visitors and people on temporary work or student permits.

### 4.3 Residence Approvals by Category

Figure 4.3 below shows the proportions of people, by category, approved for residence in 2001/2002.

**Figure 4.3. Residence approvals by category in 2001/2002. Year total = 52,856.**



There was an increase of 8,258 people over the 44,598 people approved in the 2000/2001 year. The majority of migrants were approved through the General Skills and Family Categories. Together these categories accounted for 81 percent of residence approvals. These categories have typically accounted for the majority of approvals in previous years.

There were increases in the proportions of General Skills and Business migrants compared with the year 2000/2001 figures. The increase in the proportion of people approved was from 54 to 59 percent for General Skills and from 6 to 9 percent for the Business Category. There was a decline in the proportion of Family Category approvals – from 28 percent to 22 percent.

The demand from skilled migrants seeking New Zealand residence is currently very high. In 2001 the Government agreed to increase the level of residence approvals from 45,000 (+/- 10%) to a maximum of 53,000 for the 2001/2002 year only. This increase was made up of skilled migrants.

Table 4.1 provides a breakdown of residence approvals showing permit and visa details in the 2001/2002 financial year. A visa is issued to someone applying for residence off-shore while a permit is issued for on-shore approvals.

**Table 4.1 Residence Approvals by Visa or Permit in 2001/2002**

*Year total = 52,856.*

	Permit	%	Visa	%	Total
<b>Principal applicants</b>	10,361	<b>41%</b>	14,725	<b>59%</b>	25,086
<b>Secondary applicants</b>	5,689	<b>20%</b>	22,081	<b>80%</b>	27,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,050</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>36,800</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>52,856</b>

Overall, 59 percent of applications were made off-shore and 41 percent in New Zealand. The proportion of people who applied off-shore was higher, at 70 percent of all those approved for residence in 2001/2002. This indicates that the number of people included in off-shore applications tends to be much higher on average than for on-shore applications.

Table 4.2, over page, provides a detailed breakdown of residence approvals in the 2001/2002 financial year. Sixty-eight percent of all new residence approvals were through the Skilled/Business stream, 27 percent through the Family Sponsored stream and 5 percent through the International/Humanitarian stream.

**Table 4.2 Residence approvals by category and sub-category, 2001/2002**

	Applications approved	Number of people approved	Total	Proportion of overall residence	Proportion of overall approvals for the 2001/2002 Immigration Programme
1991 General category	5	19			
1995 General skills	12,393	31,340			
<b>General/General Skills category total</b>			<b>31,359</b>	<b>59.33%</b>	
Investor category	1,326	4,394			
Entrepreneur category	29	77			
Employees of businesses relocating	16	46			
<b>Business category total</b>			<b>4,517</b>	<b>8.55%</b>	
<b>Skilled/Business Stream total</b>			<b>35,876</b>	<b>67.87%</b>	<b>66% (35,000)</b>
Family marriage	4,638	5,472			
Family parent	2,163	3,692			
Family de facto	791	853			
Family child dependent	844	849			
Family child adult	301	362			
Family sibling	333	518			
Family same sex	27	27			
<b>Family category total</b>			<b>11,773</b>	<b>22.27%</b>	
<b>Humanitarian category total</b>	1,034		<b>2,503</b>	<b>4.74%</b>	
<b>Family Sponsored Stream total</b>			<b>14,276</b>	<b>27.01%</b>	<b>27% (14,500)</b>

Table 4.2 continued

	Applications approved	Number of people approved	Total	Proportion of overall residence	Proportion of overall approvals for the 2002/2002 Immigration Programme
<b>Samoan Quota</b>	<b>379</b>		<b>1,042</b>	<b>1.97%</b>	
Refugee Protection	152	445			
Refugee Other	17	46			
Refugee Women at Risk	5	19			
Refugee Medical	5	38			
Refugee Emergency	3	4			
<b>Refugee Quota total*</b>			<b>552</b>	<b>1.04%</b>	
1995 Refugee status	394	785			
Ministerial direction	141	228			
Transition 33(2) compliance	1	1			
Transition 33(2) voluntary	53	56			
Section 35A	28	29			
Victims of Domestic Violence	8	11			
<b>"Other" total</b>			<b>1,110</b>	<b>2.10%</b>	
<b>International/Humanitarian Stream total</b>			<b>2,704</b>	<b>5.12%</b>	<b>7% (3,500)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,086</b>		<b>52,856</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100% (53,000)</b>

\*78 additional refugees arrived on 2 July 2002. Although they were not captured in the residence figures for 2001/2002, they should in fact be counted into the Refugee Quota for that year. In addition 130 people (ex Tampa) are recorded as Refugee Status, although they were in practice counted against the Refugee Quota. The addition of these numbers means the Refugee Quota of 750 people was in fact met for 2001/2002.

#### 4.4 Number of people per application

There was an average of 2.1 people per residence application. The smallest application size was one person and the largest application size was 12 people.

Applications in the Skilled/Business Stream were on average larger than applications through other categories. There was an average of 2.6 people per Skilled/Business application and 1.5 people for other applications.

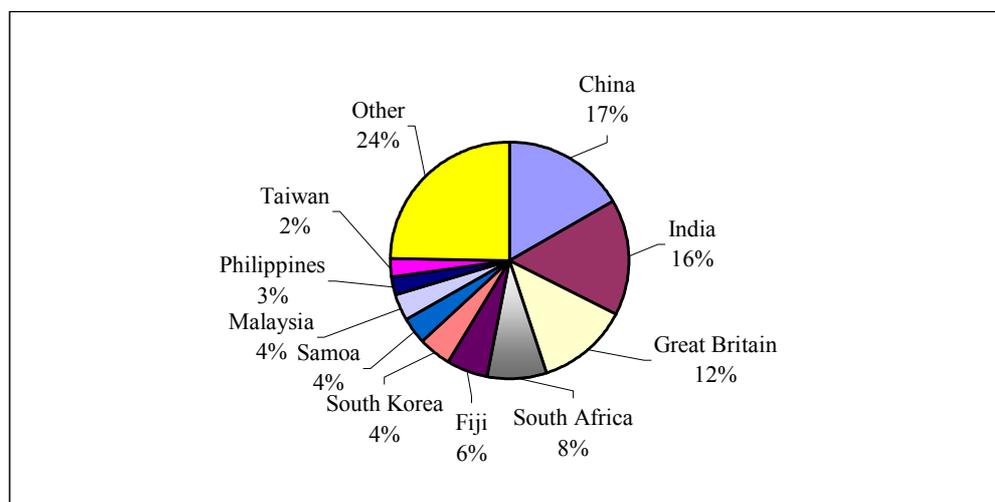
#### 4.5 Nationality of approvals

##### 4.4.1 NATIONALITY OF ALL RESIDENCE APPROVALS

Figure 4.4 below illustrates the nationalities of residence approvals in 2001/2002. China, India and Great Britain were the single largest source countries – accounting for 17, 16 and 12 percent of all residence approvals respectively. The country order differed from 2000/2001 when India and Great Britain were the largest source countries with 13 percent respectively, and China had 12 percent.

The top three source countries have increased their ‘share’ of the residence pie from 38 percent in 2000/2001 to 45 percent in 2001/2002.

**Figure 4.4. Residence approvals by top ten nationalities in 2001/2002**  
Year total = 52,856.



##### 4.4.2 NATIONALITY OF IMMIGRATION STREAMS

In the Skilled/Business Stream the largest source countries of residence approvals were India and China (21 and 17 percent respectively), followed by Great Britain (13 percent) and South Africa (10 percent). In the 2000/2001 financial year, India was the largest source country at 16 percent, followed by Great Britain (14 percent), South Africa (13 percent) and China (12 percent).

In the Family Sponsored Stream the largest source of residence approvals was China and Great Britain (17 and 13 percent respectively), followed by Fiji (9 percent) and India (7 percent).

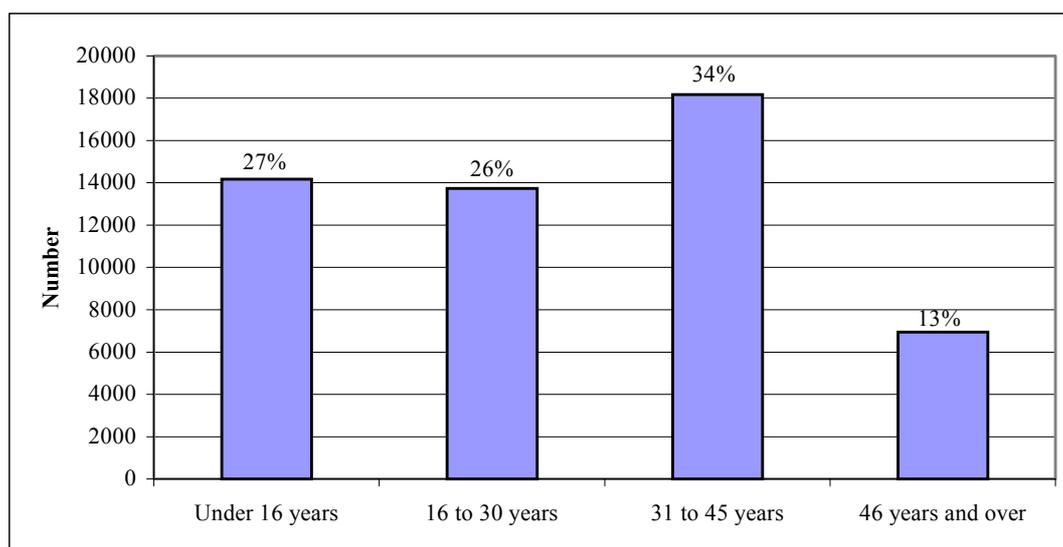
In the International/Humanitarian Stream the largest source of approvals was Samoa (39 percent), followed by Afghanistan (11 percent), Iran (9 percent), Iraq, Somalia, and Sri Lanka (6 percent respectively).

#### 4.6 Age ranges of approvals

Figure 4.5 shows the age ranges of all residence approvals in 2001/2002. Just over a third of all migrants (34 percent) were aged between 31 and 45 years. Twenty-seven percent of migrants were under the age of 16, and 25 percent were aged between 16 and 30 years. A smaller proportion of migrants (13 percent) was over the age of 45.

Overall, there was not much difference from the 2000/01 figures, except for a decline in the proportion of older migrants where previously 16 percent were aged 46 years and over.

**Figure 4.5. Age range of residence approvals in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 52,856.





**PART C**

**Immigration Streams**

**and**

**Occupations**



## 5 Skilled / Business Stream

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a breakdown and analysis of residence approvals through the General Skills and Business Categories.

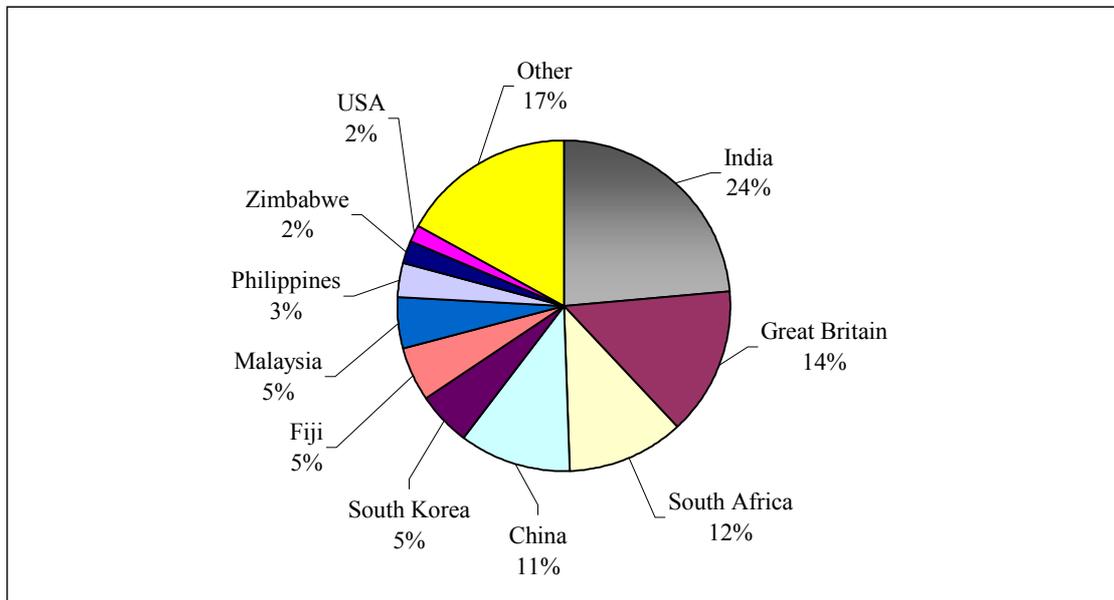
### 5.2 General Skills Category

The General Skills points system is designed to select highly skilled migrants who are likely to settle well and make a positive contribution to New Zealand. Further information on the General Skills Category and on the points system for 2001/2002 can be found in Table 5.1.

#### 5.2.1 GENERAL SKILLS CATEGORY APPROVALS

In 2001/2002, 59 percent (31,359) of all residence approvals were through the General Skills Category. There were 12,398 approved applications in this period. The top ten nationalities of migrants approved through this category are illustrated below in Figure 5.1. The three largest source countries were India (24 percent), Great Britain (14 percent) and South Africa (12 percent). The source countries are the same as those for 2000/2001, although there has been a marked increase in approvals from India and a decrease in the proportion from South Africa. In 2000/2001 India was 18 percent, while Great Britain and South Africa were 15 percent respectively.

**Figure 5.1. General Skills Category approvals by top ten nationalities in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 31,359.



### 5.2.2 NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER APPLICATION

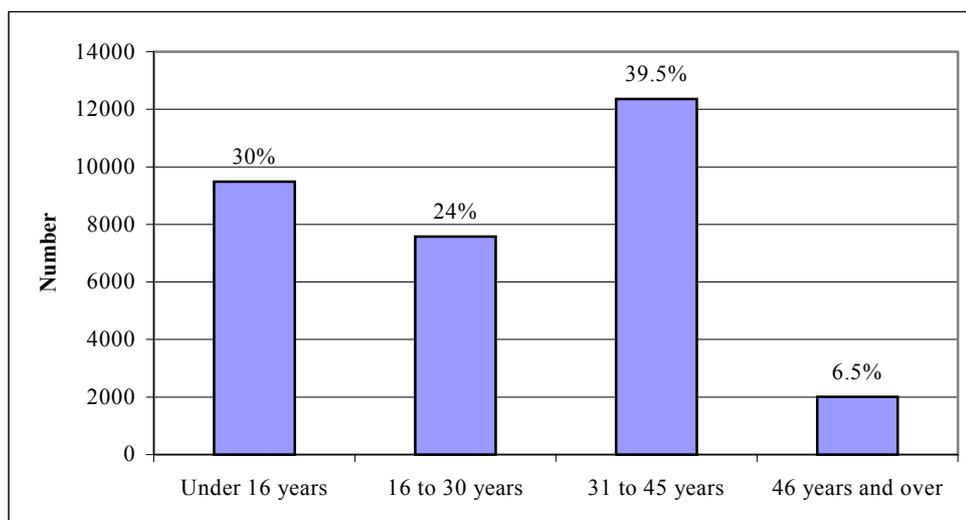
There was an average of 2.5 people listed on each General Skills Category application. The smallest application size was one person and the largest application size was 11 people.

### 5.2.3 AGE AND GENDER OF APPROVALS

Figures 5.2 and 5.3, below, show the age ranges and gender of those approved for residence through the General Skills Category in 2001/2002. Thirty-nine percent of approvals were between the ages of 31 and 45 years, 30 percent were under 16 years and 24 percent were between 16 and 30 years. Six percent of approvals were over the age of 45. When compared to 2000/2001, the 16 to 30 age group increased from 22 percent to 24 percent. There was also a slight decrease in approvals for those aged 46 years and over (7 percent to 6 percent) in 2001/2002.

The small proportion of General Skills migrants over the age of 45 is a reflection of the points system which does not allow principal applicants to be older than 55 years at the time the application is made. Maximum points for age are awarded to those principal applicants aged between 25 and 29 years with points for age decreasing after this. Zero points are awarded to those aged between 50 and 55 years.

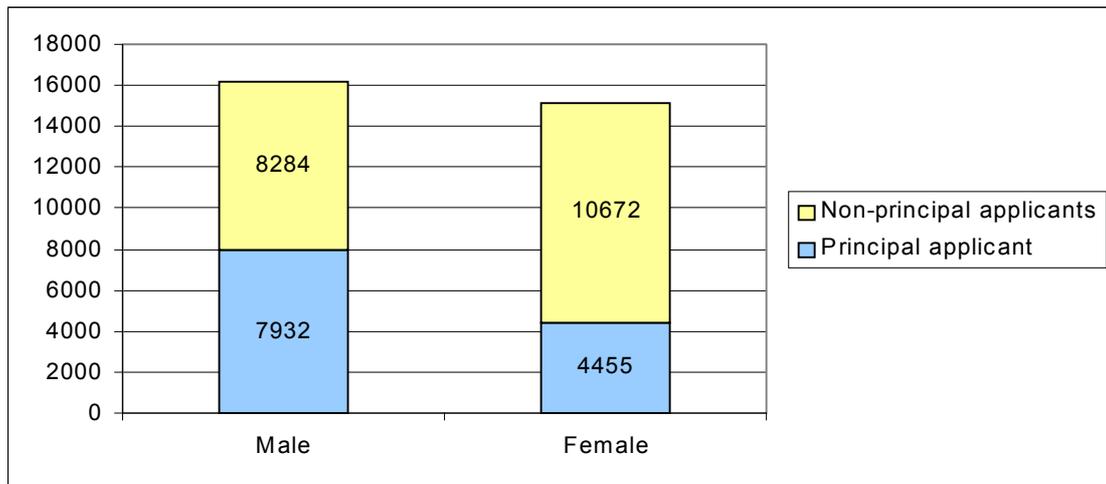
**Figure 5.2. Age ranges of General Skills approvals in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 31,359.



There was a slightly higher proportion of males approved through the General Skills Category (52 percent) than females (48 percent)<sup>6</sup>. Of the principal applicants approved through the General Skills Category, 64 percent were male and 36 percent were female. Of the non-principal applicants, 56 percent were female and 44 percent were male. These proportions are similar to last years data.

<sup>6</sup> The gender of 16 people approved under the General Skills Category in 2001/2002 was recorded as 'unknown'.

**Figure 5.3. Gender of General Skills approvals in 2001/2002<sup>7</sup>.**  
 Year total = 31,359\*.



\* The gender of 16 people approved under the General Skills Category in 2001/2002 was recorded as 'unknown'.

#### 5.2.4 GENERAL SKILLS POINTS AWARDED

This section provides information on the spread of 'points' awarded to General Skills applicants in 2001/2002.

Under the General Skills Category applicants can be approved for residence if they achieve a minimum number of points. As a means of regulating demand for residence, the 'passmark' is adjusted up or down – which can make it easier or more difficult to meet the requirements. Demand has currently been high for residence through this category and so the 'passmark' has floated upwards over the year from 24 points to its current 28 points.

Principal applicants may score points for a number of factors such as their qualifications, work experience and age. The points system was developed to help ensure migrants had the skills, experience and 'employability' factors that would assist them to settle into New Zealand and to make a contribution. Applicants must score at least 10 points for qualifications and at least 1 point for work experience unless they are exempt from this requirement.

If the points score is within 5 points of the passmark at the time the application is made, in some instances, people may apply for a work permit to enable them to seek employment in New Zealand and subsequently obtain points for a job offer.

Table 5.1 provides a brief description of the General Skills points categories. Different criteria operate within each category and more information can be obtained by consulting the Immigration website [www.immigration.govt.nz](http://www.immigration.govt.nz). A breakdown of the points awarded to successful applications in 2001/2002 can be seen below in Table 5.2. Note that this information was only available for the 10,625 applications that were both decided and finalised as of late-July 2002 when this data was extracted.

<sup>7</sup> The gender of 0.05 percent of those approved under the General Skills Category in 2001/2002 was recorded as 'unknown'.

**Table 5.1 General Skills Points Profile 2001/2002**

Category	Points	
<b>Qualifications</b>	10, 11 or 12 points depending on an assessment of the qualification. As an indication, 10 points is generally equivalent to a first degree or a trade qualification, and 12 points to a PhD.	
<b>Qualification completed in NZ</b>	2 points	
<b>Work Experience</b>	Generally must score at least one point	
	Work Experience (years)	Points
	2 years	- 1
	4 years	- 2
	6 years	- 3
	8 years	- 4
	10 years	- 5
	12 years	- 6
	14 years	- 7
	16 years	- 8
	18 years	- 9
	20 years	- 10
<b>Relevant Offer of Employment</b>	Points scored if the applicant has genuine offer of relevant employment. The offer must be assessed as relevant to the qualification or work experience for which they had obtained points.	
	25 points or under passmark	- 5 points
	26 point passmark	- 6 points
	27 point passmark	- 7 points
	28 points or above passmark	- 8 points
<b>Age</b>		Points
	18 - 24 years	- 8
	25 - 29 years	- 10
	30 - 34 years	- 8
	35 - 39 years	- 6
	40 - 44 years	- 4
	45 - 49 years	- 2
	50 - 55 years	- 0
<b>Settlement Factors – maximum of 7 points can be scored</b>	Non-relevant offer of employment	2 points
	Settlement funds (NZ\$)	Points
	NZ\$100,000	- 1
	NZ\$200,000	- 2
	NZ work experience	Points
	1 year	- 1
2 years	- 2	
	Spouse or partner's qualifications	1 or 2 points depending on level the qualification is assessed at.
	Family sponsorship	3 points

The overall average number of points scored in the 2001/2002 year was 25.36. Averages for the individual point components are seen in the final column of Table 5.2 – over page. It should be noted that applicants are likely to only score the number of points required to meet the passmark requirement and therefore a proportion of the approved applicants could have scored additional points if it had been necessary.

There was wide variation in the level of reliance on the different point types by successful applicants. This ranged from 100 percent of principal applicants obtaining points for qualifications, down to only 5 percent of principal applicants obtaining points for having a New Zealand qualification. Aside from qualification, points for age and work experience were claimed by almost all principal applicants. Comparatively few claimed points for New Zealand work experience, settlement funds or for having a family member sponsor them.

**Table 5.2 Breakdown of General Skills points awarded for those applications approved and completed in 2001/2002 Year total =10,625**

Category	Points breakdown											Overall % getting some points	Average points
	0 points	2 points	4 points	6 points	8 points	10 points							
Age points	280 (3%)	732 (7%)	1496 (14%)	1947 (18%)	3068 (29%)	3102 (29%)						97%	7.03
	10 points 8379 (79%)		11 points 744 (7%)			12 points 1502 (14%)							
Qualifications	343 (3%)	1482 (14%)	1224 (12%)	1131 (11%)	1189 (11%)	929 (9%)	1003 (9%)	689 (6%)	749 (7%)	528 (5%)	1358 (13%)	97%	4.88
	0 points			1 point			2 points						
Spouse Qualifications	0 points			1 point			2 points					23%	0.28
	8160 (77%)			1951 (18%)			514 (5%)						
Settlement Funds	0 points			1 point			2 points					13%	0.19
	9281 (87%)			698 (7%)			646 (6%)						
NZ Work Experience	0 points			1 point			2 points					8%	0.10
	9826 (92%)			488 (5%)			311 (3%)						
Sponsor	0 points					3 points						7%	0.21
	9872 (93%)					753 (7%)							
Job Offer	0 points			2 points			5 points					44%	2.20
	5951 (56%)			9 (0%)			4665 (44%)						
NZ Qualification	0 points					2 points						5%	0.11
	10056 (95%)					569 (5%)							

Forty-four percent claimed points on the basis of having a job offer. As could be expected, there was a big difference in people claiming points for job offers depending on whether they applied on or offshore.

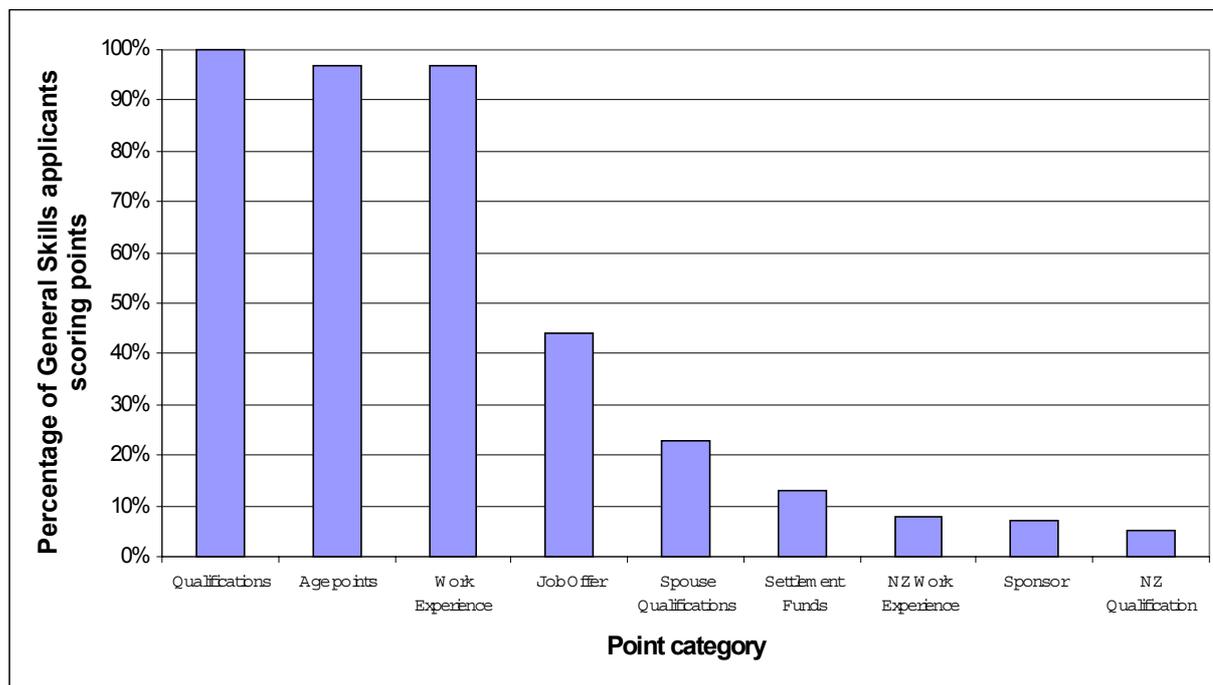
Table 5.3, shows that 80 percent of people approved onshore claimed points for a job offer, compared to 26 percent of people approved offshore.

**Table 5.3. People awarded points for job offer by location of approval, for those applications approved and completed in 2001/2002 Year total =10,625**

Location of approval	No points for job offer	Points for job offer	Total
Onshore	690 (20%)	2808 (80%)	3498 (100%)
Offshore	5261 (74%)	1866 (26%)	7127 (100%)

Figure 5.4, below, is a graphical representation of the average applicants points scoring in each category.

**Figure 5.4. Proportion awarded points in each category of General Skills, for those applications approved and completed in 2001/2002 Year total =10,625**



### 5.2.5 APPROVAL IN PRINCIPLE

Since March 2000, principal applicants through the General Skills Category who are within five points of the passmark, who have not been awarded points for an offer of employment and who meet the necessary health, character and English language requirements, may apply for an open work visa or permit. A work permit enables such applicants to search for a job in New Zealand for up to six months with the aim of gaining a job offer and sufficient points for residence. The residence application is deferred for a period of up to nine months and then further assessed if an acceptable offer of employment is provided to the NZIS within the deferral period.

From 4 February 2002, applicants for residence under the General Skills Category are awarded maximum job offer points only if the job offer is relevant to their qualifications or work history. Previously, any job offer, regardless of relevance to an applicant's qualifications or work experience could earn five points. Non-relevant job offers will attract two settlement points.

#### 5.2.5.1 Approval in principle – July 2000 to June 2001

Between 1 July 2000 and 30 June 2001, 852 principal applicants were granted approval in principle and issued with an open work permit to job search in New Zealand. Of these 852 principal applicants, 746 (88 percent) had become residents through the General Skills Category by the end of June 2002.

5.2.5.2 Approval in principal – 2001/2002

In 2001/2002, 2,724 principal applicants were issued with an open work permit. The largest source countries were India (38 percent), South Africa (12 percent), and Great Britain (11 percent). There has been a dramatic increase in the proportion of people from India compared with the 2000/2001 year, when they were 10 percent of the total. India is also currently the largest source country of General Skills migrants.

**Figure 5.5 Nationalities of those issued with open work permits to job search in New Zealand July 2001 to June 2002 = 2,724.**

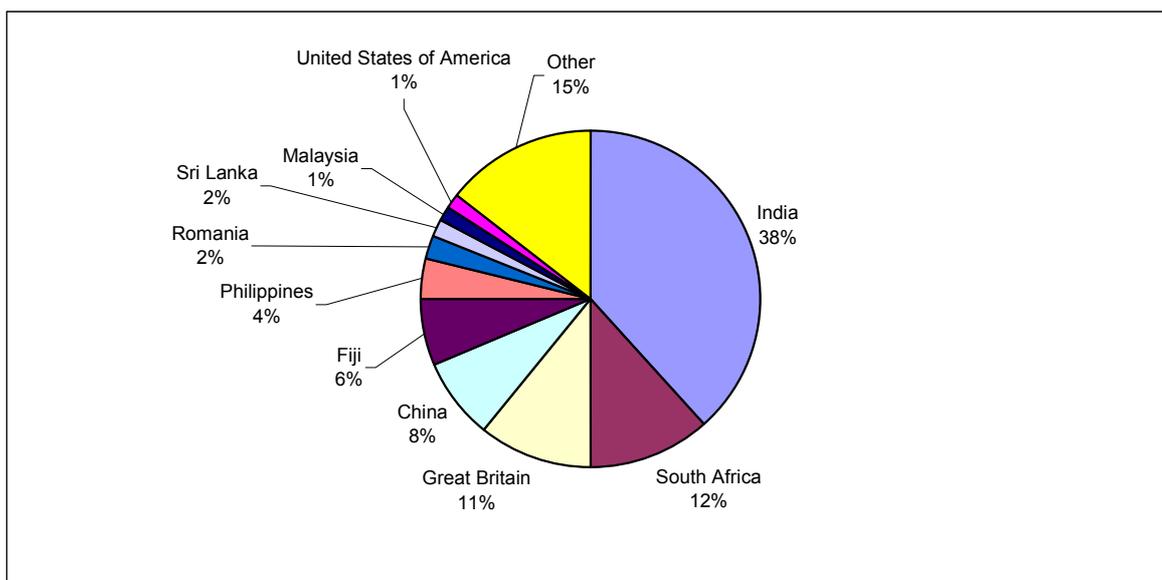
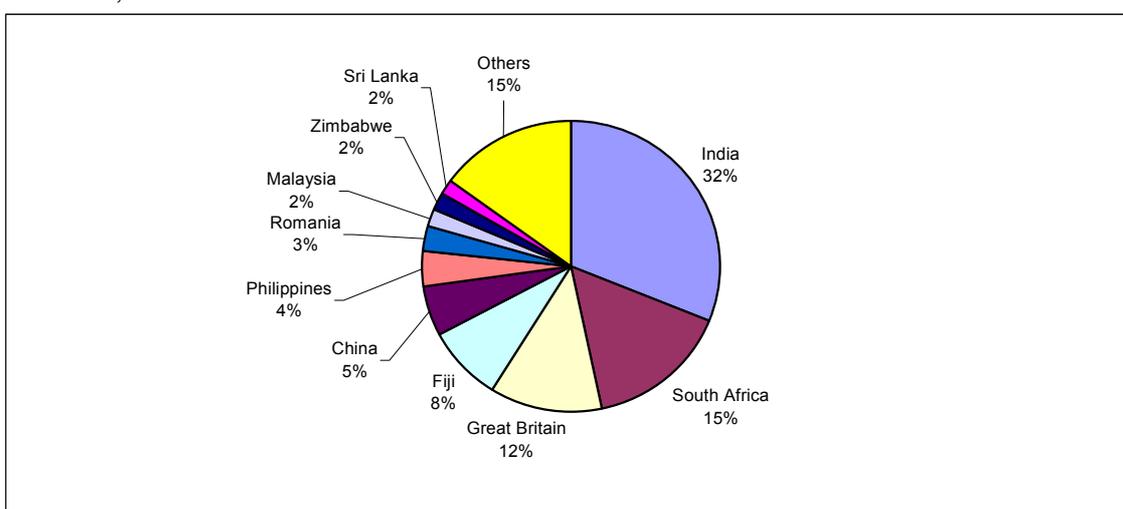


Figure 5.6 shows the nationalities of those who, to date, have gone on to become residents. Around 46 percent have currently converted through to residence. The largest source country was India (32 percent), followed by South Africa (15 percent), and Great Britain and Fiji at 12 and 8 percent respectively.

**Figure 5.6. Nationalities of those approved for residence through the General Skills Category who had been issued an open work permit between 1 July 2001 and 30 June 2002. = 1,246.**



### 5.3 Business Categories

Business immigration policy seeks to increase New Zealand's level of human and investment capital as well as increase enterprise and innovation and foster international links.

#### 5.3.1 TOTAL BUSINESS APPROVALS

In 2001/2002, 4,517 people were approved for residence through the Business Categories. This represented 9 percent of all residence approvals for this period. This represents a 69 percent increase on the 2000/2001 figure when 2,670 people (6 percent of all residence approvals) were approved for residence through the Business Categories.

As with last years figures, the vast majority of approvals in 2001/2002 were in the Investor Category (97 percent). Only 77 approvals (2 percent) were in the Entrepreneur Category and 46 approvals (1 percent) in the Employees of Relocating Businesses Category.

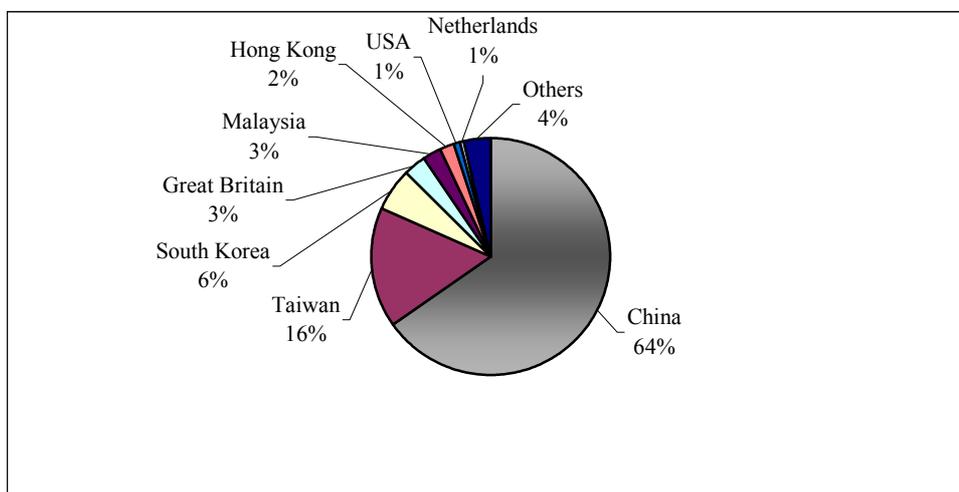
#### 5.3.2 NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER APPLICATION

Overall, there was an average of 3.3 people per Business residence application in 2001/2002. The Investor Category had an average of 3.3 people per application and the Employees of Relocating Business Category an average of 2.9 people per application. Entrepreneur Category applications were smaller on average (2.7 people).

#### 5.3.3 INVESTOR CATEGORY

Figure 5.7 shows the nationalities of those approved for residence through the Investor Category in 2001/2002. The largest source country was China (64 percent), followed by Taiwan (16 percent) and South Korea (6 percent). The source countries are the same as those for 2000/2001 although China's share of the Investor Category has increased from 46 percent in 2000/2001.

**Figure 5.7. Nationalities of Investor Category approvals in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 4,394.



Principal applicants are awarded points for age, business experience and investment funds. The minimum amount of investment is NZ\$1 million. Table 5.4, shows the points structure for the Investor Category.

**Table 5.4. Points Structure for the Investor Category.**

AGE (Years)	POINTS	BUSINESS EXPERIENCE (Years)	POINTS	INVESTMENT POINTS FUNDS (NZ\$)	POINTS
25 – 29	10	2 years	1	\$1,000,000	1
30 – 34	9	4 years	2	\$1,500,000	2
35 – 39	8	6 years	3	\$2,000,000	3
40 – 44	6	8 years	4	\$2,500,000	4
45 – 49	4	10 years	5	\$3,000,000	5
50 – 54	2			\$3,500,000	6
55 – 64	0			\$4,000,000	7
65 – 74	-2			\$4,500,000	8
75 – 84	-4			\$5,000,000	9
				\$5,500,000	10
				\$6,000,000	11

The breakdown of points awarded for Investor category migrants can be seen in Table 5.5 below. The 'passmark' is currently 12. The overall average points awarded was 12.39. Individual component averages can be seen in the final column. The average age of Investor principal applicants is 40 years and around one half had at least 10 years prior business experience. Most were making an investment of NZ\$1 million.

**Table 5.5. Breakdown of Investor category points awarded, for those applications approved and completed 2001/2002 Year total = 622\*.**

Category	Points breakdown										Average	
	-4 pts	-2 pts	0 pts	2 pts	4 pts	6 pts	8 pts	9 pts	10 pts			
<b>Age</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (2%)	36 (6%)	222 (36%)	223 (36%)	100 (16%)	29 (5%)		7.19	
<b>Business Experience*</b>	1 pts 18 (3%)		2 pts 62 (10%)		3 pts 162 (26%)		4 pts 57 (9%)		5 pts 320 (51%)		3.95	
<b>Investment funds</b>	1 pts 553 (89%)	2 pts 15 (2%)	3 pts 42 (7%)	4 pts 0 (0%)	5 pts 9 (1%)	6 pts 1 (0%)	7 pts 1 (0%)	8 pts 0 (0%)	9 pts 0 (0%)	10 pts 0 (0%)	11 pts 1 (0%)	1.25

\* 3 missing codes for the business experience points breakdown

#Investors often need more time than other migrants to fulfil the conditions that allow the final "completion" of their application, because this process involves the transfer of large amounts of money. Therefore a significant proportion of investor migrants approved in the 2001/2002 year did not yet have data available for inclusion in this table.

### 5.3.4 ENTREPRENEUR CATEGORY

Only 77 people (29 principal applicants) were approved through the Entrepreneur Category in the 2001/2002 financial year. The largest source country was China with 16 approvals followed by the United States of America (14 approvals) and Fiji (10 approvals). In 2000/2001, 64 people were approved in this category. Numbers being approved in this category will increase as people on a LTBV become eligible for residence (see 5.3.6 below).

### 5.3.5 EMPLOYEES OF RELOCATING BUSINESSES CATEGORY

Forty-six people were approved through the Employees of Relocating Businesses Category. The largest source country was China with 14 approvals followed by Great Britain (10 approvals) and Japan (5 approvals).

### 5.3.6 LONG TERM BUSINESS VISAS AND THE ENTREPRENEUR CATEGORY

The LTBV is a temporary immigration category that caters for people who are interested in establishing a business in New Zealand, and then subsequently applying for residence through the Entrepreneur Category. People can also use the category if they are interested in establishing a business in New Zealand but not living permanently in New Zealand. An LTBV is issued for three years and can be extended by a further three years if necessary.

Since March 1999, when the category was introduced, 8,316 people have been approved for LTBVs<sup>8</sup>. In total, there were 2,855 principal applicants<sup>9</sup>. Of these, 1,826 principal applicants (5,484 approvals) were granted an LTBV in the period July 2001 to June 2002. It is notable that over half of all LTBVs have been issued in the 2001/2002 financial year.

Over the period March 1999 until June 2002, 26 LTBV principal applicants had been approved for residence through the Entrepreneur category, or 65 people if secondary applicants are included. Altogether, 106 principal applicants (457 people in total) on an LTBV had become resident through a variety of residence categories. Table 5.6 shows the categories and numbers of the people who now have residence. Currently the majority have been granted residence through the General Skills and Investor categories.

**Table 5.6. Residence categories of LTBV approvals between March 1999 and June 2002. Total = 457.**

Residence Category	No. of LTBV applicants approved for residence	No. of LTBV principal applicants approved for residence
1995 General skills	191	35
Investor category	140	28
Entrepreneur category	65	26
2001 Family sibling	21	6
1995 Humanitarian	13	3
Ministerial direction	12	2
Employees of business	6	2
1995 Family parent	4	2
1995 Family marriage	3	1
1995 Family child adult	1	1
1995 Business Investor	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>106</b>

<sup>8</sup> This includes principal and secondary applicants.

<sup>9</sup> There is a particular idiosyncrasy in the way LTBV applicants are processed, which means that some people who are secondary applicants are recorded as principal applicants. This anomaly has been taken into account in this report. Previous Trends Reports (2000/2001 Vol. 1; 2001/2002 Volume 1-1; 2001/2002 Volume 1-2.) have an artificially high level of principal applicants for LTBV clients.

It is expected that an increasing proportion of LTBV applicants will fall due for residence in the coming financial year. A high conversion rate to residence will signal that businesses are being successfully established. Conversely, a low conversion rate could indicate some are having problems establishing businesses and further investigation would be warranted.

#### 5.4 IELTS scores for the Skilled/Business Stream

Principal applicants and spouses, partners and dependent children included in an application in the General Skills/Business Stream are required to meet the minimum standard of English. Usually this requirement is met by providing evidence of an English-speaking background or by sitting an English assessment test. In some cases migrants can pre-purchase English language tuition in New Zealand. The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) is used to assess ability in English.

IELTS is jointly managed by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), the British Council, and IDP Education Australia (IELTS Australia), and is an international test that provides an assessment of ability in English. Its General and Academic Modules provide band totals (test results) showing overall ability as well as performance in listening, reading, writing and speaking. The band scores range from 1 being a “Non User” to 9 being an “Expert User” of English. When English language skills are uncertain, prospective migrants can be asked to sit this test or to submit existing test results. People from English language backgrounds do not need to sit the IELTS test.

Table 5.7, provides a very brief summary of what the scores in each band mean in a practical sense.

**Table 5.7. IELTS Test Results. Descriptions of Band Scores.**

SCORES	DESCRIPTIONS
<b>9 Expert User</b>	Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding
<b>8 Very Good User</b>	Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies, and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.
<b>7 Good User</b>	Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.
<b>6 Competent User</b>	Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.
<b>5 Modest User</b>	Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.
<b>4 Limited User</b>	Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.
<b>3 Extremely Limited User</b>	Conveys and understand only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequently breakdowns in communication occurs.
<b>2 Intermittent User</b>	No real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae situations and to meet immediate needs. Has great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.
<b>1 Non User</b>	Essentially has no ability to use the language beyond possibly a few isolated words.
<b>0 Did Not Attempt the Test</b>	No assessable information provided.

Table 5.8, below, shows the overall average scores achieved in 2001/2002 by those required to provide an IELTS certificate for use in determining whether the applicant meets the minimum standard of English. In the order of 8,000 migrants sat the IELTS, the large majority from the General Skills Category.

Generally the principal applicant scored an average of 6.1 and secondary applicants an average of 5.85 for each of the bands. Scores were higher on oral (or speaking) and lowest on reading. Secondary applicants tended to score lower than principal applicants. In 2001/2002 General Skills applicants needed to score an average of 5.0 across all four bands and Business Category applicants 4.0. In general, migrants scored at the 'competent' or 'modest' English user level. Investor applicants scored lowest. Appendix G provides a breakdown of the IELTS scores for the Skilled/Business Stream by the top 12 countries.

**Table 5.8. General Skills/Business Stream IELTS assessment scores for 2001/2002**  
Year total = 8,005.

Application criteria	Applicant type	Number sitting test	Average listening score	Average oral score	Average reading score	Average writing score	Average total score
<b>1995 General skills</b>	Principal	4998	6.07	6.35	5.83	6.17	24.42
	Secondary	2931	5.81	6.10	5.52	5.99	23.43
<b>Employees of businesses</b>	Principal	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Secondary	1	8.50	8.00	8.50	8.00	33.00
<b>Entrepreneur category</b>	Principal	5	6.50	6.40	6.70	6.00	25.60
	Secondary	3	6.67	6.33	6.00	5.33	24.33
<b>Investor category</b>	Principal	28	4.96	5.70	5.27	5.43	21.36
	Secondary	39	5.51	5.19	5.47	5.31	21.49
<b>Overall averages</b>	Principal	5031	6.07	6.35	5.83	6.16	24.41
	Secondary	2974	5.81	6.09	5.52	5.98	23.41

## 6 Family Sponsored Stream

### 6.1 Introduction

This section provides a breakdown of those approved through the Family Category overall, and its various sub-categories. The characteristics of those approved through the former Humanitarian Category are also examined.

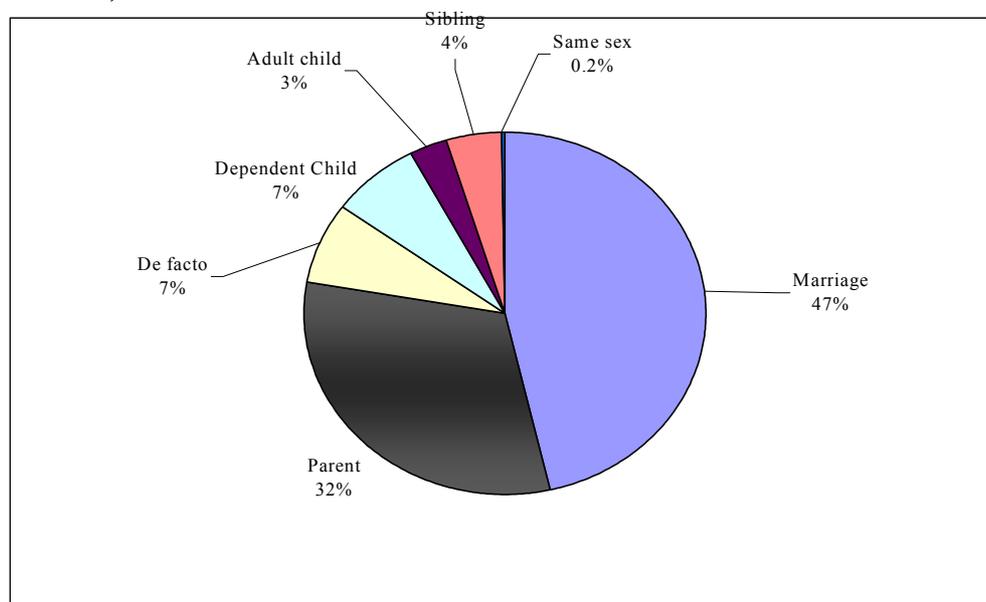
### 6.2 Family Category Approvals

The Family Category enables close family members of New Zealand residents and citizens to be granted residence.

In 2001/2002, a total of 11,773 people (22 percent of all residence approvals) were approved for residence through the Family Category. In 2000/2001, the Family Category was 28 percent of all approvals.

Figure 6.1 below shows the sub-categories that people were approved through. Nearly half of the people approved were the spouse of a New Zealand citizen or resident, 32 percent were the parent of a person living in New Zealand, 7 percent were the de-facto partner of a New Zealand citizen or resident and 7 percent were the dependent child of a person living in New Zealand. These proportions were similar to those seen in 2000/2001.

**Figure 6.1. Approvals through the Family Category in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 11,773.

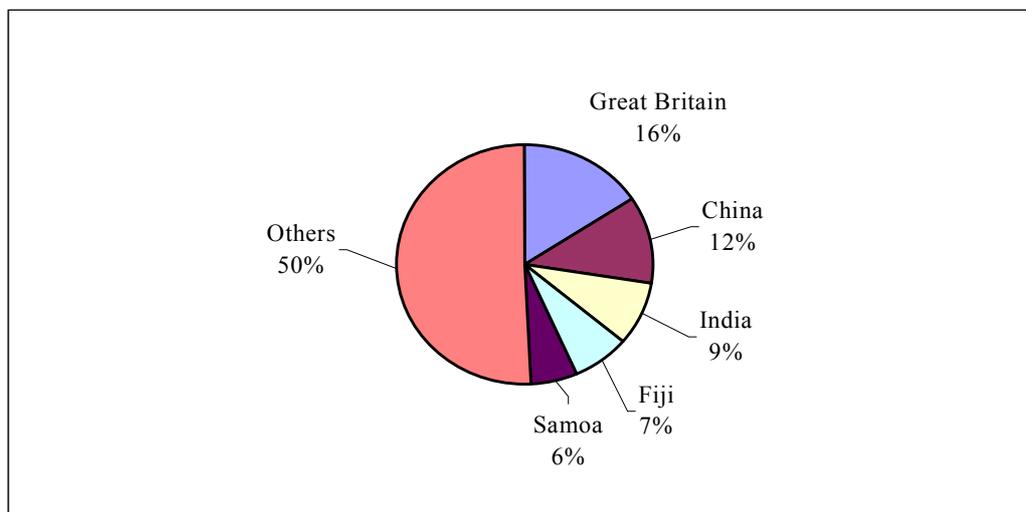


China has been the largest source of approvals through the Family Category since 1996/1997. Approvals from Great Britain, Fiji, Samoa and India have been relatively stable over the years, although an increase in people from India and Fiji is of more recent note. In 2001/2002, the largest sources of residence approvals were China and Great Britain (17 and 15 percent respectively), followed by Fiji and India (9 and 8 percent respectively).

### 6.2.1 FAMILY MARRIAGE

Figure 6.2 below shows the top five nationalities of those approved through the Family Marriage sub-category in 2001/2002. The largest source of approvals was Great Britain (16 percent), followed by China (12 percent) and India (9 percent). This was similar to the pattern seen in 2000/2001.

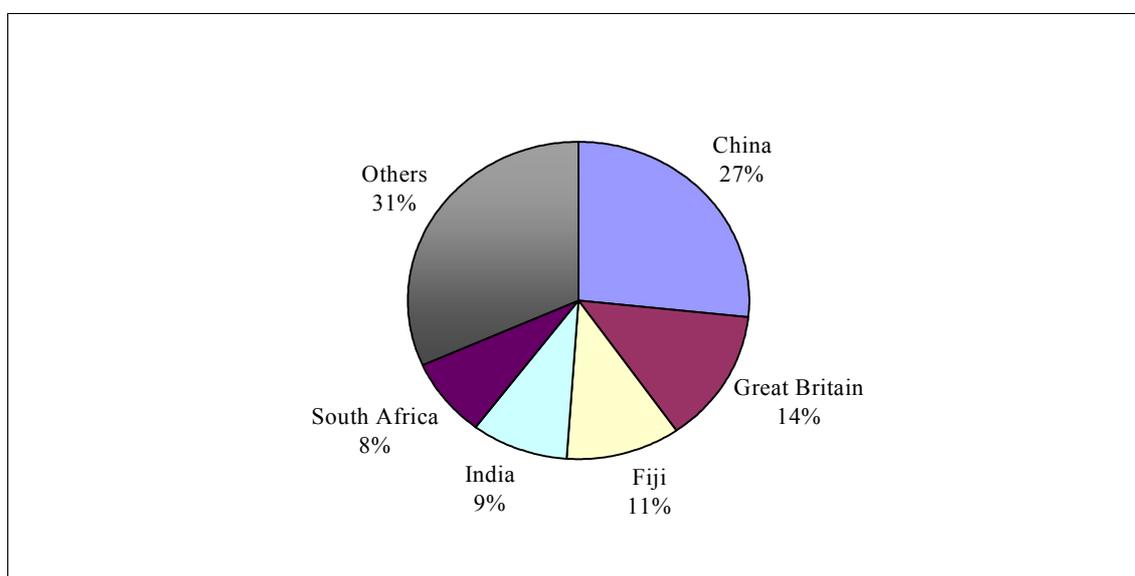
**Figure 6.2. Top five nationalities of Family Marriage approvals in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 5,472.



### 6.2.2 FAMILY PARENT

The top five nationalities of approvals through the Family Parent sub-category in 2001/2002 are shown in Figure 6.3 below. The largest source country was China (27 percent), followed by Great Britain (14 percent), Fiji (11 percent), India and South Africa (9 and 8 percent respectively). In 2000/2001, China was the largest source country (23 percent), followed by Fiji and India at 14 percent each, and Great Britain at 12 percent.

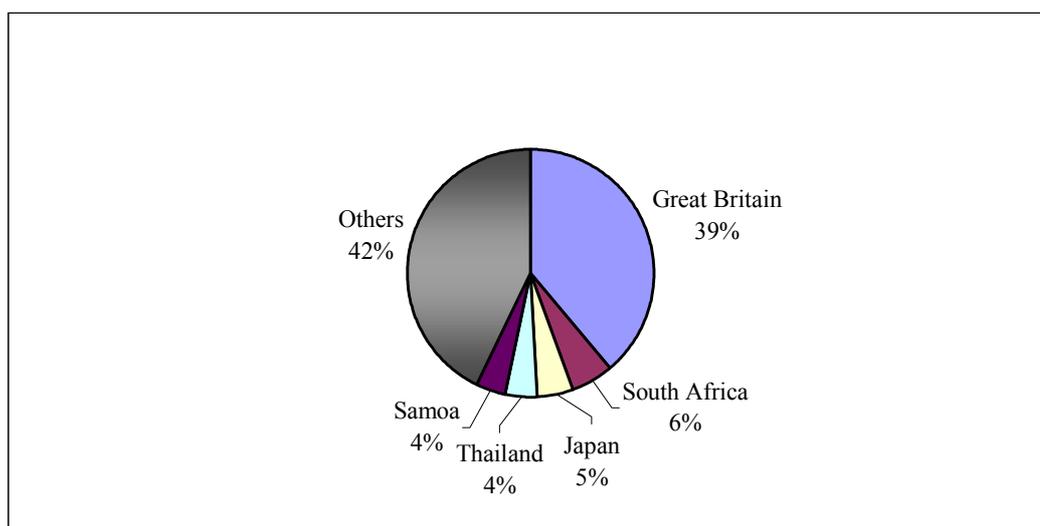
**Figure 6.3. Top five nationalities of Family Parent approvals in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 3,692.



### 6.2.3 FAMILY DE-FACTO AND SAME SEX

Figure 6.4 shows the top five nationalities of approvals through the Family de-facto and Family Same Sex sub-categories. A large proportion of approvals were from Great Britain (39 percent). Six percent of approvals were from South Africa, 5 percent from Japan, with 4 percent from Samoa and Thailand.

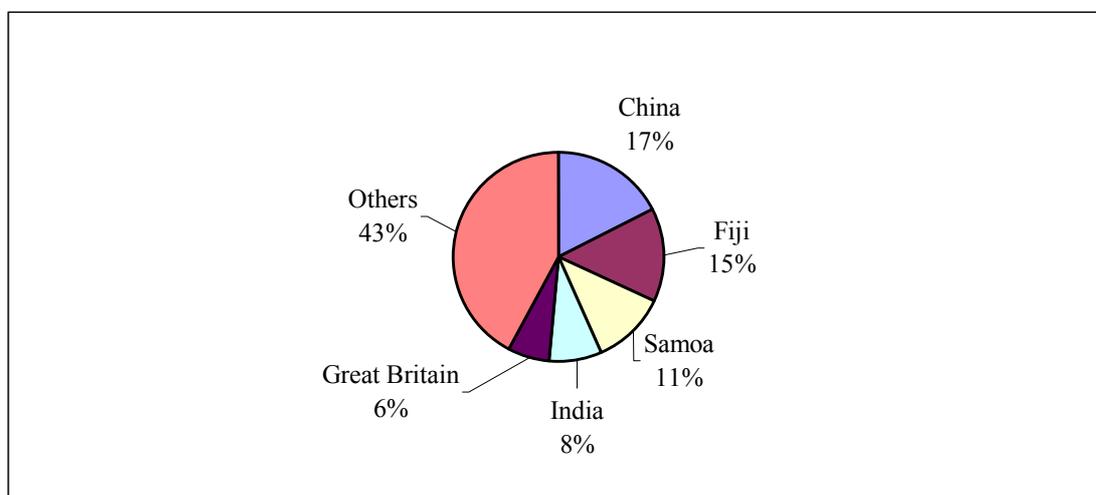
**Figure 6.4. Top five nationalities of Family de-facto (including same sex) approvals in 2001/2002.** Year total = 880.



### 6.2.4 'OTHER' FAMILY APPROVALS

Figure 6.5 shows the nationalities of those approved through 'other' Family sub-categories in 2001/2002. This includes Family Dependent Child, Family Adult Child and Family Sibling. The largest source country of approvals through these sub-categories was China (17 percent), followed by Fiji (15 percent) and Samoa and India (11 and 8 percent respectively). In 2000/2001, China (17 percent), Fiji (12 percent) and India (11 percent) were the largest source countries.

**Figure 6.5. Top five nationalities of 'other' Family approvals in 2001/2002.** Year total = 1,729.



### 6.2.5 NUMBERS OF PEOPLE PER APPLICATION

The average number of people per Family Category application was 1.3. The majority of applications (78 percent) consisted of only one person. The largest sized application was 9 people.

## 6.3 Humanitarian Category

The Humanitarian Category enabled family members of New Zealanders to be granted residence where serious humanitarian circumstances existed and New Zealand residence was the only option to resolve those circumstances. This category closed at the end of September 2001, but a large number of applications were lodged before the policy closed and the considerable backlog of applications means that people will be approved through the category for a while to come. Migrants through this category must have had a family member who was a resident or citizen of New Zealand to sponsor their application.

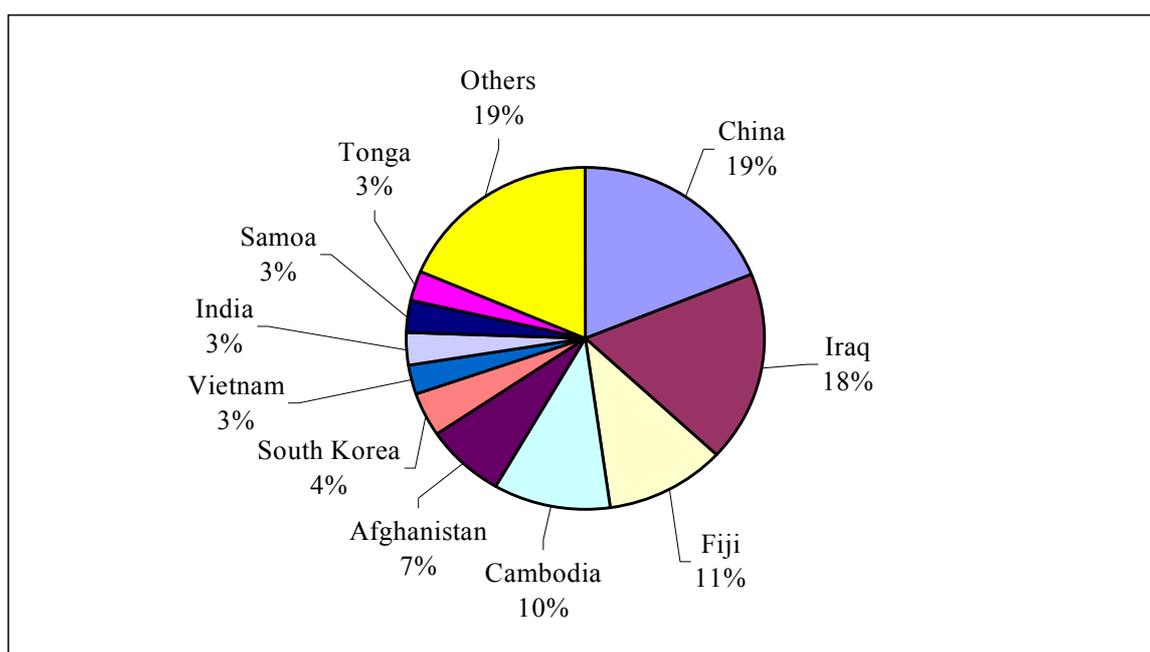
### 6.3.1 HUMANITARIAN APPROVALS

In the 2001/2002 financial year, 2,503 people (5 percent of all residence approvals) were approved for residence through the Humanitarian Category. In 2000/2001, 1,939 (4 percent of all residence approvals) were approved through the Humanitarian Category.

### 6.3.2 NATIONALITIES OF HUMANITARIAN APPROVALS

Figure 6.6 shows the nationalities of people approved for residence through the Humanitarian Category in 2001/2002. As with last year, the largest source country of Humanitarian approvals was China (19 percent), followed by Iraq (18 percent) and Fiji (11 percent).

**Figure 6.6. Nationalities of Humanitarian Category approvals in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 2,503.



### **6.3.3 NUMBERS OF PEOPLE PER APPLICATION**

There were 1,036 approved applications (2,503 people) in 2001/2002. The average number of people per application was 2.4. The smallest application size was one person and the largest application was 11 people.



## 7 International / Humanitarian Stream

### 7.1 Introduction

Approvals in this stream include the Refugee Quota and Status, the Samoan Quota and various other approvals such as ministerial direction. New Zealand is a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. New Zealand accepts an annual Quota of refugees, as well as people who claim asylum in New Zealand and who are determined to have a justified fear of persecution in their homeland.

The Domestic Violence Policy enables the ex-partners of New Zealanders to apply for residence when their relationship has ended due to domestic violence and they cannot return home for cultural and social reasons.

### 7.2 Quota Refugees

As part of its international obligations, New Zealand accepts an annual Quota of refugees under the Refugee Quota Programme. These people are mandated as in need of resettlement by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

#### 7.2.1 NUMBERS AND COMPOSITION OF QUOTA

In 2001/2002, 552 people were accepted for resettlement to New Zealand under the Refugee Quota Programme. Seventy-eight additional refugees arrived on 2 July 2002. Although they were not captured in the residence figures for 2001/2002, they should in fact be counted into the Refugee Quota for that year. In addition, 130 people (ex Tampa) are recorded as Refugee Status, although they were in practice counted against the Refugee Quota. The addition of these numbers means the Refugee Quota of 750 people was in fact met for 2001/2002. Table 7.1 shows the composition of the refugee cases accepted under the Quota.

**Table 7.1. Composition of the Refugee Quota in 2001/2002**

Sub-category	Number of people	Proportion
Protection	445	81%
Women at Risk	19	3%
Medical	38	7%
Emergency	4	1%
Other	46	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** Does not include 130 Tampa Refugees and 78 Quota Refugees who arrived in New Zealand on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2002 and who were included in the 2001/2002 Refugee Quota Programme.

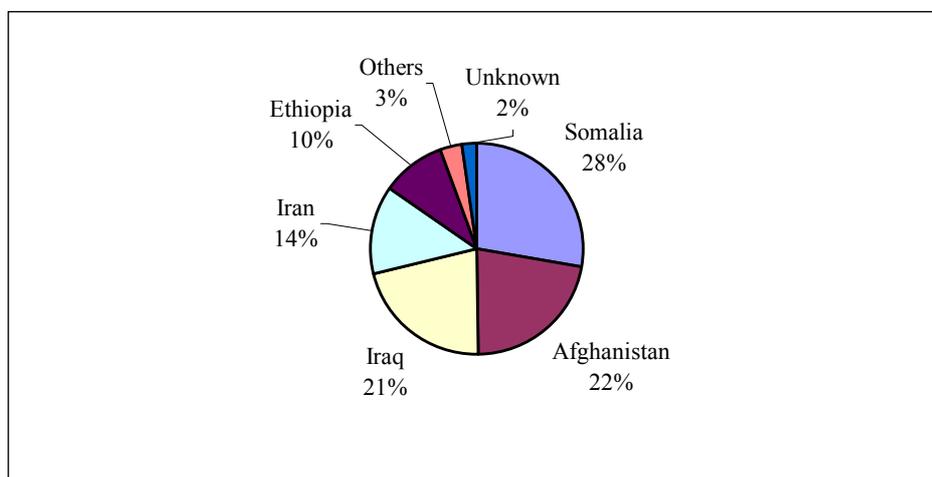
#### 7.2.2 NATIONALITIES OF QUOTA REFUGEES IN 2001/2002

People from a number of countries have been resettled in New Zealand through the Quota in recent years. The main source countries in the past five years include Iraq, Iran, Ethiopia and Somalia.

Figure 7.1 shows the nationalities of those accepted for resettlement in New Zealand in 2001/2002. The largest source countries were Somalia, Iran and Ethiopia with 33,

20 and 15 percent respectively. In 2000/2001, the largest source countries of refugees were Myanmar, Somalia and Ethiopia.

**Figure 7.1. Nationalities of Quota refugees accepted for resettlement in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 552.



### 7.2.3 NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER APPLICATION

There was an average of 3.0 people per Refugee Quota application. The smallest application size was one person and the largest application size was 12 people.

## 7.3 Successful Refugee Status Claimants

As a signatory to the 1951 United Nations Convention and the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees, New Zealand is obliged to consider all claims for refugee status (also called asylum). Successful refugee status claimants are asylum seekers who have had their status as refugees confirmed and are legally allowed to remain in New Zealand. Asylum seekers claim refugee status after they arrive in New Zealand – at the border or when their temporary permit expires.

### 7.3.1 SUCCESSFUL REFUGEE STATUS CLAIMANTS

In 2001/2002, 631 people were found to have successful claims for refugee status. This is twice the expected rate although the number was swelled by 130 Tampa refugees who were granted refugee status. In the 2000/2001 financial year, there were 312 successful claimants.

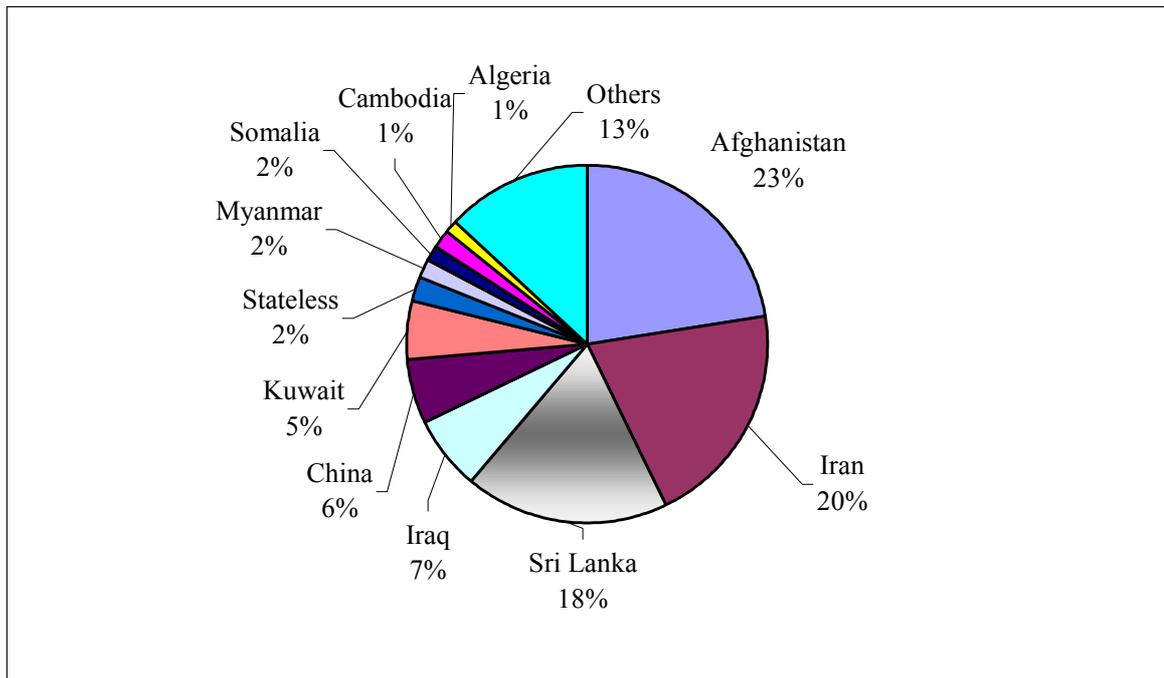
### 7.3.2 SUCCESSFUL REFUGEE STATUS CLAIMANTS GRANTED RESIDENCE

Residence is approved separately to refugee status. In 2001/2002, 785 successful refugee status claimants were approved for residence, compared with 698 approved for the whole of 2000/2001.

### 7.3.3 NATIONALITIES OF SUCCESSFUL REFUGEE STATUS CLAIMANTS GRANTED RESIDENCE

Figure 7.2 shows the nationalities of the successful refugee status claimants approved for residence in 2001/2002. The largest proportions were from Afghanistan (23 percent) followed by Iran (20 percent), Sri Lanka (18 percent), Iraq and China (7 and 6 percent respectively). In 2000/2001, the largest proportion was from Iran (22 percent) and then Sri Lanka (15 percent).

**Figure 7.2. Successful refugee status claimants granted residence in 2001/2002.**  
Year total = 785.



### 7.3.4 NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER APPLICATION

There was an average of 2.0 successful refugee status claimants per residence application. The smallest application size was one person and the largest application size was 12 people.

## 7.4 Samoan Quota

In 2001/2002, 1,042 people were approved under the Samoan Quota Programme, which allows for up to 1,100 Samoan citizens to be granted residence in New Zealand each year, provided they have a job offer in New Zealand and meet other requirements. The smallest application size was one person and the largest application size was 11 people.



## 8 Occupations

### 8.1 Introduction

From 1 October 2001 migrants' previous main occupation began to be collected on application forms and entered into the immigration database. In addition, the occupation of job offers when required for 'points' or residence is being captured for General Skills and Family Category sibling and adult children migrants. What is presented here is a preliminary analysis of the first of the occupation data to be collected.

Experience shows that migrants are likely to settle quickly, remain permanently and make a greater contribution to New Zealand's economic and social well-being if they are able to apply their particular skills in satisfying employment. The information presented here provides a basis to evaluate the impact of migrants on the New Zealand labour market. Only data for the General Skills Category is provided in this preliminary analysis.

### 8.2 Methodology

Since 1 October 2001, applicants for residence in New Zealand have been required to respond to the question ***“what is your main occupation? (Your main occupation is the job you spent most hours doing in the last 12 months. If you have not worked in the last 12 months, please state your previous occupation. If you have not worked for the last 5 years or more, please state “Not applicable”)***.

The New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations is used to classify both the 'main' occupation and job offer occupation. The occupations are gathered at level 3 of the Classification but for reporting purposes have been collapsed to level 1. The data is only collected for the principal applicant in each application.

### 8.3 General Skills Category

Data is available for less than half of the total number of approved applicants. This number is due to several factors and includes that many principal applicants were approved on the pre October 2001 application form and therefore did not record their 'main' occupation. Also only some principal applicants require points for a job offer.

The home (or main) occupations of the principal applicants in the General Skills Category from October 2001 to 30 June 2002 are illustrated in Table 8.1. Three thousand, four hundred and forty-six principal applicants provided a home occupation. Of these, 1,673 (49 percent) of the principal applicants' home country occupations were classified as 'Professional', followed by 'Technicians and associate professionals' (16 percent) and 'Legislators, administrators and managers' (13 percent).

**Table 8.1 Occupation in Home Country for Principal Applicant in General Skills Category. October to 30 June 2002 *N* = 3446**

Occupation in home country	Number	Percentage
<b>Legislators, Administrators, Managers</b>	445	13%
<b>Professionals</b>	1,673	49%
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	543	16%
<b>Clerks</b>	276	8%
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	209	6%
<b>Agriculture and fishery workers</b>	49	1%
<b>Trades workers</b>	231	7%
<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>	16	0.5%
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	4	0.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,446</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: 423 were classified as response unidentifiable/outside scope

Table 8.2 illustrates the New Zealand job offer for the principal applicants in the General Skills Category. The occupation of the job offer was recorded for 3,078 principal applicants. The largest classification of occupations was ‘Professionals’ (38 percent) followed by ‘Service and sales workers’ (15 percent), and ‘Technicians and associate professionals’ (14 percent).

**Table 8.2 Occupation of Job Offer in New Zealand for Principal Applicant in General Skills Category. October to June 2002 *N* = 3,078**

Job offer in New Zealand	Number	Percentage
<b>Legislators, Administrators, Managers</b>	207	7%
<b>Professionals</b>	1,157	38%
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	443	14%
<b>Clerks</b>	308	10%
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	455	15%
<b>Agriculture and fishery workers</b>	67	2%
<b>Trades workers</b>	353	11%
<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>	61	2%
<b>Elementary occupations</b>	27	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: 217 were classified as response unidentifiable/outside scope.

Table 8.3 below provides a cross tabulation of the principal applicant’s home country occupation by the New Zealand job offer. One thousand, four hundred and eighteen principal applicants had both a home occupation and a job offer recorded. Of the 756 applicants whose occupation in their home country was classified a ‘Professional’, 86 percent (647) had a ‘Professional’ classification job offer in New Zealand.

Overall, there appears to be a correlation between the occupational classification in the ‘home’ country and the occupational classification of the job offer in New Zealand, with 81 percent having a job offer in the same classification as their home occupation.

**Table 8.3 Occupation in Home Country by Job Offer in New Zealand for General Skills principal applicant. October to June 2002 N = 1,418**

<i>Occupation in home country</i>	<b>Job offer occupation</b>									
	Legislators, Administrators, Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerks	Service and sales workers	Agriculture and fishery workers	Trades workers	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	TOTAL
<b>Legislators, Administrators, Managers</b>	57	12	2	2	8		1		1	<b>83</b>
<b>Professionals</b>	7	647	62	6	24		6	3	1	<b>756</b>
<b>Technicians and associate professionals</b>	5	35	171	3	11	2	5	1	1	<b>234</b>
<b>Clerks</b>		6	2	45	5	1		1		<b>60</b>
<b>Service and sales workers</b>	2	10		6	85		5			<b>108</b>
<b>Agriculture and fishery workers</b>		2		1	2	28				<b>33</b>
<b>Trades workers</b>	2	2	6		7	2	112	4		<b>135</b>
<b>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</b>			1		1			3	1	<b>6</b>
<b>Elementary occupations</b>								1	2	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,418</b>

With the General Skills Category passmark increasing from 25 to 28 points from the 18 June 2002, and the maximum points awarded to applicants with *relevant* job offers rising from 5 to 8 points from 1 July 2002, it is expected there will be increased correspondence between ‘job offer’ and ‘home occupation’.

More work will need to be undertaken to assess the correspondence between ‘actual’ occupations, rather than just classifications. However, this initial analysis shows people with job offers are tending to enter a similar occupational classification to the one they worked in their home country.

#### **8.4 Samoan Quota**

In addition, other migrants are required to have a job offer in New Zealand although this data is not collected. For example, the Treaty of Friendship signed by New Zealand and Samoa in 1962, requires the principal applicant to have a job offer. Under the scheme, 1,100 Samoans may be granted residence in New Zealand annually.



**PART D**

**Temporary Migration**



## 9 Temporary Migration

### 9.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of people coming to New Zealand on student and work permits and also the proportions who subsequently convert to residence.

All travellers arriving in New Zealand, including New Zealand citizens, must produce a valid passport or another form of recognised travel document. Except for New Zealand citizens (which includes people born in the Cook Island, Niue and Tokelau), Australian citizens, and a small number of other people exempted under the Immigration Act 1987, everyone entering New Zealand is required to obtain a permit to be in New Zealand.

People who are in New Zealand on temporary permits are a potentially valuable source of residents. Those in New Zealand on work permits often have skills that are in demand and have proven New Zealand work experience. Those here on student permits are likely to be young and able to offer employers recognised New Zealand qualifications. Having participated in New Zealand society, both workers and students are likely to settle well and contribute to advancing the government's growth policies.

It is increasingly being accepted that linking temporary immigration policy with residence policy can have significant benefits for both migrants and New Zealand. For example, as is discussed in Section 5.2.5, from 1 March 2000, people applying for residence under the General Skills Category who come within five points of the passmark may apply for a visa or permit to search for a job in New Zealand. This policy facilitates the approval of migrants who would otherwise have been declined for residence and helps to maximise the proportion of General Skills Category principal applicants who are employed.

### 9.2 Residents who had previously held a temporary permit

In total, 13,515 principal applicants (54 percent of all principal applicants)<sup>10</sup> approved for residence in 2001/2002 had previously held a student, work or visitor permit<sup>11</sup> at some stage since July 1997<sup>12</sup>. However, note the limitations section of the report (Section 3.3) regarding the undercounting of residents with previous visitor permits. In 2000/2001, 53 percent of principal applicants had previously held a temporary permit.

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<sup>10</sup> Only the principal applicant on the residence application was included in this analysis as they are the person assessed against the policy criteria.

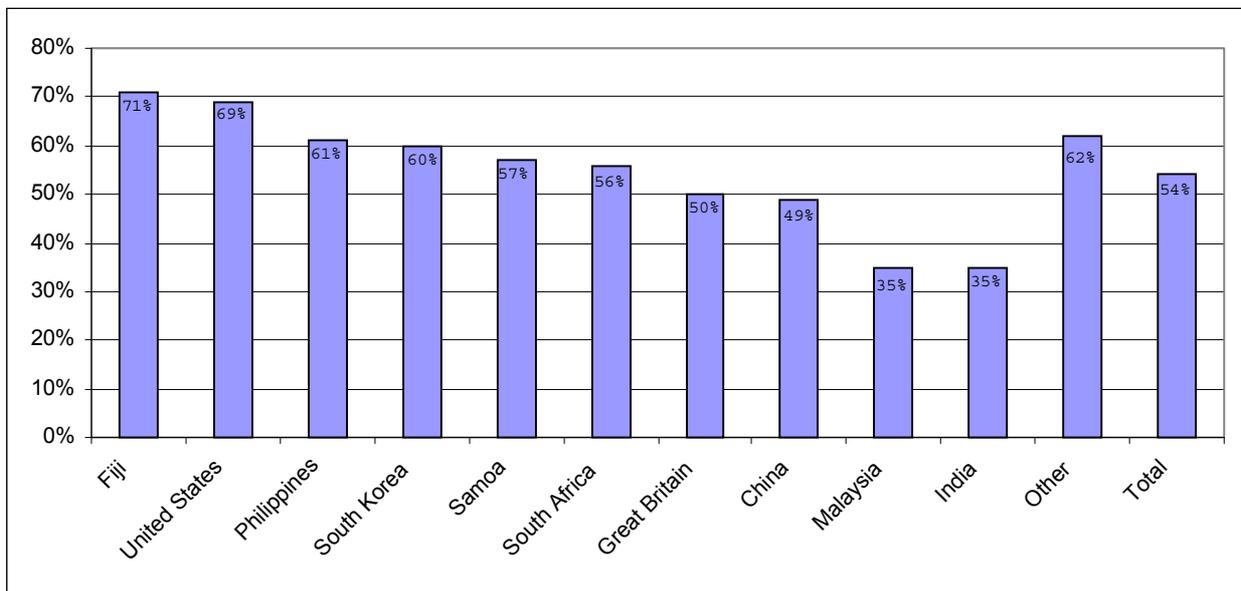
<sup>11</sup> 'Permit' in this section of the report is used to denote both permits and visas. In the NZIS's operational reporting, an application is said to be finalised when either a visa is issued to an offshore applicant, or a permit is issued to an onshore applicant. When a person arrives at a New Zealand border with a visa they are issued with a corresponding permit – which is not counted again.

<sup>12</sup> The analysis went back as far as 1 July 1997. This is as far back as reliable data was available from MIS.

### 9.2.1 NATIONALITY OF RESIDENTS WHO PREVIOUSLY HELD A TEMPORARY PERMIT

As is illustrated in Figure 9.1 below, the proportions of principal applicants who had held a temporary permit at some stage prior to being approved for residence varied by nationality. Of the top ten residence nationalities in 2001/2002, the highest proportion of principal applicants who had held a temporary permit were from Fiji and the United States (71 and 69 percent respectively), and the Philippines (61 percent). A smaller proportion of principal applicants from Malaysia and India (35 percent respectively) had previously held a temporary permit.

**Figure 9.1. Proportion of principal applicants approved for residence in 2001/2002 who had held a temporary permit at some stage since July 1997 by top residence nationalities. Year total =13,515**



### 9.2.2 TYPE OF TEMPORARY PERMIT MOST RECENTLY HELD

Figure 9.2 shows the type of temporary permit most recently held by principal applicants prior to being approved for residence in 2001/2002. Work permits were the most common temporary permit type and student permits were the least common. Fifty-nine percent of principal applicants had most recently held a work permit, 36 percent a visitor permit<sup>13</sup> and 5 percent a student permit.

<sup>13</sup> This figure does not include people who visited New Zealand for up to three months (or up to six months for Great Britain citizens) from countries that New Zealand has visa-waiver agreements with. These people are currently recorded in MIS in a format that is not available for analysis and therefore the number of people who have previously visited New Zealand is substantially under-reported. It is likely that if people from visa-waiver countries were included in the analysis that visitor permits would have been the most common temporary permit type held prior to being approved for residence.

**Figure 9.2. Most recent temporary permit type held by principal applicants prior to being approved for residence in 2001/2002. Year = 13,515.**

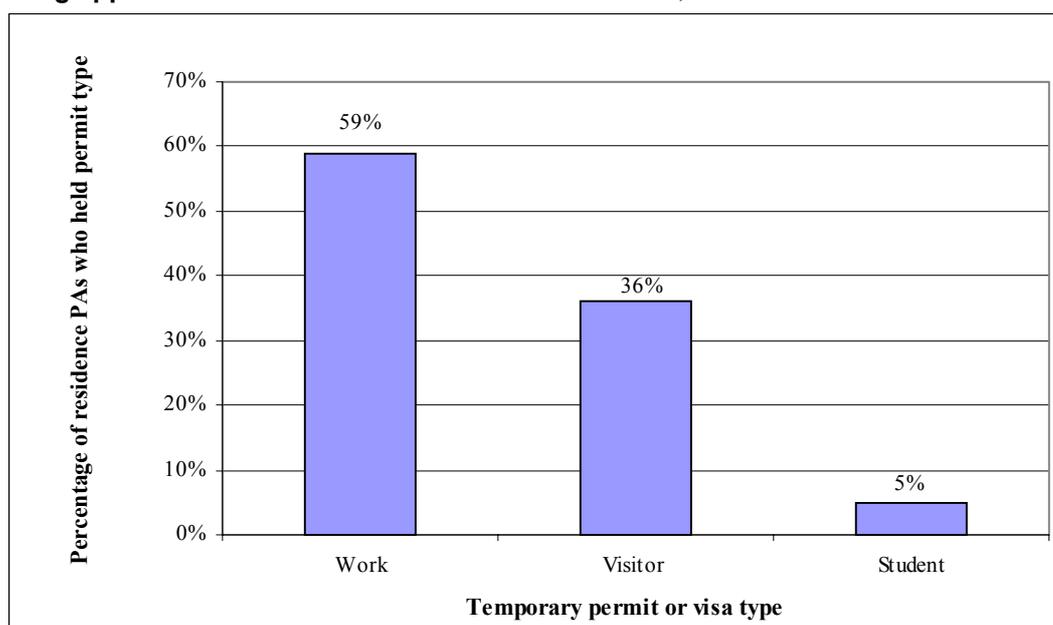


Table 9.1 shows the type of work permit held by the principal applicant prior to being approved for residence in the 2001/2002 year. A 'spouse' permit, which is issued to spouses and partners of New Zealand citizens and residents so they can work in New Zealand, was the most common, followed by those issued for 'skill shortages'. One hundred and ninety-eight people previously here on a working holiday scheme had gone on to become residents.

**Table 9.1. Type of Work Permit held by Principal Applicant prior to being approved for residence.**

Type of Work Permit held by principal applicant prior to being approved for residence	Count
Spouse	2,551
Skill shortage	2,535
Job search	1,560
Asylum	324
Working holiday	198
LTBV	68
Other	760
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,996</b>

### 9.3 Work and Student Permits Issued

#### 9.3.1 WORK PERMITS

This section briefly describes the number of individuals who were granted a work or student permit in 2001/2002.

The objective of New Zealand's work permit policy is to protect employment opportunities for New Zealand citizens and residents, while still allowing employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal skill needs which cannot be met from within New Zealand. Anyone who is not a New Zealander or Australian citizen or resident, and who wishes to work in New Zealand, must have

a work permit. In addition, each year work permits may be issued to up to 20,000 young people (aged 18-30 years) participating in reciprocal working holiday schemes which New Zealand has established with several countries. Spouses and partners of New Zealand residents can also be issued with a work permit. The full list of work permits is described in Appendix E.

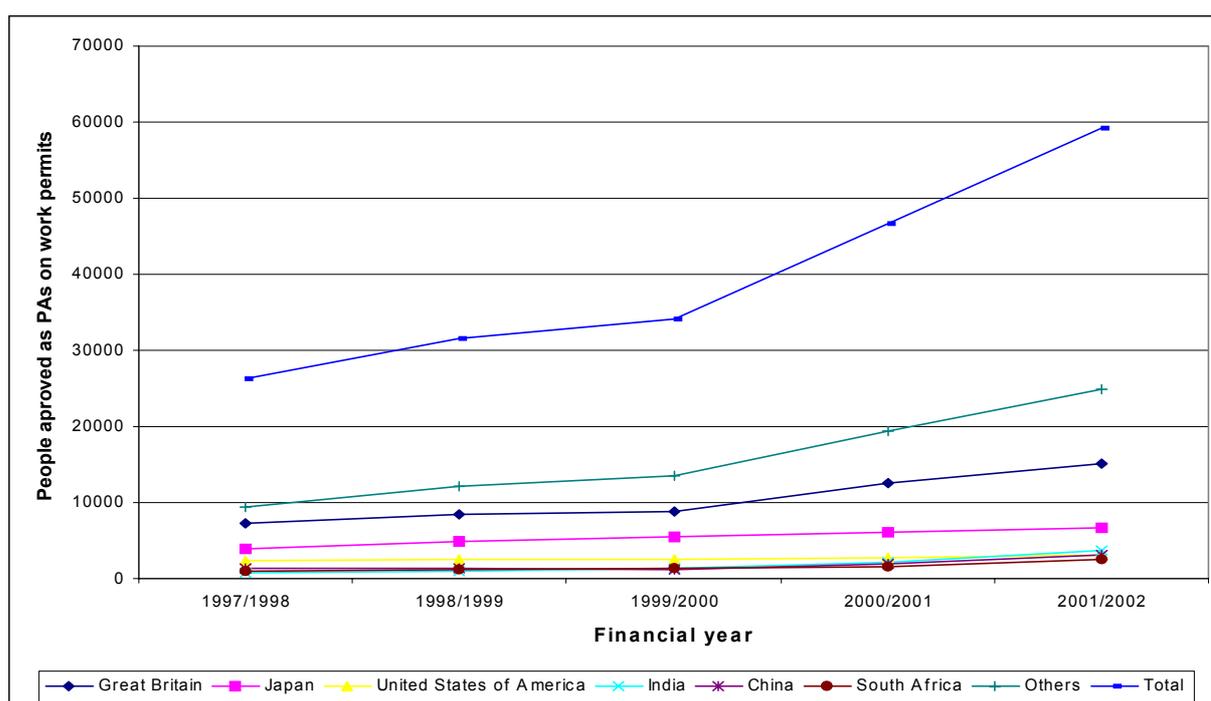
Table 9.2 shows the growth in work permit numbers between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002. Over this period the number of people obtaining a work permit has increased from 26,336 to 59,148. Overall, Great Britain was the largest source country followed by Japan.

**Table 9.2 Work permits – Principal Applicants given work permits in top ten countries 1997/1998 to 2001/2002**

Country	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	Percentage 2001/02 year	TOTAL from 1997/1998
Great Britain	7332	8366	8785	12475	15114	26%	52072
Japan	3934	4891	5545	6074	6716	11%	27160
United States of America	2419	2629	2621	2803	3201	5%	13673
India	850	978	1281	2233	3639	6%	8981
China	1306	1420	1120	1955	3156	5%	8957
South Africa	1000	1168	1278	1632	2509	4%	7587
Canada	1220	1307	1367	1422	1812	3%	7128
South Korea	491	603	694	1431	2587	4%	5806
Fiji	946	730	798	1410	1779	3%	5663
Germany	573	612	725	1116	1923	3%	4949
Others	6265	8816	9861	14051	16712	28%	55705
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,336</b>	<b>31,520</b>	<b>34,075</b>	<b>46,602</b>	<b>59,148</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>197,681</b>

Figure 9.3, shows the trends for the top 6 countries. Growth in the number of people obtaining a work permit is particularly noticeable after the 1999/2000 year.

**Figure 9.3 Work permits – Principal Applicants given work permits in top six countries 1997/1998 to 2001/2002**



Skill shortage work permits is a term used to refer to a grouping of permits designed to fill skill shortages in New Zealand. In 2001/2002, 18,631 individuals were granted work permits for skill shortages. This number compares with 15,938 individuals granted skill shortage work permits in 2000/2001. The grouping of work permits called 'skill shortage' consists of General (the standard 'skill shortage' work permit), Medical, some Business policies, Halal slaughtermen, Machinery installers and Japanese interpreters.

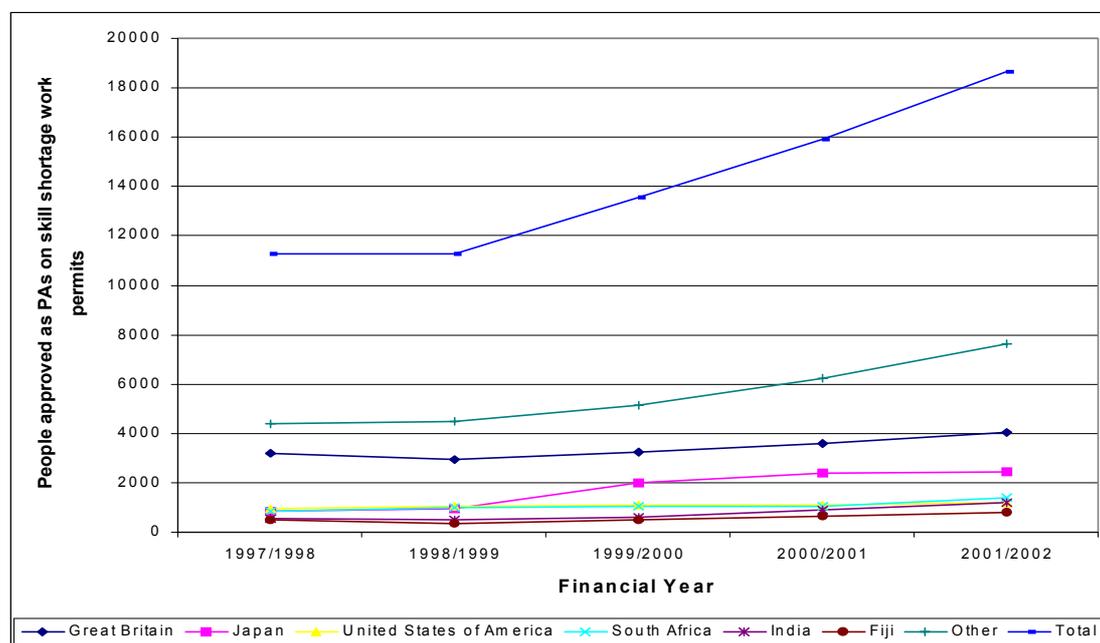
Table 9.3, shows the growth in skill shortage work permit numbers. In 1997/1998, 11,255 people were granted a skill shortage work permit. By 2001/2002 this had increased to 18,631. Great Britain was the largest source country.

**Table 9.3 Skill shortage work permits – Principal Applicants given skill shortage work permits in top ten countries 1997/1998 to 2001/2002**

Country	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	Percentage 2001/02 year	Total from 1997/1998
Great Britain	3188	2926	3218	3590	4015	22%	16937
Japan	847	969	1992	2415	2430	13%	8653
United States of America	949	1032	1101	1074	1198	6%	5354
South Africa	845	989	1032	1046	1399	8%	5311
India	540	515	599	888	1174	6%	3716
Fiji	483	367	483	656	774	4%	2763
Canada	722	566	472	417	478	3%	2655
China	561	289	257	564	795	4%	2466
Thailand	208	388	415	522	657	4%	2190
Germany	363	298	309	468	525	3%	1963
Other	2549	2938	3708	4285	5186	28%	18666
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,255</b>	<b>11,277</b>	<b>13,586</b>	<b>15,925</b>	<b>18,631</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>70,674</b>

Figure 9.4 shows the trends for the top six countries. Consistent growth in numbers is evident after the 1998/1999 financial year.

**Figure 9.4 Skill Shortage Work permits - Principal Applicants given skill shortage work permits in top six countries 1997/1998 to 2001/2002**



### 9.3.2 STUDENT PERMITS

People who are not residents and who are attending a course, which is for 3 months or less, are not required to obtain a student permit. International students attending courses lasting over 3 months, need to apply for a student visa before travelling or, if they are from a visa waiver country, may apply for a student permit in New Zealand.

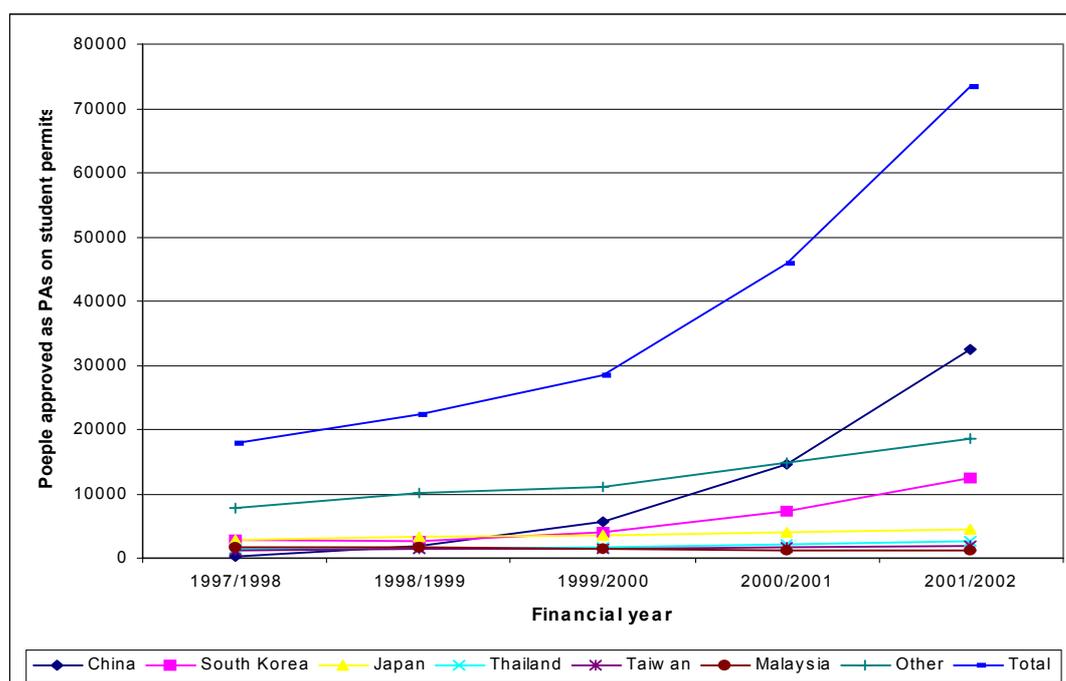
In 2001/2002, 73,523 student permits were issued to individuals. This compares with the 46,032 individuals approved for a student permit in 2000/2001 and only 17,923 in 1997/1998. Table 9.4 shows the dramatic growth in student numbers since 1997/1998. China is the largest source country followed by South Korea. Currently over four out of ten international students are from China.

**Table 9.4 Student permits – Principal Applicants who held student permits in top ten countries from 1997/1998 to 2001/2002**

Country	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	Percentage 2001/2002 year	Total from 1997/1998
China	193	1851	5566	14655	32424	44%	54689
South Korea	2765	2627	3892	7216	12510	17%	29010
Japan	2873	3255	3586	4060	4529	6%	18303
Thailand	1315	1412	1569	2076	2475	3%	8847
Taiwan	1197	1362	1476	1656	1832	2%	7523
Malaysia	1763	1685	1363	1250	1194	2%	7255
United States of America	692	1024	1151	1360	1657	2%	5884
Hong Kong	851	981	1099	1292	1392	2%	5615
Fiji	744	776	766	1167	1254	2%	4707
Germany	424	601	666	1007	1180	2%	3878
Other	5106	6846	7411	10080	13076	18%	42519
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>22,420</b>	<b>28,545</b>	<b>45,819</b>	<b>73,523</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>188,230</b>

Figure 9.5 shows the growth in international student numbers since 1997/1998.

**Figure 9.5 Student permits - Principal Applicants holding student permits in top six countries 1997/1998 to 2001/2002**



## 9.4 Cumulative take-up of residence by those who held a Student or Work permit between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002

Tables 9.5 to 9.7, below, show the total number of principal applicants approved for work and student permits between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002 and the cumulative number of people subsequently approved for residence.

If a person had more than one work or student permit in a year, only their most recent permit was counted. However, if a person had more than one work or student permit over the four-year period they will be captured more than once in the data. For example, if a person had a work permit in 1997/1998 and then again in 1998/1999 they will be recorded once in 1997/1998 and once in 1998/1999. Therefore, a person's tendency to be approved for residence or not will also be counted in each of these years.

As is illustrated in Tables 9.5 to 9.7, an increasing number of people have been approved for both work and student permits over the years<sup>14</sup>. Overall, 132,124 individuals were granted a student or work permit (or in a few cases both) in 2001/2002.

Table 9.5 shows that 26 percent of people issued with a work or student permit in 1997/1998 had become a resident by the 2001/2002 year.

**Table 9.5 Total principal applicants approved for student and work permits between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002 and the numbers subsequently approved for residence between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002<sup>15</sup>**

Year subsequently approved for residence (cumulative)	Year approved for student or work permit				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
1997/1998	2,209 (5%)				
1998/1999	6,281 (14%)	3,116 (6%)			
1999/2000	9,038 (21%)	8,241 (15%)	4,015 (6%)		
2000/2001	10,632 (24%)	11,462 (21%)	9,485 (15%)	5,546 (6%)	
2001/2002	11,576 (26%)	13,269 (25%)	12,890 (21%)	12,529 (14%)	6,701 (5%)

Total principal applicants approved for work and student permits in each year (originally identified cohort)				
43,822	53,508	62,303	92,015	132,124

The subsequent two tables show that people on work permits are more likely to convert from a temporary permit to residence than are students. This finding is as expected. Overall, one third of people issued with a work permit in 1997/1998 have subsequently been approved for New Zealand residence. The comparable figure for students is 17 percent.

<sup>14</sup> The total permit number for each year in these tables is the number of people identified when this analysis was first completed. Because of the dynamic nature of the immigration databases, these numbers differ slightly from the numbers presented in Tables 9.2 and 9.4, which were produced more recently.

<sup>15</sup> Work permits were not counted if they were issued for the reason of 'replace', 'vary conditions' or 'assess overseas recruitment'.

**Table 9.6 Total principal applicants approved for work permits between 1997/1998 and 2000/2001 and the numbers subsequently approved for residence between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002**

Year subsequently approved for residence (cumulative)	Year approved for work permit				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
1997/1998	1,973 (8%)				
1998/1999	5,241 (20%)	2,591 (8%)			
1999/2000	7,242 (28%)	6,494 (21%)	3,277 (10%)		
2000/2001	8,192 (31%)	8,582 (27%)	7,148 (21%)	4,375 (9%)	
2001/2002	8,675 (33%)	9,529 (30%)	9,139 (27%)	9,083 (20%)	5,316 (9%)

Total principal applicants approved for work permits in each year (originally identified cohort)				
26,105	31,310	33,954	46,479	59,148

**Table 9.7 Total principal applicants approved for student permits between 1997/1998 and 2000/2001 and the numbers subsequently approved for residence between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002**

Year subsequently approved for residence (cumulative)	Year approved for student permit				
	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002
1997/1998	238 (1%)				
1998/1999	1,060 (6%)	535 (2%)			
1999/2000	1,841 (10%)	1,811 (8%)	764 (3%)		
2000/2001	2,499 (14%)	2,978 (13%)	2,428 (9%)	1,235 (3%)	
2001/2002	2,971 (17%)	3,859 (17%)	3,866 (14%)	3,615 (8%)	1,454 (2%)

Total principal applicants approved for student permits in each year (originally identified cohort)				
17,920	22,416	28,552	46,038	73,523

Figures 9.6 and 9.7 below, provide a graphical representation of Tables 9.6 and 9.7. As is illustrated in Figure 9.6, the cumulative take-up of residence by those previously approved for a work permit tends to be greatest the year after the work permit was issued and then tails-off.

**Figure 9.6** Cumulative residence take-up by principal applicants approved for a work permit between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002

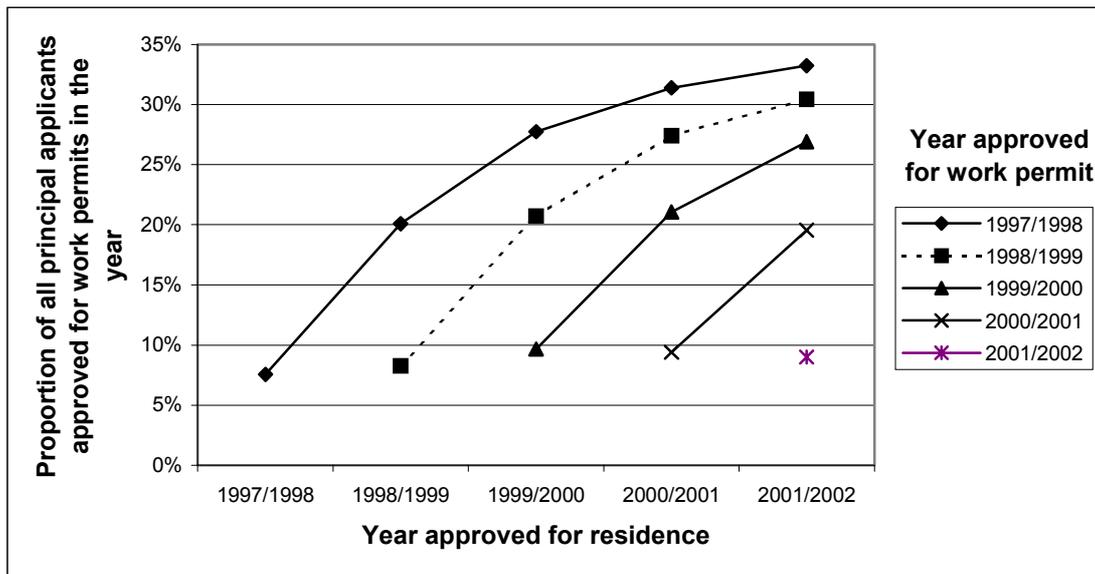
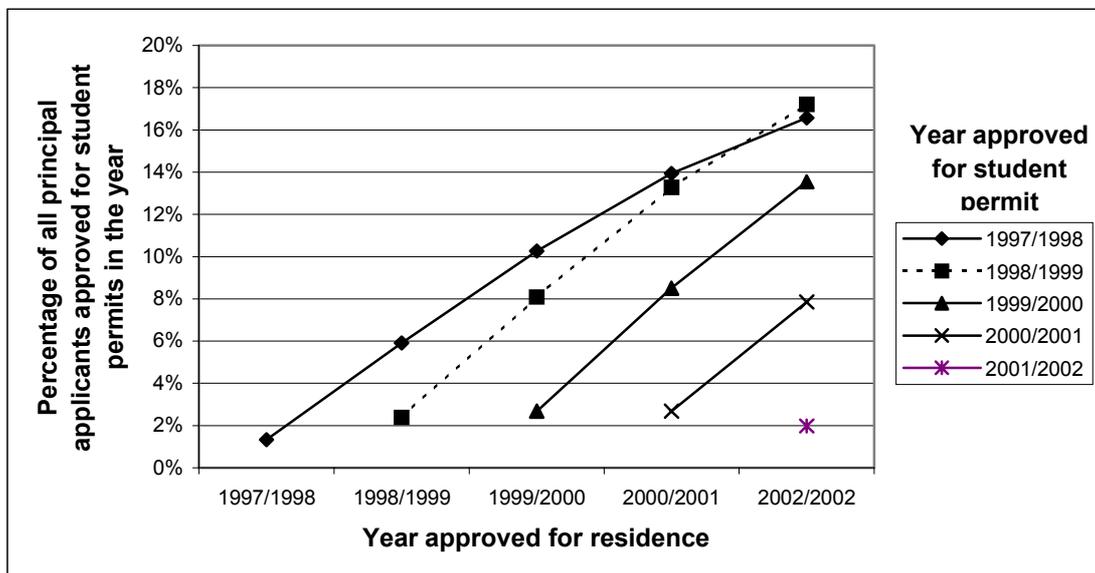


Figure 9.7 shows that the cumulative take-up of residence by those previously approved for a student permit tends to increase by approximately equal amounts each year after a student permit was issued. These cohorts of students and workers will continue to be tracked.

**Figure 9.7** Cumulative residence take-up by principal applicants approved for a student permit between 1997/1998 and 2001/2002





**PART E**

**Absence from**

**New Zealand**



## 10 Long-term Absence of Residence Approved Clients

### 10.1 Introduction

One long-term measure of successful settlement is the extent to which a migrant remains in a country in the years following arrival or approval. It is important, however, to realise that people may leave the country for a number of reasons, only some of which may be related to ‘unsuccessful’ settlement. The globalisation of labour flows and opportunities mean it is likely that skilled individuals will be mobile, which does not mean they do not contribute to the country while they are here. Overseas family ties also mean that recent migrants are likely to spend time out of New Zealand.

In this section, for the first time, a new type of analysis is presented – the level of long-term absence from New Zealand. In this analysis a cohort of migrants approved for residence during the calendar year of 1998 are tracked using data from the immigration database. For the purposes of this analysis, a person who has been absent for 181 days (approximately 6 months) or more will be regarded as being a long-term absentee migrant.

A sizeable lead-time is needed when undertaking this analysis. People approved at the end of 1998 would have had up to a year to arrive, meaning that they could potentially have arrived as late as the end of December 1999. The analysis presented in this section looks at the situation two and a half years after this date, as this time period is sufficient to allow migrants to either successfully settle here, or make decisions about returning home or on-migration.

There are some known technical problems with the processes by which clients are matched up to movements in the Customs and Immigration computer systems.<sup>16</sup> These problems mean that the following analysis should be seen as indicative of the patterns of absence rather than being absolute numbers.

### 10.2 Overall number of people absent

Table 10.1 shows the rates of absenteeism from the country of the 27,338 people who were approved for residence in the 1998 calendar year. As can be seen, 26,566 people (97.2 percent) actually arrived to take up residence, or were approved while they were onshore<sup>17</sup>. The analysis, relating to the situation as of 30 June 2002, shows that as of this date, 24 percent of people who had arrived or been approved onshore were absent from the country, and 16 percent had been absent for 181 days or more. Appendix H presents the rates of absence by country of origin.

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<sup>16</sup> There problems include:

- The administrative process of “client linking” can mean that a client’s original identity is not matched up with their later movement records
- Duplicate client records can prevent correct application matching to movements.
- In a few cases an application was reopened and then finalised after the person had travelled to New Zealand.
- There are also a small number of cases where movement information is not being successfully passed between Customs and Immigration, or is not being successfully outputted by the Immigration system.

<sup>17</sup> More people may have taken up residence than has been recorded.

Almost 14 percent had been absent from the country for a year or more. At the other end of the spectrum, three percent had been away for less than a month, and just over four percent had been away for less than two months.

**Table 10.1. Long-term absence of a cohort of migrants approved for residence January 1998 to December 1998, as of 30 June 2002**

<b>Total in cohort</b>	<b>27338</b>	
<b>Those who arrived (or who were approved onshore)</b>	<b>26566</b>	
<b>Those in cohort with post-approval movements</b>	<b>24308</b>	
Absent from the country between 1 and 30 days	803	<b>3.02%</b>
Absent from the country between 31 and 60 days	333	<b>1.25%</b>
Absent from the country between 61 and 120 days	511	<b>1.92%</b>
Absent from the country between 121 and 181 days	421	<b>1.58%</b>
Absent from the country between 181 and 365 days	743	<b>2.80%</b>
Absent from the country for more than 365 days	3601	<b>13.55%</b>
<b>Total absent from the country as at 30 June 2002</b>	<b>6412</b>	<b>24.14%</b>
<b>Absent from the country for 181 days or more as at 30 June 2002</b>	<b>4344</b>	<b>16.35%</b>

### **10.3 Application categories of long-term absent migrants**

To show which categories of migrants are most likely to be a long-term absentee, a breakdown of the application categories of those who had been absent for six months or more was produced, and this can be seen below in Table 10.2.

This table shows a wide variation in the proportions of migrant absenteeism, depending on immigration approval category. Excluding the smaller categories where there are less than 50 migrants (and where a proportion comparison would be less reliable), categories where there are comparatively high rates of absenteeism include the 1995 Business Investor category, the Family de facto sub-category, the Family Parent sub-category, and the General Skills category.

Categories where there are notably low rates of absenteeism include the Humanitarian Category, Refugee Status and the Refugee Quota.

**Table 10.2. Proportions of migrants approved for residence January 1998 to December 1998 who are long-term absent migrants.**

**Six months or more absent**

<b>Category</b>	<b>People who arrived, or approved onshore</b>	<b>People absent</b>	<b>Proportion absent</b>
Business Investment Category	10	0	0.00%
Business investor	152	36	23.68%
Family child adult	314	34	10.83%
Family child dependent	738	127	17.21%
Family de facto	674	100	14.84%
Family same sex	43	9	21.93%
Family marriage	4733	703	14.85%
Family parent	3964	787	19.85%
Family sibling	342	42	12.28%
General Skills	12037	2257	18.75%
Humanitarian	1087	60	5.52%
Refugee status	340	36	10.59%
Ministerial direction	197	25	12.69%
Pitcairn islander	1	0	0.00%
Refugee Quota	892	8	0.90%
Samoan Quota	936	114	12.18%
Section 35A	11	0	0.00%
Special conditions for PRC nationals	6	0	0.00%
Transition 33(2) compliance	18	0	0.00%
Transition 33(2) voluntary	71	6	8.45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26566</b>	<b>4344</b>	<b>16.35%</b>

Appendix H presents the rates of absence by country of origin. Countries of origin featuring migrants with higher rates of long-term absence (6 months or more) and with over 100 people approved for residence in 1998 were Singapore (40 percent), followed by Taiwan (36 percent), Indonesia (34 percent), Ireland and Hong Kong (33 percent), Yugoslavia (30 percent), United States of America (29 percent) and Canada (27 percent).



**PART F**

**Conclusions**



## 11 Conclusions

The main aim of this report has been to identify, discuss and compare trends in residence approvals for the 2001/2002 financial year. Overall, this report improves our understanding of trends in residence approvals and highlights a number of issues, some of which are noted below.

In 2001/2002, a total of 52,856 people were approved for residence in 25,086 applications. There was an average of 2.1 people per application. Applications in the Skilled/Business Stream were on average larger than applications through other categories (an average of 2.6 people per Skilled/Business application, compared with 1.5 people for other applications). The majority of people approved were through the Skilled/Business Stream (68 percent of all approvals), 27 percent were through the Family Sponsored Stream and 5 percent through the International/Humanitarian Stream.

Residence approvals in the Skilled/Business Stream were above the adjusted 2001/2002 approval limit of 66 percent of all approvals. Compared with 2000/2001, the General Skills Category has increased from 54 percent of all approvals to 59 percent. Business Category approvals had also increased their share of the residence pie, increasing from 6 to 9 percent.

The single largest source countries in 2001/2002 were China, India and Great Britain, together accounting for 45 percent of all residence approvals. It is of note that in the 2000/2001 year, the same three countries only accounted for 38 percent of the total proportion of approved people. The largest source countries of residence approvals through the Skilled/Business Stream were India and China (21 and 17 percent respectively), followed by Great Britain (13 percent) and South Africa (10 percent). The largest source countries of residence approvals through the Family Sponsored Stream were China and Great Britain (16 and 13 percent respectively).

In 2001/2002 there were 2,724 principal applicants within five points of the General Skills passmark and who were approved with an open work permit to job search in New Zealand. India was the largest source country of these principal applicants, making up over one third of the total. Of the 2,724 people granted an open work permit in the 2001/2002 year, 1,246 (46 percent) had become residents through the General Skills Category by 30 June 2002. This number is expected to increase.

The Long Term Business Visa (LTBV) is a temporary immigration category for people interested in applying for residence through the Entrepreneur Category. Of the 8,316 people approved with an LTBV between March 1999 and 30 June 2002, 457 had gone on to become residents, with only 65 approved through the Entrepreneur Category. The remainder was approved through a variety of residence categories with residence approvals through the General Skills and the Investor Categories predominating.

The number of people issued with temporary work and student permits has grown substantially since 1997/1998. In 2001/2002, 59,148 people were issued with a work permit and 73,523 people with a student permit. Of those issued with a work or student permit in 1997/1998, 26 percent have subsequently gone on to be approved for residence.

One way of measuring settlement is the extent to which a migrant remains in a country in the years following arrival or approval. As noted in the report, a person's absence from New Zealand may not necessarily mean they had experienced any settlement difficulties. It was found that of those approved for residence between January 1998 and December 1998, 16 percent were absent from the country for more than 6 months as at 30 June 2002.

Subsequent reports will develop the analysis provided here to build a time series of permanent residence approvals and also of trends in people entering New Zealand on temporary student and work permits.

## Appendix A: Breakdown of Residence Streams

Stream	Categories
Skilled/Business Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General/General Skills Category</li> <li>• Entrepreneur Category</li> <li>• Investor Category</li> <li>• Employees of Businesses Relocating</li> </ul>
Family Sponsored Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Category</li> <li>• Humanitarian Category (Closed 1 October 2001)</li> <li>• Residual Family Quota</li> </ul>
International/Humanitarian Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refugee Quota Programme</li> <li>• Successful Refugee Status Claimants</li> <li>• Samoan Quota</li> <li>• Pacific Access Category(1 July 2002)</li> <li>• Domestic Violence policy</li> <li>• Ministerial direction</li> <li>• October 2000 Transitional policy</li> <li>• Section 35A</li> <li>• Transition 33(2) compliance</li> <li>• Transition 33(2) voluntary</li> </ul>



## Appendix B: Permanent and Temporary Residence Approval Categories

### The Immigration Programme

In managing immigration, the Government approves an annual immigration programme, including the number of persons that may be granted residence.<sup>18</sup> The importance of stability in immigration flows is one of the factors taken into account by the Government when setting the approval programme.

### General Rules

The principal applicant must meet the policy of the relevant Category and they can include their spouse / partner and dependent children in their application.

Everyone included in an application must pass a health check, and a character (police clearance) check (if they are 17 years or over) and where necessary English language requirements.

### Residence Categories

#### Skilled / Business Stream

##### General Skills

The aim is to increase New Zealand's human capacity and foster international links.

- Based on principal applicant meeting a minimum level of points, earned through a combination of their qualifications, work experience, job offer in New Zealand, age, and settlement factors, and meet health and character requirements.
- The principal applicant must meet a minimum level of English and cannot be older than 54.

##### Business

The aim of the Business Category is to contribute to economic growth.

Three separate residence sub categories:

- **Entrepreneur** - people who can demonstrate they have successfully set up and operated a business in New Zealand. Must meet the minimum standard of English, or be eligible to meet English language requirements through the pre-purchase of ESOL tuition, and meet health and character requirements.
- **Investor** – based on the principal applicant meeting a minimum level of points, earned through a combination of the money they have available for investment (minimum of \$1 million), age, business experience. Must meet the minimum standard of English, or be eligible to meet English language requirements through the pre-purchase of ESOL tuition, and meet health and character requirements.
- **Employees of relocating businesses** – key people in a business relocating to New Zealand, who do not qualify for residence under any other residence category. There is a two year employment period before residence permit/ visa is endorsed. The employee must meet the minimum standard of English, or be eligible to meet English language requirements through the pre-purchase of ESOL tuition, and meet health and character requirements

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<sup>18</sup> It should be noted that the approval programme relates to residence approvals rather than arrivals.

One temporary sub category:

- **Long Term Business Visa** – three year permit for people aiming to set up a business in New Zealand and thus qualify for residence under the Entrepreneur policy. Most important prerequisite for approval through this sub category is a viable business plan.

### **Family Sponsored Stream**

The aim of the Family Category is to enable people to unite with close family members.

- In some circumstances, parents, adult children, and adult siblings can gain residence through family policy;
- Spouses, de facto (including same-sex) partners, and dependent children have the highest priority for family reunification;
- A balloted family quota has been recently introduced for wider family members who would not qualify through other family policies. (This includes a set number of people being selected solely by ballot).

### **International/Humanitarian Stream**

The aim is to enable New Zealand to meet its international obligations. It includes:

- people granted residence through the Refugee Quota, or people granted refugee status and then residence if they claim asylum and are subsequently determined to be a refugee and relatives of refugees previously granted residence (that is, have been successful in the Refugee Family Quota ballot);
- the Samoan Quota and the recently established Pacific Access Category (for people from Tonga, Kiribati and Tuvalu), both of which are balloted;
- people who have been granted special directions by the Minister of Immigration; and
- people who have gained residence under the protection from Domestic Violence policy.

### **Temporary Categories**

#### **Visitor**

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

At present, the nationals of 52 countries do not need to apply for a visa before travelling to New Zealand, and will be granted a permit upon arrival as long as they:

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

Australian nationals are treated like New Zealanders (unless they have some criminal convictions) and Australian permanent residents are treated like New Zealand permanent residents.

Other nationals have to apply in advance, demonstrate they meet the tests above (genuine, sufficient funds, outward ticket etc), and get a visa to travel here.

## Student

The main aims are to facilitate the entry of foreign students to help develop international linkages (including through exchange schemes) and to earn foreign exchange.

## Work

The aim is to contribute to building New Zealand's human capability base. This is done through facilitating the access of New Zealand employers and New Zealand industry to global skills and knowledge, while complementing the Government's education and employment policies.

**Skill shortage work visas/permits** – for employers who cannot find a New Zealander to fill their skilled vacancy.

In addition, a wide range of people may be granted open work permits usually with some conditions (any employer may hire them without having to prove that a New Zealander is not available). They include:

- people on working holiday schemes. These are reciprocal arrangements with 15 countries for young people (usually aged 18 – 30) to travel and work;
- students who have completed a degree (for up to two years) or who are undertaking long term study and are therefore allowed to work part time;
- refugee status applicants who have been granted a work permit while their application is being determined; and
- spouses and partners are entitled to a work permit.

**Work to residence policies** – are like Long Term Business Visas, as they smooth the pathway from temporary to permanent residence. People granted a work visa or permit under this policy may qualify for residence in three years as long as they are still have an offer of ongoing employment:

- Priority occupations – occupations deemed to be in “absolute shortage” (not enough skilled workers in New Zealand) so employers do not have to prove an individual need.
- Talent visa – allows employers who have been accredited to recruit directly from overseas, without having to prove an individual need, and allows individuals with an international reputation in a cultural or sporting field to be granted a talent visa.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> To be an accredited employer they must meet criteria such as having good HR practices and a history of compliance with relevant immigration and employment legislation. A salary floor of \$45,000 pa applies.



## Appendix C: Residence Approvals in 2001/2002 Nationalities and Streams of Approvals

Country	Skilled/ Business	Family Sponsored	International/ Humanitarian	TOTAL
Afghanistan		208	296	504
Albania	5	2	4	11
Algeria		1	10	11
Angola		3		3
Argentina	23	3		26
Australia		1		1
Austria	36	12	1	49
Azerbaijan	1	3		4
Bahamas	1			1
Bahrain	5	1		6
Bangladesh	61	55	4	120
Barbados		1		1
Belarus	12	7		19
Belgium	21	9		30
Belize	2	1		3
Bermuda	1			1
Bhutan		2		2
Bolivia	4	3	1	8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	11	4	1	16
Brazil	34	29		63
Brunei Darussalam		3		3
Bulgaria	100	17		117
Burma		1		1
Burundi		1	5	6
Cambodia	31	459	13	503
Canada	162	136	3	301
Chad	1			1
Chile	21	11		32
China	6260	2421	69	8750
Colombia	23	22	5	50
Congo			10	10
Costa Rica		2		2
Croatia	7	13		20
Czech Republic	20	32	3	55
Democratic Republic of Congo	3		2	5
Denmark	15	27		42
Ecuador		1		1
Egypt	95	15		110
El Salvador		2		2
Eritrea		1		1
Ethiopia	1	17	63	81
Fiji	1616	1327	24	2967
Finland	10	6		16
France	55	45	3	103
French Polynesia		1		1
Georgia	5	4		9
Germany	295	104	3	402
Ghana	8	17		25
Great Britain	4666	1887	40	6593
Greece	7	3		10

Country	Skilled/ Business	Family Sponsored	International/ Humanitarian	TOTAL
Guinea - Bissau		1		1
Guyana		4		4
Hong Kong	210	88	1	299
Hungary	18	13		31
Iceland	5	2		7
India	7379	1036	15	8430
Indonesia	338	84	3	425
Iran	14	54	235	303
Iraq	110	536	173	819
Ireland	101	76	10	187
Israel	33	17		50
Italy	32	26		58
Japan	285	191	3	479
Jordan	46	6		52
Kazakhstan	14	16		30
Kenya	7	4		11
Kiribati	9	12		21
Kosovo		1		1
Kuwait			42	42
Kyrgyzstan	8	7		15
Laos		11		11
Latvia	4	5		9
Lebanon	1	13	4	18
Liberia		3	5	8
Libya			1	1
Lithuania	5	6		11
Macau	8	8		16
Macedonia	36	35	4	75
Madagascar		1	3	4
Malawi	2			2
Malaysia	1700	149	7	1856
Maldives	3	1		4
Mali		1		1
Malta	1			1
Mauritius	15			15
Mexico	8	5		13
Moldova	10	5		15
Mongolia			2	2
Morocco	3	5	2	10
Mozambique	1			1
Myanmar	5	2	19	26
Namibia	16			16
Nauru	6	4		10
Nepal	35	7	1	43
Netherlands	228	86	3	317
New Caledonia		1		1
Nicaragua		1		1
Nigeria	34	13	2	49
North Korea			1	1
Norway	7	13		20
Oman	2			2
Pakistan	223	69	8	300
Palestine	6	1	1	8
Papua New Guinea		16		16

Country	Skilled/ Business	Family Sponsored	International/ Humanitarian	TOTAL
Peru	2	15	1	18
Philippines	1078	289	14	1381
Poland	27	15		42
Portugal	8	5		13
Qatar		1		1
Romania	290	23		313
Russia	388	180		568
Rwanda	5	2	5	12
Samoa	40	839	1094	1973
Saudi Arabia	7			7
Sierra Leone		1	2	3
Singapore	344	40		384
Slovakia	17	8	1	26
Slovenia	2	3		5
Solomon Islands	11	14		25
Somalia		72	168	240
South Africa	3632	659	12	4303
South Korea	1941	338	6	2285
Soviet Union	2	1		3
Spain	6	13		19
Sri Lanka	490	185	149	824
Stateless	8	7	17	32
Sudan	7			7
Sweden	24	29		53
Switzerland	57	36		93
Syria		28	5	33
Taiwan	1162	107		1269
Tanzania	3	2		5
Thailand	139	359	9	507
Tonga	89	532	40	661
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1		2
Tunisia		1	2	3
Turkey	28	16	2	46
Tuvalu	15	20	7	42
Uganda	2	1		3
Ukraine	82	64		146
United States of America	579	380	34	993
Uruguay	4	1		5
Uzbekistan	20	3		23
Vanuatu	1	1		2
Venezuela	2			2
Vietnam	12	264	9	285
Yugoslavia	47	51	1	99

<b>Country</b>	<b>Skilled/ Business</b>	<b>Family Sponsored</b>	<b>International/ Humanitarian</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Zambia	22	6		28
Zimbabwe	691	92	4	787
Unknown	5	17	17	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35876</b>	<b>14276</b>	<b>2704</b>	<b>52856</b>

**Appendix D: Numbers of people, by country, issued with one or more Work or Student visa/permits during 2001/2002**

Country	Work	Student	Total
Afghanistan	63	1	64
Albania	9	2	11
Algeria	29	1	30
American Samoa	7	10	17
Angola	2	1	3
Argentina	107	70	177
Armenia	1	1	2
Austria	91	53	144
Azerbaijan	4	1	5
Bahamas	1		1
Bahrain	5	2	7
Bangladesh	184	98	282
Barbados		1	1
Belarus	8	5	13
Belgium	52	44	96
Belize	2		2
Bermuda	1	2	3
Bhutan	2	4	6
Bolivia	11	8	19
Bosnia & Herzegovina	7	3	10
Botswana	2	7	9
Brazil	122	912	1034
Brunei Darussalam		23	23
Bulgaria	47	22	69
Burundi	1		1
Cambodia	150	495	645
Cameroon	7	7	14
Canada	1812	356	2168
Chad		3	3
Chile	191	105	296
China	3914	32429	36343
Colombia	48	80	128
Congo	7	1	8
Costa Rica	4	12	16
Croatia	45	27	72
Cuba	3		3
Cyprus	2		2
Czech Republic	219	143	362
Democratic Republic of Congo	8		8
Denmark	289	114	403
Dominica	2		2
East Timor		17	17
Ecuador	6	6	12
Egypt	38	10	48
El Salvador	1	2	3
Eritrea	3	1	4
Estonia	3	6	9
Ethiopia	17	3	20

Country	Work	Student	Total
Federated States of Micronesia	1	7	8
Fiji	1888	1268	3156
Finland	55	60	115
France	922	305	1227
French Polynesia	6	4	10
Gabon	2		2
Gambia	1		1
Georgia	24	1	25
Germany	1927	1180	3107
Ghana	22	15	37
Great Britain	15289	1009	16298
Greece	11	2	13
Guatemala		6	6
Guinea	1		1
Guyana	2	1	3
Haiti	3	6	9
Honduras	7	2	9
Hong Kong	304	1395	1699
Hungary	111	37	148
Iceland	6	7	13
India	3664	1837	5501
Indonesia	595	688	1283
Iran	278	73	351
Iraq	101	16	117
Ireland	1556	29	1585
Israel	138	55	193
Italy	315	108	423
Ivory Coast	1		1
Jamaica	26	5	31
Japan	6824	4532	11356
Jordan	26	15	41
Kazakhstan	12	6	18
Kenya	14	23	37
Kiribati	55	86	141
Kosovo	1		1
Kuwait	26	8	34
Kyrgyzstan	7	1	8
Laos	10	29	39
Latvia	12	3	15
Lebanon	17	3	20
Lesotho	1	3	4
Liberia	9	1	10
Libya	2	1	3
Liechtenstein		1	1
Lithuania	18	7	25
Luxembourg	4		4
Macau	2	18	20
Macedonia	38	10	48
Madagascar	2	1	3
Malawi	3	4	7
Malaysia	724	1198	1922

Country	Work	Student	Total
Maldives	2	39	41
Mali	3	1	4
Malta	4	5	9
Marshall Islands		10	10
Mauritania		3	3
Mauritius	7	5	12
Mexico	31	36	67
Moldova	15	10	25
Mongolia	6	29	35
Montserrat		1	1
Morocco	16	3	19
Mozambique	1		1
Myanmar	28	33	61
Namibia	14	10	24
Nauru	4	34	38
Nepal	94	45	139
Netherlands	973	97	1070
New Caledonia	1	1	2
Nicaragua	1		1
Niger	1		1
Nigeria	61	18	79
Niue	1		1
North Korea	3	4	7
Norway	97	230	327
Oman	5	34	39
Pacific Island Trust Territory	1		1
Pakistan	245	152	397
Palau		5	5
Palestine	9		9
Panama		3	3
Papua New Guinea	90	178	268
Paraguay		32	32
Peru	42	29	71
Philippines	809	215	1024
Poland	522	30	552
Portugal	24	37	61
Reunion	3	1	4
Romania	233	26	259
Russia	349	228	577
Rwanda	3	1	4
Samoa	941	268	1209
Saudi Arabia	4	68	72
Senegal	1		1
Seychelles	1	23	24
Sierra Leone	19	4	23
Singapore	185	204	389
Slovakia	44	25	69
Slovenia	13	26	39
Solomon Islands	34	165	199
Somalia	21	3	24
South Africa	2527	853	3380

Country	Work	Student	Total
South Korea	3429	12622	16051
Spain	56	29	85
Sri Lanka	326	180	506
St Kitts - Nevis	1		1
St Lucia	1	2	3
Sudan	9	3	12
Sweden	435	259	694
Switzerland	236	226	462
Syria	13	2	15
Taiwan	499	1832	2331
Tanzania	7	15	22
Thailand	1255	2475	3730
Togo	1		1
Tonga	1032	417	1449
Trinidad and Tobago	5	2	7
Tunisia	7		7
Turkmenistan		1	1
Turkey	89	47	136
Turks and Caicos Islands	1		1
Tuvalu	153	125	278
Uganda	6	1	7
Ukraine	1386	32	1418
United Arab Emirates	3	2	5
United States of America	3235	1659	4894
Uruguay	14	15	29
Uzbekistan	6	4	10
Vanuatu	13	50	63
Venezuela	11	21	32
Vietnam	218	910	1128
Yemen		1	1
Yugoslavia	49	15	64
Zambia	17	18	35
Zimbabwe	906	410	1316
Unknown	17	10	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>63514</b>	<b>73763</b>	<b>137277</b>

Note: The figures in this table differ from others presented in the report in that also include secondary applicants.

## Appendix E: Work Permit Criteria including Skill Shortage Work Permits

Work Permit Criteria	Classified as a Skill Shortage Work Permit
Assess Overseas Recruitment	
Asylum Seeker	
BIC Residence Direct Investor	
Canada Working Holiday Scheme	
Chile Work Holiday Scheme	
Crew Of Foreign Fishing Vessel	
Dance/Music Examiner	
Denmark Work Holiday Scheme	
De Facto Partner Of NZ Cit/Res	
Domestic Staff For Consular Personnel	
Domestic Staff For Seconded Business Personnel	
Entertainer/Performing Artist & Support	
Exchange (Work), Private	
Fiance(E) Of NZ Cit/Res	
French Working Holiday Scheme	
German Law Student/Graduate	
German Working Holiday Scheme	
Homosexual Partner Of NZ Cit/Res	
Hong Kong Working Holiday Scheme	
Irish Working Holiday Scheme	
Italian Working Holiday Scheme	
Japan Working Holiday Scheme	
Job Search	
Kiribati Work Permit Scheme	
Korea/NZ Working Holiday Scheme	
Long Term Business	
Malaysia Working Holiday Scheme	
Medical & Dental Trainee	
Minister/Missionary/Pastor	
Netherlands Working Holiday Scheme	
NZ Racing Conference Apprentice	
Normal	
Oct 2000 - 5 Yrs In NZ	
Oct 2000 - 5 Yrs In NZ (Lawful)	
Oct 2000 - Defacto To NZ Cit/Res	
Oct 2000 - Defacto To NZ Cit/Res (Lawful)	
Oct 2000 - Dependent Student	
Oct 2000 - Marriage To NZ Cit/Res	
Oct 2000 - Marriage To NZ Cit/Res (Lawful)	
Oct 2000 - Parent Of NZ Born Child	
Oct 2000 - Parent Of NZ Born Child (Lawful)	
Operation Deep Freeze	
Partner & Child Of NZ Cit/Res	
Reconsideration	
Replace	
Research/Post Doctoral Fellow	
S35a Request	
Show Judge/Sports Referee	
Singapore/NZ Work Exchange Programme	

<b>Work Permit Criteria</b>	<b>Classified as a Skill Shortage Work Permit</b>
Sports Player/Professional Coach	
Spouse Of NZ Cit/Res	
Spouse/Dependent Of US Govt Personnel	
Spouse/Partner Long Term Business Visa	
Spouse/Partner Of Worker	
Swedish Citizens' Working Holiday Scheme	
Talent Visa	
Tuvalu Work Permit Scheme	
United Kingdom Citizens' Working Holiday Scheme	
University Lecturers	
Vary Conditions	
Victims Of Domestic Violence	
Work Experience For Student	
General	Yes
Business – long term executive	Yes
Business – short term	Yes
Halal slaughterman	Yes
Japanese interpreter	Yes
Machinery installer/servicer	Yes
Medical & dental personnel	Yes
Specialist Skills	Yes

## Appendix F: New Zealand Immigration Programme Overview - September 2001

Policy Before	After
<p><b>Approvals</b></p> <p>38,000 (+/- 10%)</p>	<p><b>Approvals</b></p> <p>45,000 for 2001/02, maintain for three years (+/- 10%). Subsequently increased to a maximum of 53,000.</p>
<p><b>New Residence Streams</b></p> <p>Ten separate categories.</p> <p>General skills migrants have potential to be displaced by migrants in family categories.</p>	<p><b>New Residence Streams</b></p> <p>Three new streams operating independently of each other with separate sub-approvals for each.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled/Business Stream 60% of approvals</li> <li>• Family Sponsored Stream 32% of approvals</li> <li>• International/Humanitarian Stream 8% of approvals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Skilled/Business Stream</b></p> <p>Approvals in General Skills Category act as the residual to make up approval numbers. Family sponsored approvals are demand-driven.</p> <p>Passmark currently floats on a weekly basis in response to demand for residence.</p> <p>The obligations of person providing sponsorship to applicants under the General Skills are not enforced.</p>	<p><b>Skilled/Business Stream</b></p> <p>Approvals for Skilled/Business Stream are set at least at 60 percent of approvals or to around 27,000 per annum.</p> <p>Passmark confirmed quarterly by Minister of Immigration, providing more certainly.</p> <p>Sponsor to make a declaration of undertaking under the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957. Sponsorship undertaking will be enforced so that, when appropriate, legal action will be taken to recover costs from sponsors who fail to honour their obligations.</p>
<p><b>Family Sponsored Stream</b></p> <p>A dependent child includes those aged up to 19 years</p> <p>“Centre of Gravity” and “alone in their home country” principles used to manage demand for residence from parents of New Zealanders.</p> <p>Siblings and adult children who are single and with no children who have no siblings or parents living in the same country as them, are currently able to be sponsored under the Family Category.</p> <p>Siblings who are married and adult children who are married (and their dependants) who have no siblings or parents living in the same country as them, are not eligible for sponsorship and have to apply under other categories.</p> <p>The number of spouses/partners that can be sponsored is not limited to any time period between applications</p> <p>Family Category applicants include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spouses</li> <li>• Partners</li> <li>• Dependent children: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 16 and younger who are single</li> <li>- Single 17-19 year olds with no children</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Partners</li> <li>• Siblings &amp; adult children who are single &amp; with no children</li> </ul>	<p><b>Family Sponsored Stream</b></p> <p>Definition of dependent child expanded to recognise financially dependent children up to and including 24 years.</p> <p>“Centre of gravity” and “alone in their home country” principles remain. Definition of parent expanded to include grandparents where parents are deceased and legal guardians where parents are deceased.</p> <p>Siblings and adult children who are single with no children who have no siblings or parents living in the same country as them, are now required to obtain an offer of employment in New Zealand in order to be sponsored.</p> <p>Siblings who are married and adult children who are married (and their dependants) who have no siblings or parents living in the same country as them, are eligible to be sponsored if they have an offer of employment in New Zealand.</p> <p>The number of spouses/partners that can be sponsored will be limited to two applications with at least five years between them in cases involving separation/divorce.</p> <p>Family Sponsored Stream now also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependent children aged up to and including 24 years.</li> <li>• Grandparents/legal guardians where parents are deceased</li> <li>• Married siblings/adults children and their dependents (if principal applicant has a job offer).</li> </ul>

<p><b>Family Sponsored Stream continued.....</b>  New Zealanders wishing to sponsor their parents, adult children or siblings must be responsible for providing accommodation and financial support for the first two years of the sponsored relative's residence in New Zealand.</p> <p>No residence time requirement for sponsors.</p>	<p><b>Family Sponsored Stream continued.....</b>  Sponsors must be responsible for providing accommodation and financial support for the first two years of the sponsored relative's residence in New Zealand. However, the sponsorship undertaking will be enforced so that, when appropriate, legal action will be taken to recover costs from sponsors who fail to honour their obligations.</p> <p>Sponsors will need to be resident in New Zealand for at least three years before they are eligible to sponsor less dependent relatives. This is consistent with eligibility criteria for sponsorship under the General Skills Category.</p>
<p><b>International/Humanitarian Stream</b>  Humanitarian Category for family members of New Zealanders to be granted residence where there are circumstances of serious physical or emotional harm. Category has operated as a family reunion category. Requires applicants who are related to New Zealand residents to submit a psychiatric report showing they fit predetermined physical or emotional hardship criteria.</p> <p>Refugee Quota (750)  Refugee Status (demand driven, estimate 700)  Samoan Quota (1,100)</p>	<p><b>International/Humanitarian Stream</b>  Humanitarian Category closed and replaced by the Family Quota in the Family Sponsored Stream, and various categories in the International Humanitarian Stream. Family Quota established in Family Sponsored stream with no psychiatric or specialist medical report required. Family Quota is for parents, grandparents, siblings and adult children of New Zealanders who do not qualify under any other residence category.</p> <p>Quota size announced each year depending on number of approvals made under Family Sponsored immigration policy overall.</p> <p>250 places available in 2001/02.</p> <p>New Domestic Violence Policy in International/Humanitarian Stream.</p> <p>Enables ex-partners of New Zealanders to apply for residence when their relationship has ended due to domestic violence, and they cannot return home for cultural and social reasons.</p> <p>New Refugee Family Sponsored Policy in International/Humanitarian Stream.</p> <p>Three hundred places for family members for New Zealand residents who are former refugees who are unable to gain entry through any other category.</p> <p>Effective 1 July 2002.</p> <p>No change to these categories in the International/Humanitarian Stream.</p>

## Appendix G: Skills/Business Stream IELTS assessment scores by top 12 countries for 2001/2002

Year total = 8,005.

Country	Applicant type	Number sitting test	Average listening score	Average oral score	Average reading score	Average writing score	Average total score
South Africa	Principal	102	6.78	7.64	6.55	6.87	27.85
	Secondary	117	6.5	7.22	6.32	6.51	26.56
Philippines	Principal	243	6.73	6.82	5.97	6.74	26.27
	Secondary	186	6.12	6.26	5.25	6.18	23.83
Malaysia	Principal	32	6.40	6.87	6.26	6.56	26.10
	Secondary	161	6.86	6.75	6.26	6.53	26.41
India	Principal	1774	6.32	6.78	5.91	6.64	25.66
	Secondary	1251	5.92	6.38	5.56	6.33	24.20
Sri Lanka	Principal	88	6.25	6.84	5.95	6.36	25.42
	Secondary	87	5.96	6.24	5.46	5.98	23.65
Romania	Principal	95	6.06	6.40	6.02	6.17	24.66
	Secondary	66	5.69	5.75	5.56	5.72	22.75
Russia	Principal	98	5.80	6.19	5.48	5.80	23.28
	Secondary	33	5.80	6.21	5.51	6.24	23.77
Indonesia	Principal	87	6.00	5.75	5.73	5.50	23.00
	Secondary	59	5.72	5.33	5.37	5.10	21.53
China	Principal	1224	5.66	5.84	5.73	5.74	22.98
	Secondary	374	5.12	5.23	5.30	5.34	21.00
Japan	Principal	110	5.77	5.73	5.45	5.56	22.53
	Secondary	46	5.66	5.57	5.39	5.19	21.82
Taiwan	Principal	112	5.17	5.53	5.78	5.45	21.95
	Secondary	59	4.85	5	5.08	5.01	19.95
South Korea	Principal	455	5.57	5.51	5.34	5.4	21.83
	Secondary	152	5.20	4.92	4.99	4.94	20.07
Other countries	Principal	611	6.30	6.67	6.02	6.27	25.27
	Secondary	383	5.79	6.33	5.63	6.00	23.78
Overall averages	Principal	5,031	6.07	6.35	5.83	6.16	24.41
	Secondary	2,974	5.81	6.09	5.52	5.98	23.41



**Appendix H: Rates of Long-term Absence Among 1998  
Residence Approvals by Country of Origin, as at 30 June 2002  
(Absent for 6 months or more)**

<b>Countries with more than 100 people approved for residence in 1998</b>	<b>People who had taken up NZ residence</b>	<b>People absent for 6 months or more</b>	<b>Percent absent</b>
Singapore	260	104	40.00%
Taiwan	378	137	36.24%
Indonesia	163	56	34.36%
Ireland	137	45	32.85%
Hong Kong	306	100	32.68%
Yugoslavia	152	45	29.61%
United States of America	742	218	29.38%
Canada	308	84	27.27%
Malaysia	310	77	24.84%
Netherlands	252	57	22.62%
Switzerland	141	30	21.28%
Iran	119	25	21.01%
India	2,033	425	20.91%
China	3,389	663	19.56%
Japan	304	57	18.75%
Great Britain	4,260	733	17.21%
Germany	379	64	16.89%
Sri Lanka	596	89	14.93%
Samoa	1520	206	13.55%
South Africa	3,298	420	12.73%
Pakistan	117	14	11.97%
Russia	233	27	11.59%
Thailand	202	23	11.39%
Iraq	239	24	10.04%
South Korea	497	49	9.86%
Tonga	1,013	66	6.52%
Philippines	602	38	6.31%
Fiji	1,570	95	6.05%
Cambodia	330	19	5.76%
Somalia	425	18	4.24%
Ethiopia	118	4	3.39%
Vietnam	123	1	0.81%
<b>Total for countries with 100 or more migrants</b>	<b>24,516</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>16.36%</b>
<b>Total 'Other' Countries</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>16.14%</b>
<b>Combined Total</b>	<b>26,566</b>	<b>4,344</b>	<b>16.35%</b>