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PATTERNS IN THE SPONSORSHIP OF SOCIAL MIGRANTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The purpose of this exploratory research project was to enhance the understanding of social immigration processes. Increased volumes of Family and Humanitarian category migrants in the 1990s led the New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) to commission research seeking basic quantitative data about the people who sponsor these residence applications.

All residence applications under Family and Humanitarian categories are required to have sponsors who are either New Zealand citizens or residents. Understanding sponsorship is therefore a key component to understanding social migration patterns. The focus of this research was on the characteristics of sponsors and primarily the non-New Zealand born sponsors.

The sponsors of migrants from the Parent and Spouse/Partner sub-categories of the Family category and sponsors of migrants in the Humanitarian category were studied. These categories are referred to collectively as the “social categories”.

The research objectives were to determine:

1. The proportion of NZ born sponsors compared to non-NZ born (i.e. migrant sponsors);
2. The proportions of Family Spouse/Partner, Family Parent and Humanitarian Category applications by migrant sponsor residence category and sponsor source country;
3. How long migrant sponsors have been living in New Zealand as residents at the time of sponsorship; and
4. The relationship of the sponsor to the migrant (Humanitarian Category only); and source country distribution.

Methodology

So that the findings could be used for generalisations about the population of sponsors, separate stratified random samples were designed for each of the three sponsor-applicant groupings. The nationalities chosen to stratify the samples were those from which the majority of applicants originated in the 1997/98 financial year.

A list of Family (Spouse/Partner and Parent) and Humanitarian Category applications approved in the 1997/98 financial year was used as the sampling frame. This has implications for the interpretation of the estimates. The proportions in the tables and charts are, strictly, about *approved applications*. Data for the research was collected from both physical files stored in NZIS branches and from NZIS's Application Management System (AMS).

Key findings in brief

Demographic information

- The majority, 58 percent, of the sponsors of Parent and Humanitarian applications were female. In contrast, 71 percent of Spouse/Partner applications had male sponsors.
- Seventy-eight percent of Parent applications and 75 percent of Spouse/Partner applications had sponsors aged between 20 and 39 years. However, only 51 percent of sponsors of Humanitarian applications were in this age range. Thirty-three percent of Humanitarian applications had sponsors aged between 40 and 59 years.

The proportion of New Zealand born compared to non-New Zealand born sponsors

- Half of the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applications were New Zealand born. In contrast, less than one percent of the sponsors of either Parent or Humanitarian applications were New Zealand born. The place of birth of the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applications varied with applicants' nationalities. For example, seventy-eight percent of the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applicants from Great Britain were New Zealand born, while only seven percent of applicants from China had New Zealand born sponsors.

The residence categories of non-New Zealand born sponsors¹

- The majority of Parent and Spouse/Partner non-New Zealand born sponsors had been granted residence as targeted migrants (migrants who entered under the Business or General Skills categories). Seventy-seven percent of the sponsors of Parent applications and 55 percent of sponsors of Spouse/Partner applicants had been targeted migrants. In contrast, only 37 percent of the sponsors of Humanitarian applications had been targeted migrants. There were considerable differences in the residence categories of sponsors by applicants' nationalities. For example, ninety-one percent of the sponsors of Parent applications from South Africa had been targeted migrants, compared to 48 percent of the sponsors of applications from India.

¹ Due to the structure of the data residence category information is only available for sponsors who granted residence in or after 1992.

Length of time migrant sponsors had been resident in New Zealand prior to sponsoring

- The sponsors of Parent applications tended to have lived in New Zealand for shorter periods than either the sponsors of Spouse/Partner or Humanitarian applications. Seventy percent of Parent application sponsors had been resident in New Zealand for three years or less at the time of sponsoring. In contrast, thirty-four percent of the sponsors of Humanitarian applications and 50 percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors had lived in New Zealand for three years or less at the time of sponsoring.
- Spouse/Partner sponsors were more likely than other sponsors to have been out of New Zealand in the period between taking up residence to sponsoring. Fifty-eight percent of the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applications had been out of New Zealand in that period. In comparison, only 33 percent of the sponsors of Humanitarian and Parent applicants had left New Zealand for any length of time.

Relationship of the sponsors of Humanitarian applications and applicants

- Almost 90 percent of the relationships between sponsors and Humanitarian applicants were those of immediate family. Sibling was the most common relationship at 43 percent of the total. Almost a quarter of applicants were the children of sponsors, while 22 percent of applicants were the parents of sponsors.

1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this exploratory research project was to enhance the understanding of social immigration processes. Increased volumes of Family and Humanitarian category migrants in the 1990s led the New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) to commission research seeking basic quantitative data about people who sponsor these residence applications.

All residence applications under Family and Humanitarian categories are required to have New Zealand sponsors. Understanding sponsorship is therefore a key component to understanding social migration patterns. As the NZIS has an array of information on people approved for residence, the focus of this research was on the characteristics of sponsors - primarily the non-New Zealand born sponsors.

Background

New Zealand's immigration policy had, in 1998 when this project was initiated, four main categories under which people could apply for residence². These were:

- General Skills Category,
- Business Investor Category,
- Family Category and
- Humanitarian Category

Because this project involves the analysis of immigration data going back a number of years it is important to note that the precise specifications of the categories change over time. The current General Skills Category, for example, replaced the former General Category in 1995. During the course of this project replacements for the Business Investor category by Investor, Entrepreneur and Business Employees categories were announced. One way of usefully aggregating the various category incarnations is to use the high-level "targeted/ social" distinction. Under this scheme "targeted" refers to the General Skills and Business Investor Categories as outlined above and includes the predecessors and successors of these. "Social" refers the Family and Humanitarian Categories as well as the predecessors and successors of these.

The General Skills and Business Investor Categories were aimed at increasing New Zealand's levels of human capital, enterprise and innovation and at fostering international linkages. Migrants were selected on the basis of their skills and experience.

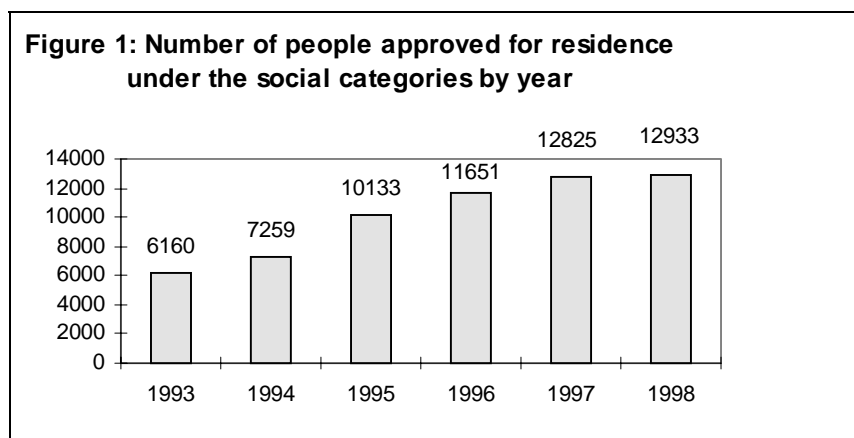
² A residual "Other" grouping is needed to make this classification exhaustive as there are some additional ways people can become residents. These include having refugee status claims accepted and by means of the special immigration agreements for the citizens of certain countries. The Other grouping accounted for eight percent (or 1209 people) of all residence approvals in 1998.

The Family Category allowed New Zealand citizens or residents to be joined in New Zealand by spouses, partners, parents, siblings, adult children or dependent children. Approval rested on assessment of applications against a combination of family relationships and “centre of gravity” criteria.

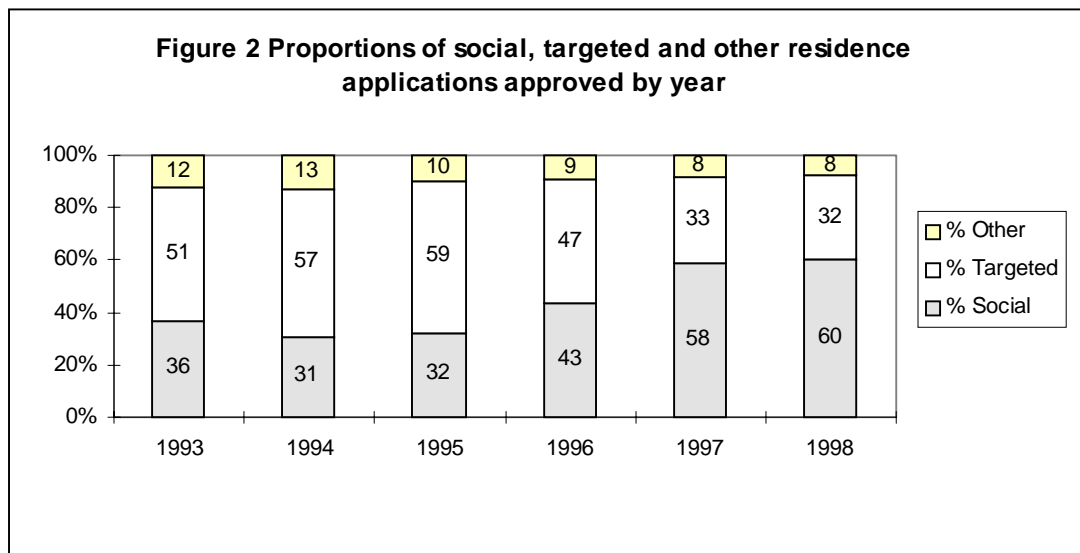
The Humanitarian Category had the objective of allowing the entry of people where humanitarian circumstances exist and there was a close connection to New Zealand. The circumstances must have been causing serious physical and/or serious emotional harm to the applicant and/or a New Zealand party. It must have been shown that the only reasonable solution was for the applicant to be granted residence in New Zealand. (See Glossary of Terms and Definitions for further information on immigration categories.)

Social migration flows³

The volume of social migration has increased during the 1990s. Both the number of social applications approved and the proportion of social approvals as a component of all approvals grew considerably. Figure 1 shows that in 1993, 6,160 social migrants were approved for residence. By 1998 the annual approval figure had more than doubled, climbing to 12,933. Figure 2 shows that the proportion of social applications approved, as a component of all applications approved, also trended upwards, from 36 percent in 1993 to 60 percent in 1998.



³ It is important to distinguish between people approved and applications approved. Approved application totals are generally considerably lower than people approved. This is because one application can contain more than one person.



Sponsorship is significant not only because all social applications are required to have sponsors, but also because the responsibilities of sponsoring are weighty. For example, sponsors must undertake to support applicants financially and provide housing, if necessary, for a period of 24 months from the applicants' date of arrival.

This research focussed on the Parent and Spouse/Partner sub-categories of the Family Category and on the Humanitarian Category. The first two groups were selected because together they accounted for 79 percent of all social approvals in the 1997/98 financial year. Humanitarian was selected because very little was known about the relationships between the applicants and sponsors.

In the 1997/98 year, the period from which the sample was drawn, the Family Category accounted for 91 percent (13,091 people) of the people approved under social categories. Of these, 52 percent (6,772 people) of people approved were spouse/partners and 35 percent (4,639 people) parents.

Structure of the report

The remainder of the report outlines the research objectives and methods and summarises the findings. The appendices provide a detailed methodology and all data tables. The findings are presented separately for Parent, Humanitarian and Spouse/Partner samples. The summary chapter follows and compares the findings from all three samples.

2 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the research was to address the gaps in the understanding of sponsorship. The objectives were to determine:

1. The proportion of NZ born sponsors compared to non-NZ born (i.e. migrant) sponsors;
2. The proportions of Family Spouse/Partner, Family Parent and Humanitarian Category applications by migrant sponsor residence category and sponsor source country;
3. How long migrant sponsors have been living in New Zealand as *residents* at the time of sponsorship; and
4. The relationship of the sponsor to the migrant (Humanitarian Category only); and source country distribution.

3 METHODS

This section summarises the methods used in this research. (See Appendix 1 for a detailed description of the methodology.)

Research design

A sample survey design was employed so that the findings of the research could be used for generalisations, with known margins of errors, about the populations of Family and Humanitarian Category sponsors. The following were points taken into account in the design of this research:

- Separate stratified samples for each population were constructed.
- The countries chosen for the sample strata were those from which the majority of applicants originated.
- It was decided to analyse data for Samoa and Tonga together as the low numbers would otherwise have prevented separate analysis for these countries.

Sampling frame

A list of Family (spouse/partner and parent) and Humanitarian Category applications approved in the 1997/98 financial year was used as the sampling frame. This was because there were no sampling frames directly listing all sponsors. It is important to note some of the implications of the sampling method. The estimates are, strictly, about *approved applications*. Sponsors are characteristics of applications. There may not always be a one to one relationship between applications and sponsors. One application will certainly have one sponsor but sponsors can make many applications in one year, and thus be counted several times. Sample details are provided in the findings chapter.

Data collection

The NZIS designed a Branch File Data Sheet and AMS data sheet for each of the samples⁴ (see Appendix 2 and 3). Data for the study were collected on these sheets by researchers and NZIS staff. The information was entered into a database and checked for errors, then analysed using S-plus - a statistical analysis program. The analysis included calculation of sampling errors (see Appendix 1 for the formulae used and further issues surrounding the analysis).

Sampling errors are used to construct a confidence interval (CI) (95%) that the 'true' value is likely to fall within. For example if the proportion is 50 percent and the sampling error 10 percent then the CI will range from 40 percent to 60 percent. We recommend that where the sample error is half or more of the proportion then the proportion should not be used.

⁴ The amount of data able to be collected for each sponsor depended on the information available in the files and the date at which they gained residence in New Zealand. For a full discussion of this see Appendix 1.

The sampling errors for estimates of variables by individual nationalities are often high. Consequently it may not be wise to generalise from many breakdowns of the data by nationality.

Limitations

Most of the files that were not located came from a small cluster of branches. This may have been a possible bias in the research.

4 FINDINGS

The findings of this research are presented in the following three sections.

The findings discussed in each section provide the key information from the research. Unless otherwise stated, the proportions are for non-New Zealand born sponsors who first became residents in July 1992 or later. Where comments are made in the text, and there are no tables included, the sample errors are small enough to render the results meaningful.

Appendix 4 presents the overall response rate for the research and Appendices 5 to 7 provide the full data tables, which include the estimates and sampling errors, for each sample.

4.1 Parent sample analysis

This section presents the Parent sample findings (non-response and technical tables are provided in Appendix 5).

4.1.1 Parent criteria

Applicants may qualify for residence as parents under the Family Category if they are sponsored by an adult child who lives lawfully and permanently in New Zealand. The parent(s) must have no dependent children, all their adult children must live outside their home country, or the “centre of gravity” for the family is New Zealand. The “centre of gravity” is determined on where immediate family members live.

4.1.2 Sample details

- Parent Population: all Parent criteria group applications approved in the 1997/98 financial year. Size (N=) 2,429
- Sample size (n=)547
- Achieved sample size = 427
- Stratified by China, Great Britain, India, Fiji, South Africa, Samoa/Tonga and Other
- Response rate (i.e. proportion of files found) 78 percent (Appendix 5, Table 5.1)

4.1.3 Objective 1: Comparison of NZ born and non-NZ born sponsors

Overall 90 percent of applicants and sponsors were from the same country.⁵ Less than one percent of sponsors were New Zealand born. More than 95 percent of sponsors of applicants from China, India, and Samoa/Tonga were born in the same country as the applicants (Appendix 5: Table 5.2).

The characteristics of the non-New Zealand born sponsors are summarised below.

- Over half of the sponsors (58 percent) were female. This did vary between countries. Greater than two thirds of sponsors of applicants from China and Great Britain were female. Around half of the sponsors of applicants from Samoa/Tonga and Fiji were male (Appendix 5: Table 5.3).⁶

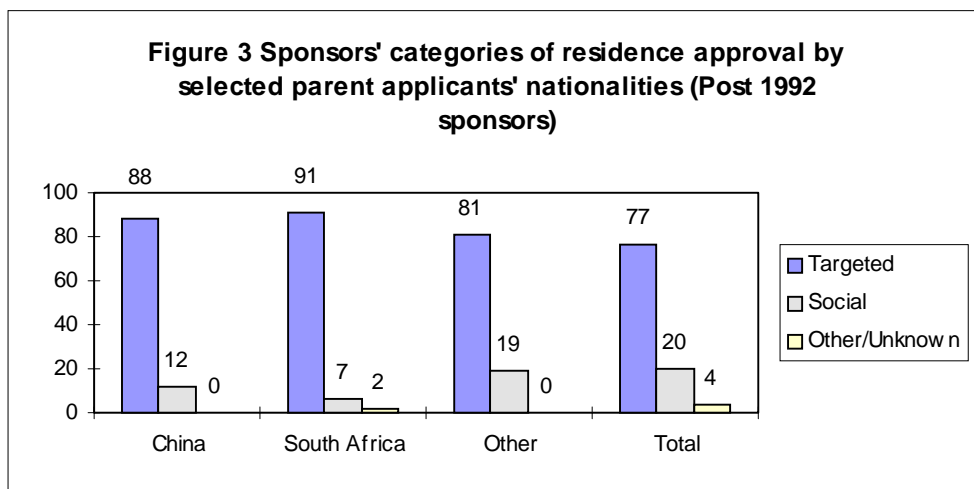
⁵ These estimates are for New Zealand born and migrant sponsors, who were approved for residence before and after 1992.

⁶ AMS records data from July 1992. Therefore this and several other categories of analysis rely on information only for post July 1992 arriving sponsors.

- Seventy-seven percent of sponsors of parent applications were aged 20-39 years, with greater than 90 percent of the sponsors of applicants from China, Fiji and Samoa/Tonga in this age group (Appendix 5: Table 5.4).
- Three quarters of sponsors were one of two or more people in their own residence application (Appendix: Table 5.5). Applications for residence can be for one or more people. Where an application includes a spouse or partner and/or dependent children, the person most likely to meet residence policy criteria declares him/herself to be the principal applicant on the residence application form.
- Two thirds of sponsors were the principal applicant in their residence application with the remaining third being the secondary applicant. (Appendix 5: Table 5.6).

4.1.4 Objective 2: Migrant sponsor's residence categories

Overall the majority of sponsors of parent applicants (77 percent) had been targeted migrants (i.e. had gained residence by meeting General Skills or Business Investor criteria, or the predecessors of these categories). Figure 3 shows that South African applicants had the highest proportion of sponsors who had been targeted migrants. (Appendix 5: Table 5.7).



4.1.5 Objective 3: Length of time migrant sponsors lived in New Zealand at time of sponsoring

The length of time migrant sponsors had been in New Zealand at the time of sponsoring was categorised in three distinct ways. These were shaped by both the structure of the data available and by policy questions. The three categories were:

- *Length of residence*. Defined as the period between the date a sponsor began living in New Zealand as a resident and the date the sponsored application was accepted for processing. This measure, unlike others, includes migrant

sponsors approved both before and after July 1992. This information came directly from the sponsorship form (Q9. 'From what date were you lawfully and permanently living in New Zealand').

- *Approval to acceptance interval.* Defined as the time between the date of a sponsor's own residence approval (*not* arrival) and the date the sponsored application was accepted for processing.
- *Time out of New Zealand.* Defined as the time a sponsor had spent out of New Zealand since the date the sponsor began living in New Zealand as a resident, up to the date the sponsored application was accepted for processing. (This was calculated using movements data from AMS and data was only available for migrant sponsors post July 1994).

Length of residence

Twenty eight percent of sponsors had been living in New Zealand one year or less before sponsoring their parent(s) (see Table 4.1 below, also Appendix 5, Table 5.8). Overall, 70 percent of sponsors of Parent applications had been resident for three years or less before sponsoring. For applicants from Great Britain, 41 percent of sponsors had been living in New Zealand more than 5 years prior to sponsoring, as had 42 percent of the sponsors of Samoa/Tonga applications. In comparison, only 14 percent of applicants from China had sponsors who had been resident for over three years.

Table 4.1: Parent applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship⁷

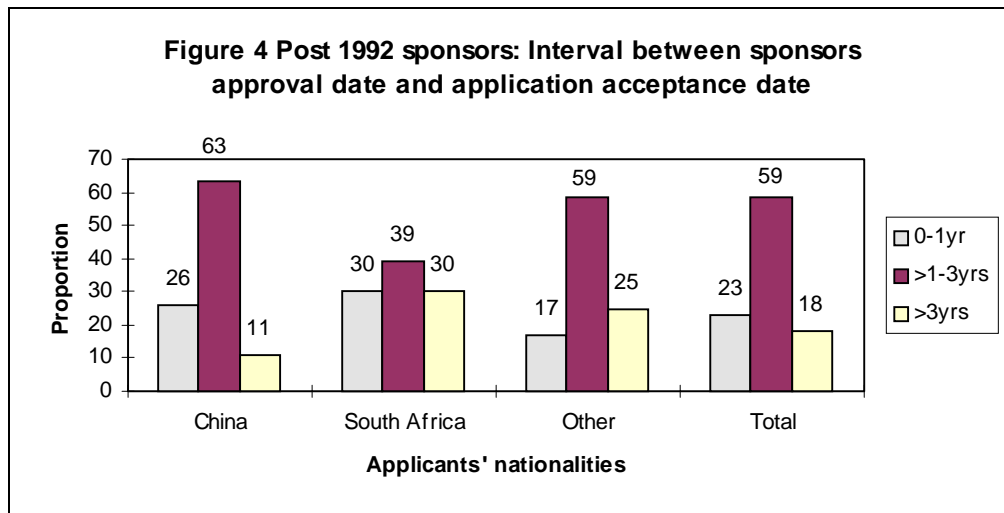
Source country of applicant	All non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship (%)					
	0-1 yr n=109	>1-3yrs n=160	>3-5yrs n=59	>5 yrs n=85	Unknown n=9	Total n=422
China n=95	36.8	49.5	7.4	6.3	0	100
Great Britain n=63	15.9	27.0	12.7	41.3	3.2	100
India n=71	15.5	43.7	14.1	21.1	5.6	100
Fiji n=40	22.5	22.5	17.5	32.5	5.0	100
South Africa n=48	41.7	35.4	18.8	2.1	2.1	100
Samoa/Tonga n=31	19.4	25.8	12.9	41.9	0	100
Other n=74	24.3	41.9	18.9	14.9	0	100
Total n=422	28.3	42.0	13.0	15.7	1.1	100
Sample Errors (95%)*						
China	9.3	9.6	5.0	4.7	0.0	0
Great Britain	7.9	9.6	7.2	10.7	3.8	0
India	6.8	9.3	6.5	7.7	4.3	0
Fiji	10.7	10.7	9.8	12.0	5.6	0
South Africa	9.9	9.6	7.8	2.9	2.9	0
Samoa/Tonga	11.4	12.6	9.7	14.2	0.0	0
Other	9.3	10.7	8.5	7.7	0.0	0
Total	4.8	5.2	3.4	3.3	0.6	0

* Sample errors are read as being +/- (error) of the proportion; i.e. Total sponsors with residence of 0-1 yr is 28.3%. Adding sample error we see that the actual proportion in the total population ranges between 23.5% and 33.1% (28.3% +/- 4.8%). This table includes all migrant sponsors in the sample.

Approval to acceptance interval

Eighty two percent of the Parent applications had sponsors who had sponsored within three years after the date they had been approved for residence. Twenty-three percent of Parent applications had sponsors who sponsored one year or less after their approval for residence (see Figure 4 below). The interval from sponsor's approval to sponsoring parents varied with the nationality of applicants. For example, 30 percent of the sponsors of applicants from South Africa had an interval of over three years before sponsoring. (Appendix 5: Table 5.9).

⁷ All tables are for selected source countries and the results are weighted proportions



Time out of New Zealand

Overall, two thirds of parent applications had sponsors who had not been out of New Zealand in the time between gaining residence and sponsoring. Nineteen percent of sponsors had spent up to 20 percent of their time out of New Zealand. (Appendix 5: Table 5.10).

4.1.6 Summary

Ninety percent of sponsors of parent applications came from the same country as the applicants. The non-New Zealand born sponsors had the following characteristics:

- 58 percent were female
- 78 percent were aged between 20 and 39 years
- 66 percent were the principal applicants in their own residence application
- 77 percent were originally granted residence under the Business Investor or the General Skills Categories (or the predecessors of these categories)
- 76 percent had two or more people in their own residence application (37 percent had four or more people)
- 70 percent of the non-New Zealand born sponsors of parent applications had been resident in New Zealand three years or less prior to sponsorship.
- Eighty-two percent of Parent applicants had sponsors who had sponsored within three years of having their own residence approved (for sponsors approved as residents since 1992).

- Two thirds of Parent applicants had sponsors who had not spent any time out of New Zealand between their arrival and the date the parent application was accepted for processing.

4.2 Humanitarian sample analysis

This section presents the Humanitarian sample findings (non-response and technical tables are provided in Appendix 6).

4.2.1 Humanitarian criteria

Applicants may qualify under the Humanitarian Category if their circumstances are causing serious physical and/or emotional harm to themselves and/or a New Zealand relative, and the only reasonable solution to the situation is to be granted New Zealand residence. Applicants must be sponsored by a New Zealand citizen or resident who is their, or their spouse/partner's parent, adult sibling, adult child, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, grandparent or person who has lived with and been part of their family for many years. Granting residence must not be contrary to the public interest.

4.2.2 Sample detail

Humanitarian Population: all Humanitarian Category applications approved in the 1997/98 financial year. (N=) 509

Sample: size (n=) 244

Achieved sample size = 164

Stratified by China, Cambodia, Fiji, Iraq, Samoa/Tonga, and Other.

Response rate: (i.e. proportion of files found) 67 percent (Appendix 6, Table 6.1)

4.2.3 Objective 1: Comparison of NZ born and non- NZ born migrant sponsors

Three quarters of the sponsors were from the same source country as the applicants. No sponsors were born in New Zealand. (Appendix 6, Table 6.2). Low numbers in this sample meant that the data for individual countries often had high sampling errors resulting in imprecise estimates.

The sponsors had the following characteristics.

- Overall, 58 percent of sponsors were female, though this did appear to vary depending on the applicants source country. (Appendix 6, Table 6.3)
- Half of the sponsors were in the 20-39 year age group and a third were aged between 40 and 59 years. (Appendix 6, Table 6.4)
- Seventy-two percent of sponsors had two or more people in their own residence application. (Appendix 6, Table 6.5)
- Seventy percent of sponsors were the principal applicant in their own residence application. (Appendix 6, Table 6.6)

4.2.4 Objective 2: Migrant sponsors residence categories

Humanitarian sponsors largely gained residence through the social categories (55 percent). Sample errors are too large to comment any further. (Appendix 6, Table 6.7)

4.2.5 Objective 3: Length of time migrant sponsors lived in New Zealand at time of sponsoring

Length of residence

Almost half of the sponsors of Humanitarian applications had been living in New Zealand for more than five years at the time of sponsoring (Table 4.2 below, see also Appendix 6, Table 6.8). Only 7 percent of sponsors had been resident for one year or less before sponsoring. There were a number of contrasts between the sponsors by the nationality of applicants. For example, 74 percent of the sponsors of Cambodian applications had been resident for over 5 years, while 96 percent of sponsors from Iraq had been resident for 3 years or less prior to sponsoring. (This Category includes sponsors arriving before and after July 1992).

Table 4.2: Humanitarian applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship⁸

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship					
	0-1 yr n=16	>1-3yrs n=48	>3-5yrs n=22	>5 yrs n=71	Unknown n=7	Total n=164
China n=33	12.1	30.3	15.2	36.4	6.1	100
Cambodia n=31	6.5	6.5	9.7	74.2	3.2	100
Fiji n=15	0	13.3	20.0	60.0	6.7	100
Iraq n=27	29.6	66.7	3.7	0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=13	0	30.8	23.1	46.2	0	100
Other n =45	4.4	26.7	15.6	46.7	6.7	100
Total n =164	6.8	26.9	15.0	46.1	5.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)						
China	8.1	11.3	8.8	11.9	5.9	0
Cambodia	5.7	5.7	6.9	10.2	4.1	0
Fiji	0.0	15.0	17.7	21.6	11.0	0
Iraq	9.4	9.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0.0	20.7	18.9	22.4	0.0	0
Other	5.5	11.9	9.8	13.4	6.7	0
Total	3.2	6.7	5.7	7.7	3.8	0

Approval to acceptance interval

Seventy five percent of (post-1992) sponsors of Humanitarian applications had sponsored an application within three years of being approved for residence. (Appendix 6, Table 6.9)

Time out of New Zealand

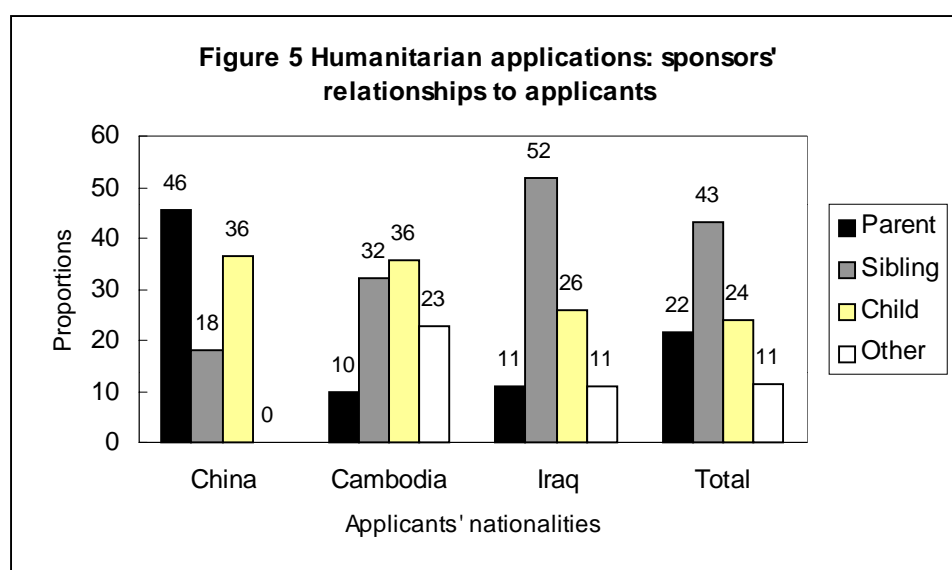
Two-thirds of sponsors (granted residence from July 1994) of Humanitarian applications had not been out of New Zealand since the date they began living in New Zealand as residents, up to the date the sponsored applications were accepted for processing. (Appendix 6, Table 6.10).

4.2.6 Objective 4: Relationship of migrant sponsors to applicant

Sibling, at 43 percent, was the single most frequent relationship between sponsors and applicants. However, as shown in Figure 5 this was not the case for every nationality. Forty-six percent of applicants from China had sponsors who were parents and 36 percent of applicants had sponsors who were their children. The 'other' categories included aunt/uncle, niece/nephew and grandparents. (Appendix 6, Table 6.11)

⁸ Both pre and post 1992 arriving sponsors in the Humanitarian sample were included in this table.

4.2.7 Summary



Humanitarian sponsors came from either the same country as applicants (74 percent) or from a country other than New Zealand. Sponsors of humanitarian applicants had the following characteristics:

- 58 percent were female
- 51 percent were aged between 20 and 39 years and 32 percent were aged between 40 and 59 years
- 70 percent were the principal applicants in their own residence application
- 55 percent had originally been granted residence under one of the social categories
- 72 percent had two or more people in their residence application - 31 percent had four or more
- 43 percent of sponsors were the siblings of applicants, 24 percent were the child of applicants and 22 percent of sponsors were the parents
- 61 percent of sponsors had been resident in New Zealand for three or more years, 46 percent for five or more years prior to sponsorship.
- Two thirds had sponsored at between one and three years after having their own residence approved (post 1992 approved sponsors).
- Two thirds of sponsors had spent no time out of New Zealand prior to the sponsorship application acceptance date (post July 1994 arrivals).

4.3 Spouse/Partner sample analysis

This section presents the Spouse/Partner sample findings (non-response and technical tables are provided in Appendix 7).

4.3.1 Spouse/partner criteria

Applicants may qualify for residence as the spouse/partner of a New Zealand citizen or resident if, they:

1. are married and living together in a genuine and stable relationship, or
2. have a de facto relationship and have been living together in a genuine and stable relationship for at least two years, or
3. have a same sex relationship and have been living together in a genuine and stable relationship for at least four years.⁹

4.3.2 Sample details

Spouse/Partner Population: Spouse/partner criteria group applications approved in the 1997/98 financial year. Size (N=) 4,662

Sample size (n=) 618

Achieved sample size = 488

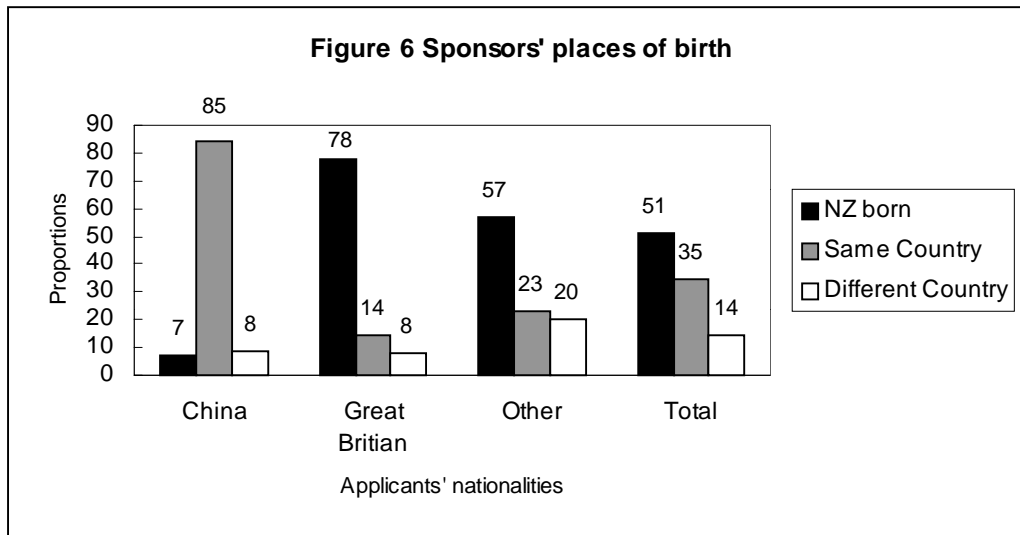
Stratified by Great Britain, China and Other

Response rate (that is, the proportion of files found) 79 percent (Appendix 7, Table 7.1)

4.3.3 Objective 1: Comparison of NZ born and non- NZ born migrant sponsors

One half of sponsors were New Zealand born (see Figure 6 below). The proportion of New Zealand born sponsors varied with the source country of the applicant. Of the applicants from Great Britain, 78 percent had New Zealand born sponsors whereas only seven percent of applicants from China had New Zealand born sponsors. Eighty-five percent of applicants from China had sponsors originally from China. (Appendix 7, Table 7.2)

⁹ From the 29th of March 1999, same sex relationships will be treated the same as de facto heterosexual relationships.

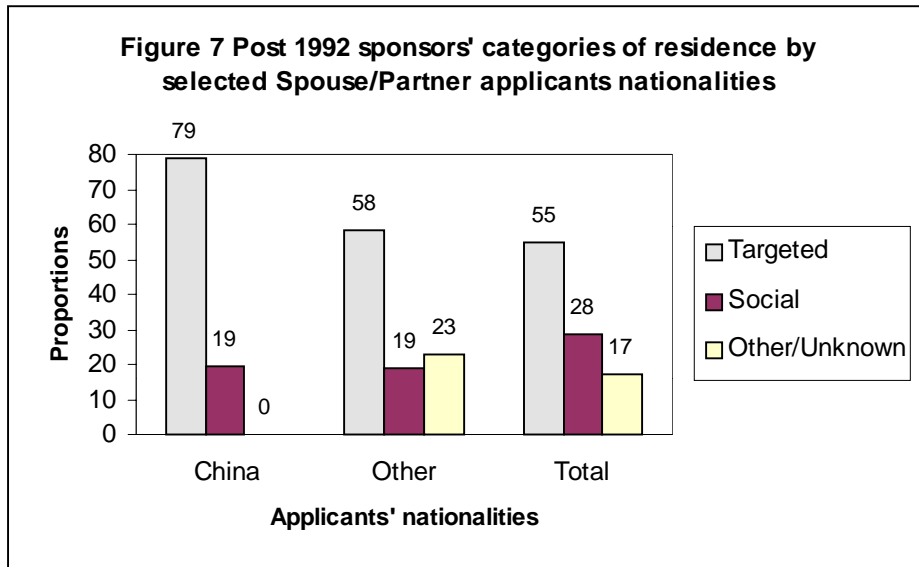


The characteristics of the 49 percent of non- New Zealand born sponsors are outlined below. Due to the size of the sample errors, China was the only country with reliable proportions.

- Overall 71 percent of sponsors were male. Males also sponsored 74 percent of applicants from China. (Appendix 7, Table 7.3)
- Seventy-five percent of sponsors were aged between 20 and 39 years, with 85 percent of sponsors of applicants from China in this age grouping. (Appendix 7, Table 7.4)
- Sixty percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors had been the only person in their own residence application. The proportion was lower for the sponsors of applications from China where 53 percent of sponsors were the only person in their residence application. (Appendix 7, Table 7.5)
- Eighty-three percent of sponsors had been the principal applicant in their own residence application. (Appendix 7, Table 7.6)

4.3.4 Objective 2: Migrant sponsors residence categories

Fifty-five percent of the non-New Zealand born sponsors gained residence through the targeted residence categories (General Skills or Business Investor) (see Figure 7 below). Seventy-nine percent of applications from China had sponsors who had been targeted migrants. (Appendix 7, Table 7.7)



4.3.5 Objective 3: Length of time migrant sponsors lived in New Zealand at time of sponsoring

Length of residence

Forty-nine percent of Spouse/Partner applicants had sponsors who had been living in New Zealand as residents for three years or less (see Table 4.3 below, and also Appendix 7, Table 7.8). Seventy-two percent of applicants from China had sponsors who had been living in New Zealand as residents for three years or less prior to sponsoring. It is important to note that the Spouse/Partner sponsorship form did not ask how long a sponsor had been lawfully and permanently living in New Zealand. The date for this analysis was most often taken from the sponsors New Zealand passport or citizenship certificate.

Table 4.3: Spouse/Partner applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship					
	0-1 yr n=59	>1—3yrs n=73	>3—5yrs n=34	>5 yrs n=37	Unknown n=49	Total n=252
China n=78	29.5	42.3	7.7	6.4	14.1	100
Other n=89	18.0	25.8	19.1	15.7	21.3	100
Total n=252	22.6	26.8	14.3	16.0	20.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)						
China	9.6	10.4	5.6	5.2	7.3	0.0
Other	11.1	13.0	11.4	10.5	12.0	17.7
Total	7.0	7.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	0.0

Approval to acceptance interval

Seventy-two percent of post 1992 Spouse/Partner sponsors sponsored an application within three years of being approved for residence. Twenty-eight percent of sponsors from China sponsored an application one year or less after being approved for residence. (Appendix 7, Table 7.9)

Time out of New Zealand

Forty percent of the sponsors (granted residence from July 1994) of applications from China had not been out of New Zealand since the date they began living in New Zealand as residents, up to the date the sponsored applications were accepted for processing. Twenty-seven percent of the sponsors from China had been out of New Zealand for up to 20 percent of the interval from their arrival to sponsoring. A similar trend was evident for all source countries. (Appendix 7, Table 7.10)

4.3.6 Summary

Just over half of the sponsors of spouse/partner applications were New Zealand born. The non-New Zealand born sponsors had the following characteristics:

- 71 percent were male
- 75 percent were aged between 20 and 39 years
- 83 percent were the principal applicants in their own residence application
- 55 percent had originally been granted residence under either the General Skills Category or Business Investor Category (or predecessors)
- 60 percent were the only person in their residence application.
- About half of all Spouse/Partner applicants had sponsors who had been living in New Zealand as residents for three years or less.

- Of the sponsors approved for residence later than July 1992, over two thirds had sponsored a partner/spouse within three years of having their own residence approved.
- 65 percent of sponsors who had arrived in or after July 1994 had spent less than 20 percent of their time out of New Zealand between their arrival and the date the Spouse/Partner application was accepted.

5 COMPARISON OF PARENT, HUMANITARIAN AND SPOUSE/PARTNER FINDINGS

This section compares the findings of the Parent, Humanitarian and Spouse/Partner samples.

Comparison of NZ born and non-NZ born sponsors and other characteristics

- Around half of the sponsors in the Spouse/Partner categories were New Zealand born. None of the humanitarian and less than one percent of parent sponsors were born in New Zealand. Most Parent and Humanitarian sponsors were from the same countries as the applicants they were sponsoring. However, the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applicants did not uniformly follow such a pattern. While 85 percent of the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applicants also came from China only 14 percent of applicants from Great Britain had sponsors of the same origin.
- The gender distributions of Parent and Humanitarian sponsors were quite different to that of the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applications. Fifty-eight percent of the sponsors of both Parent and Humanitarian applications were female compared to 24 percent of Spouse/Partner applications.
- The sponsors of Humanitarian applications tended to be older than Parent or Spouse partner sponsors. Thirty-two percent of Humanitarian sponsors were aged between 40 to 59 years compared to 20 percent of Parent sponsors and 19 percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors. Only 51 percent of Humanitarian sponsors were aged between 20 to 39 years while 78 percent of parent sponsors and 75 percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors were in this age grouping.
- Overall, the majority of migrant sponsors had been the principal applicant in their own residence applications, however, there were noticeable differences between samples. Eighty-three percent of the sponsors of Spouse/Partner applications had been principal applicants as had 70 percent of Humanitarian sponsors and 65 percent of Parent sponsors.
- Sponsors of Spouse/Partner applications were most likely to be the only person in their own residence application. The sponsors of Humanitarian and Parent applications tended to have more than one person in their own residence applications. Sixty percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors had only themselves in their residence application. In contrast, 76 percent of Parent and 73 percent of Humanitarian sponsors had more than one person in their residence application.

Migrant sponsors residence categories

- Parent and Spouse/Partner sponsors tended to have been targeted migrants, while Humanitarian sponsors were most often social migrants. Seventy-seven percent of Parent sponsors had been targeted migrants, as had 55 percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors. Only 37 percent of the sponsors of Humanitarian applications had been targeted migrants.

Length of time migrant sponsors lived in New Zealand at time of sponsoring

- Parent sponsors tended to live in New Zealand for shorter periods prior to sponsoring, than either Humanitarian or Spouse/Partner sponsors (using the 'length of residence' measure). Seventy percent of Parent sponsors had been living in New Zealand for 3 years or less. In comparison, 50 percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors and 34 percent of Humanitarian sponsors had been resident for this period prior to sponsoring. Overall, 46 percent of Humanitarian sponsors had been living in New Zealand for over five years at the time of sponsoring.
- The interval between the sponsors own residence application approval and the acceptance date of the sponsored application followed a similar pattern to that of the residence period in that Parent sponsors tended to have a shorter period before sponsoring. In total the interval was 3 years or less for 82 percent of Parent sponsors, 72 percent for Spouse/Partner sponsors and 55 percent for Humanitarian sponsors.
- Sixty-seven percent of Parent and Humanitarian sponsors had not been out of New Zealand in the period between gaining their own residence and sponsoring the applicant. In contrast, 58 percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors had been out of New Zealand before sponsoring.

6 GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

These definitions are intended as a **general guide** to the main policy categories and selected terms used by the NZIS at the time this study was undertaken (1998). Full and current details can be obtained from the New Zealand Immigration Service.

AMS	NZIS's Application Management System, used for processing applications and storing information about applications.
Family Category Policy	<p>The objectives of Family Category policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to permit New Zealand citizens or residents to be joined in New Zealand by their eligible spouses, partners, parents, siblings, adult children or dependent children; and • to provide avenues through which migrants who have already settled in New Zealand may sponsor the entry of other eligible members of their immediate family, and help them settle by providing practical and emotional support.
Family Category-Parent	<p>Applicants may qualify for residence as parents in the Family Category, if they are sponsored by an adult child who lives lawfully and permanently in New Zealand, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they have no dependent children and all their adult children live lawfully and permanently outside the country in which the parents live lawfully and permanently; or • the "centre of gravity" of the family is in New Zealand.
Family Category-Marriage, de Facto and Same Sex Relationships	<p>Applicants may qualify for residence as the spouse/partner of a New Zealand citizen or resident if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are married to their New Zealand spouse and the couple is living together in a genuine and stable relationship; • they have a de facto relationship with their New Zealand partner and the couple has been living together in a genuine and stable relationship for at least two years at the time of application; • they have a same sex relationship with their New Zealand partner and the couple has been living together in a genuine and stable relationship for at least four years at the time of application; and • their partner has New Zealand citizenship or residence status.
Humanitarian Category	<p>The objective of humanitarian policy is to allow the entry of people where humanitarian circumstances exist where there is a close connection to New Zealand. Applicants may qualify for approval if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their circumstances are of a degree that is causing serious physical and/or serious emotional harm to themselves and/or a New Zealand party; and • their application is sponsored by a close family member who is a New Zealand citizen, or the holder of a New Zealand residence permit which is not subject to requirements imposed under section 18A of the Immigration Act; and • they demonstrate that the only reasonable solution to their situation is their being granted residence in New Zealand; and • in all the circumstances, it would not be contrary to the public interest to allow the applicant to reside in New Zealand.

<p>General Skills (pre 30 Nov 1998)</p>	<p>Also known as “the points system”. Minimum requirements included a three year tertiary or trade qualification, two years’ relevant work experience, age 18-55, and moderate English language skills. Policy changes to this category took effect from 30 November 1998 resulting in some changes to the way points are compiled. (The General Skills Category replaced the similar General Category in October 1995).</p>
<p>Business Investor Category</p>	<p>This policy has the objective of increasing New Zealand’s levels of human capital, enterprise and innovation; and fostering international linkages. Applicants are assessed by a points system and score for business experience, qualifications, funds, age and settlement factors. At the time of undertaking this research minimum requirements included investment funds of \$750,000, two years’ business experience, age 35-64. (The Business Investor Category replaced the very different Business Investment Category in October 1995. In turn the current policy is to change on 29 March 1999. A new Entrepreneur Category will also be introduced.)</p>
<p>Movements data</p>	<p>Lists the arrivals and departures of the sponsor from July 1994 onwards</p>
<p>Offshore</p>	<p>Immigration Service branches located outside of New Zealand</p>
<p>Onshore</p>	<p>Immigration Service branches in New Zealand including appeals, border and investigation.</p>

APPENDIX 1 DETAILED METHODS

Additional sample selection notes

- The samples of applications were selected across all NZIS branches both onshore and offshore.
- Where possible systematic sampling of lists of approved applications ordered by branch was undertaken. Where this was not possible each person in the population was allocated a random number between 0 and 1. All those with random numbers below a desired ratio were selected.
- A 15% leeway for files not found was included in the sample to ensure adequate numbers in the sub-groups.

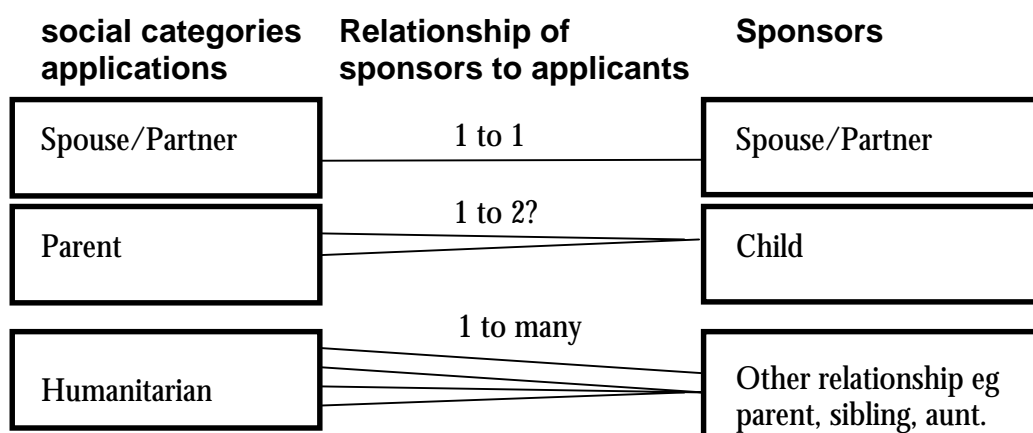
Relationships between sponsors and applicants

Ideally, the population of sponsors would have been sampled directly. However as there were no lists of sponsors (i.e. sampling frames) available, it was decided to sample applications. This was possible because NZIS's AMS was able to generate a list (sampling frame) of all social applications approved in the 1997/98 financial year. Because all applications have sponsors, this was deemed a reasonable way of generating information about sponsors. If a sponsor had sponsored more than one application in the 1997/98 year they would be counted more than once. Cases seem most likely to occur for the sponsoring of Humanitarian applications and possibly Parent applications and quite unlikely for Spouse/Partner applications. (See figure 16 below for a representation of the application sponsor relationship.)

The consequences of this for the interpretations of the estimates presented in this report are that the estimates properly refer to the population of applications. Any estimate of sponsors relates to the population of sponsors of applications where a sponsor may be present more than once.

For example, the estimate that 51 percent of Spouse/Partner sponsors were New Zealand born should strictly be stated "51 percent of Spouse/Partner applications had sponsors who were New Zealand born".

Possible relationships between applications, applicants and sponsors.



Branch data sheets

The NZIS designed *Branch data sheets* for each of the samples (see Appendix 2 for a copy of the Humanitarian Data Sheet). These were for use in collecting information about sponsors from physical files held at NZIS branches. The purpose of collecting the information was: first to screen out New Zealand born sponsors; and second to provide enough information about the non-New Zealand born sponsors for them to be located on AMS.

The data sheets were then merged with the sample lists and sorted by branch. Instructions for transcribing information from the files were included (see Appendix 2). A list for checking off files as they were located was also provided.

Offshore data extraction was done by NZIS staff at the various branches, while onshore data extractions was done by researchers employed by the principal researcher. Initially contact was made with NZIS branch managers to secure access to files and arrange for a NZIS staff member to familiarise the researchers with the file system.

All researchers signed a confidentiality contract before being allowed access to files. Photocopies of all extracted data were left at each branch to be destroyed on completion of the research.

The data sheets that contained information identifying sponsors as New Zealand born were sent directly to the principal researcher, while those showing that sponsors were migrant were sent back to the NZIS.

AMS data sheets

Using Branch data sheet information a researcher at the NZIS searched AMS for more information on migrant sponsors. This was entered onto NZIS designed *AMS data sheets* (see Appendix 3). The information was limited to those sponsors who migrated to New Zealand in the past five years, as AMS holds information from July 1992 onwards only.

Data entry and checking

All completed data sheets then went to the principal researcher who developed a Microsoft Access Database for the data entry.

The data entry from the data sheets was added onto existing information available from the sample provided by NZIS. This meant all available information about the entire sample was included in the database.

A 10 percent sample of datasheets was re-entered to check for errors in the data entry. The error rate was very low and therefore the data was accepted as accurate. In addition the database was checked for logical errors. Many of the logical errors related to problems with the movement data¹⁰ and the AMS database was revisited to correct any anomalies that occurred.

Data analysis

The data was analysed using S-plus, a statistical analysis program. As separate samples had been drawn for each of the three interest groups, Spouse/Partner, Parent and Humanitarian estimates were calculated separately. It was methodologically inappropriate to calculate estimates across the three groups.

For the purposes of calculating estimates and sampling errors all samples drawn within the strata are assumed to be simple random samples.

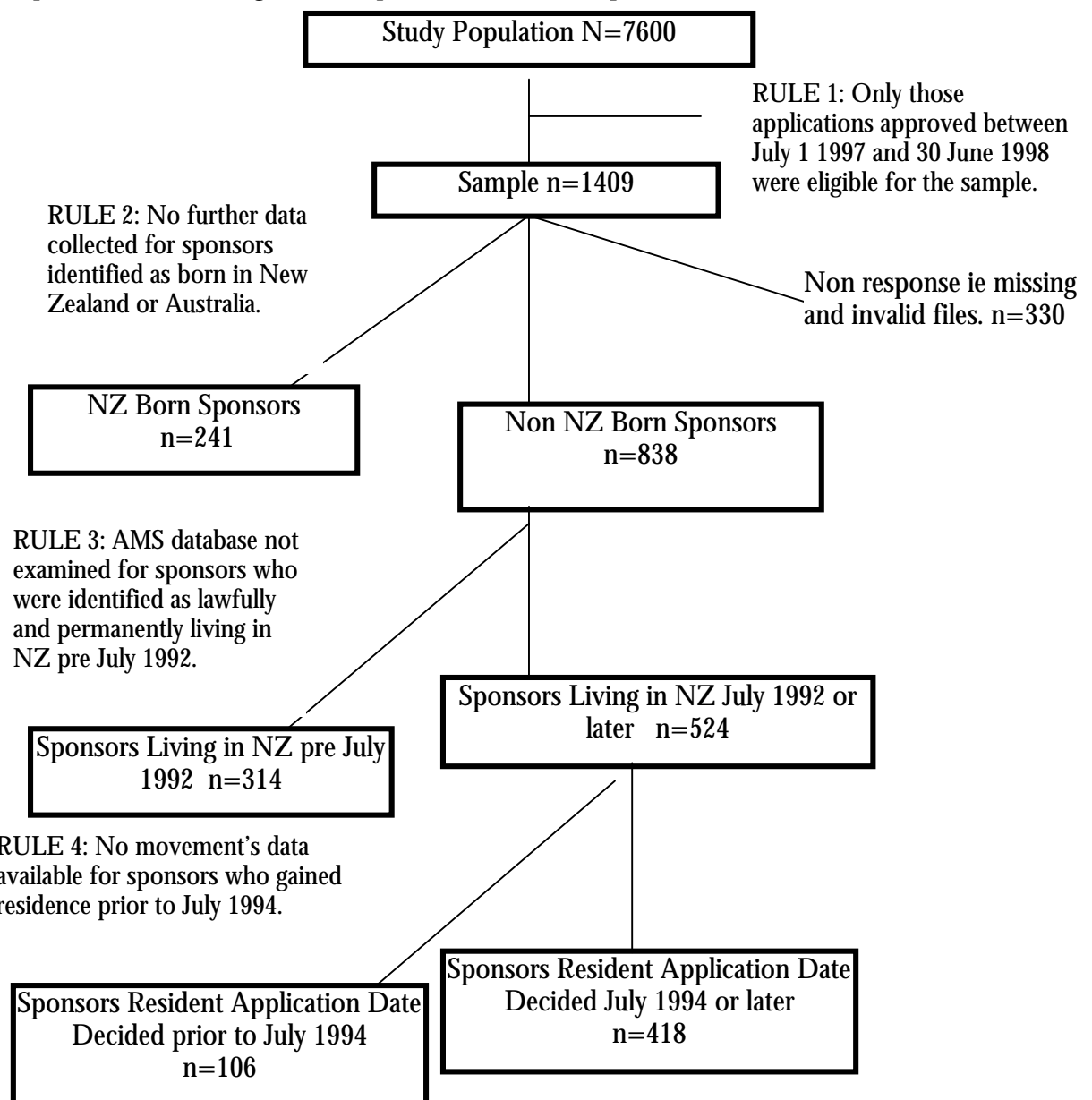
Rules for data restriction

The information available for each application identified in the sample selection was restricted by the information available in the AMS database along with the level of information collected on the Branch Data Sheets.

The diagram below provides a summary of the level of information able to be collected at each step and describes the way in which the sample was restricted at different points. This diagram will be useful to refer to when reading the results section below.

¹⁰ The movement data list the arrivals and departure information for the sponsors. This information was only available from July 1994 onwards.

Sample numbers remaining as each step of the data collection process

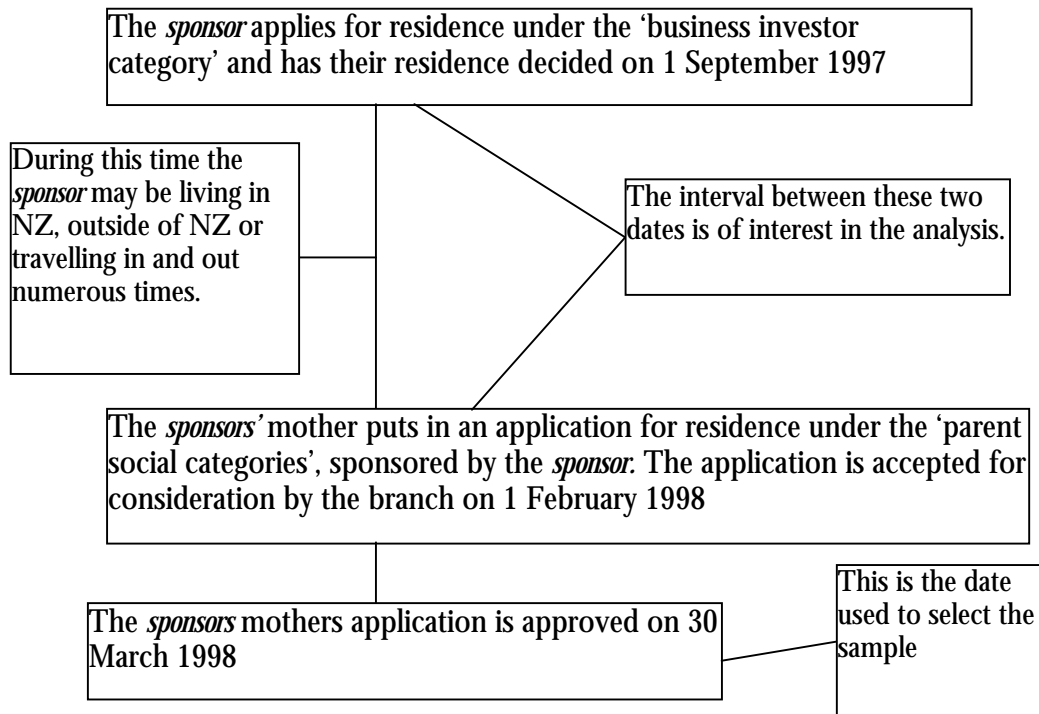


Length of time in New Zealand prior to sponsorship

One of the main objectives of the research was to look at how long migrants were arrived before they sponsored an applicant into the country. It was the more recently arrived sponsors that were of the greatest interest. This information was only available for non-NZ-born sponsors who had been living in NZ since July 1992. Given this, the results can only be used to provide information on recent migrants.

The time flow of occurrences from the sponsor being accepted as a resident until the approval of the person they had sponsored is outlined below with a possible scenario attached.

Sponsorship scenario



The following rules were applied for the analysis:

1. Where the AMS database only provided a month and year the first of the month was used in all date calculations.
2. For those sponsors who had their residence approved on or after July 1994 the proportion of time they had spent out of New Zealand prior to sponsoring an application was able to be calculated using the movements data. If the sponsor was in the country at the time residence was decided this was the beginning point for the interval calculation and if they were out of the country the first arrival date after their residence was decided was used.

$\text{Proportion of time out of the country} = \frac{\text{No of days out of the country between the interval defined above}}{\text{No of days between the interval defined above}}$

Administrative issues

The following provides a short summary of the effectiveness of the research method that may prove useful for undertaking similar research in the future.

The research was undertaken as a collaborative project between the researchers and NZIS. This worked very well and meant that the internal and professional

skills of NZIS staff could be called on while the researchers provided independence.

Research in the branches

From the researchers point of view the well designed data form for collecting data from the branches along with a well-organised sample list for researchers meant there were few problems collecting files from the branches. The most common problem was the inability to locate files.

For one branch in particular this caused quite substantial delays to the research and after exhaustive input was not suitably resolved. This was disappointing for all involved but was not able to be remedied by NZIS or the researchers. For some other branches a number of files had been sent to a document storage company.

The data researchers were extracting from the branch files was easily identified with the exception the length of time the sponsor had been permanently and lawfully living in New Zealand for the partner spouse categories.

One minor issue that did cause some problems was that the sponsor's name is not separated as a first and last name on the form and in many cases was difficult to distinguish.

In summary the research from the branches was generally successful but some pre research checking as to availability of files where possible may have identified problems of access to files which were not easy to locate or had been sent to online storage.

Data extraction from AMS

As the researchers were not responsible for this aspect of the project it is not possible to describe in full. The main concern from the researcher was that a number of anomalies in the data did occur where for instance a sponsor appeared to be sponsoring someone into the country before they were accepted as a resident. In some situations this was due to information being taken off the AMS database for the wrong individual. To ensure this had not happened in other cases all sponsors who had their residence approved in the previous financial year were re-examined to check for errors.

Calculation of estimates and sample errors

The estimates of proportions are given by the following formulae.

$$\hat{P}_j = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_j} \sum_h \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_i^{n_{hj}} y_{hij}$$

where N_j is known the variance is given by:

$$v(\hat{P}_j) = \frac{1}{N_j^2} \sum_h \frac{N_h^2}{n_h(n_h - 1)} (1 - f_h) \left[\sum_i^{n_{hj}} y_{hij}^2 - \frac{(\sum y_{hij})^2}{n_h} \right]$$

Where N_j is not known it can be estimated by:

$$\hat{N}_j = \sum_h \frac{N_h}{n_h} n_{hj}$$

and the variance is given by:

$$v(\hat{P}_j) = \frac{1}{\hat{N}_j^2} \sum_h \frac{N_h^2 (1 - f_h)}{n_h(n_h - 1)} \left[\sum_i (y_{hij} - p_{hj})^2 + n_{hj} \left(1 - \frac{n_{hj}}{n_h} \right) \left(p_{hj} - \hat{P}_j \right)^2 \right]$$

Notations¹¹:

- j** is an sub-population for which estimates are required
- h** is the stratum number
- N_j** is the number of units in the sub-population
- N_h** is the number of units in the stratum
- n_h** is the size of the sample within the stratum
- n_{hj}** is the size of the sample within the stratum and within the sub-population
- y_{hij}** is the measurement of the individual unit and is equal to either 0 or 1

¹¹ Note these formulae are similar to those given by Cochran 5A.68 and 5A.75 Reference: Cochran W.G., *Sampling Techniques*, John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1997

APPENDIX 2 FILE STUDY DATA SHEET

**DATA SHEET:1997/98 HUMANITARIAN SOCIAL CATEGORIES
MIGRANTS**

INI No.: «INInumber» **AMS application No.:** «AMSnumber» **FILE/Client No.:** «Filenumber»

Application type: «ApplicationType» **Applicant nationality:** «ApplicantNationality»

Branch: «Branch» **Date Decided:** «DecisionDate»

SPONSORED PERSON'S DETAILS

S1. The applicant is the sponsor's:

Father Mother Brother Sister Child

Other please state relationship:

SPONSOR'S DETAILS

1. Was the sponsor born in New Zealand?

Yes

IF NO or DON'T KNOW, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

2. First name/s of the sponsor:

3. Last name of the sponsor:

4. Sponsor's date of birth:

day month year

5. Sponsor has been lawfully and permanently living in New Zealand since:

month year

6. Write in the sponsor's place of birth (country):

7. Are the sponsor's passport details on file?

Yes No

IF YES, write in the passport country of issue:

and the passport number:

8. Please write any immigration file numbers noted for the sponsor:

September 1998

Sponsorship of 1997/98 social Categories Migrants File Study

Below is some background information and instructions for filling in the data sheets provided.

Purpose

The purpose of the research is to provide information for a review of social immigration policy being undertaken by the Policy Unit in the New Zealand Immigration Service.

This study focuses on sponsors of migrants who come into New Zealand on the basis of the current Family spouse/partner, Family parent or Humanitarian categories policy.

Note the information we are gathering is about the sponsor not the migrant.

Objectives and Information Needs

The primary aim of this research is to gain information about the sponsors and the sponsorship process for Family spouse/partner, Family parent and Humanitarian categories migrants approved in the 1997/98 financial year. All branches of the NZIS, both on-shore and off-shore, will be participating.

Specific information sought includes: the extent sponsors are New Zealand born or overseas born (migrants); demographic characteristics of migrant sponsors; length of New Zealand permanent residence of migrant sponsors; and differences in sponsorship patterns between sponsors' countries of origin.

Instructions for filling-in the Data Sheet

1. The purpose of this data sheet is to collect basic information about people named as sponsors in successful residence applications. The information is needed only for sponsors who are themselves migrants. New Zealand born sponsors are screened out early in the data sheet.
2. Along the top of the data sheet is information about the application for locating the relevant physical file. This generally includes:
 - the INI number (for files pre the AMS system)
 - AMS number
 - file/client number (the number you are most likely to use)
 - Application Type
 - Applicant nationality
 - Branch
 - Date decided
3. When completing the data sheet, we ask that you please print as clearly as possible and make different numbers clearly distinguishable. If possible, please write the

number seven with a middle dash: **7** –
to clearly separate it from the number one: 1.

4. At the top right of the data sheet there is also an administration number, such as “NDHum5”. This is linked to the list of numbers on the cover sheet and can be used to check off each data sheet as it is completed.
5. Question 1. is used to screen out New Zealand born sponsors. When the answer is “Yes” i.e. it is clear that sponsors are New Zealand born, no further information is sought and questions 2. to 8. are left blank. If the person was clearly born overseas but to New Zealand citizens they are classed as New Zealand born – if at all unsure fill in the complete data sheet.
6. When the answer to question 1. is either “No” or “Don’t know” questions 2. to 8. need to be filled in. This includes both non-New Zealand born people, (i.e. migrants) *and* people with an unknown birth place.
7. Questions 2. to 8. are aimed at providing the key information needed to establish where migrants came from and how long they have had permanent residence status in New Zealand. The information is also useful for looking up details on AMS.
8. It is envisaged that in filling out the data sheets the relevant sources of information would be found in a combination of the Sponsorship Form (the sponsor’s date of birth and length of permanent residence) and a copy of the sponsors passport or citizenship certificate.
9. For Spouse/Partner forms there is no Sponsorship Form and therefore the relevant sources of information will be found in a combination of the Application for Residence Form and a copy of the sponsors passport or citizenship certificate (the partners/spouses date of birth and length of permanent residence).
10. For Spouse/Partner Questions 5. Length of time the *spouse/partner* has been lawfully and permanently living in New Zealand is not asked directly on any form (due to absence of sponsorship form).

Therefore for information on the length of time the spouse/partner has been lawfully and permanently living in New Zealand will need to be got from the following hierarchy of sources. First being the best source and the last being the least useful:

- If by some chance a sponsorship form is filled in this will provide the information
- The residence permit of the sponsor may be on file and will provide the information
- If a Citizenship Certificate is available - note the date of certificate issue beside Q5 write Citizenship certificate (then we will know that they have been residents in NZ at least since that date).
- If the only available information is from the passport - note the passport date of issue and write passport beside Q5.

APPENDIX 3 AMS DATA SHEET

Admin No

AMS Client No

Q1. Can the sponsor be found on AMS?
 No — do **no more** questions
 Yes — go to **Q2**.

Q2. Sponsor's sex
 Female
 Male
 Don't know

Q3. Sponsor's country of citizenship

 Don't know

Q4. Sponsor's residence approval categories

 Don't know

Q5. Sponsor's resident application date decided

 mm/yyyy
 Don't know

Q6. Sponsor's status in residence application
 Principal
 Secondary
 Don't know

Q7. Number of people in sponsor's residence application

Q8. Is there movements data for the sponsor?
 No — do **no more** questions
 Yes — go to **Q9**

Q9. Sponsor's movements from 1994		
Movement type		Visa/permit type
Arrival date	Departure date	Type of visa/permit eg visitor, resident, work, student

APPENDIX 4 OVERALL NON-RESPONSE

Of the 1409 data sheets to be examined data was collected on 1079 of these (77%). The reasons for non-response were not always recorded on the datasheet and therefore it is not possible to give exact estimates. The following describes the known reasons for non-response. It has been assumed that in all other cases the files were not able to be located.

<i>Reason for non-response</i>	<i>Number of data sheets</i>
File unable to be located*	305
File exclude from file search	7
Duplicate files	5
Other reasons**	13

* Of the 305 files unable to be located 161 came from a single group of branches.

** Other reasons include such things as the categories being wrong or a decision withdrawn given further information that became available.

APPENDIX 5 PARENT CATEGORY TECHNICAL TABLES

Non response

For all files in the sample the gender, age, branch and nationality of the application were available from NZIS. The following tables describe the non-response for the Parent Category.

Table 5.1 Parent applications: comparison of files located and not located by gender, age, branch and applicant nationality.

Applicant Characteristic	Files					
	Located		Not located		Total	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
Gender						
Male	260	60.9	67	55.8	327	59.8
Female	165	38.6	52	43.3	217	39.7
Unknown	2	0.5	1	0.8	3	0.5
Age						
0-19	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
20-29	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.2
30-59	185	43.3	46	38.3	231	42.2
60+	241	56.4	72	60.0	313	57.2
Unknown	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.2
Branch						
Offshore	298	69.8	59	49.2	357	65.3
Onshore	129	30.2	61	50.8	190	34.7
Nationality						
China N=980	95	22.2	20	16.7	115	21.0
Great Britain N=241	66	15.5	20	16.7	86	15.7
India N=200	71	16.6	15	12.5	86	15.7
Fiji N=119	41	9.6	17	14.2	58	10.6
South Africa N=95	48	11.2	10	8.3	58	10.6
Samoa/Tonga N=86	32	7.5	26	21.7	58	10.6
Other N=708	74	17.3	12	10.0	86	15.7
Total N=2429	427	100.0	120	100.0	547	100.0

N = Total population on which sample was drawn

Comparison of NZ born and non-NZ born

Table 5.2 Parent applications: selected places of birth of sponsors

Source country of Applicant	Sponsor place of birth (%)			
	NZ born n=5	Same Country N=383	Other n=39	Total n=427
China n=95	0	98.9	1.1	100
Great Britain n=66	4.5	78.8	16.7	100
India n=71	0	95.8	4.2	100
Fiji n=41	2.4	92.7	4.9	100
South Africa n=48	0	85.4	14.6	100
Samoa/Tonga n=32	3.1	96.9	0	100
Other n=74	0	79.7	20.3	100
Total n=427	0.7	90.2	9.1	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	0.0	2.0	2.0	0
Great Britain	4.3	8.5	7.7	0
India	0.0	3.8	3.8	0
Fiji	3.9	6.5	5.4	0
South Africa	0.0	7.1	7.1	0
Samoa/Tonga	4.9	4.9	0.0	0
Other	0.0	8.7	8.7	0
Total	0.5	2.8	2.8	0

Sponsor characteristics

Table 5.3 Parent applications: sponsors' gender

Source country of Applicant	Post 1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors gender (%)			
	Female n=170	Male n=124	Unknown n=14	Total n=308
China n=84	67.9	29.8	2.4	100
Great Britain n=35	68.6	31.4	0	100
India n=48	50.0	43.8	6.3	100
Fiji n=25	44.0	52.0	4.0	100
South Africa n=46	52.2	43.5	4.3	100
Samoa/Tonga n=17	29.4	52.9	17.6	100
Other n=53	47.2	47.2	5.7	100
Total n=308	58.3	37.8	3.9	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	10.2	9.9	3.3	0
Great Britain	18.3	18.3	0.0	0
India	14.0	13.9	6.8	0
Fiji	20.6	20.7	8.1	0
South Africa	10.5	10.4	4.3	0
Samoa/Tonga	24.3	26.6	20.3	0
Other	15.2	15.2	7.0	0
Total	6.7	6.6	2.6	0

Table 5.4 Parent applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' age

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors age (%)					
	0-19 yr. n=1	20-39 yr. n=323	40-59 yr. n=92	60+ yr. n=4	Unknown n=2	Total n=422
China n=95	0	93.7	4.2	1.1	1.1	100
Great Britain n=63	0	47.6	46.0	4.8	1.6	100
India n=71	1.4	83.1	15.5	0	0	100
Fiji n=40	0	92.5	7.5	0	0	100
South Africa n=48	0	72.9	27.1	0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=31	0	90.3	9.7	0	0	100
Other n=74	0	60.8	39.2	0	0	100
Total n=422	0.1	77.8	20.6	0.9	0.6	100
Sample Errors (95%)						
China	0.0	4.7	3.9	2.0	2.0	0
Great Britain	0.0	10.8	10.8	4.6	2.7	0
India	2.2	7.1	6.8	0.0	0.0	0
Fiji	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0
South Africa	0.0	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0.0	8.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0
Other	0.0	10.6	10.6	0.0	0.0	0
Total	0.2	3.9	3.7	0.9	0.8	0

Table 5.5 Parent applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born by number of people in sponsor's residence application

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors number of people in sponsors residence application				
	1 n=79	2-3 n=123	4 or more n=105	Unknown n=1	Total n=308
China n=84	20.2	40.5	39.3	0	100
Great Britain n=35	34.3	42.9	22.9	0	100
India n=48	31.3	37.5	31.3	0	100
Fiji n=25	40.0	44.0	16.0	0	100
South Africa n=46	10.9	39.1	47.8	2.2	100
Samoa/Tonga n=17	47.1	47.1	5.9	0	100
Other n=53	22.6	35.8	41.5	0	100
Total n=308	23.7	39.4	36.8	0.1	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	8.7	10.7	10.6	0.0	0
Great Britain	18.7	19.5	16.5	0.0	0
India	12.9	13.5	12.9	0.0	0
Fiji	20.3	20.6	15.2	0.0	0
South Africa	6.5	10.2	10.5	3.1	0
Samoa/Tonga	26.6	26.6	12.5	0.0	0
Other	12.7	14.6	15.0	0.0	0
Total	5.7	6.7	6.7	0.2	0

Table 5.6 Parent applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors status in residence application

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors status in sponsors residence application (%)			
	Principal n=210	Secondary n=94	Unknown n=4	Total n=308
China n=84	63.1	36.9	0	100
Great Britain n=35	65.7	34.3	0	100
India n=48	77.1	22.9	0	100
Fiji n=25	96.0	4.0	0	100
South Africa n=46	52.2	43.5	4.3	100
Samoa/Tonga n=17	94.1	5.9	0	100
Other n=53	62.3	34.0	3.8	100
Total n=308	65.6	33.2	1.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	10.5	10.5	0.0	0
Great Britain	18.7	18.7	0.0	0
India	11.7	11.7	0.0	0
Fiji	8.1	8.1	0.0	0
South Africa	10.5	10.4	4.3	0
Samoa/Tonga	12.5	12.5	0.0	0
Other	14.7	14.4	5.8	0
Total	6.6	6.5	1.6	0

Residence categories

Table 5.7 Parent applications post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' and residence category

Source country of Applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors residence category (%)				
	Targeted n=209	Social n=77	Other n=8	Unknown n=14	Total n=308
China n=84	88.1	11.9	0	0	100
Great Britain n=35	54.3	28.6	5.7	11.4	100
India n=48	47.9	43.8	4.2	4.2	100
Fiji n=25	28.0	56.0	0	16.0	100
South Africa n=46	91.3	6.5	0	2.2	100
Samoa/Tonga n=17	5.9	52.9	23.5	17.6	100
Other n=53	81.1	18.9	0	0	100
Total n=308	76.7	19.8	1.3	2.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0
Great Britain	19.6	17.8	9.1	12.5	0
India	14.0	13.9	5.6	5.6	0
Fiji	18.6	20.6	0.0	15.2	0
South Africa	5.9	5.2	0.0	3.1	0
Samoa/Tonga	12.5	26.6	22.6	20.3	0
Other	11.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	0
Total	5.1	5.1	1.0	1.3	0

Length of time living in NZ prior to sponsorship

Table 5.8: Parent applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship¹²

Source country of applicant	All non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship (%)					
	0-1 yr n=109	>1-3yrs n=160	>3-5yrs n=59	>5 yrs n=85	Unknown n=9	Total n=422
China n=95	36.8	49.5	7.4	6.3	0	100
Great Britain n=63	15.9	27.0	12.7	41.3	3.2	100
India n=71	15.5	43.7	14.1	21.1	5.6	100
Fiji n=40	22.5	22.5	17.5	32.5	5.0	100
South Africa n=48	41.7	35.4	18.8	2.1	2.1	100
Samoa/Tonga n=31	19.4	25.8	12.9	41.9	0	100
Other n=74	24.3	41.9	18.9	14.9	0	100
Total n=422	28.3	42.0	13.0	15.7	1.1	100
Sample Errors (95%)*						
China	9.3	9.6	5.0	4.7	0.0	0
Great Britain	7.9	9.6	7.2	10.7	3.8	0
India	6.8	9.3	6.5	7.7	4.3	0
Fiji	10.7	10.7	9.8	12.0	5.6	0
South Africa	9.9	9.6	7.8	2.9	2.9	0
Samoa/Tonga	11.4	12.6	9.7	14.2	0.0	0
Other	9.3	10.7	8.5	7.7	0.0	0
Total	4.8	5.2	3.4	3.3	0.6	0

- Sample errors are read as being +/- (error) of the proportion; i.e. Total sponsors with residence of 0-1 yr is 28.3%. Adding sample error we see that the actual proportion in the total population ranges between 23.5% and 33.1% (28.3% +/- 4.8%). This table includes all migrant sponsors in the sample

¹² All tables are for selected source countries and the results are weighted proportions

Table 5.9 Parent applications post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' interval between sponsors approval date and applicants acceptance date

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' interval between sponsors approval date and applicants acceptance date (%)				
	0-1yr n=72	>1-3 yr. n=170	>3 yr. n=65	Unknown n=1	Total n=308
China n=84	26.2	63.1	10.7	0	100
Great Britain n=35	20.0	51.4	25.7	2.9	100
India n=48	14.6	64.6	20.8	0	100
Fiji n=25	32.0	44.0	24.0	0	100
South Africa n=46	30.4	39.1	30.4	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=17	29.4	47.1	23.5	0	100
Other n=53	17.0	58.5	24.5	0	100
Total n=308	22.9	58.8	18.1	0.2	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	9.6	10.5	6.7	0.0	0
Great Britain	15.7	19.7	17.2	6.6	0
India	9.9	13.4	11.3	0.0	0
Fiji	19.3	20.6	17.7	0.0	0
South Africa	9.7	10.2	9.7	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	24.3	26.6	22.6	0.0	0
Other	11.4	15.0	13.1	0.0	0
Total	5.7	6.7	5.1	0.5	0

Table 5.10 Parent applications: post July-1994 non-NZ-born sponsors' proportion of time out of New Zealand from resident arrival to applicant acceptance date

Source country of applicant	Post July-1994 non-NZ-born sponsors' proportion of time out of New Zealand from resident arrival to applicant acceptance date (%)				
	0% n=153	>0-20% n=56	>20-60% n=26	>60-100% n=16	Total n=251
China n=78	71.8	16.7	7.7	3.8	100
Great Britain n=29	58.6	20.7	10.3	10.3	100
India n=38	65.8	18.4	10.5	5.3	100
Fiji n=19	26.3	52.6	21.1	0	100
South Africa n=33	42.4	27.3	12.1	18.2	100
Samoa/Tonga n=12	58.3	33.3	8.3	0	100
Other n=42	69.0	16.7	9.5	4.8	100
Total n=251	66.7	19.1	9.2	5.0	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	10.5	8.7	6.2	4.5	0
Great Britain	23.5	19.3	14.5	14.5	0
India	16.8	13.7	10.9	7.9	0
Fiji	24.2	27.4	22.4	0.0	0
South Africa	14.5	13.1	9.6	11.3	0
Samoa/Tonga	37.7	36.0	21.1	0.0	0
Other	17.8	14.3	11.3	8.2	0
Total	7.4	6.2	4.6	3.3	0

Applicant characteristics

Table 5.11 Parent applications: applicants' gender

Source country of t Applicant	Applicants gender (%)			
	Female n=165	Male n=260	Unknown n=2	Total n=427
China n=95	24.2	75.8	0	100
Great Britain n=66	50.0	50.0	0	100
India n=71	29.6	69.0	1.4	100
Fiji n=41	26.8	73.2	0	100
South Africa n=48	50.0	50.0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=32	53.1	43.8	3.1	100
Other n=74	48.6	51.4	0	100
Total n=427	36.5	63.3	0.2	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	8.2	8.2	0.0	0
Great Britain	10.4	10.4	0.0	0
India	8.6	8.7	2.2	0
Fiji	11.1	11.1	0.0	0
South Africa	10.1	10.1	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	13.9	13.8	4.9	0
Other	10.9	10.9	0.0	0
Total	4.8	4.8	0.3	0

Table 5.12 Parent applications: applicants age

Source country of Applicant	Applicant age (%)					Total n=427
	0-19 yrs n=1	20-39 yrs n=0	40-59 yr. n=185	60+ yr. n=240	Unknown n=1	
China n=95	0	0	43.2	56.8	0	100
Great Britain n=66	0	0	24.2	74.2	1.5	100
India n=71	0	0	64.8	35.2	0	100
Fiji n=41	0	0	78.0	22.0	0	100
South Africa n=48	2.1	0	33.3	64.6	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=32	0	0	62.5	37.5	0	100
Other n=74	0	0	18.9	81.1	0	100
Total n=427	0.1	0	38.0	61.8	0.2	100
Sample Errors (95%)						
China	0.0	0	9.5	9.5	0.0	0
Great Britain	0.0	0	8.9	9.1	2.5	0
India	0.0	0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0
Fiji	0.0	0	10.4	10.4	0.0	0
South Africa	2.9	0	9.5	9.6	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0.0	0	13.5	13.5	0.0	0
Other	0.0	0	8.5	8.5	0.0	0
Total	0.1	0	4.8	4.8	0.3	0

APPENDIX 6 HUMANITARIAN TECHNICAL TABLES

Non response

For all files in the sample the branch and nationality of the applicant were available from NZIS. The following tables describe the non-response for the Humanitarian Category. No data was available for age and gender

Table 6.1 Humanitarian applications: comparison of files located and not located by branch and applicant nationality.

Applicant Characteristic	Files					
	Located		Not located		Total	
Branch	n	%	n	%	n	%
Offshore	79	48.2	14	17.5	93	38.1
Onshore	85	51.8	66	82.5	151	61.9
Nationality						
China N=67	33	20.1	13	16.3	46	18.9
Cambodia N=54	31	18.9	4	5.0	35	14.3
Fiji N=52	15	9.1	20	25.0	35	14.3
Iraq N=38	27	16.5	8	10.0	35	14.3
Samoa/Tonga N=35	13	7.9	22	27.5	35	14.3
Other N=263	45	27.4	13	16.3	58	23.8
Total N=509	164	100.0	80	100.0	244	100.0

N = Total population on which sample was drawn

Comparison of NZ born and non-NZ born

Table 6.2 Humanitarian applications: selected places of birth of sponsors

Source country of Applicant	Sponsor place of birth (%)			
	NZ born n=0	Same Country N=137	Other n=27	Total n=164
China n=33	0	90.9	9.1	100
Cambodia n=31	0	93.5	6.5	100
Fiji n=15	0	80.0	20.0	100
Iraq n=27	0	100.0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=13	0	100.0	0	100
Other n=45	0	57.8	42.2	100
Total n=164	0	74.3	25.7	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	0	7.1	7.1	0
Cambodia	0	5.7	5.7	0
Fiji	0	17.7	17.7	0
Iraq	0	0.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0	0.0	0.0	0
Other	0	13.3	13.3	0
Total	0	7.2	7.2	0

Sponsor characteristics

Table 6.3 Humanitarian applications post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' gender

Source country of Applicant	Post 1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors gender (%)			
	Female n=37	Male n=28	Unknown n=5	Total n=70
China n=15	53.3	33.3	13.3	100
Cambodia n=6	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
Fiji n=3	66.7	33.3	0	100
Iraq n=21	38.1	61.9	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=5	40.0	60.0	0	100
Other n=20	65.0	25.0	10.0	100
Total n=70	58.1	33.6	8.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	27.6	26.1	18.8	0
Cambodia	61.3	48.5	48.5	0
Fiji	123.2	123.2	0.0	0
Iraq	13.0	13.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	61.4	61.4	0.0	0
Other	29.3	26.6	18.4	0
Total	18.6	17.2	10.8	0

Table 6.4 Humanitarian applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' age

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors age (%)					
	0-19 yr. n=0	20-39 yr. n=75	40-59 yr. n=59	60+ yr. n=28	Unknown n=2	Total n=164
China n=33	0	42.4	27.3	27.3	3.0	100
Cambodia n=31	0	25.8	51.6	19.4	3.2	100
Fiji n=15	0	66.7	26.7	6.7	0	100
Iraq n=27	0	33.3	48.1	18.5	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=13	0	69.2	30.8	0	0	100
Other n=45	0	55.6	28.9	15.6	0	100
Total n=164	0	51.1	32.4	15.7	0.7	100
Sample Errors (95%)						
China	0	12.2	11.0	11.0	4.2	0
Cambodia	0	10.2	11.7	9.2	4.1	0
Fiji	0	20.8	19.5	11.0	0.0	0
Iraq	0	9.7	10.3	8.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0	20.7	20.7	0.0	0.0	0
Other	0	13.4	12.2	9.8	0.0	0
Total	0	7.7	7.1	5.5	0.7	0

Table 6.5 Humanitarian applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born by number of people in sponsor's residence application

<i>Source country of applicant</i>	<i>Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors number of people in sponsors residence application</i>				
	<i>1 n=21</i>	<i>2-3 n=23</i>	<i>4 or more n=25</i>	<i>Unknown n=1</i>	<i>Total n=70</i>
China n=15	46.7	40.0	6.7	6.7	100
Cambodia n=6	66.7	33.3	0	0	100
Fiji n=3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0	100
Iraq n=21	19.0	4.8	76.2	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=5	20.0	60.0	20.0	0	100
Other n=20	20.0	50.0	30.0	0	100
Total n=70	26.7	41.2	31.1	1.0	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	27.6	27.1	13.8	13.8	0
Cambodia	61.3	61.3	0.0	0.0	0
Fiji	123.2	123.2	123.2	0.0	0
Iraq	10.5	5.7	11.4	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	50.1	61.4	50.1	0.0	0
Other	24.6	30.7	28.1	0.0	0
Total	16.2	19.2	17.3	2.0	0

Table 6.6 Humanitarian applications post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors status in residence application

<i>Source country of applicant</i>	<i>Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors status in sponsors residence application (%)</i>			
	<i>Principal n=48</i>	<i>Secondary n=21</i>	<i>Unknown n=1</i>	<i>Total n=70</i>
China n=15	73.3	20.0	6.7	100
Cambodia n=6	83.3	16.7	0	100
Fiji n=3	100.0	0	0	100
Iraq n=21	57.1	42.9	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=5	60.0	40.0	0	100
Other n=20	70.0	30.0	0	100
Total n=70	70.2	28.9	1.0	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	24.5	22.1	13.8	0
Cambodia	48.5	48.5	0.0	0
Fiji	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Iraq	13.2	13.2	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	61.4	61.4	0.0	0
Other	28.1	28.1	0.0	0
Total	16.8	16.7	2.0	0

Residence categories

Table 6.7 Humanitarian applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' and residence categories

Source country of Applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors residence categories (%)				
	Targeted n=21	Social n=43	Other n=2	Unknown N=4	Total n=70
China n=15	26.7	60.0	0	13.3	100
Cambodia n=6	0	83.3	0	16.7	100
Fiji n=3	33.3	66.7	0	0	100
Iraq n=21	28.6	71.4	0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=5	0	60.0	40.0	0	100
Other n=20	50.0	45.0	0	5.0	100
Total n=70	37.2	54.8	2.5	5.5	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	24.5	27.1	0.0	18.8	0
Cambodia	0.0	48.5	0.0	48.5	0
Fiji	123.2	123.2	0.0	0.0	0
Iraq	12.1	12.1	0.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0.0	61.4	61.4	0.0	0
Other	30.7	30.5	0.0	13.4	0
Total	18.7	19.1	4.2	8.3	0

Length of time living in NZ prior to sponsorship

Table 6.8: Humanitarian applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship¹³

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship					
	0-1 yr n=16	>1-3yrs n=48	>3-5yrs n=22	>5 yrs n=71	Unknown n=7	Total n=164
China n=33	12.1	30.3	15.2	36.4	6.1	100
Cambodia n=31	6.5	6.5	9.7	74.2	3.2	100
Fiji n=15	0	13.3	20.0	60.0	6.7	100
Iraq n=27	29.6	66.7	3.7	0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=13	0	30.8	23.1	46.2	0	100
Other n =45	4.4	26.7	15.6	46.7	6.7	100
Total n =164	6.8	26.9	15.0	46.1	5.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)						
China	8.1	11.3	8.8	11.9	5.9	0
Cambodia	5.7	5.7	6.9	10.2	4.1	0
Fiji	0.0	15.0	17.7	21.6	11.0	0
Iraq	9.4	9.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0.0	20.7	18.9	22.4	0.0	0
Other	5.5	11.9	9.8	13.4	6.7	0
Total	3.2	6.7	5.7	7.7	3.8	0

¹³ All migrant sponsors in the Humanitarian sample were included in this table.

Table 6.9 Humanitarian applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' interval between sponsors approval date and applicants acceptance date

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' interval between sponsors approval date and applicants acceptance date (%)				
	0-1yr n=9	>1-3 yr. n=45	>3 yr. n=15	Unknown n=1	Total n=70
China n=15	20.0	53.3	26.7	0	100
Cambodia n=6	0	66.7	16.7	16.7	100
Fiji n=3	0	66.7	33.3	0	100
Iraq n=21	23.8	71.4	4.8	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=5	0	40.0	60.0	0	100
Other n=20	5.0	70.0	25.0	0	100
Total n=70	9.0	65.6	24.6	0.8	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	22.1	27.6	24.5	0.0	0
Cambodia	0.0	61.3	48.5	48.5	0
Fiji	0.0	123.2	123.2	0.0	0
Iraq	11.4	12.1	5.7	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	0.0	61.4	61.4	0.0	0
Other	13.4	28.1	26.6	0.0	0
Total	8.3	18.0	17.0	2.4	0

Table 6.10 Humanitarian applications: post July-1994 non-NZ-born sponsors' proportion of time out of New Zealand from resident arrival to applicant acceptance date

Source country of applicant	Post July-1994 non-NZ-born sponsors' proportion of time out of New Zealand from resident arrival to applicant acceptance date (%)				
	0% n=39	>0-20% n=4	>20-60% n=6	>60-100% n=1	Total n=50
China n=7	85.7	0	14.3	0	100
Cambodia n=4	75.0	0	0	25.0	100
Fiji n=3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0	100
Iraq n=20	100.0	0	0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=2	50.0	50.0	0	0	100
Other n=14	57.1	14.3	28.6	0	100
Total n=50	67.0	12.1	19.7	1.2	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	43.3	0.0	43.3	0.0	0
Cambodia	89.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	0
Fiji	123.2	123.2	123.2	0.0	0
Iraq	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Samoa/Tonga	198.1	198.1	0.0	0.0	0
Other	43.9	31.0	40.1	0.0	0
Total	27.8	20.8	24.4	4.3	0

Sponsors relationship to applicant

Table 6.11 Humanitarian applications: sponsors relationship to applicant

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors relationship to applicant				
	Parent n=35	Sibling n=68	Child n=44	Other n=17	Total n=164
China n=33	45.5	18.2	36.4	0	100
Cambodia n=31	9.7	32.3	35.5	22.6	100
Fiji n=15	13.3	66.7	20.0	0	100
Iraq n=27	11.1	51.9	25.9	11.1	100
Samoa/Tonga n=13	15.4	69.2	15.4	0	100
Other n=45	22.2	42.2	20.0	15.6	100
Total n=164	21.7	43.1	23.9	11.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	12.3	9.5	11.9	0.0	0
Cambodia	6.9	10.9	11.2	9.8	0
Fiji	15.0	20.8	17.7	0.0	0
Iraq	6.5	10.3	9.1	6.5	0
Samoa/Tonga	16.2	20.7	16.2	0.0	0
Other	11.2	13.3	10.8	9.8	0
Total	6.4	7.6	6.3	5.2	0

APPENDIX 7 SPOUSE/PARTNER TECHNICAL TABLES

Non response

For all files in the sample the gender, age, branch and nationality of the application were available from NZIS. The following tables describe the non-response for the Spouse/Partner sub-category.

Table 7.1 Spouse/Partner applicants: comparison of files located and not located by gender, age, branch and applicant nationality.

Applicant Characteristic	Files					
	Located		Not located		Total	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Gender						
Male	186	38.1	52	40.0	238	38.5
Female	300	61.5	78	60.0	378	61.2
Unknown	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3
Age						
0-19	12	2.5	5	3.8	17	2.8
20-29	406	83.2	107	82.3	513	83.0
30-59	61	12.5	15	11.5	76	12.3
60+	9	1.8	3	2.3	12	1.9
Branch						
Offshore	195	40.0	35	26.9	230	37.2
Onshore	293	60.0	95	73.1	388	62.8
Nationality						
China N=485	84	17.2	13	10.0	97	15.7
Great Britain N=1076	111	22.7	23	17.7	134	21.7
India N=265	29	5.9	5	3.8	34	5.5
Fiji N=301	20	4.1	17	13.1	37	6.0
Samoa/Tonga N=392	37	7.6	12	9.2	49	7.9
Other N=2143	207	42.4	60	46.2	267	43.2
Total N=4662	488	100.0	130	100.0	618	100.0

N = Total population on which sample was drawn

Comparison of NZ born and non-NZ born sponsors

Table 7.2 Spouse/Partner applications: selected places of birth of sponsors

Source country of applicant	Sponsor place of birth (%)			
	NZ born n=236	Same Country N=186	Other n=66	Total n=488
China n=84	7.1	84.5	8.3	100
Great Britain n=111	77.5	14.4	8.1	100
India n=29	17.2	72.4	10.3	100
Fiji n=20	30.0	55.0	15.0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=37	40.5	54.1	5.4	100
Other n=207	57.0	22.7	20.3	100
Total n=488	51.3	34.6	14.1	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	5.0	7.1	5.4	0.0
Great Britain	7.4	6.2	4.8	0.0
India	14.3	28.4	11.1	32.9
Fiji	22.6	30.4	16.1	40.3
Samoa/Tonga	19.0	21.8	7.1	28.7
Other	7.6	5.7	5.4	7.0
Total	4.0	3.8	3.0	0.0

Sponsor characteristics

Table 7.3 Spouse/Partner applications: by sponsors' gender

Source country of applicant	Post 1992 arriving non-NZ Born sponsors gender (%)			
	Female n=36	Male n=104	Unknown n=6	Total N=146
China n=57	26.3	73.7	0	100
Great Britain n=11	45.5	54.5	0	100
India n=17	11.8	82.4	5.9	100
Fiji n=6	33.3	50.0	16.7	100
Samoa/Tonga n=7	57.1	42.9	0	100
Other n=48	16.7	75.0	8.3	100
Total n=146	24.1	70.8	5.0	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0
Great Britain	92.8	92.8	0.0	0.0
India	29.9	72.5	21.3	78.0
Fiji	84.6	103.0	60.2	142.7
Samoa/Tonga	101.2	88.3	0.0	131.2
Other	20.3	33.4	14.8	32.6
Total	13.9	14.8	7.2	0.0

Table 7.4 Spouse/Partner applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' age

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors age (%)				
	0-19 yr. n=7	20-39 yr. n=193	40-59 yr. n=46	60+ yr. N=6	Total n=252
China n=78	0	84.6	14.1	1.3	100
Great Britain n=25	0	68.0	28.0	4.0	100
India n=24	0	79.2	20.8	0	100
Fiji n=14	21.4	71.4	7.1	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=22	13.6	54.5	31.8	0	100
Other n=89	1.1	77.5	16.9	4.5	100
Total n=252	3.3	75.3	18.8	2.5	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	0.0	7.6	7.3	2.4	0.0
Great Britain	0.0	37.2	35.8	15.6	0.0
India	0.0	44.5	24.0	0.0	49.1
Fiji	32.1	57.3	18.7	0.0	66.8
Samoa/Tonga	20.5	39.6	30.8	0.0	51.7
Other	2.9	17.9	10.8	5.8	17.7
Total	3.2	7.8	7.1	3.0	0.0

Table 7.5 Spouse/Partner applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born by number of people in sponsor's residence application

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors number of people in sponsors residence application				
	1 n=86	2-3 n=39	4 or more n=20	Unknown N=1	Total n=146
China n=57	52.6	33.3	14.0	0	100
Great Britain n=11	81.8	0	18.2	0	100
India n=17	58.8	29.4	11.8	0	100
Fiji n=6	50.0	50.0	0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=7	28.6	42.9	28.6	0	100
Other n=48	66.7	18.8	12.5	2.1	100
Total n=146	60.1	25.5	13.6	0.8	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	14.4	13.6	10.0	0.0	0.0
Great Britain	71.9	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0
India	63.2	46.3	29.9	0.0	78.0
Fiji	103.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	142.7
Samoa/Tonga	72.6	88.3	72.6	0.0	131.2
Other	32.9	21.4	17.8	7.5	32.6
Total	15.0	12.4	11.2	3.0	0.0

Table 7.6 Spouse/Partner applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors status in residence application

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors status in sponsors residence application (%)			
	Principal n=122	Secondary n=23	Unknown n=1	Total N=146
China n=57	84.2	15.8	0	100
Great Britain n=11	90.9	9.1	0	100
India n=17	100.0	0	0	100
Fiji n=6	66.7	33.3	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=7	42.9	57.1	0	100
Other n=48	83.3	14.6	2.1	100
Total n=146	83.4	15.8	0.8	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0
Great Britain	53.6	53.6	0.0	0.0
India	78.0	0.0	0.0	78.0
Fiji	118.1	84.6	0.0	142.7
Samoa/Tonga	88.3	101.2	0.0	131.2
Other	33.5	19.1	7.5	32.6
Total	11.6	11.4	3.0	0.0

Residence categories

Table 7.7 Spouse/Partner applications: selected source countries of applicants by post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' and residence categories, weighted proportions and sample errors

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors residence categories (%)				
	Targeted n=86	Social n=39	Other n=4	Unknown n=17	Total n=146
China n=57	78.9	19.3	0	1.8	100
Great Britain n=11	54.5	18.2	0	27.3	100
India n=17	41.2	47.1	11.8	0	100
Fiji n=6	0	66.7	0	33.3	100
Samoa/Tonga n=7	0	71.4	14.3	14.3	100
Other n=48	58.3	18.8	2.1	20.8	100
Total n=146	54.6	28.4	3.4	13.7	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	11.8	11.4	0.0	3.8	0.0
Great Britain	92.8	71.9	0.0	83.0	0.0
India	54.0	57.3	29.9	0.0	78.0
Fiji	0.0	118.1	0.0	84.6	142.7
Samoa/Tonga	0.0	112.4	51.6	51.6	131.2
Other	32.1	21.4	7.5	22.4	32.6
Total	15.9	14.4	6.0	12.3	0.0

Table 7.8 Spouse/Partner applications: non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship

Source country of applicant	non-NZ-born sponsors' length of residence in NZ prior to sponsorship					
	0-1 yr n=59	>1—3yrs n=73	>3—5yrs n=34	>5 yrs n=37	Unknown n=49	Total n=252
China n=78	29.5	42.3	7.7	6.4	14.1	100
Great Britain n=25	8.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	20.0	100
India n=24	37.5	33.3	4.2	8.3	16.7	100
Fiji n=14	21.4	14.3	14.3	21.4	28.6	100
Samoa/Tonga n=22	27.3	4.5	9.1	31.8	27.3	100
Other n=89	18.0	25.8	19.1	15.7	21.3	100
Total n=252	22.6	26.8	14.3	16.0	20.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)						
China	9.6	10.4	5.6	5.2	7.3	0.0
Great Britain	21.7	34.1	34.1	34.1	31.9	0.0
India	31.8	30.1	10.9	15.4	21.6	49.1
Fiji	32.1	26.3	26.3	32.1	37.0	66.8
Samoa/Tonga	28.6	11.9	16.8	30.8	28.6	51.7
Other	11.1	13.0	11.4	10.5	12.0	17.7
Total	7.0	7.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	0.0

Table 7.9 Spouse/Partner applications: post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' interval between sponsors approval date and applicants acceptance date

Source country of applicant	Post-1992 arriving non-NZ-born sponsors' interval between sponsors approval date and applicants acceptance date (%)			
	0-1yr n=29	>1-3 yrs n=80	>3 yrs n=37	Total n=146
China n=57	28.1	61.4	10.5	100
Great Britain n=11	9.1	36.4	54.5	100
India n=17	11.8	64.7	23.5	100
Fiji n=6	33.3	33.3	33.3	100
Samoa/Tonga n=7	28.6	42.9	28.6	100
Other n=48	12.5	52.1	35.4	100
Total n=146	18.2	53.5	28.3	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	13.0	14.1	8.9	0.0
Great Britain	53.6	89.7	92.8	0.0
India	29.9	65.8	41.7	78.0
Fiji	84.6	84.6	84.6	142.7
Samoa/Tonga	72.6	88.3	72.6	131.2
Other	17.8	31.2	27.6	32.6
Total	11.3	15.9	15.1	0.0

Length of time living in NZ prior to sponsorship

Table 7.10 Spouse/Partner applications: post July-1994 non-NZ-born sponsors' proportion of time out of New Zealand from resident arrival to applicant acceptance date

Source country of applicant	Post July-1994 non-NZ-born sponsors' proportion of time out of New Zealand from resident arrival to applicant acceptance date (%)				
	0% n=49	>0-20% n=28	>20-60% n=20	>60-100% n=20	Total n=117
China n=52	40.4	26.9	13.5	19.2	100
Great Britain n=6	33.3	33.3	0	33.3	100
India n=16	37.5	31.3	31.3	0	100
Fiji n=3	33.3	0	66.7	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=5	100.0	0	0	0	100
Other n=35	40.0	20.0	17.1	22.9	100
Total n=117	42.3	23.1	18.1	16.5	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	15.6	14.1	10.8	12.5	0.0
Great Britain	168.3	168.3	0.0	168.3	0.0
India	60.8	56.0	56.0	0.0	89.5
Fiji	138.5	0.0	194.2	0.0	235.8
Samoa/Tonga	179.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	179.4
Other	39.1	29.7	27.8	31.5	45.2
Total	20.5	17.7	14.8	16.0	0.0

Applicant characteristics

Table 7.11 Spouse/Partner applications: applicants' gender

Source country of applicant	Applicant gender (%)			
	Female N=300	Male n=186	Unknown n=2	Total n=618
China n=84	72.6	27.4	0	100
Great Britain n=111	42.3	57.7	0	100
India n=29	72.4	27.6	0	100
Fiji n=20	65.0	35.0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=37	32.4	64.9	2.7	100
Other n=207	70.5	29.0	0.5	100
Total n=488	60.9	38.6	0.5	100
Sample Errors (95%)				
China	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Great Britain	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
India	28.4	18.0	0.0	32.9
Fiji	32.9	24.4	0.0	40.3
Samoa/Tonga	17.1	23.7	5.0	28.7
Other	7.7	6.2	0.9	7.0
Total	4.1	4.1	0.6	0.0

Table 7.12 Spouse/Partner applications: applicants' age

Source country of applicant	Applicant age (%)				
	0-19 yr. n=12	20-39 yr. n=406	40-59 yr. n=61	60+ yr. n=9	Total n=488
China n=84	0	90.5	8.3	1.2	100
Great Britain n=111	0	75.7	21.6	2.7	100
India n=29	3.4	89.7	6.9	0	100
Fiji n=20	15.0	70.0	15.0	0	100
Samoa/Tonga n=37	2.7	91.9	2.7	2.7	100
Other n=207	3.4	83.1	11.6	1.9	100
Total n=488	2.7	82.7	12.7	1.9	100
Sample Errors (95%)					
China	0.0	5.7	5.4	2.1	0.0
Great Britain	0.0	7.6	7.3	2.9	0.0
India	6.4	31.4	9.1	0.0	32.9
Fiji	16.1	34.1	16.1	0.0	40.3
Samoa/Tonga	5.0	27.7	5.0	5.0	28.7
Other	2.4	7.6	4.2	1.8	7.0
Total	1.4	3.2	2.8	1.2	0.0