

Migration Trends and Outlook

2012/2013



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI



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INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
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Foreword



Immigration is a critical economic enabler and contributes to the Government's Business Growth Agenda. New Zealand can fill skill and labour shortages through effective and efficient immigration policies and processes. Immigration also enables 'home-grown' talent to be supplemented and New Zealand's skill capacity to be enhanced through providing access to global skills and talents.

This report overviews New Zealand's migration trends in the 2012/13 financial year. Monitoring migration trends provides a better understanding of the wider global environment in which migration takes place, important developments in New Zealand's key markets, and the impact and success of current immigration policies. Understanding existing and emerging migration trends is also critical for the planning and development of immigration policy settings as well as migrant attraction, settlement and retention initiatives.

This year's report highlights the impact significant local and global events have had on migration flows to and from New Zealand. The increase in temporary labour migrants has been mainly due to the Canterbury rebuild, and we expect this growth will lead to an increase in skilled permanent migrants in the short term. International student numbers continued to fall, but the Government's focus on increasing the value of export education is likely to reverse this trend.

The Canterbury rebuild is expected to help lift economic and employment growth during 2014 and 2015. That rebuild will increase the demand for specific skills, particularly in the construction industry. In turn, this is likely to increase the demand for migrants with the skills that are not readily found in New Zealand.

New Zealand's immigration focus will continue to be on attracting and retaining migrants who contribute economically and settle successfully in New Zealand. Temporary workers and permanent migrants invest their skills and capital; visitors and students bring significant revenues to the tourism and export education sectors. Immigration also plays an important role in building and extending our connections with the rest of the world. Through those connections new ideas, technologies, quality standards, as well as economic and cultural opportunities become available to New Zealanders. In all those ways, our migrants help to drive New Zealand's economic development.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Philip Stevens'.

Philip Stevens

Acting General Manager, Research, Evaluation and Analysis

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Executive summary

This annual report is the 13th in a series that examines trends in temporary and permanent migration to and from New Zealand. The report updates trends to 2012/13 and compares recent immigration patterns with patterns identified in previous years.

Increase in permanent migration across the OECD

The OECD is experiencing modest growth in immigration after three consecutive years of decline. Annual migration flows in OECD countries grew by about 2 per cent in 2011 to reach almost 4 million and this upward trend is predicted to continue. However, the international migration picture remains mixed with an increase in immigration but flows remaining significantly below pre-recession levels and temporary labour migration stagnant. In New Zealand, permanent migration and temporary labour migration flows remain below pre-recession levels. Policy developments continued to focus on attracting high-skilled migrants and international students.

Canterbury rebuild presents challenges and opportunities

The Canterbury rebuild is expected to help lift economic and employment growth during 2014 and 2015, especially in the Canterbury region. The rebuild will increase the demand for specific skills, particularly in building professions and trades. This is likely to increase the demand for migrants if those skills cannot be readily met from within New Zealand. The number of Essential Skills workers approved in Canterbury has continued to increase since a low in the March 2011 quarter due to the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake and has exceeded pre-recession level.

Net migration gain in 2012/13 following net loss in 2011/12

A net migration gain of 7,900 people occurred in 2012/13 following a net migration loss of 3,200 in 2011/12. An increase in arrivals and decrease in departures on a permanent and long-term basis contributed to the overall net gain in 2012/13. Net migration is forecast to improve from around 16,000 in the September 2013 year with the annual net flow expected to exceed 30,000 from mid-2014.

Numbers of temporary workers increased across most work categories ...

The total number of people approved for temporary work visas in 2012/13 was up 5 per cent on the previous year with increases across most visa categories. The number of people approved under the Essential Skills Policy increased 2 per cent in 2012/13. This was the first annual increase in Essential Skills workers since the start of the global economic slowdown and reflects the growth in demand in Canterbury. Increases occurred in the number of temporary workers approved under the Working Holiday Schemes (13 per cent), Study to Work Policy (6 per cent), and horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies (5 per cent).

... while permanent migration to New Zealand continued to fall

The New Zealand Residence Programme target for 2011/12 to 2013/14 is 135,000–150,000 places. In 2012/13, 38,961 people were approved a resident visa, down 4 per cent from 40,448 in 2011/12. The largest source countries of permanent migrants to New Zealand were China (15 per cent) and the United Kingdom and India (13 per cent each).

India is the largest source of skilled migrants

In 2012/13, 18,156 people were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC), which was 47 per cent of all residence approvals. The number of SMC approvals decreased 4 per cent from 2011/12, although the decline was more modest than in previous years. The decrease reflects a flow-on effect from the prior decrease in Essential Skills workers due to the global economic slowdown and subsequent downturn in labour demand. India was the largest source country of skilled migrants (19 per cent) followed by the United Kingdom (15 per cent). The growth in skilled migrants from India is mainly due to an increase in Indian international students transitioning to residence.

China is the largest source country of family-sponsored migrants

The Capped and Uncapped Family Streams enable New Zealand citizens and permanent residents to sponsor close family members for residence. In 2012/13, 11,291 people were approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Stream and 4,401 people were approved through the Capped Family Stream. These two streams comprised 40 per cent of all residence approvals. China was the largest source country of residence approvals in both the Uncapped (42 per cent) and Capped (17 per cent) Family Streams.

Around two-fifths of International/Humanitarian Stream approvals were from Pacific countries

Over 1,300 people were approved residence through the Samoan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category in 2012/13, with Samoa and Tonga being the largest source countries of approvals. In addition to the Pacific quotas, 836 people were approved through the Refugee Quota Programme. The largest source countries of quota refugees in 2012/13 were Burma (28 per cent), Bhutan (18 per cent) and Iraq (17 per cent).

International student numbers continued to fall in 2012/13 ...

In 2012/13, the number of international students approved to study in New Zealand (64,232 students) continued to fall, down 7 per cent from 2011/12. This follows a 7 per cent decrease from the previous year. Likely factors that contributed to this decrease were the high New Zealand exchange rate, increased international competition for export education and the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake. China remains the largest source country of international students (27 per cent) followed by India (13 per cent) and South Korea (8 per cent). Compared with 2011/12, the number of students from South Korea and India decreased 21 per cent and 7 per cent respectively while the number of students from China remained similar.

... and 1 in 5 international students gained permanent residence

International students have become an important source of skilled migrants for New Zealand and other countries. Many countries have sought to attract international students by providing opportunities for them to work or stay in the country permanently after completing study. Over the last decade, 22 per cent of international students gained permanent residence in New Zealand within five years of being issued their first student visa. In 2012/13, 42 per cent of skilled principal migrants were former international students.

Visitor numbers unchanged in 2012/13

Visitor numbers in 2012/13 (excluding Australian citizens) was around 1.25 million, unchanged from 2011/12, but the Rugby World Cup had boosted visitor numbers in 2011/12. The top three source countries of visitor arrivals in 2012/13 were China, the United States and the United Kingdom. China had the largest absolute increase in visitor arrivals (up 47,000 or 29 per cent) and moved from ranking third in 2011/12 to first in 2012/13.

Migration is expected to increase alongside economic recovery

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

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

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of and audience for this report

This report is the 13th in an annual series about temporary and permanent migration trends to and from New Zealand. This report updates trends to the end of the 2012/13 financial year and has been prepared for:

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

1.2 Why immigration is important

Immigration is important to New Zealand. Immigration helps address skill shortages, and visitors and international students bring in significant revenue. Immigration also helps to build New Zealand's workforce by bringing in capital, expertise and international connections. Internationally, migrants are increasingly mobile, and there is strong competition for skilled people in the global labour market. In 2012/13, as in other recent years, the focus of immigration policies continued to be on attracting skilled temporary and permanent migrants to resolve New Zealand's labour and skill shortages.

The 2008/09 economic slowdown and variable economic recovery have had a significant impact on migration flows in New Zealand and internationally. The February 2011 Christchurch earthquake also affected migration flows to and from New Zealand. With the Christchurch rebuild gathering steam and economic and labour market conditions improving in New Zealand, migration flows to New Zealand are expected to continue to increase.

1.3 Temporary migration to New Zealand

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

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

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

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

1.3.1 Visitor Policy

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

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

1.3.2 Work Policy

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

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

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

- Essential Skills Policy facilitates the entry of people required temporarily to fill shortages where suitable New Zealand citizens or residents are not available for the work offered
- Working Holiday Schemes allow young people to work and study while in New Zealand if the primary intention for their visit is to holiday
- Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme allows horticulture and viticulture businesses to supplement their New Zealand workforce with non-New Zealand citizens or residents.

For more information on these policies, see chapter 4.

1.3.3 Student Policy

The Student Policy aims to facilitate the entry of genuine students by focusing on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talents New Zealand needs. This policy also aims to increase global connectedness, support sustainable growth of export education capability, earn foreign exchange, and strengthen New Zealand education while managing risks to New Zealand.

1.3.4 Limited Visa Policy

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

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

1.4 Permanent migration to New Zealand

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information on residence approvals, see chapter 5.

1.4.1 Skilled/Business Stream

The Skilled/Business Stream comprises the:

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

Skilled Migrant Category

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

Residence from Work Category

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

Business Immigration Policy

The Business Immigration Policy comprises the:

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

Investor migrants need to actively contribute, directly or indirectly, to New Zealand businesses. The Migrant Investment Policy aims to attract financial capital to local firms or government by providing residence to people who wish to make a significant financial contribution to New Zealand's economy. It is divided into two categories.

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.2 Family streams

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

- Uncapped Family Stream
- Capped Family Stream.

The Capped Family Categories closed on 15 May 2012. The Sibling and Adult Child Category closed permanently, and the Parent Category closed temporarily, reopening under new requirements on 30 July 2012.

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

1.4.3 International/Humanitarian Stream

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

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

1.5 Structure of this report

The report is structured as follows.

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

2 Global outlook

Highlights

- Annual migration flows in OECD countries grew by about 2 per cent in 2011 to reach almost 4 million. This upward trend is predicted to continue. However, the international migration picture remains mixed with an increase in immigration but flows remaining significantly below pre-recession levels and temporary labour migration stagnant.
- The number of international students studying in OECD countries continued to increase in 2011 with more countries looking to international students as a source of permanent migrants.
- The labour market situation for migrants in OECD countries has worsened over the past five years both in absolute terms and relative to the native-born.
- In New Zealand, permanent migration flows remain below pre-recession levels, although permanent and long-term arrivals are forecast to increase.
- New Zealand's temporary labour migration flows also remain below pre-recession levels, but the number of Essential Skills workers in Canterbury has exceeded pre-recession levels.
- Several countries are undertaking strategic reviews of their immigration policies to determine how their current policies are working and what might be required in the future. These policies typically have two main purposes: to regulate flows and to better integrate immigrant populations.

2.1 Introduction

In 2011, OECD countries as a whole saw growth in gross domestic product slow to 1.8 per cent, following a rebound in growth in 2010 (from -3.6 per cent in 2009 to 3.0 per cent in 2010). Unemployment in the OECD remained high, declining only 0.3 per cent to 8.0 per cent. As a result, the economic environment was not conducive to an increase in labour migration flows. The international migration picture remains mixed with an increase in immigration but flows remaining significantly below pre-recession levels and temporary labour migration stagnant.

This chapter overviews the changes in migration flows globally (particularly across the OECD) in the context of the economic downturn and mixed recovery. It compares immigration statistics and demographic data between New Zealand and other OECD countries. Most of the data for this analysis comes from the 2013 edition of the OECD's *International Migration Outlook*¹ and other OECD data sources. Trends in global migration policies are summarised at the end of the chapter.

¹ OECD. (2013). *International Migration Outlook: 2013 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Retrieved in August 2013 from: <www.oecd.org/multilingual-summaries/migr_outlook-2013-sum/html/migr_outlook-2013-sum-en.html>.

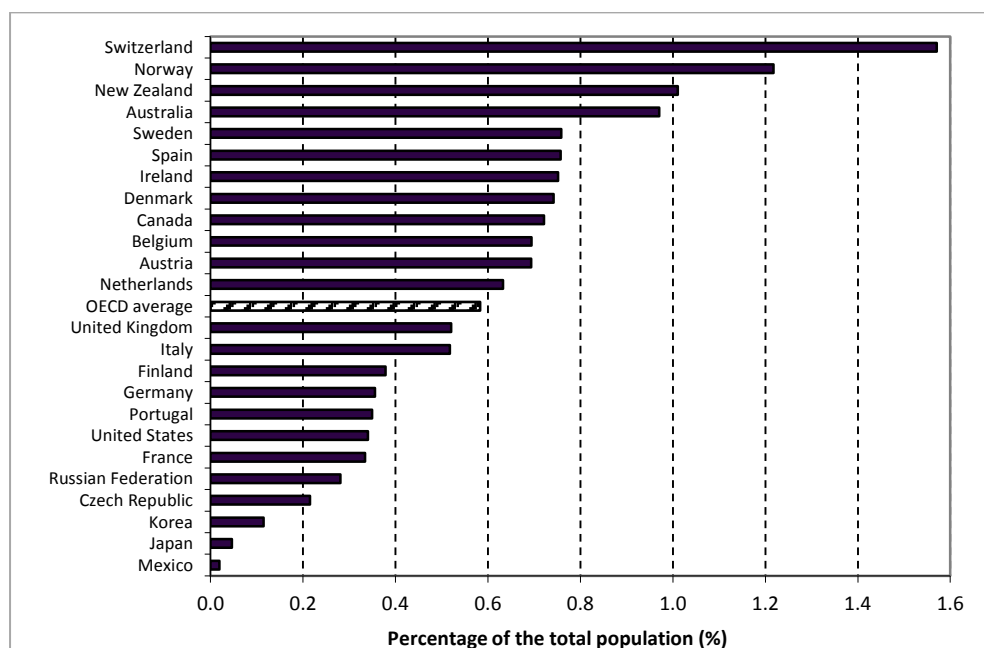
2.2 Permanent migration flows

The OECD is experiencing modest growth in immigration after three consecutive years of decline. Annual migration flows in OECD countries grew about 2 per cent in 2011, to reach almost 4 million, and this upward trend is predicted to continue. Preliminary 2012 data indicates a small but positive increase in immigration (1 per cent). Immigration continues to grow but at a slow rate and much slower than the 13 per cent increase from 2006 to 2007 before the recession.

In 2011, several countries experienced large increases in immigration from the previous year: Ireland, 41 per cent; Germany, 31 per cent; and Austria, 27 per cent. Ireland experienced the largest decrease in immigration in OECD countries during the recession. Other OECD countries to experience double-digit increases were Finland, Korea, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain (with most labour migrants coming to Spain from Latin America). Canada and the United Kingdom had large decreases in immigration, 11 per cent and 17 per cent respectively, but these were largely due to changes in administrative procedures. The permanent inflow to New Zealand in 2011 decreased 8 per cent compared with 2010.

Figure 2.1 shows that inflows relative to total population were lowest in Mexico (0.02 per cent) and highest in Switzerland (1.57 per cent) in 2011. New Zealand's rate of 1.01 per cent continues to be higher than in most other OECD countries. Norway was the only country other than Switzerland and New Zealand to have an inflow rate of 1 per cent or greater.

Figure 2.1 Permanent inflows into selected OECD and non-OECD countries, as a percentage of total population, 2011



Source: OECD database on international migration, <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932823282>>.

2.3 Temporary labour migration

The inflow of temporary workers² into OECD countries in 2011 was just under 2 million and remains significantly below the 2.5 million it reached in 2007 and 2008. Temporary labour migration changed little in 2011 compared with 2010. This suggests a lack of economic demand for migrants as employers look to the local workforce to fill vacancies. Free circulation migration and temporary labour migration are susceptible to changes in economic conditions.

Temporary workers include migrants from a variety of backgrounds who work in a variety of occupations. The largest category of temporary workers in the OECD comprises working holidaymakers, who make up one-fifth of the total. Australia received 45 per cent of all working holidaymakers in 2011. Seasonal workers made up the second-largest category of temporary workers in 2011 with 47 per cent employed in Germany. Most seasonal workers are low skilled and work in the agricultural industry. Seasonal work programmes and mainstream temporary worker programmes changed little in 2011.

Over half of all temporary workers in the OECD enter through other categories and include trainees, people on intra-company transfers, short-order cooks, domestic long-term care workers and au pairs.

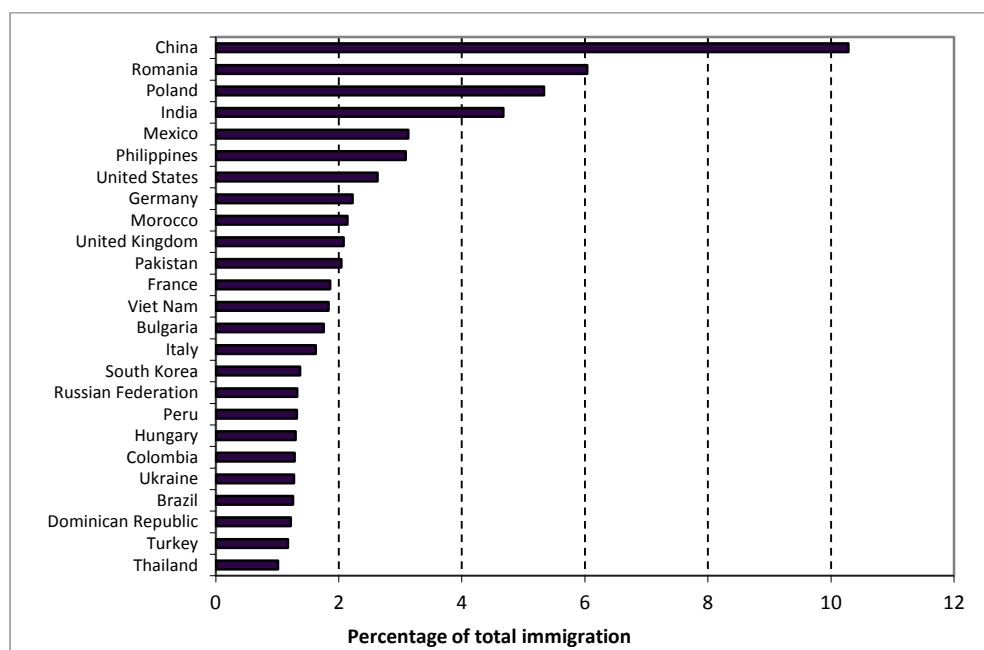
2.4 Changes by source country

In 2011, the top 25 source countries accounted for 63 per cent of all immigrants into OECD countries (see Figure 2.2). China was the largest source of migrants in the OECD and accounted for over 10 per cent of immigration into OECD countries. Poland and Romania completed the top three due to increased mobility within the European Union. India and the Philippines, like China, remain important origin countries for immigration into OECD countries.

Of the top 10 source countries of migrants to New Zealand, half are also on the list of top 10 source countries for migrants into OECD countries overall (China, India, the Philippines, the United States and the United Kingdom). The remaining top 10 New Zealand source countries are Samoa, Fiji, South Africa, South Korea and Tonga, of which only South Korea was among the top 25 OECD source countries.

² This does not include free movement flows, which are included under permanent migration.

Figure 2.2 Top 25 countries of immigration into OECD countries, 2011



Source: OECD database on international migration, <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932823396>>.

2.5 International students

Students have become a source of permanent migrants in an increasing number of countries in recent years. The number of international students reached 2.6 million in 2010, an increase of 6 per cent from 2009. The number of international students is 20 per cent higher than the average for the period 2004–2009.

The number of international students in New Zealand had been decreasing year on year since the early to mid-2000s to around 38,000 in 2010.³ Almost a fifth of international students in the OECD (over 450,000) came from China in 2009, while another 7 per cent came from India and 5 per cent from Korea. This matched the top three source countries to New Zealand in 2012/13 (in the same order), as can be seen in chapter 4.

Across the OECD, international students made up 7 per cent of all tertiary students. The New Zealand rate of 14 international students per 100 students in 2010 was the sixth highest across the OECD (behind Australia, Austria, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). This high proportion of international students offers a greater potential for international students as a source of permanent migrants.

³ Note that OECD figures include only students enrolled in full-degree programmes, so are smaller than the number reported for New Zealand elsewhere (including in this report).

2.6 Asylum seekers

The number of people seeking asylum in OECD countries increased 20 per cent in 2011 compared with 2010 and exceeded 400,000 for the first time since 2003. The top destination countries were the United States (61,000 asylum seekers) followed by France (52,000) and Germany (46,000). Largely due to the 'Arab Spring', Italy was the fourth largest receiving country. The top origin countries for asylum seekers in 2011 were similar to those in 2010 with Afghanistan, China, Iraq and Pakistan being the most significant origin countries.

Large movements expected due to the Arab Spring had not materialised by 2011, although the OECD experienced a significant increase in asylum seeking from Tunisia, Libya and Syria. There were also large increases from Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Ivory Coast due to civil conflict.

Around 310 people sought asylum in New Zealand, a rate of 69 per million population. Only three OECD countries received fewer asylum seekers than New Zealand in 2011.⁴

With asylum seeker recognition rates rarely exceeding 20 per cent in OECD countries, other sources of humanitarian migration are also important, especially in the settlement countries of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States. These four countries are the only OECD countries where the number of permanent humanitarian migrants⁵ is larger than the number of asylum seekers.

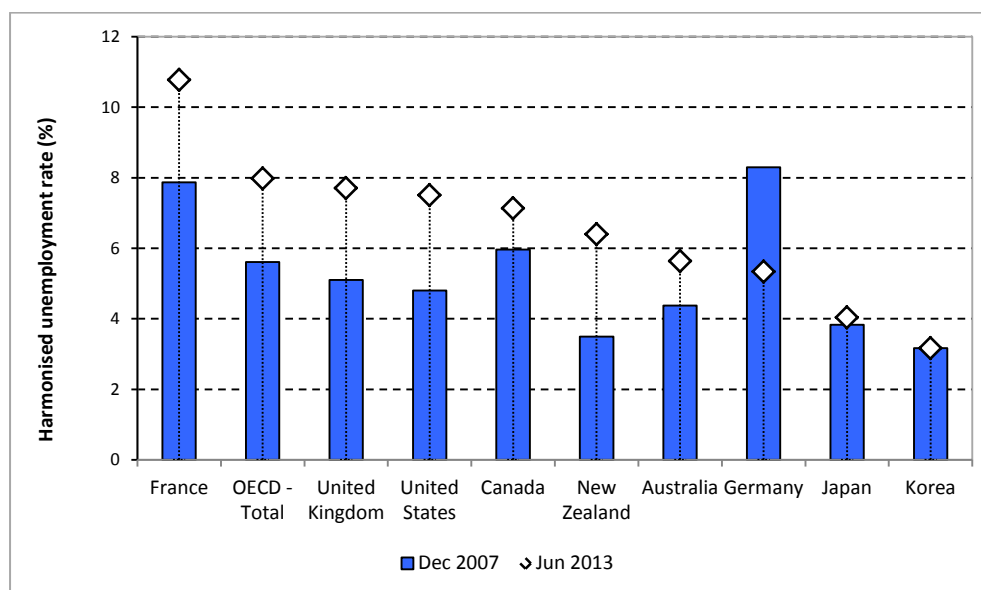
2.7 Migrant employment and unemployment

Figure 2.3 shows the trend in unemployment rates in selected OECD countries between December 2007 and June 2013. During this time, overall unemployment in the OECD increased from 5.6 per cent to 8 per cent. Large differences exist across OECD countries and, of the countries included below, only Germany's unemployment rate was lower in 2013 than in 2007. There have been large increases in the unemployment rate in the United States, United Kingdom and New Zealand, although levels remain below the OECD average.

⁴ Estonia, Iceland and Portugal had fewer entries.

⁵ Including resettlement refugee migration.

Figure 2.3 Harmonised unemployment rates in selected OECD countries, December 2007 to June 2013



Source: OECD key economic indicators, <<http://stats.oecd.org>>.

The labour market situation for migrants has worsened over the past five years both in absolute terms and relative to the native-born. Between 2008 and 2012, the foreign-born unemployment rate increased 5 percentage points compared with 3 percentage points for the native born. The increase was mainly due to migrants having a greater presence in sectors hardest hit during the crisis such as construction, manufacturing and wholesale, retail trade, and finance as well as being over-represented in informal jobs that tend to have little or no protection.

Labour markets outcomes for migrant youth and low-skilled migrants have been the most affected by the recession while migrant women and high-skilled migrants were least affected. Long-term unemployment is becoming a serious issue for migrants in many OECD countries where long-term unemployment (as a percentage of total unemployment) has increased from 31 per cent in 2008 to 44 per cent in 2012. This is of particular concern in Europe whereas countries such as New Zealand, Australia and Canada have fared much better in terms of migrant labour market outcomes as they have higher levels of discretionary flows.

The OECD suggests that the 'recent labour market outcomes of migrants in many OECD countries highlight the need for policies to bring workers back to the labour market and increase their chance of finding appropriate jobs'.⁶ In addition, labour market integration of migrants is a key factor in overall integration outcomes.

⁶ OECD. (2013). *International Migration Outlook: 2013 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Retrieved in November 2013 from: <www.oecdepublishing.org/multilingual-summaries/migr_outlook-2013-sum/html/migr_outlook-2013-sum-en.html>.

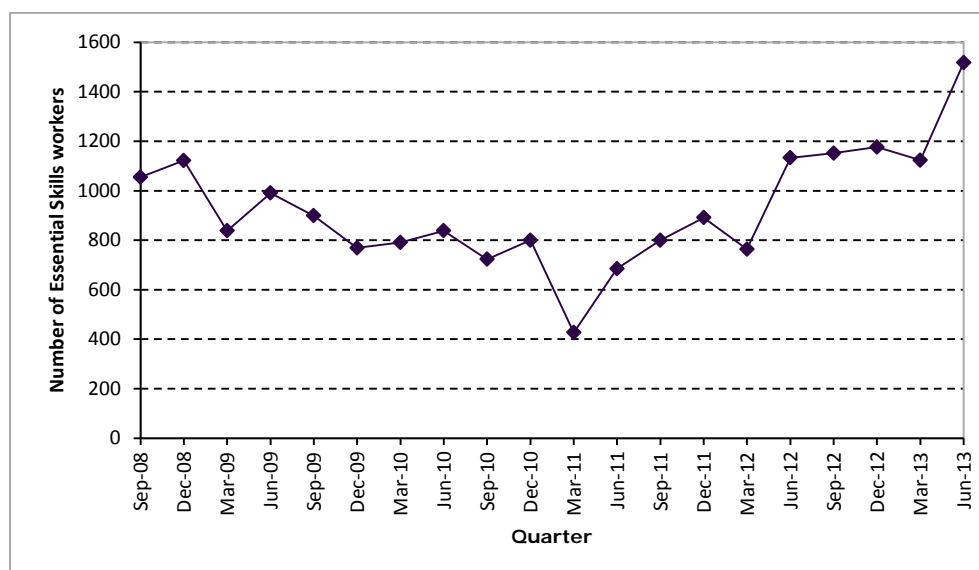
2.8 New Zealand Outlook

New Zealand avoided the worst of the global economic crisis mainly due to its two largest trading partners (Australia and China) experiencing strong growth during this time. Challenges remain for New Zealand as exporters contend with a high exchange rate and higher than expected unemployment figures. The Christchurch rebuild is expected to be a major contributor to the growth of the economy, and immigration, in conjunction with other levers, will be used to address skill shortages in the region.

In terms of permanent migration inflows, the number of residence approvals (38,961) in 2012/13 was down 4 per cent from the previous financial year and around 15 per cent lower than pre-recession levels. The number of temporary workers increased 5 per cent in 2012/13 with the number of Essential Skills workers up 2 per cent. This was the first annual increase in Essential Skills workers since the start of the global economic slowdown in 2008/09 and is likely to lead to an increase in skilled permanent migrants as many Essential Skills workers follow a two-step migration pathway to residence.

The number of Essential Skills workers approved in Canterbury has continued to increase since a low in the March 2011 quarter due to the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake. The number of workers approved has exceeded pre-recession levels in Canterbury and has driven the increase in Essential Skills workers at the national level. At the national level, the number of Essential Skills workers remains around a third fewer than in 2008.

Figure 2.4 Essential Skills workers approved with a job in Canterbury, by quarter, 2008/09–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

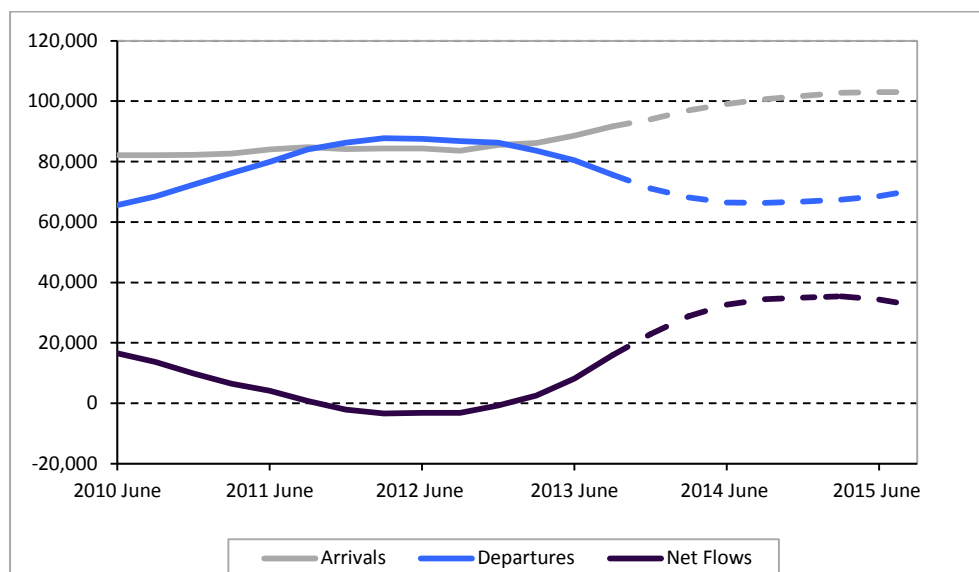
In 2012/13, the number of international students fell 7 per cent following a 7 per cent decline the previous year. Likely factors that contributed to this decrease were the high New Zealand exchange rate, increased international competition for export education and the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake.

2.8.1 Permanent and long-term migration forecasts

Forecasts of permanent and long-term arrivals, departures and net flow for the two years to September 2015 are shown in Figure 2.5 along with recent historical changes over the past three years. Permanent and long-term arrivals are forecast to continue to rise until the end of the forecast period, but the growth in total arrivals is expected to moderate slightly even though the arrival of new migrants from the Rest of the World is expected to continue.⁷ An overall rate of decline in permanent and long-term departures is also forecast to moderate before starting to rise again as the departure of non–New Zealand citizens in particular to the Rest of the World and to the United Kingdom start rising but departures of New Zealand citizens to Australia continue to decline. The overall annual net flow is forecast to exceed 30,000 by June 2014 and remain high over the forecast period.

The relative performance of the New Zealand, Australian and United Kingdom economies and their labour markets are incorporated when forecasting migration flows between these countries. The economy and the labour market in Australia have already shown signs of weakening and are forecast to be weak compared with economic conditions in New Zealand over the medium term. The New Zealand economy is expected to experience strong economic and employment growth as the Canterbury rebuild gets fully under way and the prospects for exports remain strong. The United Kingdom economy has shown signs of recovery and has experienced some employment growth over the past few quarters, which is expected to continue.

Figure 2.5 Permanent and long-term migration forecasts for New Zealand, 2014–2015 (June years)



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

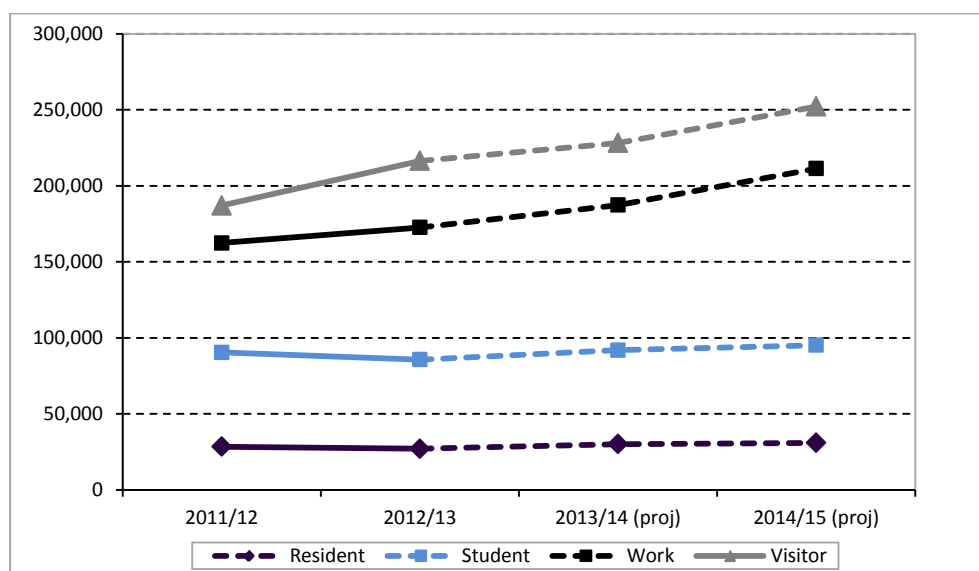
⁷ Rest of the World excludes Australia and the United Kingdom.

2.8.2 Visa forecasts

In 2011/12, the Ministry commissioned the development of a visa applications forecast model. The model uses international macroeconomic data combined with historical visa data to estimate future visa numbers. The model forecasts visa applications so is a measure of future demand. The model does not estimate decline rates or the number of people per application, which would (in the case of resident visas) influence the total number of people approved.

Currently, the short-term outlook is strongest for temporary visa applications, particularly visitors, with the growth in tourism from North Asia expected to continue. Work visa applications are projected to increase over the next two years, while the increase in student visas is expected to be modest. The model projects a modest increase in resident visa numbers, taking application numbers towards 30,000 annually over the next two year. As mentioned above, the number of people approved a resident visa will depend on the average family size and the decline rate.

Figure 2.6 Visa application forecasts by category, 2013/14 and 2014/15



Note: proj = projected.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

2.9 Immigration policy responses

A theme across OECD countries has been to place immigration policy within wider labour market and demographic objectives, although recently the demographic objectives have become less important. With all OECD countries having established policies looking at migration flows, any new legislation has been fine-tuning rather than a fundamental change.

Several countries are using the current relatively stable migration situation to take stock and undertake strategic reviews of their immigration policies to determine how their current policies are working and what might be required in the future. These policies typically have two main purposes: to regulate flows and to better integrate immigrant populations. In 2013, the OECD reviewed New Zealand's labour migration policies. The review report is due out in the first quarter of 2014.

As countries emerge from the recession, focus remains on endemic skill shortages, although a lack of employer demand has reduced pressure to recruit from overseas. With rising employment, governments have become more restrictive about foreign recruitment to protect the domestic workforce. Some countries have introduced measures to ease the situation for foreign workers who have lost their jobs, mainly by allowing them to stay in the country and search for work.

The recruitment of skilled migrants has become more selective as countries attempt to recruit those likely to offer the most economic benefit to a country. Australia and Canada have introduced new measures to their permanent migration programmes to select immigrants who seem most likely to succeed in the labour market.

In Australia, the new Ministerial Advisory Council on Skilled Migration advises the government on addressing current and future skill shortages. People wanting to immigrate must submit an expression of interest and only those receiving an invitation may apply for a visa. Australia has also simplified its visa system, reducing the number of Skilled Migration visa subcategories from 27 to 11 and the number of Temporary Work visa types from 17 to 8.

Canada removed the occupation list that applicants to the Federal Skilled Worker programme could be admitted without a job. Canada has also started consultations with a view to improving labour market selection procedures and making the system more responsive to employer needs. Proposals include better language ability, an emphasis on younger migrants and changes to the current points system.

Other trends are developing across OECD countries.

- More countries are moving to points-based immigration systems. These systems are often linked to shortage lists with more points available for occupations in shortage.
- Policies around low-skilled temporary and seasonal workers are more targeted, for example, to certain sectors and likely to impose more conditions on entry.
- Policies designed to attract investors and entrepreneurs continue to increase.
- New measures have been introduced to both attract international students and encourage international graduates to stay on and take up or search for work.
- With the economic crisis and reduced means of legal entry, many countries are facing increasing challenges from irregular migration. Several countries have introduced or extended policies to crack down on intermediaries behind human trafficking or smuggling.
- Family migration policies continue to become more restrictive, including the introduction and tightening of maintenance requirements to ensure family migrants do not become a burden on the host country, and imposing conditions of entry such as passing 'integration tests'.
- Many countries are taking steps to deter asylum seekers, although some have introduced concurrent measures to help facilitate the integration of asylum seekers and humanitarian migrants.
- Some countries are looking at policies to encourage their skilled diaspora to return.

2.10 Conclusions

The international migration picture remains mixed with an increase in immigration but flows remaining significantly below pre-recession levels and temporary labour migration stagnant.

The labour market situation for migrants has worsened over the past five years in many countries, particularly in Europe where the high and long-term unemployment of migrants has become a significant concern. Countries such as New Zealand, Australia and Canada have fared much better in terms of migrant labour market outcomes as they have a higher level of discretion in managing the entry of new migrants.

Several OECD countries are taking stock and undertaking strategic reviews of their immigration policies to determine how their current policies are working and what might be required in the future. These policies typically have two main purposes: to regulate flows and to better integrate immigrant populations. Policy developments continue to focus on high-skilled migration and the attraction and retention of international students.

3 Migration flows

Highlights in 2012/13

- A net migration gain of 7,900 people occurred in 2012/13 due to an increase in arrivals and a decrease in departures on a permanent and long-term basis.
- The net gain of non–New Zealand citizens in 2012/13 was 39,600.
- Of all permanent departures of New Zealand citizens from New Zealand, 77 per cent were to Australia.
- Visitor numbers were unchanged from 2011/12, but the Rugby World Cup had boosted visitor numbers in 2011/12.
- About 1.45 million people were granted a temporary visitor, student or work visa on their arrival in New Zealand.

3.1 Introduction

New Zealand's population size is affected by migration flows, including the arrival and departure of New Zealand and Australian citizens and residents; temporary migrants on visitor, work and student visas; and new permanent residents arriving under the New Zealand Residence Programme. The net migration flow is the difference between the number of permanent and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures.⁸

Many factors affect migration flows. The departure of New Zealanders, particularly to Australia, is one of the main drivers of New Zealand's migration patterns. The free movement of New Zealand citizens and Australian citizens and permanent residents between the two countries makes it relatively easy for New Zealanders to seek opportunities in Australia. Of all permanent departures of New Zealand citizens from New Zealand in 2012/13, 77 per cent were to Australia.⁹ The number of New Zealanders living overseas is likely to be over 1 million,¹⁰ of whom 483,000 were living in Australia, according to the 2011 Australian census.¹¹

The number of migrants leaving New Zealand also affects migration flows. One measure of a migrant's successful settlement and contribution to New Zealand is whether they remain in the country after gaining residence. However, migrants may leave New Zealand for a variety of reasons,

⁸ An arrival or departure is permanent and long term, if the intended length of stay or absence is 12 months or more.

⁹ Statistics New Zealand. (2013). International travel and migration: June 2013. *Hot Off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Retrieved in September 2013 from: <www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/IntTravelAndMigration_HOTJun13.aspx>.

¹⁰ Statistics New Zealand. (2012). *At Least 1 Million New Zealanders Live Overseas* (published 22 June 2012, based on information previously published on 17 September 2007). Retrieved in September 2013 from: <www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/mythbusters/1million-kiwis-live-overseas.aspx>.

¹¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2012). *2011 Census QuickStats*. Retrieved in September 2013 from: <www.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2011/quickstat/0>.

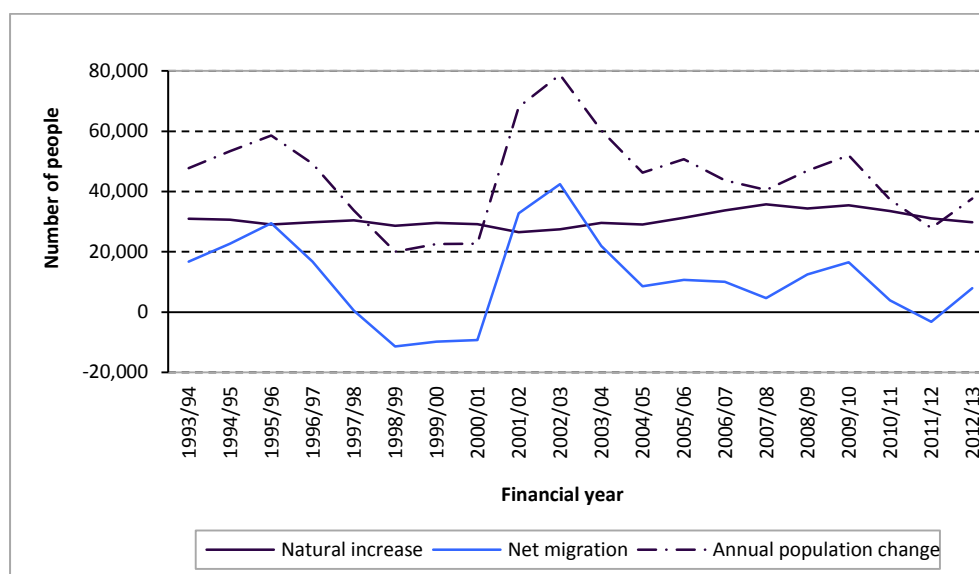
only some of which relate to ‘unsuccessful’ settlement such as not being able to find work. For instance, other reasons for leaving can include family ties, business commitments, or a previous intention to live and work in New Zealand temporarily rather than to settle permanently.

Sections 3.2 and 3.3 discuss the impact of migration on population growth and permanent and long-term migrants, respectively. Section 3.4 analyses temporary arrivals in New Zealand. Sections 3.5 and 3.6 discuss migrants who arrived to take up residence and those with approved residence who subsequently left New Zealand.

3.2 Impact of migration on population growth

New Zealand’s estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 grew to 4,470,800,¹² which is an increase of 37,700 (0.9 per cent) from the 30 June 2012 estimate of 4,433,000.¹³ New Zealand’s population growth is affected by two main factors: natural increase (the balance of births over deaths) and net migration gain (the balance of arrivals over departures). In 2012/13, New Zealand’s population growth was due to a natural increase of 29,800 people and a net international migration gain of 7,900. The natural increase component of New Zealand’s population growth is relatively stable over time (see Figure 3.1). However, fluctuations in the annual population follow the movements in net migration.

Figure 3.1 Components of population growth, 1993/94–2012/13



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

¹² The estimated resident population is based on the ‘census usually resident population count’ with adjustments for residents missed or counted more than once by the census and for residents temporarily overseas on census night. The most recent estimate of resident population is as at 30 June 2013.

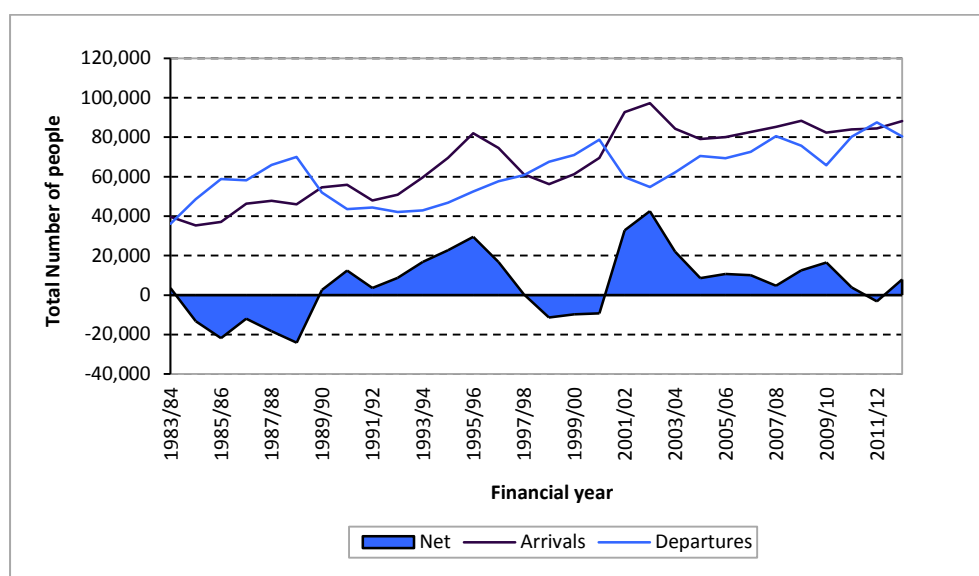
¹³ Statistics New Zealand. (2013). *National Population Estimates June 2013 quarter*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Retrieved in September 2013 from: <www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/NationalPopulationEstimates_HOTPA30Jun13.aspx>.

3.3 Permanent and long-term migration

The total number of people migrating to and from New Zealand fluctuates greatly from year to year, but cyclical patterns emerge. Figure 3.2 shows the changes in permanent and long-term arrivals and departures since 1983/84 and the fluctuations in net migration.

Permanent and long-term arrivals are people who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay 12 months or more (visitors, students, workers and people granted permanent residence) plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more. Permanent and long-term departures are people who leave New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more (visitors, students and workers) plus New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more. Net permanent and long-term migration is the difference between the number of permanent and long-term arrivals and the number of permanent and long-term departures.

Figure 3.2 Annual permanent and long-term migration flows, 1983/84–2012/13



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

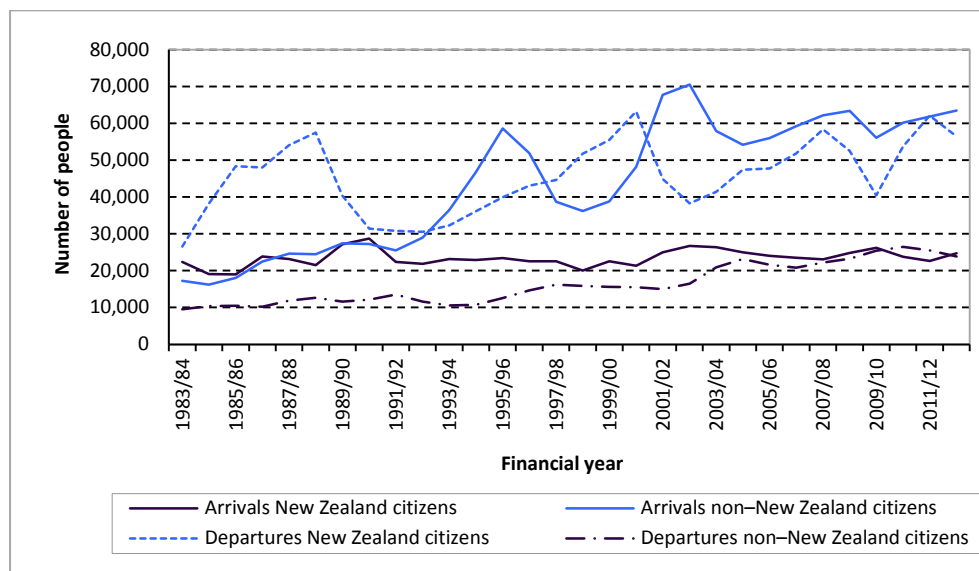
A total of 88,200 people arrived in New Zealand on a permanent and long-term basis in 2012/13, an increase of 5 per cent from the previous year. Permanent and long-term departures totalled 80,300, an 8 per cent decrease from 2011/12. This resulted in the net gain of 7,900 people in 2012/13, an increase from a net loss of 3,200 in the previous year. The net gain in 2012/13 was due to a slowing annual net migration loss to Australia, accompanied by an upward trending net migration gain from the rest of the world.¹⁴

¹⁴ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2013). *Quarterly Labour Market Report: August 2013*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Retrieved on 11 November 2013 from: <www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/labour-market-report/labour-market-report-aug-2013.pdf>.

3.3.1 Permanent and long-term migration by citizenship

Figure 3.3 shows the patterns of migration flows for New Zealand and non–New Zealand citizens. Over the last three decades, the number of New Zealand citizens returning after being away for 12 months or more has been relatively constant. The decrease in departures in 2008/09 is an immediate effect of the economic recession as people delayed their plans in uncertain economic times. Recent improvements in the New Zealand economic and labour market conditions have slowed departures and increased arrivals of New Zealand citizens.

Figure 3.3 Annual permanent and long-term migration flows by citizenship, 1983/84–2012/13



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

Table 3.1 shows the permanent and long-term migration flows for 2010/11–2012/13. Following increases in 2010/11 and 2011/12, the number of New Zealand citizens decreased 9 per cent in 2012/13. The number of New Zealand citizens arriving in 2012/13 increased 9 per cent from 2011/12.

The net permanent and long-term inflow of non–New Zealand citizens increased to 39,600 in 2012/13 from 36,000 in 2011/12; an increase of 8 per cent.

Table 3.1 Permanent and long-term migration flows, 2010/11–2012/13

Permanent and long-term migration flows	Year	Arrivals	Departures	Net migration
New Zealand citizens	2010/11	23,800	53,700	-29,900
	2011/12	22,600	62,100	-39,500
	2012/13	24,700	56,500	-31,700
Non–New Zealand citizens	2010/11	60,200	26,400	33,800
	2011/12	61,800	25,500	36,300
	2012/13	63,500	23,900	39,600
Total	2010/11	84,000	80,100	3,900
	2011/12	84,400	87,600	-3,200
	2012/13	88,200	80,300	7,900

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

3.3.2 Permanent and long-term migration of New Zealand citizens to Australia

The net migration loss of New Zealand citizens in 2012/13 was primarily due to a net loss of New Zealand citizens to Australia. Of all permanent and long-term departures of New Zealand citizens (56,500 departures), 77 per cent were to Australia.

The net loss of 32,700 New Zealand citizens to Australia in 2012/13 was less than the net loss of 39,700 in 2011/12. Departures of New Zealand citizens to Australia decreased 10 per cent in 2012/13 while arrivals of New Zealand citizens from Australia increased 21 per cent.

Table 3.2 shows the permanent and long-term migration flows of New Zealand citizens to Australia between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Table 3.2 Permanent and long-term migration flows of New Zealand citizens to Australia, 2011/12–2012/13

Permanent and long-term migration flows	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	% change	Number	% change
Arrivals	9,000	-5	10,900	21
Departures	48,600	22	43,600	-10
Net migration	-39,700		-32,700	

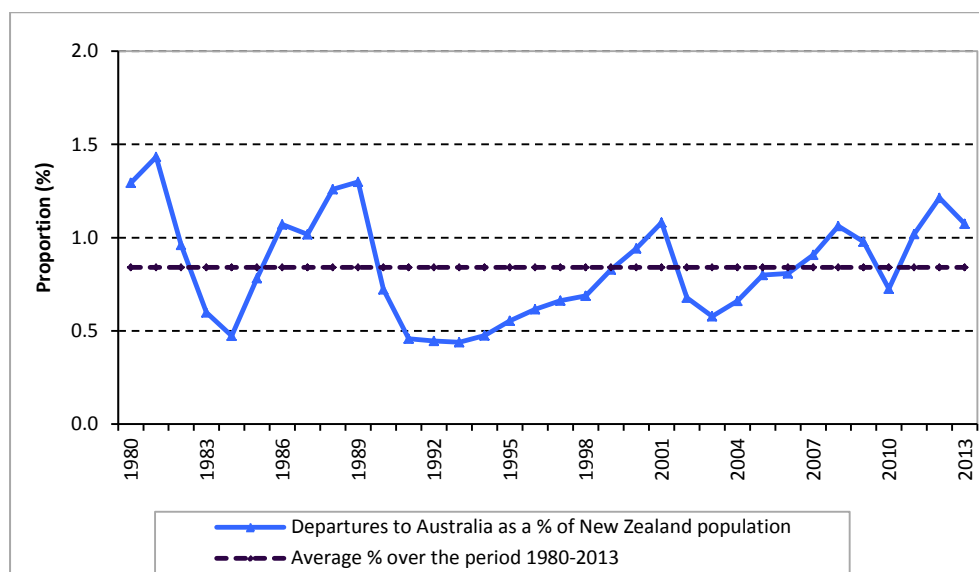
Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

The movement of New Zealanders to and from Australia is highly related to economic conditions in both countries. Departures to Australia have started to slow, and are expected to continue doing so with improving economic and labour market conditions in New Zealand compared to Australia over 2013 and 2014.¹⁵

The number of people departing to Australia on a permanent and long-term basis decreased in 2012/13 with the size of migration flows to Australia relative to New Zealand's population lower than what they were in the late 1970s and mid-1980s (see Figure 3.4).¹⁶

Figure 3.4 Permanent and long-term trans-Tasman departures as a percentage of the New Zealand population, 1980–2013 (June years)



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

3.4 Temporary arrivals in New Zealand

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

A total of 1,450,000 people were granted a temporary visitor, student or work visa on their arrival in New Zealand in 2012/13. In addition, 826,800 Australian citizens travelled to New Zealand, down from 833,200 in 2011/12. (Australian citizens and permanent residents are granted a resident visa on arrival to New Zealand.)

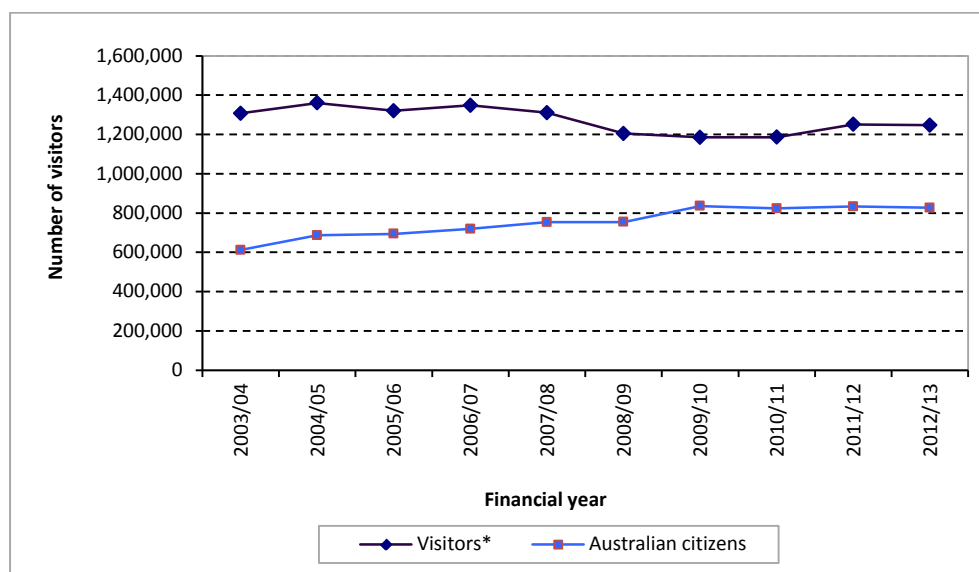
¹⁵ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2013). *Quarterly Labour Market Report: August 2013*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Retrieved on 11 November 2013 from: <www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/labour-market-report/labour-market-report-aug-2013.pdf>.

¹⁶ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2012). *Permanent and Long-Term Migration: The big picture*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Visitor numbers in 2012/13 (excluding Australian citizens) was around 1.25 million, unchanged from 2011/12, but the Rugby World Cup had boosted visitor numbers in 2011/12. The 2012/13 figure increased 5 per cent from 2010/11. The number of arrivals by Australian citizens to New Zealand has remained relatively stable over the past four years, following increases in the number of arrivals between 2003/04 and 2009/10 (see Figure 3.5).

The difference between the number of Australian citizen arrivals and visitors from all other countries to New Zealand has narrowed over the last 10 years. Since 2003/04, the number of Australian citizen arrivals has increased 35 per cent compared with a decrease of 5 per cent for visitors.

Figure 3.5 Visitor and Australian citizen arrivals to New Zealand, 2003/04–2012/13



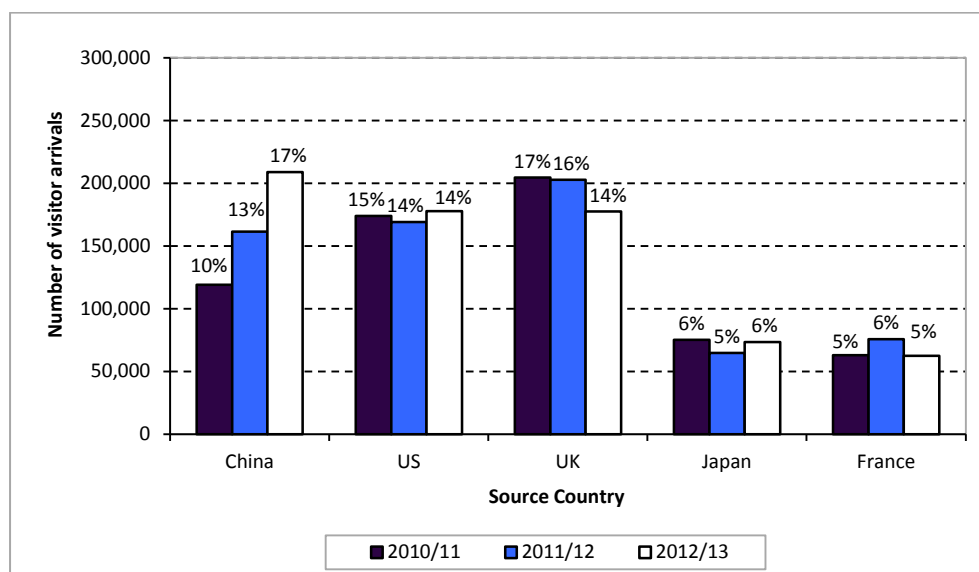
Note: * Excludes Australian citizens.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

3.4.1 Visitor arrivals by source country

The top five visitor source countries (China, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan and France) contributed 56 per cent of all visitor arrivals (excluding Australian citizens) to New Zealand in 2012/13. Compared with the previous year, China had the largest absolute increase in visitor arrivals (up 47,000 or 29 per cent) and moved from ranking third in 2011/12 to first in 2012/13. There was an increase in visitors from Japan (13 per cent) and the United States (5 per cent), while there was a decrease in visitors from the United Kingdom (13 per cent) (see Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6 Top five source countries of visitor arrivals, 2010/11–2012/13



Note: Excludes Australian citizens.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

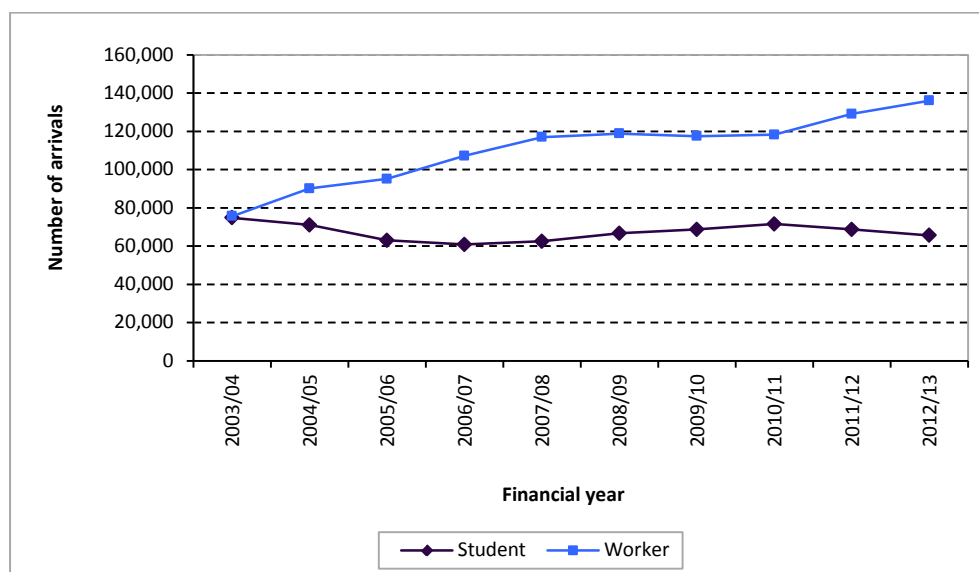
3.4.2 Work and student arrivals

The number of migrants arriving in New Zealand for work over the last decade has grown continually. Temporary worker arrivals are generally higher in summer than in other seasons. The number of migrants arriving in New Zealand for study in the past decade has fallen slightly. The peaks for the number of people arriving as international students align with the academic year (semesters start in January/February and July).

Figure 3.7 shows the strong increase in the number of migrants holding work visas entering New Zealand over the last decade. In 2012/13, there was a 5 per cent increase from the previous year.

International student numbers have decreased from a peak in 2002/03, largely due to a declining number of students from China. However, from 2007/08 to 2010/11, student visa numbers gradually increased as the market diversified. As shown in Figure 3.7, the number of students arriving in 2012/13 decreased 4 per cent from 2011/12. This follows a 4 per cent decrease from the previous year.

Figure 3.7 Worker and student arrivals, 2003/04–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

3.5 Migrants who did not take up residence

Most migrants approved for residence from 2008/09 to 2011/12 arrived in New Zealand to take up residence or were in New Zealand when approved.^{17,18} Of the 173,001 people approved during this period, 168,883 (98 per cent) took up residence in New Zealand. The percentage of those taking up residence has remained at the same level over the last few years.

The International/Humanitarian Stream had the highest non-arrival rate (3.8 per cent) of people who were approved for residence in New Zealand (see Table 3.3). Over the same period, 1.5 per cent of people approved under the Uncapped Family Stream (which is largely made up of approvals under the Partnership Category) did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence.

¹⁷ The 2012/13 cohort is excluded from this analysis, because the people in this cohort have not yet had 12 months to arrive in New Zealand.

¹⁸ Most residence applications are made onshore.

Table 3.3 People approved for residence who did not arrive in New Zealand to take up residence, by residence approval category, 2008/09–2011/12

Residence approval category	Approvals	Non-arrivals	Non-arrival rate (%)
Skilled/Business Stream			
Skilled*	98,677	2,590	2.6
Investor	401	9	2.2
Entrepreneur	1,458	26	1.8
Other	60	0	0.0
Subtotal	100,596	2,625	2.6
International/Humanitarian Stream			
International/Humanitarian Stream	11,748	445	3.8
Capped Family Stream	20,745	465	2.2
Uncapped Family Stream	39,912	583	1.5
Total	173,001	4,118	2.4

Note: * Includes General Skills and Work to Residence categories.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

3.6 Permanent migrants who are long-term absent

A migrant who is 'long-term absent' is a permanent migrant who has been out of New Zealand for six months or longer.¹⁹ The proportion of long-term absence differs between cohorts and groups. Migrants approved through the Investor Category of the Skilled/Business Stream had the highest rate of long-term absence (26 per cent) between 2005/06 and 2011/12 (see Table 3.4). In contrast, migrants who were approved for residence during the same period through the International/Humanitarian Stream had a low level of long-term absence (only 7 per cent left permanently over this period).

The overall rate of absence increases with the length of time since residence, with the earliest cohort having the highest rate of absence. At 30 June 2013, 22 per cent of migrants approved in 2005/06 had been absent for six months or longer compared with 4 per cent of those approved in 2011/12. A recent study by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on the retention of migrants shows that 45 per cent of migrants who took up residence in 1998 had been absent for six months or longer by 31 December 2011.²⁰ Rates of absence by source country from 2005/06 to 2011/12 are in Appendix G.

¹⁹ Note that this differs from Statistics New Zealand's definition, which uses a 12-month threshold.

²⁰ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2012). *Retention of Migrants and Onward Migration from New Zealand: 1998–2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Table 3.4 Rates of absence by residence groups for migrants approved for residence, 2005/06–2011/12

Residence approval group	Percentage long-term absent by cohort as at 30 June 2013 (%)							
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Skilled/Business Stream								
Skilled*	25	20	17	14	11	6	3	15
Investor	37	33	28	40	17	6	9	26
Entrepreneur	15	15	8	5	6	3	1	12
Other	0	0	80	0	0	7	4	8
Subtotal	25	20	17	14	11	6	3	15
International/Humanitarian Stream	12	8	8	8	6	5	2	7
Capped Family Stream	20	22	18	18	16	11	8	16
Uncapped Family Stream	20	17	15	13	10	6	3	12
Percentage long-term absent as at 30 June 2013 (%)	22	18	16	14	11	7	4	14
Number long-term absent as at 30 June 2013	11,141	8,486	7,043	6,269	4,957	2,757	1,420	42,073
Total approved and arrived	50,136	45,930	45,077	45,073	44,668	39,699	39,443	310,026

Notes: The 2012/13 cohort was excluded from this analysis because migrants in that cohort have had insufficient time to arrive in New Zealand. In this analysis, long-term absent is defined as a permanent migrant who has been out of New Zealand for six months or longer.

* Includes General Skills and Work to Residence categories.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

4 Temporary migration

Highlights in 2012/13

- Of the 64,232 international students approved to study in New Zealand, 49 per cent (31,487 people) were studying in New Zealand for the first time.
- A total of 144,978 people were granted a work visa, an increase of 5 per cent from 2011/12. The United Kingdom was the largest source country, followed by India and China.
- A total of 22,409 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills Policy, an increase of 2 per cent from 2011/12. This was the first annual increase in Essential Skills workers since the start of the global economic slowdown; it reflects the growth in demand in Canterbury.
- Across the 40 Working Holiday Schemes, 48,639 people were approved to work in New Zealand, an increase of 13 per cent from 2011/12.
- A Graduate Job Search visa was granted to 9,745 people, a decrease of 2 per cent from 2011/12.
- Over the past decade, 22 per cent of student visa holders were granted a resident visa within five years of their first student visa, and 29 per cent of temporary workers were granted a resident visa within five years of their first work visa.
- Half (50 per cent) of principal skilled migrants had previously held an Essential Skills visa, and 42 per cent had previously held a student visa.

4.1 Introduction

International education is New Zealand's fifth largest export earner, contributing \$2.6 billion to New Zealand's economy every year and supporting 28,000 jobs.²¹ Furthermore, international education is a means for New Zealand to enhance the quality of its teaching and research, build human capital, strengthen educational partnerships with developing and developed nations, and increase trade in education services.²² Over the next 15 years, New Zealand aims to double the annual economic value of export education to \$5 billion through increasing international enrolments in its tertiary institutions, private providers and schools.²³

²¹ Infometrics and National Research Bureau. 2013. *The Economic Impact of International Education 2012/13*. Wellington: Education New Zealand. Retrieved in October 2013 from: <www.educationnz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Economic%20Value%20of%20International%20Education.pdf>.

²² New Zealand Government. 2007. *The International Education Agenda: A strategy for 2007–2012*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Retrieved in October 2012 from: <www.minedu.govt.nz/~media/MinEdu/Files/EducationSectors/InternationalEducation/PolicyStrategy/11950%20ie%20agenda%20final%20download%20100807.pdf>.

²³ New Zealand Government. 2011. *Leadership Statement for International Education*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Retrieved in October 2012 from: <www.minedu.govt.nz/~media/MinEdu/Files/EducationSectors/InternationalEducation/PolicyStrategy/LeadershipStatement2011.pdf>.

International students make up 14 per cent of tertiary enrolments in New Zealand. This is the sixth highest percentage across OECD countries behind Luxembourg (42 per cent), Australia (21 per cent), the United Kingdom (16 per cent), and Austria and Switzerland (15 per cent each).²⁴ International students can play an important role in the New Zealand labour market by taking part in the workforce while studying and after they graduate from their studies, especially if they are qualified and employed in areas with skill shortages.

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

This chapter describes the trends in the number of people coming to New Zealand on a student or work visa and transitioning from temporary to permanent residence.²⁵

4.2 Student Policy

The objective of the Student Policy is to facilitate the entry of genuine foreign students, with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talent New Zealand needs.

International education has contributed to New Zealand's economic development through foreign exchange earnings and by promoting international links.

International students choose New Zealand as a place to study for the quality and cost of education, for work opportunities after graduation, to apply for residence, and to study in an English-speaking country. Reasons for taking up residence include the lifestyle, safety and security, and further educational opportunities. Economic-related reasons such as job opportunities are less frequently reported.²⁶

Generally, foreign nationals who want to study for more than three months must apply for a student visa (and the education provider must be registered by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority if it is a private training establishment, and all providers must be signatories to the Ministry of

²⁴ OECD. (2012). *Education at a Glance 2012: OECD indicators*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

²⁵ Unless otherwise stated, this analysis is of individuals who at any time in 2011/12 were issued a visa, not of the total number of visas issued. For example, if one person was issued more than one visa in 2011/12, only the most recent visa was used in the analysis in this chapter.

²⁶ A Wilkinson, P Merwood and A-M Masgoret. 2010. *Life after Study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Retrieved in October 2012 from: <www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/life-after-study/index.asp>.

Education’s Code of Practice for the Pastoral Care of International Students).²⁷ However, some Working Holiday Scheme visas holders can undertake study in New Zealand for up to six months.²⁸

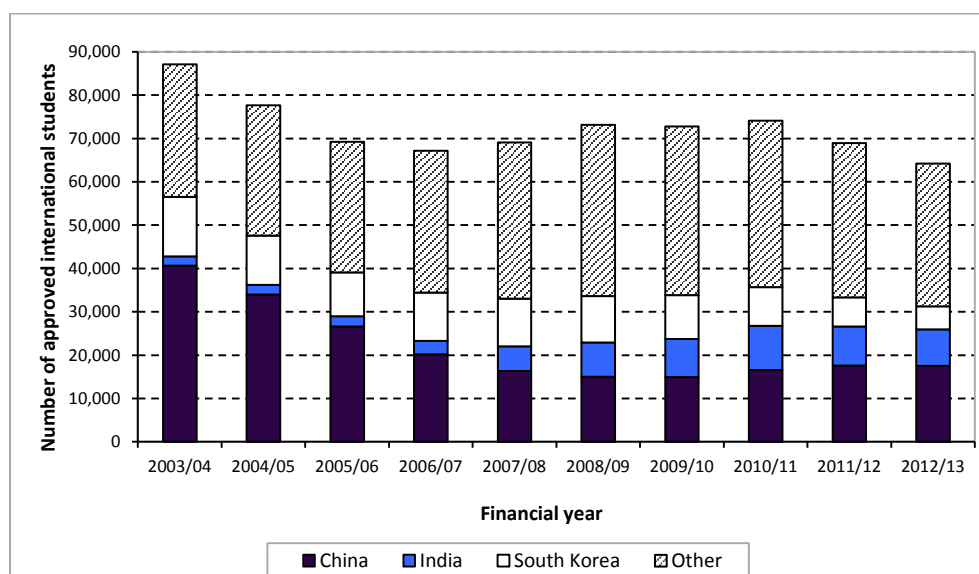
4.2.1 International student trends

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

In 2012/13, the number of international students approved to study in New Zealand (64,232) decreased 7 per cent from 2011/12. This follows a 7 per cent decrease from the previous year. Likely factors that contributed to this decrease were the high New Zealand exchange rate, increased international competition for export education and the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake.

China has remained the single largest source country of international students since 1999/2000, although the proportion has fallen from around 47 per cent in 2002/03 to 27 per cent in 2012/13. India was the second largest source country in 2012/13 (13 per cent), followed by South Korea (8 per cent).

Figure 4.1 Approved international students, 2003/04–2012/13



Note: This is a count of individuals approved a student visa rather than the number of visa applications. The number of approved student visa holders will be lower than the number of student enrolments reported by the Ministry of Education.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

²⁷ Australian citizens and residents do not need a student visa to study in New Zealand.

²⁸ Since July 2009, working holidaymakers may undertake one or more courses, rather than a single course, for up to three months (or six months for people approved under Working Holiday Schemes with Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and Uruguay).

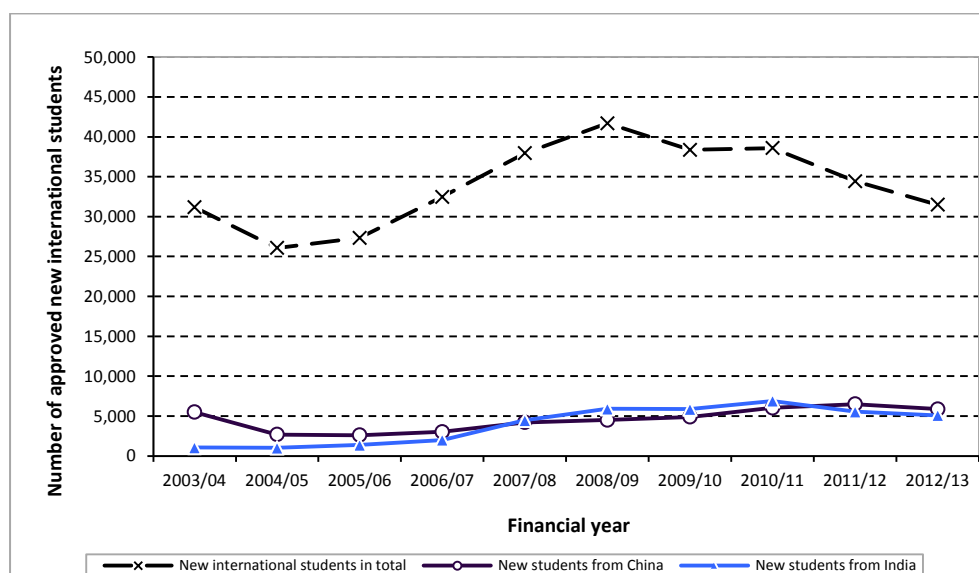
Compared with 2011/12, the number of students from South Korea and India decreased 21 per cent and 7 per cent respectively while the number of students from China remained similar. For the number of approved international students by source country between 2003/04 and 2012/13, see Appendix H.

4.2.2 New international students

Figure 4.2 shows the number of new international students approved each year over the last 10 years.²⁹ The number of new international students peaked in 2001/02 (47,772 people), falling to 26,073 by 2004/05. This decrease occurred because the number of new students from China decreased significantly from 20,158 to 2,683 over that period. However, from 2004/05 to 2008/09, the number of new international students increased steadily.

In 2012/13, 31,487 new international students were approved to study in New Zealand, down 9 per cent from 34,433 in 2011/12. New international students in 2012/13 made up 49 per cent of all international students. China remains the largest source country of new international students to New Zealand.

Figure 4.2 New international students, 2003/04–2012/13



Note: This is a count of individuals approved a student visa rather than the number of visa applications. The number of approved student visa holders will be lower than the number of student enrolments reported by the Ministry of Education.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

4.2.3 Gender and age of international students

In 2012/13, fewer female international students were approved for study in New Zealand than males (45 per cent compared with 55 per cent). Within the top five source countries of international student approvals in 2012/13, the United States provided the largest proportion of female students (60 per cent) and India the smallest (23 per cent). Appendix I shows the proportion of female international students by age group and source country in 2012/13.

²⁹ In this analysis, a student is counted as 'new' the year in which their first student visa was approved.

In 2012/13, most international students were aged 16–29 (72 per cent) with a further 20 per cent aged under 16. The median age was 20. Across the main source countries, the median age was 21 for international students from China, 22 from India and 18 from South Korea.

4.3 Work Policy

Foreign nationals who do not have residence and who want to work in New Zealand require a work visa in most circumstances.³⁰ The objective of the Work Policy is to contribute to developing New Zealand's human capability base by facilitating the access of New Zealand employers and New Zealand industry to global skills and knowledge. The Work Policy also aims to ensure the employment of temporary workers does not undermine the wages and conditions of New Zealand workers. Various policies allow people to enter New Zealand for work-related purposes.

- The Essential Skills Policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages where suitable New Zealand citizens or residents are not available for the work offered.
- Working Holiday Schemes are reciprocal international agreements that allow young people (generally aged 18–30) from partner countries to holiday and work in New Zealand.³¹
- The Silver Fern Job Search Policy sets an annual quota to enable highly skilled young people to job search in New Zealand and allows them to stay in the country if they find skilled work. A maximum of 300 Silver Fern Job Search visas may be granted annually.

All work visa policies are summarised in Appendix F.

4.3.1 Temporary worker trends

Figure 4.3 shows the number of temporary workers approved in New Zealand from 2003/04 to 2012/13. The number of temporary workers grew 8 per cent on average each financial year over the decade to 2012/13, although temporary workers decreased 4 per cent between 2008/09 and 2009/10. In 2012/13, 144,978 people were issued work visas, an increase of 5 per cent from 138,162 in 2011/12.

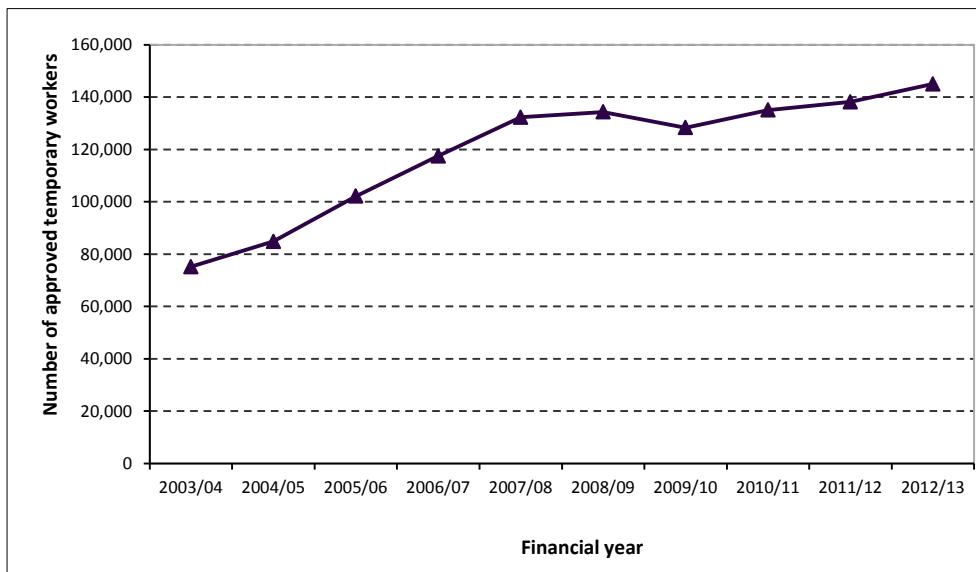
Across the work visa categories, the number of people approved under the Working Holiday Scheme had the largest absolute increase (5,609 people or 13 per cent) in 2012/13, followed by the number approved under the Study to Work Policy (825 people or 6 per cent). There were increases in the number of people approved under the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies (485 people or 5 per cent) and the Essential Skills Policy (343 people or 2 per cent).³²

³⁰ Australian citizens and residents do not need a work visa to work in New Zealand.

³¹ The United States and China do not have reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand.

³² The horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies include the Recognised Seasonal Employer, Supplementary Seasonal Employment – WP, Working Holiday Schemes Extension, Seasonal Labour Pilot, and Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer policies.

Figure 4.3 Approved temporary workers, 2003/04–2012/13



Note: This is a count of individuals approved a work visa rather than the number of applications.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

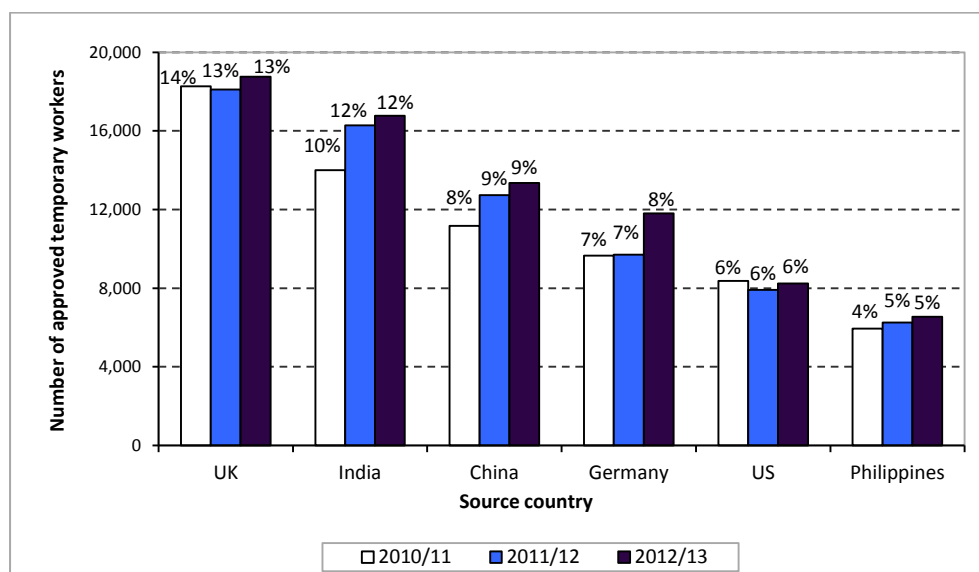
4.3.2 Temporary workers by source country

Figure 4.4 shows the top six source countries of temporary workers over the last three years. In 2012/13, the United Kingdom was the largest source country of temporary workers (18,759 people), followed by India (16,778 people) and China (13,360 people).

The number of temporary workers from the top source countries all increased from 2011/12 to 2012/13 with the United Kingdom increasing 4 per cent, India 3 per cent and China 5 per cent. The increase in temporary workers from the United Kingdom was mainly due to an increase in working holidaymakers, while the increase from India was due to an increase in Essential Skills workers. An increase in the number of Chinese workers approved under the Study to Work policy led the increase in temporary workers from China.

For the number of approved temporary workers by source country from 2003/04 to 2012/13, see Appendix J.

Figure 4.4 Top six source countries of temporary workers, 2010/11–2012/13



Note: The percentages are of all work visa holders by source country in each financial year. This is a count of individuals approved a work visa rather than the number of applications.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

4.3.3 Temporary workers by gender and age

In 2012/13, 43 per cent of work visa holders were female, although the proportion of female temporary workers varied under each work visa policy. Of those approved under the family-related work visa policies in 2012/13 (for instance, as the partner of a work visa holder), 65 per cent were female; of those approved under the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies, 26 per cent were female.

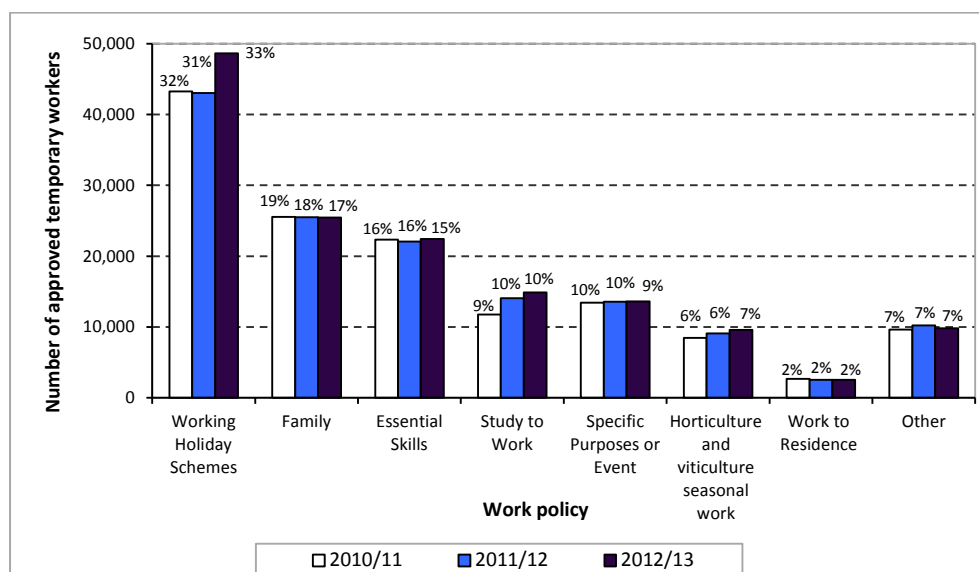
In 2012/13, 57 per cent of temporary work visa holders were aged 20–29 and 23 per cent were aged 30–39. Of those aged 20–29, 44 per cent were working holidaymakers.

For the proportions of approved female temporary workers by age group and source country in 2012/13, see Appendix K.

4.3.4 Temporary workers by work policies

Figure 4.5 shows the number of approved temporary workers by various work policies over the last three years. The main work policies are the Working Holiday Schemes, the Family Policy and the Essential Skills Policy. Approvals under these three policies contributed two-thirds (66 per cent) of all temporary workers in 2012/13.

Figure 4.5 Approved temporary workers by work visa policies, 2010/11–2012/13



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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

4.3.5 Essential Skills and horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies

The Essential Skills Policy and the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies are labour market tested work policies that allow New Zealand's employers to recruit workers from overseas to meet shortages they cannot meet from within New Zealand. The labour market test requirement for these policies also protects employment opportunities for New Zealand citizens and residents.³³

Essential Skills Policy

The demand for Essential Skills workers slowed from October 2008 with the onset of the global economic slowdown and its effect on the domestic economy.³⁴ Over the last three years, the number of Essential Skills workers approved has remained relatively stable.

There were 22,409 people approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills Policy in 2012/13, an increase of 2 per cent from 22,066 in 2011/12. This was the first annual increase in Essential Skills workers since the start of the global economic slowdown and reflects the growth in labour demand in Canterbury.

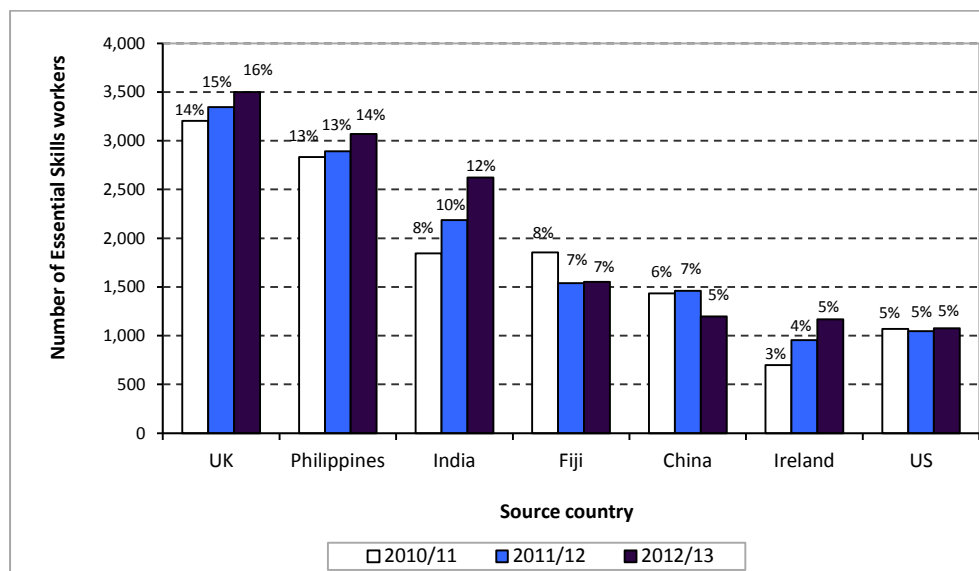
As New Zealand's economic prospects are gradually improving, with increased economic activity expected to generate strengthening employment growth over the next three years, it is likely that the number of Essential Skills workers will continue to increase.³⁵

³³ The labour market test requires New Zealand employers to show they have made genuine efforts to attract and recruit suitable New Zealand citizens or residents to fill a position, but have been unable to find such people.

³⁴ This analysis includes the Approved in Principle, Essential Skills Policy, Essential Skills Policy – Skill Level 1, Specialist Skills Policy, and the former General Work Policy.

The United Kingdom was the largest source country for Essential Skills workers in 2012/13 (3,499 people), an increase of 5 per cent from 3,346 in 2011/12. The Philippines (3,070 people), India (2,623 people) and Fiji (1,552 people) were the next largest source countries (see Figure 4.6). The number of Essential Skills workers from India had the largest absolute increase between 2011/12 and 2012/13 (439 people or 20 per cent), and China had the largest absolute decrease (263 people or 18 per cent).

Figure 4.6 Top source countries of Essential Skills workers, 2010/11–2012/13

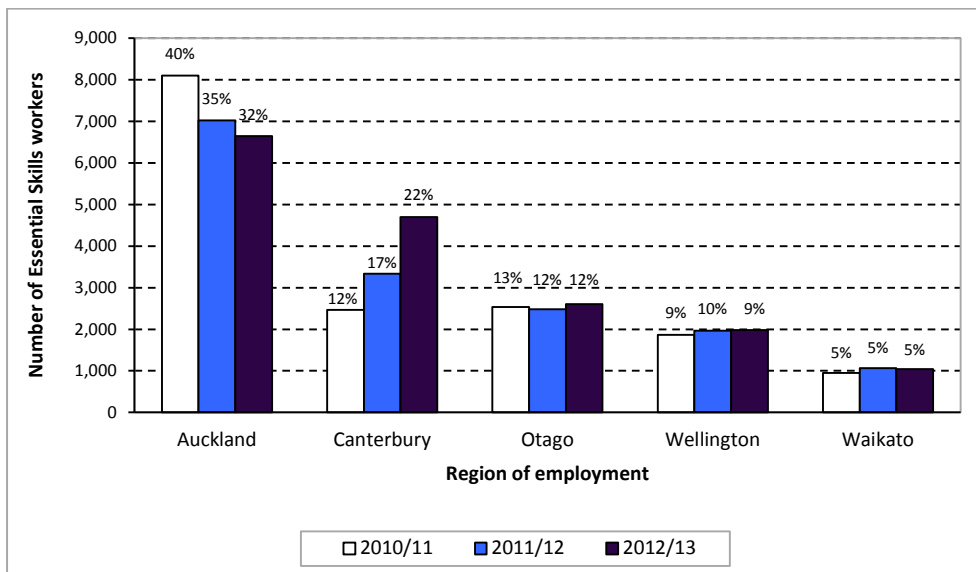


Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Of the 22,409 Essential Skills workers, 21,076 specified a region of employment. The main regions specified in 2012/13 were Auckland (32 per cent), Canterbury (22 per cent) and Otago (12 per cent) (see Figure 4.7). In 2012/13, 4,733 people were approved for a work visa under Essential Skills for a job offer in Canterbury, an increase of 40 per cent from 2011/12. This follows a 34 per cent increase in the previous year as the number of Essential Skills workers rebounded from a low in 2010/11 following the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake.

³⁵ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2013). *Quarterly Labour Market Report: August 2013*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Retrieved in October 2013 from: <www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/labour-market-report/labour-market-report-aug-2013.pdf>.

Figure 4.7 Main region of employment for Essentials Skills workers, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The occupation group Technician and Trades Workers was the most common for Essential Skills workers (27 per cent), followed by Professionals (23 per cent) (see Table 4.1). Professionals made up the largest group of those approved offshore (31 per cent).

Table 4.1 Occupation of Essential Skills workers, 2012/13

Major group	Number			Per cent (%)		
	Approved onshore	Approved offshore	Total	Approved onshore	Approved offshore	Total
Technicians and Trades Workers	4,436	1,569	6,005	27	30	27
Professionals	3,303	1,659	4,962	20	31	23
Managers	3,280	426	3,706	20	8	17
Community and Personal Service Workers	2,048	515	2,563	12	10	12
Labourers	1,532	782	2,314	9	15	11
Machinery Operators and Drivers	721	282	1003	4	5	5
Sales Workers	675	44	719	4	1	3
Clerical and Administrative Workers	665	38	703	4	1	3
Total[‡]	16,660	5,315	21,975	100	100	100

Notes: Major group is coded to the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO 06).

[‡] Applicants whose occupation was not coded to ANZSCO 06 or was classified as a 'response outside the current definition of the labour force' were excluded from the total.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

A wide variety of occupations was recorded for people approved under the Essential Skills Policy in 2012/13. The most common occupations were chef (8 per cent), dairy cattle farmer (5 per cent), café or restaurant manager (3 per cent), and aged or disabled carer (3 per cent).

Horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies

In 2012/13, 9,588 people were approved for a work visa under the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies,³⁶ an increase of 5 per cent from 9,103 in 2011/12. There were 7,456 people who arrived in New Zealand to work under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme in 2012/13.³⁷

Of those approved for a work visa under the horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies in 2012/13, 72 per cent were from three Pacific and two Asian nations: Vanuatu (30 per cent), Tonga (16 per cent), Samoa (12 per cent), Malaysia (9 per cent) and Thailand (6 per cent).

³⁶ This analysis includes the Recognised Seasonal Employer, Supplementary Seasonal Employment – WP, Working Holiday Schemes Extension, Seasonal Labour Pilot, and Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer policies.

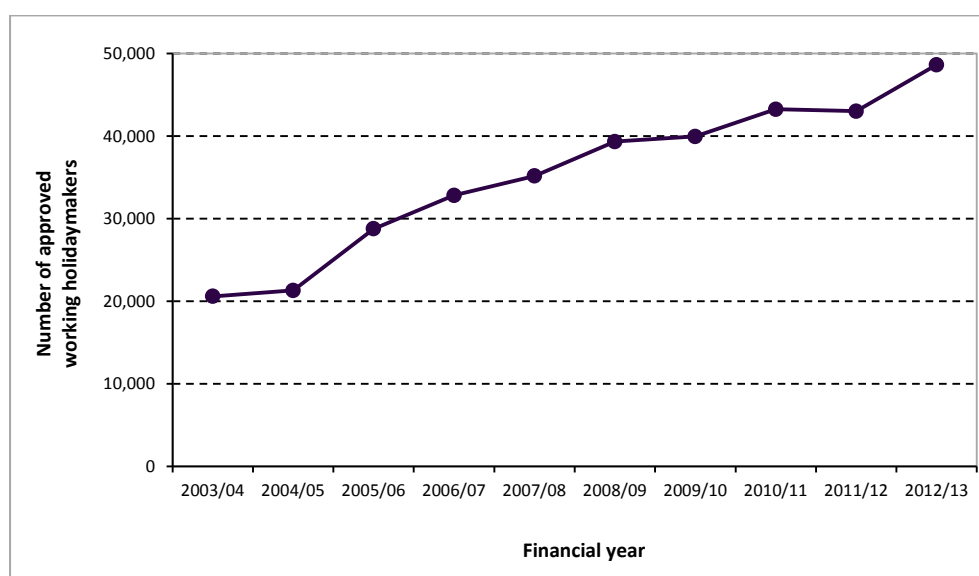
³⁷ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2012). *Facts and Figures* (on the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme). Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Retrieved in September 2013 from: <www.dol.govt.nz/initiatives/strategy/rse/information.asp>.

4.3.6 Working Holiday Schemes

Working Holiday Schemes allow young people whose primary intention is to holiday in New Zealand to undertake employment and study during their stay in accordance with their scheme.³⁸ Most Working Holiday Schemes allow 18–30-year-olds to spend a maximum of 12 months in New Zealand undertaking work of a temporary nature during their visit, as well as study for up to three months.³⁹

In 2012/13, 48,639 people were approved under 40 Working Holiday Schemes, an increase of 13 per cent from 43,030 in 2011/12. Working Holiday Schemes with the United Kingdom, Germany and France contributed half of all working holidaymakers in 2012/13.⁴⁰ The number of working holidaymakers has increased steadily over the last decade, because the number of schemes and available places has increased (see Figure 4.8). The number of approved people under Working Holiday Schemes with Germany and France had the largest absolute increases from 2011/12 to 2012/13 (2,007 people and 1,120 people, respectively). Appendix L shows the number of working holidaymakers in each scheme in 2012/13.

Figure 4.8 Approved working holidaymakers, 2003/04–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In 2012/13, female and male working holidaymakers were evenly distributed, but large differences existed within individual schemes. For example, the number of females approved under the schemes with Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, China, Thailand, Taiwan and Austria was more than double the number of males.

³⁸ Working Holiday Schemes generally allow young New Zealanders to work overseas under mostly reciprocal agreements. The Working Holiday Schemes with the United States and China are not reciprocal agreements.

³⁹ Schemes with Argentina, Canada, Chile, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Uruguay have an age requirement of 18–35 years. The United Kingdom Working Holiday Scheme allows a maximum stay of 23 months.

⁴⁰ Germany (21 per cent), the United Kingdom (21 per cent) and France (10 per cent).

4.3.7 Specific Purpose or Event Policy

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

In 2012/13, 13,624 people were approved under the Specific Purpose or Event Policy, similar to the number approved in 2011/12 (13,558). China was the largest source country in 2011/12 (24 per cent), followed by the United States (18 per cent). In 2012/13, 72 per cent of Chinese approvals worked as tour guides, and many of those from the United States worked as entertainers and variety artists (43 per cent) and musicians (16 per cent).

4.3.8 Study to Work Policy

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

Significant changes to the Study to Work Policy were introduced in July 2011.⁴¹ These changes aimed to target higher-level students and ensure those students who choose to stay in New Zealand are better positioned to take up skilled employment. The Study to Work Policy links New Zealand employers with highly skilled graduates and provides a pathway to residence for those students.

Graduate Job Search visa

International students may be granted a Graduate Job Search visa for a maximum of 12 months after completing their studies.⁴² In 2012/13, 9,745 people were granted such a visa, a decrease of 2 per cent from 9,939 in 2011/12.

India was the largest source country in 2012/13 (46 per cent of Graduate Job Search visa approvals), followed by China (24 per cent).

Graduate Work Experience visa

Applicants may be granted a work visa for two or three years to obtain practical work experience suitable to the applicant's course or qualification.^{43,44} In 2012/13, 5,675 people were granted a Graduate Work Experience visa, an increase of 21 per cent from 4,704 in 2011/12.

⁴¹ Since 25 July 2011, students who have obtained a second, higher qualification at bachelor's degree or postgraduate level have been able to obtain a second Graduate Job Search visa, and students with three-year qualifications that are not recognised under the Skilled Migrant Category (ie, courses below level 4) are no longer eligible for the graduate work experience visa.

⁴² Applicants for the graduate job search visa are not required to have a job offer, but they must have completed a New Zealand qualification at bachelor's or postgraduate degree level that would qualify for points under the Skilled Migrant Category, and they must apply within three months of the end date of their student visa for that qualification.

⁴³ Previously called the Practical Experience Post-study visa.

⁴⁴ Applicants for this type of work visa must have completed in New Zealand a qualification that would qualify for points under the Skilled Migrant Category, must have a job offer relevant to their course or qualification,

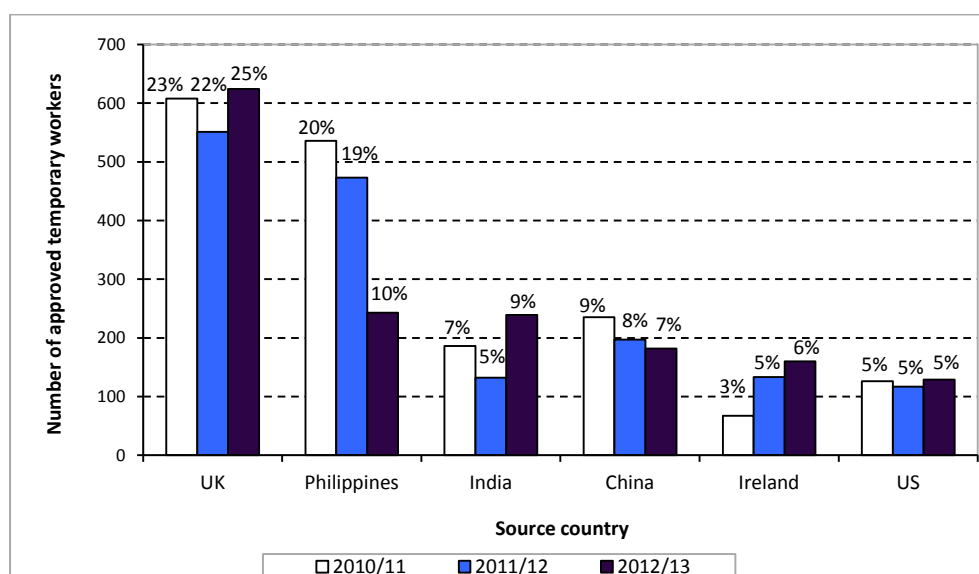
India was the largest source country in 2012/13 with 3,317 approvals (58 per cent), followed by China (18 per cent).

4.3.9 Work to Residence Policy

The Work to Residence Policy facilitates temporary workers gaining permanent residence in New Zealand.⁴⁵ Applicants may be qualified in occupations that are in demand in New Zealand or may have exceptional talents in the arts, culture or sports. This analysis also includes those approved for Work to Residence visas through the Skilled Migrant Category.

In 2012/13, 2,524 people were approved under the various categories in the Work to Residence Policy, an increase of 1 per cent from 2,510 in 2011/12. The United Kingdom was the largest source country in 2012/13 (25 per cent), followed by the Philippines (10 per cent) and India (9 per cent). Figure 4.9 shows the top six countries of Work to Residence Policy approvals over the last three years.

Figure 4.9 Top six source countries of Work to Residence Policy approvals, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

4.3.10 Silver Fern Job Search Policy

The Silver Fern Job Search Policy aims to attract highly skilled young people to New Zealand and give them opportunities to stay in the country if they find skilled work. This policy includes the Silver Fern

and must hold a Graduate Job Search visa or apply within three months of the end date of their student visa for that qualification. In some cases, a work visa may be granted for a maximum period of three years, if the applicant is working towards membership or registration with a New Zealand professional association that requires more than two years' practical work experience.

⁴⁵ This analysis includes the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy, Skilled Migrant Category, Work to Residence Policy, Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy, and Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy.

Job Search visa and the Silver Fern Practical Experience visa.⁴⁶ The Silver Fern Job Search Policy came into effect on 29 March 2010 with a maximum of 300 silver fern job search visas granted annually.

On Friday 4 May 2013, a technical error occurred shortly after the Silver Fern Job Search opened which enabled people to submit applications and pay the application fee after all the places had been filled. In response to the large amount of feedback, Immigration New Zealand decided to accept applications from the people who completed the application process and paid the fee.⁴⁷

In 2012/13, 428 people were granted a Silver Fern Job Search visa and 218 people a Silver Fern Practical Experience visa. India was the largest source country (21 per cent) for Silver Fern Job Search visa approvals, followed by the Philippines (16 per cent) and China (12 per cent). The Philippines was the largest source country of approvals for the Silver Fern Practical Experience visa (21 per cent), followed by India (19 per cent) and China (14 per cent).

Of the 563 Silver Fern Job Search visas approved in 2010 and 2011, 62 per cent had transitioned to a Silver Fern Practical Experience visa or resident visa by 2012/13.

4.4 Transitions from temporary to permanent residence

Linking temporary immigration policy with permanent residence can have significant benefits for migrants and for New Zealand. Having participated in New Zealand society, international students and temporary workers are likely to settle well and contribute positively to the country. Research shows a positive link between migrants' having work experience in New Zealand before residence and their employment outcomes after gaining residence.⁴⁸

This section examines the cohort of people approved for permanent residence in 2012/13, and identifies the previous temporary visas these migrants held. It also describes the movement from student and work visas to residence.

4.4.1 Most recently held temporary visa

Most (83 per cent) of the 38,961 people approved for a resident visa in 2012/13 previously held a temporary visa: 90 per cent of principal applicants and 71 per cent of secondary applicants (see Table 4.2). Of those principal applicants who previously held a temporary visa, 77 per cent most recently held a temporary work visa. Across the New Zealand Residence Programme streams, the Uncapped Family Stream had the highest rate of applicants who had previously held a temporary visa (89 per cent), followed by the Skilled/Business Stream (86 per cent).

⁴⁶ Applicants for a Silver Fern Practical Experience visa must hold a Silver Fern Job Search visa, hold an offer of skilled employment for a term of at least 12 months, and not have held previous Silver Fern Practical Experience visas totalling more than two years.

⁴⁷ For more details, see Immigration New Zealand. (2012). *Silver Fern Job Search Scheme: Applicants affected by technical error*. Retrieved from: <www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/news/Silverfernerror.htm>.

⁴⁸ Department of Labour. 2009. *New Faces, New Futures: New Zealand. Findings from the Longitudinal Immigration Policy: New Zealand (LisNZ) – wave one*. Wellington: Department of Labour.

Table 4.2 also highlights the differences between principal and secondary applicants, as well as the various streams and types of temporary visa. Many secondary applicants were dependent children, which explains the much lower proportion of secondary applicants who held a work visa before residence compared with principal applicants.

Table 4.2 Type of temporary visa most recently held by people granted residence in 2012/13

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Applicant type	Number of residence approvals 2012/13	Percentage who held a temporary visa (%)*	Most recent temporary visa (row %)		
				Student	Visitor	Work
Skilled/Business	Principal	9,851	95	<1	5	95
	Secondary	10,156	78	32	22	46
	Subtotal	20,007	86	15	13	72
Uncapped Family	Principal	10,042	92	3	17	80
	Secondary	1,249	66	56	44	<1
	Subtotal	11,291	89	8	19	73
Capped Family	Principal	2,451	90	1	94	5
	Secondary	1,950	77	5	91	4
	Subtotal	4,401	84	3	93	5
International/ Humanitarian	Principal	1,484	51	6	55	40
	Secondary	1,778	23	20	67	13
	Subtotal	3,262	36	11	59	30
All New Zealand Residence Programme approvals	Principal	23,828	90	2	21	77
	Secondary	15,133	71	30	35	36
	Total	38,961	83	11	26	63

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

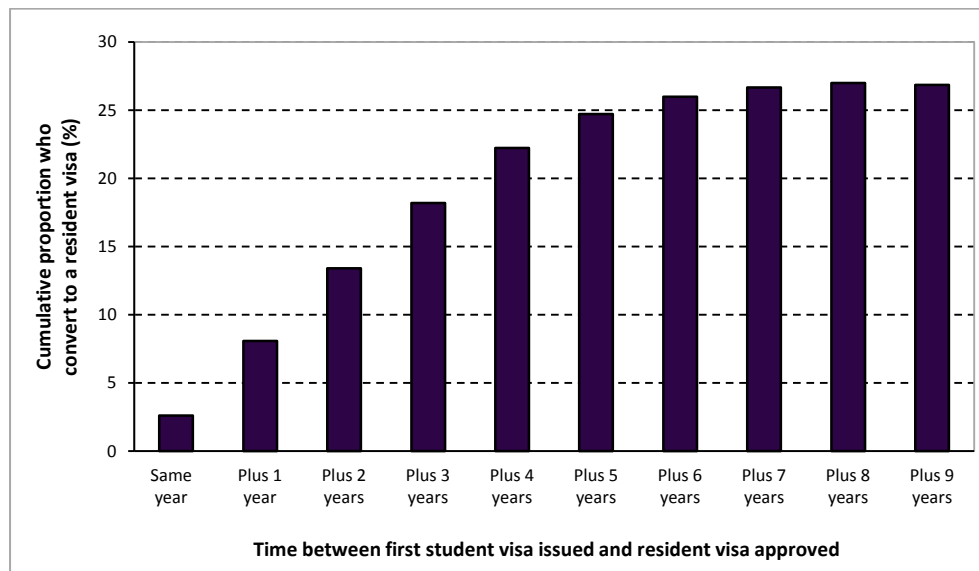
4.4.2 Transition from study to residence

Over the last decade, 22 per cent of student visa holders were granted a resident visa within five years of being issued their first student visa. Figure 4.10 shows the proportion of student visa holders converting to residence over time and the time taken to make the transition. The graph shows the cumulative proportion of all student visa holders approved from 2003/04 to 2012/13 and the number of years taken to transition from a student visa to a resident visa.⁴⁹ The trend is a steady take up of permanent residence over time.

⁴⁹ The cumulative proportion is calculated as an average over time.

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

Figure 4.10 Cumulative proportion of student visa holders who converted to a resident visa, 2003/04–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

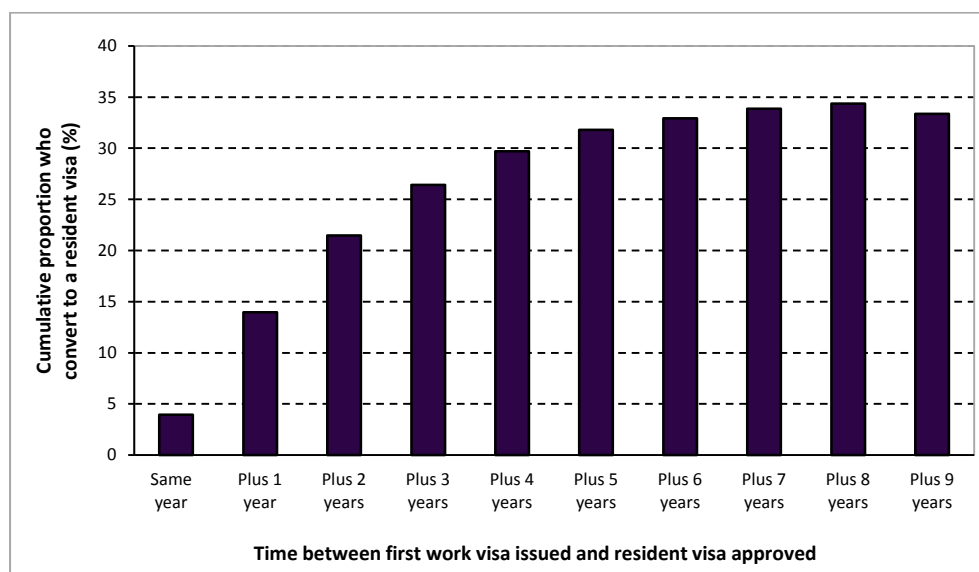
4.4.3 Transition from work to residence

Figure 4.11 shows the proportion of work visa holders converting to a resident visa over time and the time taken to make the transition. On average, the rate of transition to a resident visa for work visa holders is higher than it is for student visa holders. Temporary workers also tend to take less time to make the transition. Over the last decade, 29 per cent of work visa holders were granted a resident visa within five years of being issued their first work visa.

The graph presents the cumulative proportion of all work visa holders approved from 2003/04 to 2012/13, and the number of years taken to transition from a work visa to a resident visa.⁵⁰ The transition to a resident visa by work visa holders tends to be greatest in the first three years after a work visa is issued.

⁵⁰ The cumulative proportion is calculated as an average over time.

Figure 4.11 Cumulative proportion of work visa holders who converted to a resident visa, 2003/04–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

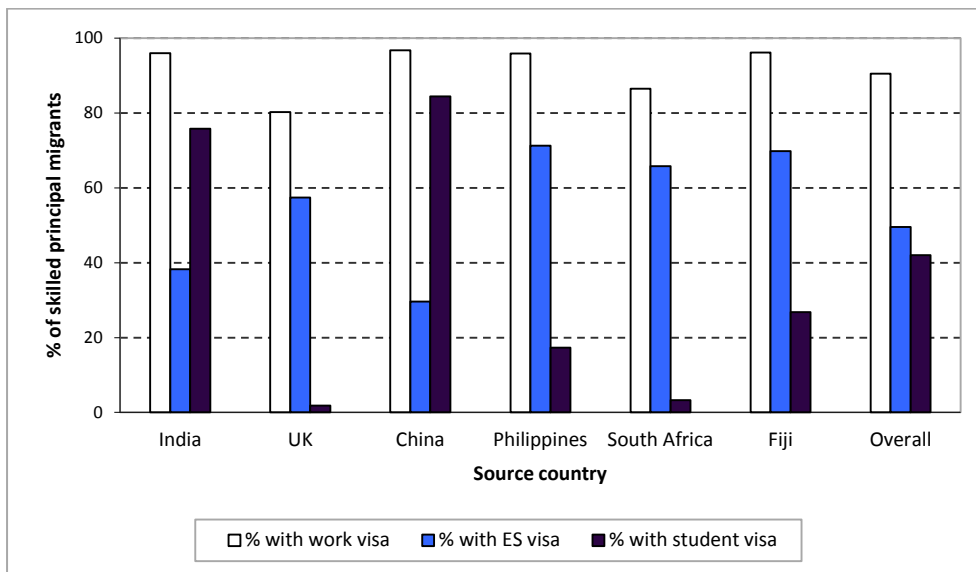
4.4.4 Pathways for skilled migrants

Over the past decade, New Zealand has prioritised skilled migration. For most skilled migrants this is by way of a two-step migration pathway where migrants already in New Zealand transition to a resident visa from a temporary work visa. Understanding the different transition patterns between study, work and residence for the main Skilled Migrant Category source countries helps to improve strategies to attract and improve the settlement of skilled migrants to New Zealand.

In 2012/13, around half (50 per cent) of skilled principal migrants had previously held an Essential Skills visa (see Figure 4.12). Differences between source countries included India (38 per cent) and China (30 per cent) having smaller proportions of migrants having previously held an Essential Skills visa than the other source countries.

In 2012/13, 42 per cent of skilled principal migrants had previously held a student visa. There were differences between source countries: China (84 per cent) and India (76 per cent) had markedly higher proportions having previously held a student visa than the overall proportion and compared with only 2 per cent from the United Kingdom.

Figure 4.12 Skilled principal migrants who previously held a temporary visa, 2012/13

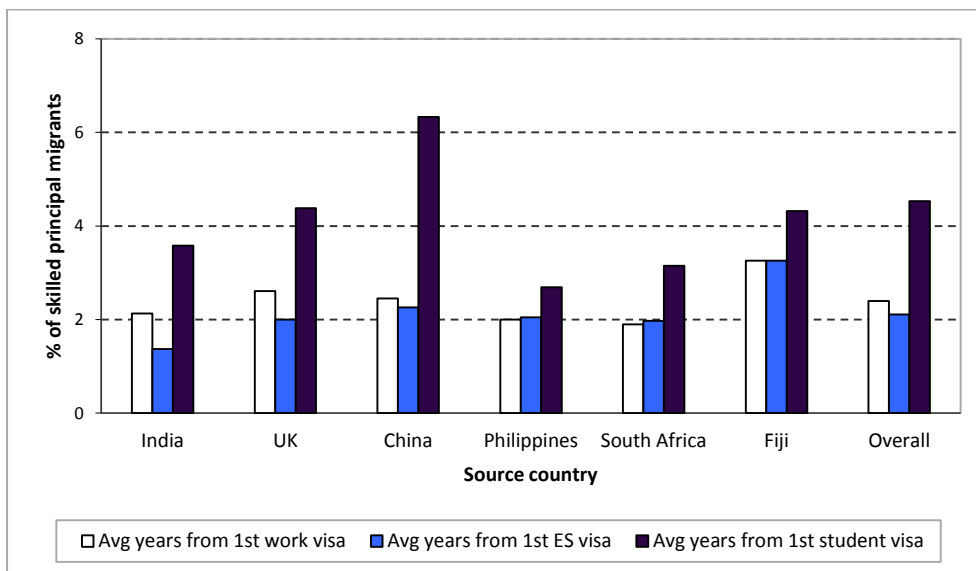


Note: ES = Essential Skills. Source countries represented are the top six source countries for skilled principal migrants.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The average length of time between first student visa and residence approval for skilled principal migrants approved in 2012/13 was 4.5 years. Chinese and Indian skilled principal migrants differed greatly, with Chinese students (average of 6.3 years) taking almost twice as long as Indian students (average of 3.6 years) to obtain residence (see Figure 4.13). This finding suggests, among other reasons, qualifications gained may differ between the two groups.

Figure 4.13 Years from first temporary visa to resident visa, skilled principal migrants, 2012/13



Note: Avg = average, ES = Essential Skills. Source countries represented are the top six source countries for skilled principal migrants.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Since 2009/10, the skilled migration pathway for migrants from India has changed with the proportion of Indian migrants having held an Essential Skills visa decreasing from 60 per cent in 2009/10 to 38 per cent in 2012/13. During this time, the proportion having held a student visa increased from 53 per cent to 76 per cent.

5 Residence approvals

Highlights in 2012/13

- The number of people approved for residence in 2012/13 (38,961) fell 4 per cent from 2011/12 (40,448).
- More than half (51 per cent) of approved residents were approved through the Skilled/Business Stream, 40 per cent through the Uncapped and Capped Family Streams, and 8 per cent through the International/Humanitarian Stream.
- The proportion of people living and working in New Zealand before applying for residence continues to be high. Seventy-nine per cent of approved applications were for migrants already in New Zealand, the same proportion as in 2011/12.
- China has taken over the United Kingdom as the largest source country with 15 per cent of residence approvals. The United Kingdom and India are the second-largest source countries, each providing 13 per cent of residence approvals.

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the characteristics of people approved for residence in 2012/13 and immigration trends since 2003/04. Further information about the characteristics of approvals in each residence stream is in chapters 6–8.

5.2 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme stream

In 2012/13, 38,961 people were approved for residence from 23,828 applications; an average of two people per application. The decline rate from all residence applications was 14 per cent in 2012/13 compared with 15 per cent in the previous year. Table 5.1 shows residence approval numbers by New Zealand Residence Programme stream. For residence approvals in 2012/13 by category, see Appendix M.

Table 5.1 Residence approvals by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2011/12–2012/13

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Approvals		Percentage of total (%)		Percentage change from 2011/12
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	
Skilled/Business	20,431	20,007	51	51	-2.1
Uncapped Family	11,507	11,291	28	29	-1.9
Capped Family	5,708	4,401	14	11	-22.9
International/Humanitarian	2,802	3,262	7	8	16.4
Total	40,448	38,961	100	100	-3.7

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The New Zealand Residence Programme target planning range has been set at 135,000–150,000 residence approvals over the three years from 2011/12 to 2013/14 (see Table 5.2). The three-year period provides flexibility to manage shortfalls in a given year.

Table 5.2 New Zealand Residence Programme range by stream, 2011/12–2013/14

Stream	Low	High
Skilled/Business	80,700	89,925
Uncapped Family	29,700	32,100
Capped Family	14,850	16,500
International/Humanitarian	9,750	11,475
Total Residence Planning	135,000	150,000

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The number of people approved for residence in 2012/13 was down 4 per cent from the 40,448 approved in 2011/12. Driving the decrease in residence approvals was a 23 per cent decrease in approvals in the Capped Family Stream as a result of changes to the Parent Category and the closing of the Adult Child and Sibling Categories in May 2012.

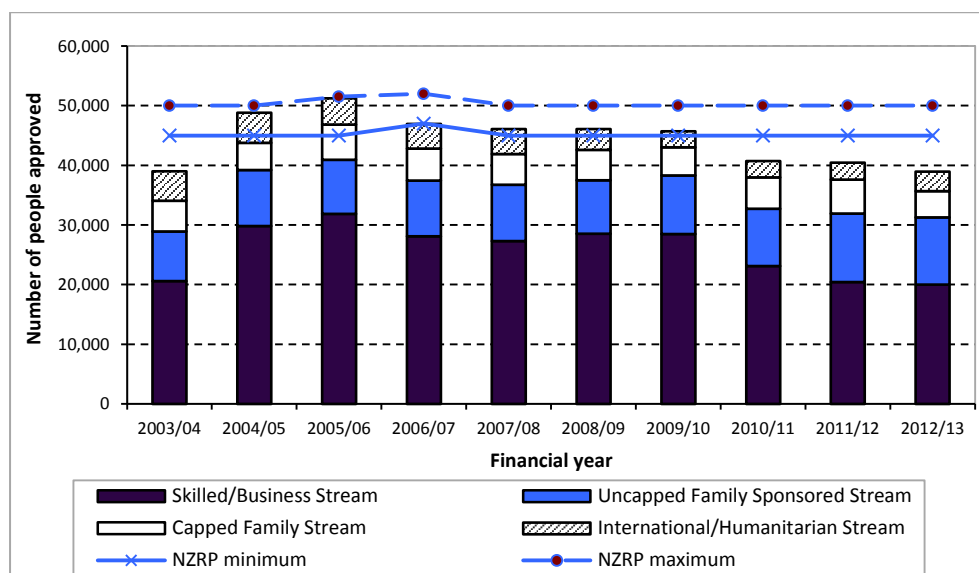
Skilled/Business Stream residence approvals decreased 2 per cent, although the decrease was more modest than the 15 per cent average annual decrease in the last two years. This suggests that the decline in skilled permanent migrants to New Zealand may have ended as the global economy slowly recovers and New Zealand's economic outlook improves; with the Canterbury rebuild bolstering the underlying recovery.⁵¹

⁵¹ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. (2013). *Quarterly Labour Market Report: August 2013*. Wellington: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. Retrieved in October 2013 from: <www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/labour-market-report/labour-market-report-aug-2013.pdf>.

The number of residence approvals through the International/Humanitarian Stream increased 16 per cent. This increase is mainly due to the increase in the number of people approved as refugees (see section 8.2.1).

Figure 5.1 shows the number of people approved for residence through the streams compared with planned levels under the New Zealand Residence Programme from 2003/04 to 2012/13.

Figure 5.1 People approved for residence compared with the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) planning level, 2003/04–2012/13



Note: Policies before 2007/08 have been grouped to match the streamed approach to the New Zealand Residence Programme in subsequent years. The programme’s planning level is a range, so the minimum and maximum are shown. For 2011/12 and 2012/13, the range is an average for the three-year period 2011/12 to 2013/14.

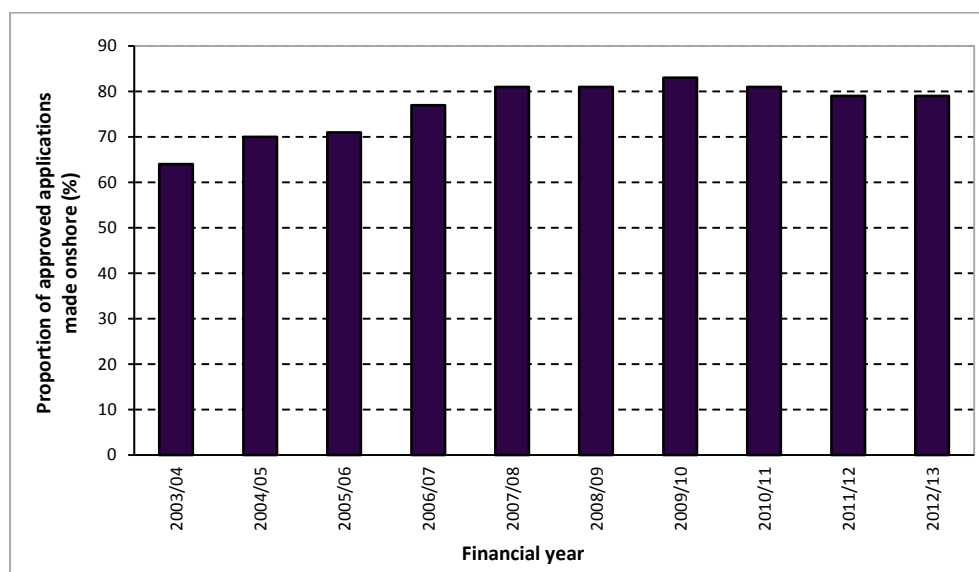
Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

5.3 Location of residence approvals

In 2012/13, 79 per cent of residence applications were approved in New Zealand (that is, onshore), the same proportion as last year (see Figure 5.2). This continues the trend of people living and working in New Zealand before applying for residence, and the immigration policies support this transition.⁵²

⁵² These policies include the Long Term Business Visa, Work to Residence, and Study to Work policies for foreign graduates and Silver Fern visas.

Figure 5.2 Applications approved onshore under the New Zealand Residence Programme, 2003/04–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Significant differences exist by stream: 88 per cent of Skilled/Business Stream applicants and 82 per cent of Uncapped Family Stream applicants are approved onshore compared with 41 per cent of Capped Family Stream applicants and 63 per cent of International/Humanitarian Stream applicants.

The number of Skilled/Business Stream applications that were approved onshore decreased 1 per cent between 2011/12 and 2012/13. Uncapped Family Stream applications approved onshore decreased 4 per cent, Capped Family Stream applications approved onshore decreased 22 per cent, and International/Humanitarian Stream applications approved onshore increased 24 per cent.

5.4 Number of people per approved application

The average number of people per approved application is an indication of family size. On average, two people were approved per residence application in 2012/13. This average has changed little since 1999/2000, but varies across New Zealand Residence Programme streams (see Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Average number of people per approved residence application by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2010/11–2012/13

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Skilled/Business	2.2	2.0	2.0
Skilled Migrant Category	2.1	2.0	2.0
Other Skilled/Business	2.6	2.5	2.5
Uncapped Family	1.1	1.1	1.1
Capped Family	1.9	1.9	1.8
International/Humanitarian	2.6	2.5	2.2
Samoaan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category	2.9	3.0	2.8
Other International/Humanitarian	2.3	2.2	1.9
Total	1.8	1.7	1.6

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The average family size is generally larger for applications approved under the International/Humanitarian Stream than under the other streams. This is mainly because of the larger average family size for applications approved under the Samoaan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category.

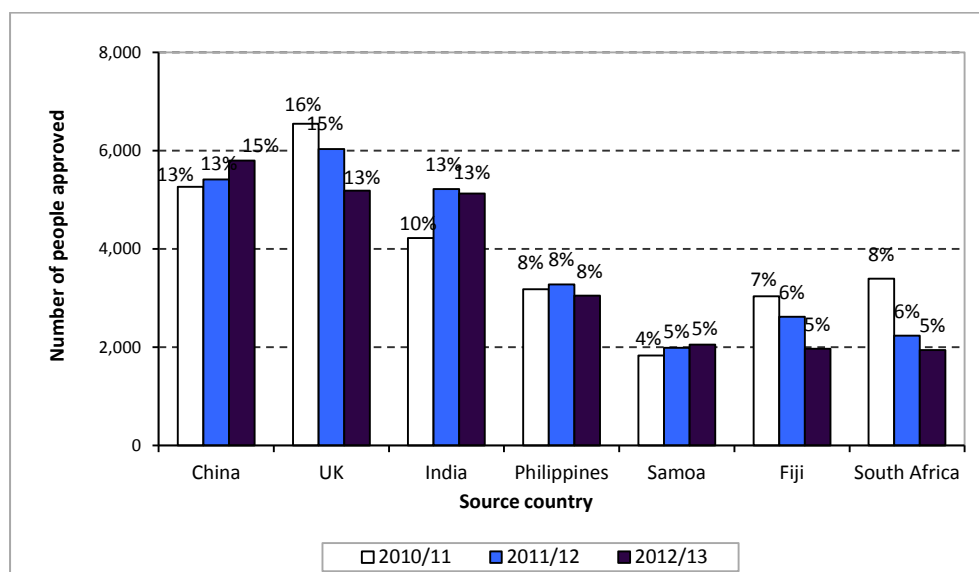
The average application size for the Skilled/Business Stream fell from 2.2 in 2010/11 to 2.0 in 2011/12, because of a change in the makeup of the top source countries, and remained at 2.0 in 2012/13. The proportion of approved residence applications from India increased within the Skilled/Business Stream from 16 per cent in 2010/11 to 23 per cent in 2012/13, while those from South Africa decreased from 9 per cent to 5 per cent. The average application size from India was 1.5 in 2012/13 compared with 2.8 from South Africa.

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

5.5 Source country of residence approvals

Figure 5.3 compares the top source countries of residence approvals from 2010/11 to 2012/13. China has taken over the United Kingdom as the largest source country with 15 per cent of residence approvals. The United Kingdom and India are the second-largest source countries (13 per cent), followed by the Philippines (8 per cent), then Samoa, Fiji and South Africa (5 per cent each).

Figure 5.3 Residence approvals by largest source countries, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In 2012/13, residence approvals from the United Kingdom and India decreased (14 per cent and 2 per cent respectively) with moderate growth in residence approvals from China (7 per cent). The increase in residence approvals from China was driven by increases in the Uncapped Family Stream (from 1,118 to 1,929, a 73 per cent increase) and the Skilled/Business Stream (from 1,704 to 1,960, a 15 per cent increase).

5.5.1 Source country by residence stream

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

For the first time, in 2012/13, India has taken over the United Kingdom as the largest source country of Skilled/Business Stream migrants (18 per cent), followed by the United Kingdom (16 per cent), the Philippines (11 per cent) and China (10 per cent). Of these four largest source countries, migrants from India and China increased in the last year (6 per cent and 15 per cent respectively) while migrants from the United Kingdom and the Philippines decreased (14 per cent and 7 per cent respectively).

The largest source countries of migrants in the Uncapped Family Stream in 2012/13 were China (17 per cent), the United Kingdom (11 per cent), India (10 per cent) and Samoa (8 per cent). Compared with numbers in 2011/12, the number of migrants from China increased 73 per cent and from the United Kingdom decreased 22 per cent.

In 2012/13, 42 per cent of migrants in the Capped Family Stream were from China, followed by the United Kingdom (17 per cent). The number of migrants from China in the Capped Family Stream decreased in 2012/13 (28 per cent) following steady growth in recent years.

Two of the three largest source countries of migrants in the International/Humanitarian Stream in 2012/13 were Pacific countries, reflecting the large proportion of approvals in this stream through the Samoan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category. Samoa was the largest source country in this stream (30 per cent), followed by Tonga (9 per cent) and Burma (8 per cent), comprising refugees who came through the annual Refugee Quota programme).

For residence approvals in 2012/13 by source country and New Zealand Residence Programme stream, see Appendix N.

5.6 Gender and age of residence approvals

5.6.1 Gender by stream

In 2012/13, more females (52 per cent) were approved for residence than males (48 per cent). This is mainly because of the large proportion of females in the Uncapped and Capped Family Streams (see Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Proportion of females approved by New Zealand Residence Programme stream and type of applicant, 2012/13

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Proportion of females (%)		
	Principal	Secondary	Total
Skilled/Business	34	58	46
Skilled Migrant Category	35	58	46
Other Skilled/Business	28	63	49
Uncapped Family	61	49	60
Capped Family	59	51	55
International/Humanitarian	41	55	48
Samoan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category	38	51	46
Other International/ Humanitarian	42	59	50
Total	48	56	52

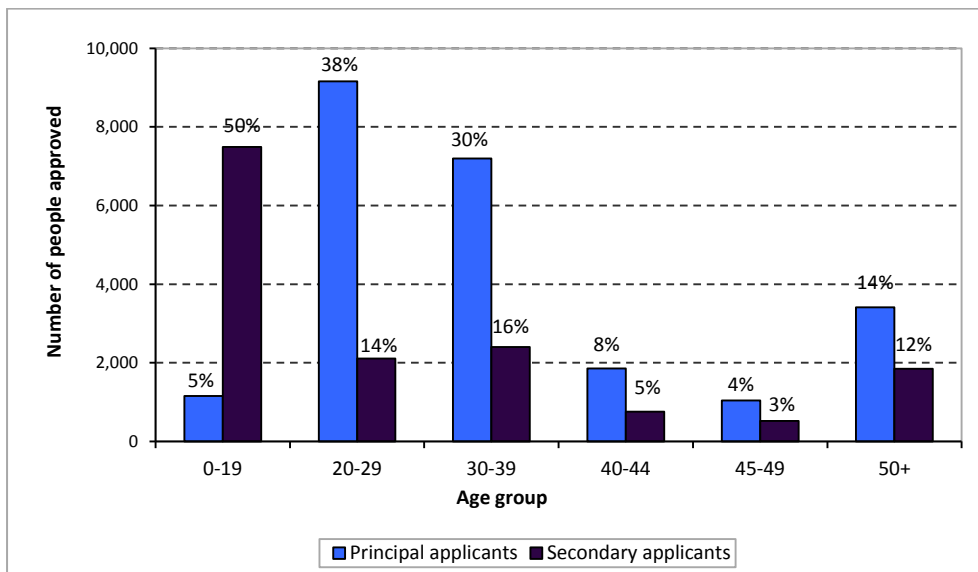
Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

5.6.2 Age by applicant type

The median age of people approved for residence in 2012/13 was 29. The median age of principal applicants was 31, with 68 per cent aged 20–39. The median age of secondary applicants was 20 (with those younger mainly children of principal applicants).

Figure 5.4 shows the number and proportion of principal and secondary applicants by age group for all people approved for residence in 2012/13.

Figure 5.4 Age of people approved for residence by applicant type, 2012/13



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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

For the percentage of females granted residence by age and source country in 2012/13, see Appendix O.

5.6.3 Age by New Zealand Residence Programme stream

Information on median age gives an indication of the composition of migrants under the respective residence streams. The median age has changed little over the last three years, but differences exist among residence streams (see Table 5.5).

Table 5.5 Median age of migrants by New Zealand Residence Programme stream, 2010/11–2012/13

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Median age (years)		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Skilled/Business	29	28	29
Skilled Migrant Category	29	28	28
Other Skilled/Business	33	33	33
Uncapped Family	28	28	28
Capped Family	57	58	60
International/Humanitarian	23	24	24
Samoan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category	20	20	20
Other International/ Humanitarian	25	26	26
Total	30	29	29

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The median age of people approved for residence was 29. This is younger than the median age of the usual resident population in the 2006 census (36 years).⁵³

In 2012/13, the median age of Skilled/Business Stream migrants was 29, with 83 per cent younger than 40. This is because the Skilled Migrant Category, which accounts for most people in the Skilled/Business Stream, has an age limit of 55. Another factor is the flow-on effect of students applying for residence after completing their studies.

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

For Capped Family Stream migrants, the median age was 60. Eighty-five per cent of migrants in this stream were aged 50 and over, reflecting that most migrants approved through this stream are sponsored parents.

The median age of migrants under the International/Humanitarian Stream was 24. This shows that a large proportion of migrants under the International/ Humanitarian Stream were young people (64 per cent were aged under 30). Furthermore, the median age of migrants under the Samoan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category was 20, reflecting the trend of families with young children from the Pacific migrating to New Zealand.

⁵³ Statistics New Zealand. (2006). *QuickStats about New Zealand's Population and Dwellings: Sex and age*. Retrieved on 23 July 2012 from: <www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2006CensusHomePage/QuickStats/quickstats-about-a-subject/nzs-population-and-dwellings/sex-and-age.aspx>.

6 Skilled/Business Stream

Highlights for 2012/13

- Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) approvals accounted for 47 per cent (18,156) of all residence approvals.
- India is the largest source country of skilled migrants to New Zealand (19 per cent) followed by the United Kingdom (15 per cent). The number of skilled migrants from India is still growing while the number of skilled migrants from the United Kingdom has continued to decline in recent years.
- SMC approvals came from 150 different source countries, although most (67 per cent) were from just six countries.
- A total of 842 people were approved through the Business Immigration Policy: 468 through the Entrepreneur Category and 374 through the Investor Category.

6.1 Introduction

Although New Zealand's economy has been negatively affected by the global economic recession, skilled migrants remain an important part of New Zealand's overall development. Labour skill shortages remain, particularly in the Christchurch construction sector. New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to productivity, skills acquisition, diversity and growth in a variety of industries.

In 2012/13, 20,007 people (51 per cent of residence approvals through the New Zealand Residence Programme) were approved for residence through the Skilled/Business Stream.⁵⁴ Of these people, 18,156 (91 per cent) were approved through the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC), 988 (5 per cent) through the Residence from Work Category, and 842 (4 per cent) through the Business Immigration Policy.⁵⁵

6.2 Skilled Migrant Category approvals

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

Anyone applying as a principal applicant may have secondary applicants on their application. In 2012/13, half of the people approved for residence through the SMC were principal applicants. Therefore, an average of two people was approved per application.

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

⁵⁴ The Skilled/Business Stream categories are described in Appendix D, Table D.1.

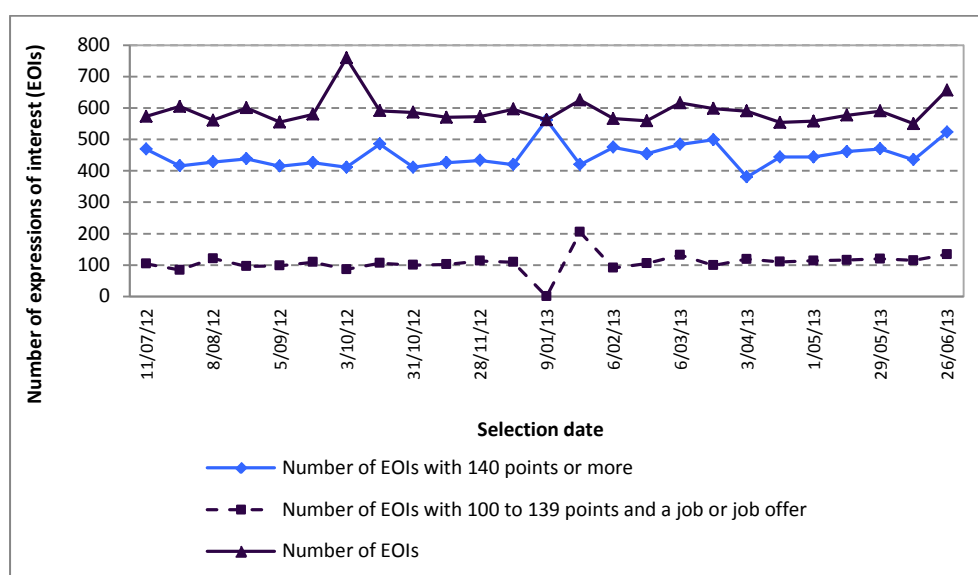
⁵⁵ Twenty-one approvals were through the Partnership Deferral Policy.

- meets the prerequisites for health, character and English-language proficiency, and
- has 100 or more points.⁵⁶

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

People whose expressions of interest are selected from the pool may be issued an invitation to apply for residence under the SMC. Figure 6.1 shows the number of selected expressions of interest by selection date in 2012/13, with an average of two migrants per selected expression of interest. For further details, see Appendix P.

Figure 6.1 Selected expressions of interest by selection date, 2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

6.2.1 Source country, age and gender of Skilled Migrant Category approvals

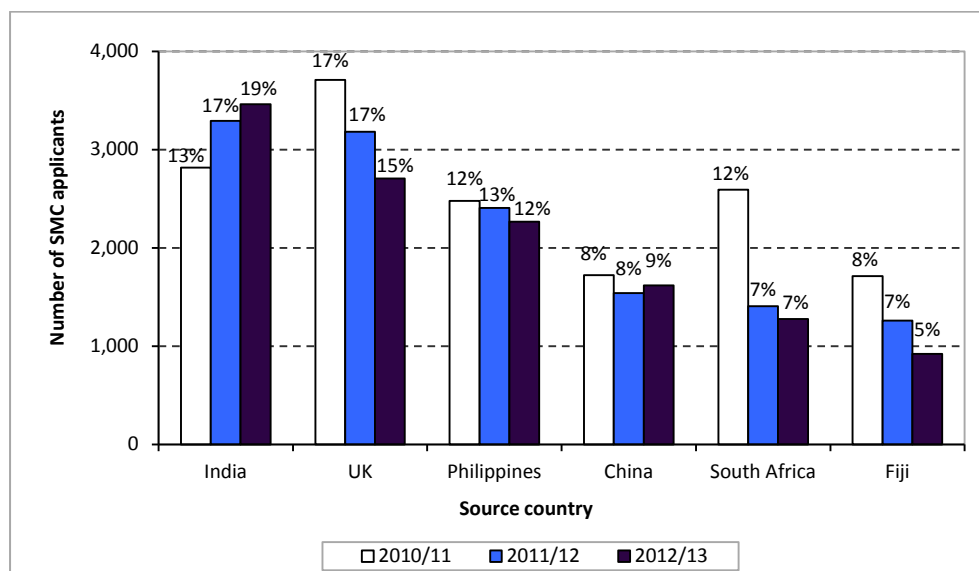
In 2012/13, 18,156 people were approved for residence through the SMC. The number of SMC approvals decreased 4 per cent from 2011/12, although the decline was more modest than in previous years. SMC approvals accounted for 47 per cent of all residence approvals in 2012/13, the same proportion as in 2011/12.

Although people from more than 120 different source countries were approved in 2012/13, 67 per cent were from just six countries. Figure 6.2 shows that India is the largest source country of skilled migrants (19 per cent) followed by the United Kingdom (15 per cent). The number of skilled migrants from the United Kingdom has been declining in recent years while the number from India

⁵⁶ Expressions of interest with 140 or more points are selected automatically from the pool, and many of these will include points for having skilled employment in New Zealand. Expressions of interest with 100 or more points, but fewer than 140 points, and that include points for offers of skilled employment or current skilled employment in New Zealand are also selected automatically.

has shown consistent growth in the last three years, albeit at a declining rate of growth. The growth in skilled migrants from India is mainly due to an increase in Indian international students transitioning to residence.

Figure 6.2 Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) approvals by source country, 2010/11–2012/13

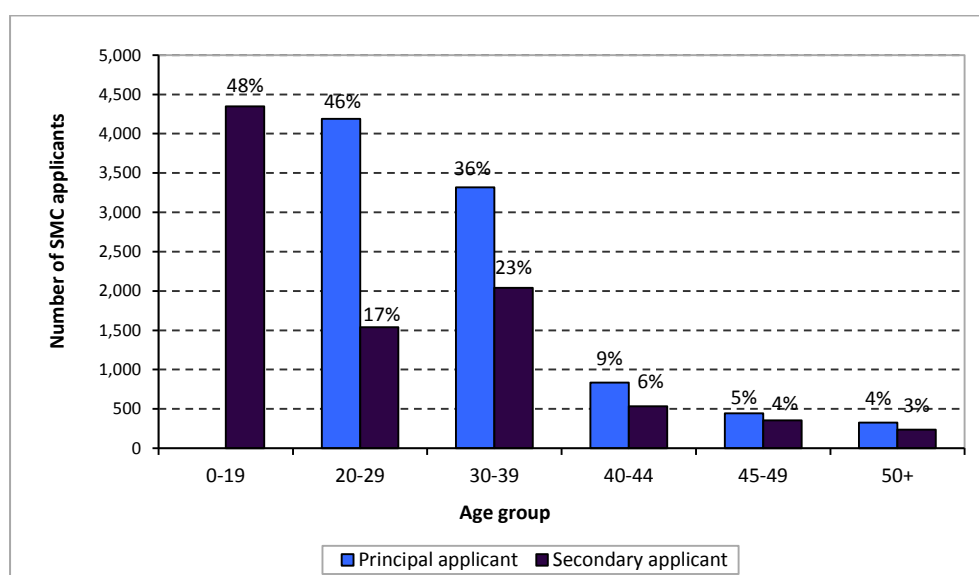


Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Principal applicants aged 20–29 gain the maximum points (30) for age. This is shown in Figure 6.3 with 46 per cent of principal applicants aged 20–29 and 36 per cent aged 30–39 in 2012/13. The small proportion of principal applicants aged over 50 (4 per cent) reflects the age limit of 55 years under the SMC.

Secondary applicants under the SMC include the partners and dependent children of the principal applicant. Figure 6.3 shows that 48 per cent of secondary applicants were aged under 20.

Figure 6.3 Age of approved Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal and secondary applicants, 2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In 2012/13, 9,759 males (54 per cent) and 8,397 females (46 per cent) were approved under the SMC. Almost two-thirds (65 per cent) of approved principal applicants were male compared with 42 per cent of approved secondary applicants.

6.2.2 Source country and age of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

In 2012/13, there were 9,109 SMC principal applicants, 3 per cent fewer than in 2011/12 (9408). Table 6.1 shows the top source countries for SMC principal applicants. As for all SMC approvals, India remains the top source country (25 per cent), since overtaking the United Kingdom in the last financial year. India has a larger share of the SMC principal applicants compared with all SMC approvals because of its smaller average application size of 1.5 applicants.

Since 2009/10, India is the only top source country with an increasing number of SMC principal applicants every year. However, the growth of 5 per cent in SMC principal applicants from India this year is rather modest compared with annual growth of at least 25 per cent in previous years.

Table 6.1 Source country of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2012/13

Source country	Number	%	% change since 2011/12	Average application size	Median age	% male
India	2,248	25	4.8	1.5	27	74
UK	1,281	14	-14.5	2.1	35	61
China	1,044	11	1.0	1.6	27	59
Philippines	961	11	0.3	2.4	31	51
South Africa	450	5	-11.4	2.8	37	70
Fiji	358	4	-24.0	2.6	33	72
Other	2,767	30	-0.9	2.1	32	66
Total	9,109	100	-3.2	2.0	30	65

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The median age of all principal applicants through the SMC was 30 years in 2012/13. Of the top six source countries, South Africa had SMC principal applicants with the highest median age (37 years), while applicants from China and India were much younger (median age of 27 years). Most principal applicants from China and India in recent years have been aged 20–29, and most are former international students.

The proportion of principal applicants from India aged 20–29 increased steadily over the last three years from 64 per cent in 2010/11 to 73 per cent in 2012/13. For China though, the proportion in that age group decreased from 79 per cent to 72 per cent over the same period.

Most SMC principal applicants are male, although the proportion varies among the top source countries. The Philippines is the only top source country with a balanced gender split of SMC principal applicants.

6.2.3 Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

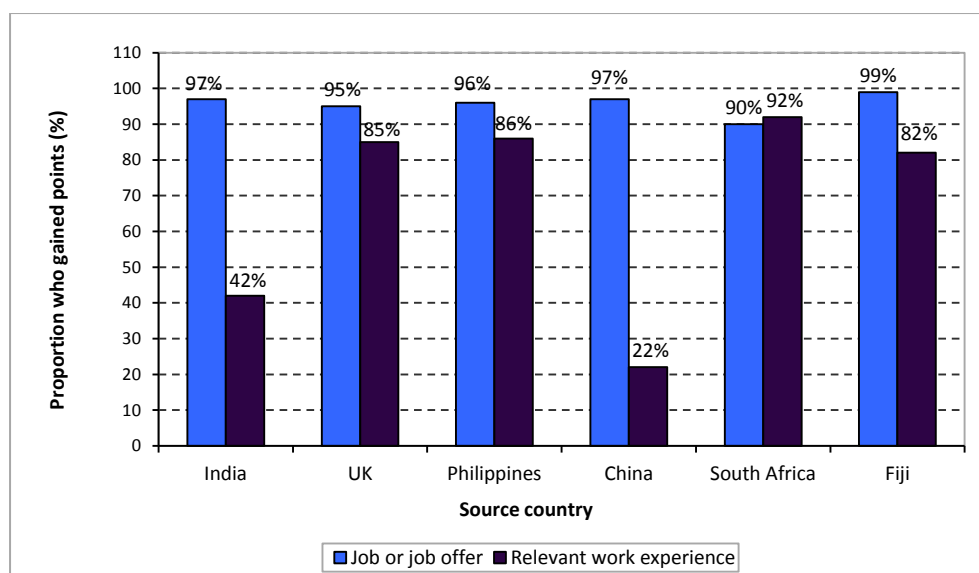
In total, 8,545 SMC principal applicants (94 per cent) were awarded points for a job or job offer in New Zealand (82 per cent for current employment and 12 per cent for an offer of skilled employment). This is higher than the 92 per cent awarded points for a job or job offer in New Zealand in 2011/12.

In 2012/13, 7,968 principal applicants (87 per cent) were approved onshore. Of the onshore applicants, 99 per cent had a job offer or current skilled employment in New Zealand. The remaining 1,141 principal applicants were approved offshore (13 per cent), and 57 per cent had a job offer.

Most principal applicants (63 per cent) gained points in 2012/13 for relevant work experience. Two-fifths (40 per cent) gained bonus points for New Zealand work experience in 2012/13. Sixteen per cent gained additional bonus points for work experience in an identified growth area or an area of absolute skills shortage.

Of the top six source countries of principal skilled migrants, Fiji had the largest proportion of principal applicants with a job or job offer (99 per cent) and South Africa had the smallest (90 per cent). South Africa had the largest proportion of principal applicants with relevant work experience (92 per cent), and China had the smallest (22 per cent) (see Figure 6.4). Migrants from China and India are less likely to have work experience because they tend to be younger (on average) and most transition to residence from being an international student.

Figure 6.4 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who gained points for a job or job offer or relevant work experience by source country, 2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In 2012/13, 77 per cent of SMC principal applicants gained points for their qualifications (70 per cent had a basic qualification and 7 per cent had a postgraduate qualification).

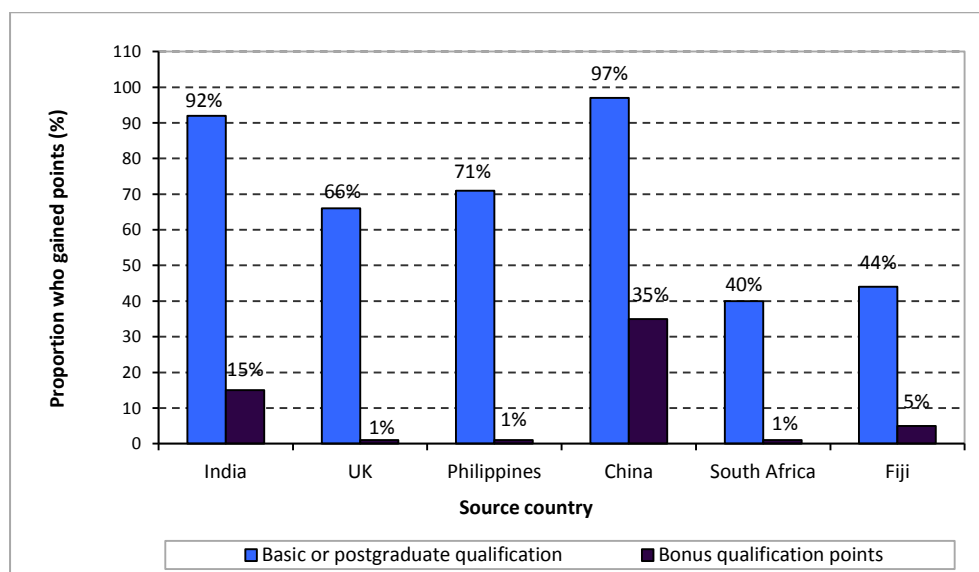
In recent years, New Zealand has strengthened the SMC policy to allow international students to stay and work in New Zealand. In 2012/13, 12 per cent of SMC principal applicants gained bonus points for a recognised New Zealand bachelor's degree, a recognised New Zealand postgraduate

qualification, two years of full-time study towards a New Zealand–recognised qualification or a recognised basic New Zealand qualification.

Seventy-three per cent of those who gained these qualification bonus points were aged 20–29; almost two-thirds (65 per cent) were from India and China.

Of the top six SMC source countries, China had the largest proportion of principal applicants with a basic or postgraduate qualification (97 per cent) and the largest proportion of those gaining bonus points for their qualifications (35 per cent) (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 *Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who gained points for qualifications by source country, 2012/13*

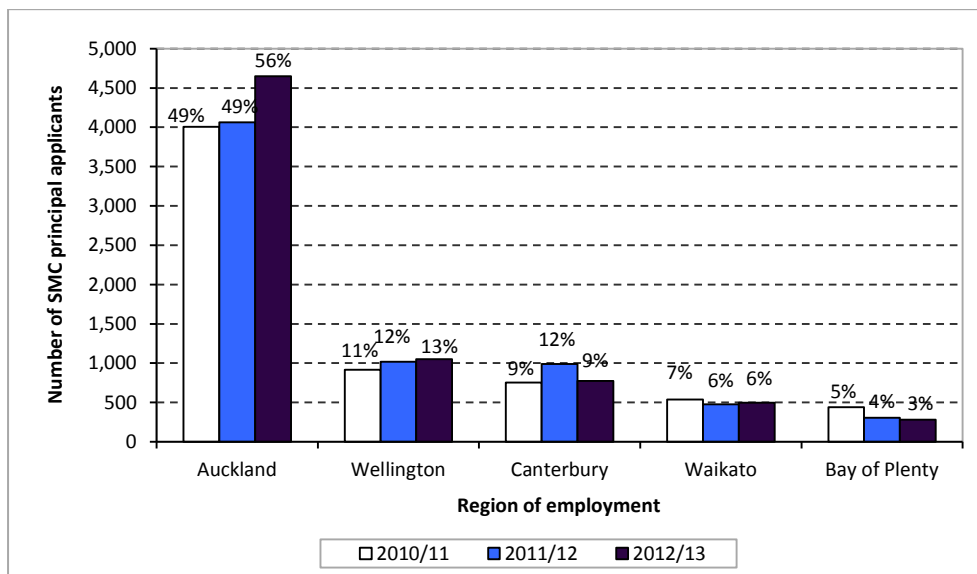


Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Of the 8,545 principal applicants with a job or job offer, 8,313 also specified a region of employment. Just under half (44 per cent) of the principal applicants who specified a region of employment claimed bonus points for a job or job offer outside the Auckland region. This proportion is smaller than the 51 per cent in 2011/12.

The main regions of employment for SMC principal applicants in 2012/13 were Auckland (56 per cent), Wellington (13 per cent) and Canterbury (9 per cent) (see Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants, 2010/11–2012/13



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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Table 6.2 shows the points that SMC principal applicants were awarded in 2012/13. Different criteria operate within each factor. For more information about the SMC policy, see Appendix D, Table D.1, and the Immigration New Zealand website.⁵⁷

For a comparison of points claimed by SMC principal applicants in 2011/12 and 2012/13, see Appendix Q.

⁵⁷ Immigration New Zealand. (2013). *Skilled Migrant Category*. Retrieved from: <www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/stream/work/skilledmigrant/>.

Table 6.2 Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2012/13

Factor	Percentage gaining points (%)
Skilled employment	
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for 12 months or longer	34
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for less than 12 months	48
Offer of skilled employment in New Zealand	12
Bonus points for employment or an offer of employment	
Identified future growth area	6
Area of absolute skills shortage	10
Region outside Auckland*	44
Partner employment or offer of employment	1
Relevant work experience	
2 years	16
4 years	14
6 years	11
8 years	7
10 years	16
Bonus points for New Zealand work experience	
1 year	20
2 years	9
3 years or more	12
Additional bonus points for work experience in an identified future growth area	
2–5 years	2
6 years or more	2
Additional bonus points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage	
2–5 years	7
6 years or more	9
Qualifications	
Recognised basic qualification	70
Recognised postgraduate qualification	7
Bonus points for qualifications	
New Zealand bachelor's degree (minimum two years' study in New Zealand)	7
New Zealand postgraduate qualification (minimum one year's study in New Zealand)	4
New Zealand postgraduate qualification (minimum two years' study in New Zealand)	1
Two years' full-time study towards a New Zealand recognised qualification	<1

Factor	Percentage gaining points (%)
Recognised basic New Zealand qualification	<1
Recognised qualification in an identified future growth area	3
Recognised qualification in an area of absolute skills shortage	17
Partner qualifications	11
Close family support in New Zealand	6
Age (20–55 years)	
20–29 years	49
30–39 years	35
40–44 years	9
45–49 years	4
50–55 years	3
Total number of principal applicants	9,109

Note: * The percentage is calculated from the 8,313 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants who were awarded points for a job or job offer and specified a region of employment.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

6.2.4 Occupation of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

The occupation group Professionals was the most common for SMC principal applicants (46 per cent). This was followed by Technicians and Trades Workers and then Managers (see Table 6.3). Professionals made up the largest group of those who were approved offshore (71 per cent) as well as onshore (42 per cent).

Table 6.3 Main occupation of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2012/13

Major group [†]	Number			Per cent (%)		
	Onshore	Offshore	Total	Onshore	Offshore	Total
Professionals	3,377	806	4,183	42	71	46
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,589	145	2,734	33	13	30
Managers	1,455	162	1,617	18	14	18
Clerical and Administrative Workers	313	13	326	4	1	4
Community and Personal Service Workers	200	9	209	3	<1	2
Other	19	2	21	<1	<1	<1
Total[‡]	7,953	1,137	9,090	100	100	100

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

[†] Major group is coded to the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO 06).

[‡] Applicants whose occupation was not coded to ANZSCO 06 or was classified as having a 'response outside the current definition of the labour force' were excluded from the total.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The SMC attracted skilled migrants in a broad variety of sectors in 2012/13. Some of the most common occupations were in nursing (medical and aged care), hospitality (chefs, restaurant managers and bakers), retail managers, information and communications technology (ICT support technicians and software engineers), and education (early childhood teachers, university lecturers and secondary school teachers).

6.3 Residence from Work Category approvals

For many migrants, working temporarily in New Zealand is a step towards gaining residence and settling in New Zealand permanently. Principal applicants who are qualified in occupations that are in demand in New Zealand or who have exceptional talent in arts, sports or culture may gain a temporary work visa that enables them to transition to permanent residence. The associated Residence from Work Category includes the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy, Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy, Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy, and Religious Worker Policy.⁵⁸

Since April 2002, 17,003 principal applicants have been issued a Work to Residence visa through the talent work policies and the Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy. Of these principal applicants, 10,039 (59 per cent) transitioned to permanent residence and a large proportion (61 per cent) gained permanent residence through the SMC. The intent of the Work to Residence Policy is for applicants to transition to residence through the Residence from Work Category. However, a large number chose transition to residence through the SMC (see Table 6.4).

⁵⁸ The Residence from Work Category is for applicants who are already in New Zealand on a Work to Residence visa and who want to apply for residence. See Appendix D, Table D.1, for further details.

Table 6.4 Categories through which Work to Residence visa holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2013

Residence category	Type of Work to Residence policy			Total
	Talent (Accredited Employers)	Long Term Skill Shortage List	Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports)	
Total Work to Residence visas issued (April 2002–June 2013)	12,040	4,648	315	17,003
Total who gained residence (April 2002–June 2013)	7,114	2,747	178	10,039
Talent (Accredited Employers)	39%	<1%	1%	28%
Long Term Skill Shortage List	<1%	23%		7%
Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports)	<1%		66%	1%
Skilled Migrant Category*	57%	73%	16%	61%
Partnership Category	2%	2%	10%	2%
Other	<1%	<1%	7%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note

* Includes approvals through the former General Skills Category.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

A similar number of people gained residence through the Residence from Work Category in 2012/13 (988) and 2011/12 (973) (see Table 6.5). In 2012/13, most people who gained residence through the Residence from Work Category were approved through the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy (61 per cent of principal applicants).

Table 6.5 Residence approvals through the Residence from Work Category, 2011/12–2012/13

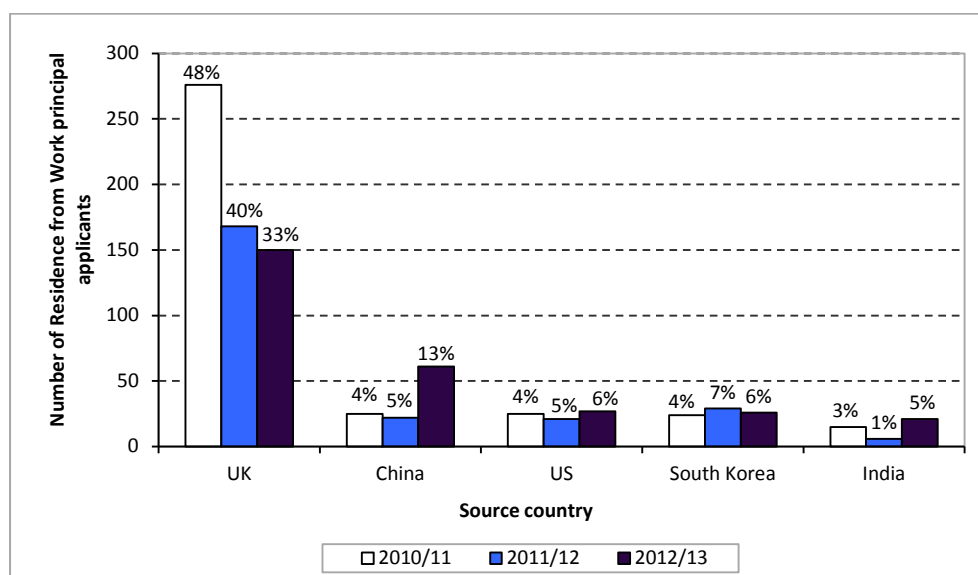
Residence from Work Category	2011/12		2012/13	
	Principal	Secondary	Principal	Secondary
Talent (Accredited Employers)	286	382	280	297
Long Term Skill Shortage List	106	152	116	157
Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports)	13	16	4	3
Religious Worker*	10	8	56	75
Total who gained residence	415	558	456	532

Note: * New policy in 2011/12. See Appendix A for details.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In 2012/13, the 988 people approved through the Residence from Work Category came from more than 40 countries. The main source countries of the 456 principal applicants were the United Kingdom (33 per cent) and China (13 per cent), as shown in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7 Top source countries of approved Residence from Work principal applicants, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

6.4 Business Immigration Policy approvals

6.4.1 Entrepreneur and Investor Categories

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

The Business Immigration Policy comprises the Entrepreneur Category, Employees of Relocating Businesses Policy⁵⁹ and Migrant Investment Policy. Further information on these policies is in section 1.4.1.

In 2012/13, 842 people were approved for residence through the Business Immigration Policy: 468 through the Entrepreneur Category (148 principal applicants) and 374 (120 principal applicants) through the Investor Category.

Table 6.6 shows the different categories these applicants were approved under from 2011/12 to 2012/13.

Table 6.6 Approvals under the Business Immigration Policy categories, 2010/11–2012/13

Category	2011/12		2012/13	
	Principal	Secondary	Principal	Secondary
Entrepreneur				
Entrepreneur Category	123	247	141	306
Entrepreneur Plus Category	11	23	7	14
Investor				
Investor 1 Category	1	5	21	47
Investor 2 Category	57	121	99	207

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Table 6.7 shows principal applicant approvals by the top source countries from 2011/12 to 2012/13. China is the largest source country for Investor Category approvals, and South Korea is the largest source country for Entrepreneur Category approvals. The number of Entrepreneur Category principal applicant approvals from South Korea increased 35 per cent from 2011/12 to 2012/13 while the number of Investor Category principal applicant approvals from China doubled over the same period.

⁵⁹ Numbers in this category were too small to report, so have been excluded from analysis.

Table 6.7 Source countries of Business Immigration Policy principal applicant approvals, 2010/11–2012/13

Source country	Entrepreneur Category		Investor Category	
	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
South Korea	40	54	2	2
China	14	18	20	41
UK	21	34	10	13
South Africa	19	17	3	4
US	8	8	5	22
Japan	6	1	2	2
Malaysia	2	2	2	3
Other	24	14	14	33
Total	134	148	58	120

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

6.4.2 Long Term Business Visa Policy

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

In 2012/13, 410 principal applicants were granted an LTBV, a decrease from 490 in 2011/12. Since the LTBV Policy was introduced in March 1999, 6,909 principal applicants have been granted an LTBV. The number of LTBVs granted has decreased considerably since the peak of 1,794 principal applicants in 2001/02. This decrease is the result of the minimum English language requirements for the Entrepreneur Category being increased in 2002.

Table 6.8 details the residence categories through which LTBV holders converted to residence. By 30 June 2013, 56 per cent (3,855 principal applicants) had converted to residence. Of these conversions, 3,169 principal applicants (82 per cent) converted through the Entrepreneur Category.

Table 6.8 Residence categories through which Long Term Business Visa (LTBV) holders were granted residence, as at 30 June 2013

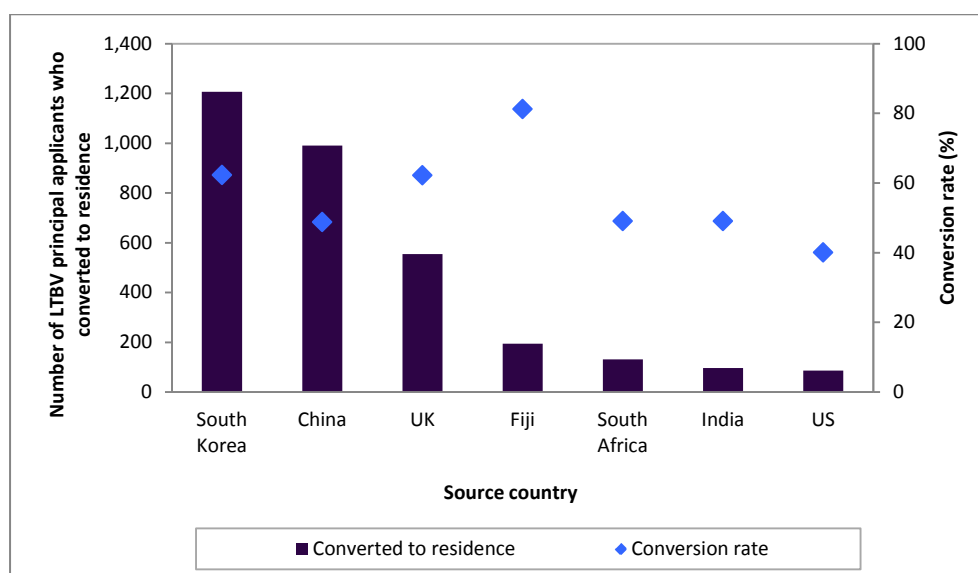
Residence category	Number of principal applicants	Proportion of conversions (%)	Proportion of LTBV principal applicants (%)
Entrepreneur	3,169	82	46
Skilled Migrant*	270	7	4
Partnership	165	4	2
Investor	61	2	1
Other	190	5	3
Total conversions to residence	3,855	100	56
Total LTBV principal applicants	6,909		100

Note: * Includes approvals through the former General Skills Category.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The rates of conversion to residence differ across the main source countries for LTBV holders. Figure 6.8 shows conversion rates to residence for the top seven countries. Fiji had the highest conversion rate (81 per cent), followed by South Korea and the United Kingdom (both 62 per cent).

Figure 6.8 Rates of conversion to residence by source country for Long Term Business Visa (LTBV) holders, as at 30 June 2013



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

7 Family-sponsored migrants

Highlights for 2012/13

- A total of 15,692 people were approved for residence through the Capped and the Uncapped Family Streams (40 per cent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals), down 9 per cent from 17,215 in 2011/12.
- In the Partnership Category, 10,078 people were approved for residence (89 per cent of the Uncapped Family Stream approvals), a decrease of 1 per cent from 10,227 in 2011/12.
- In the Parent Category, 3,840 people were granted residence, down 17 per cent from 4,601 in 2011/12. Of those 3,840 approvals, nearly half (48 per cent) were approved under the reopened Parent Category.
- China was the largest source country of residence approvals in both the Uncapped (42 per cent) and Capped (17 per cent) Family Streams.
- The number of people from China granted residence under the Partnership Category rose 78 per cent (up 781 people).

7.1 Introduction

The Capped Family Stream and the Uncapped Family Stream enable New Zealand citizens and permanent residents to sponsor close family members for residence. This chapter describes the characteristics of migrants approved for residence under these two streams and the various categories within these streams.

The Capped Family Categories closed on 15 May 2012. The Sibling and Adult Child Category closed permanently, and the Parent Category closed temporarily, reopening under new requirements on 30 July 2012.⁶⁰ Applications for residence under these categories that Immigration New Zealand accepted on or before 15 May 2012 will be processed.

In 2012/13, 15,692 people were approved for residence through the Capped and Uncapped Family Streams, a decrease of 9 per cent from 17,215 in 2011/12. The 15,692 approvals made up 40 per cent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals in 2012/13. The number of residence approvals in these two streams decreased from 2011/12 to 2012/13 (see Table 7.1).

⁶⁰ See Appendix D, Table D.2, for further detail on the changes to the Capped Family Stream.

Table 7.1 Number of residence approvals through the Uncapped and Capped Family Streams, 2011/12–2012/13

Stream	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
Uncapped Family	11,507	67	11,291	72
Capped Family	5,708	33	4,401	28
Total	17,215	100	15,692	100

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

7.2 Uncapped Family Stream approvals

Table 7.2 shows 11,291 people were approved for residence under the Uncapped Family Stream in 2012/13, a decrease of 2 per cent from 11,507 in 2011/12.⁶¹ The 11,291 approvals accounted for 29 per cent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals in 2012/13. Although the number of approvals decreased in 2012/13 compared with 2011/12, the proportion of residence approvals for the Partnership and Dependent Child Categories stayed at the same level over the two years.

Table 7.2 Uncapped Family Stream approvals, 2011/12–2012/13

Uncapped Family Stream	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
Partnership Category	10,227	89	10,078	89
Dependent Child Category	1,280	11	1,213	11
Total	11,507	100	11,291	100

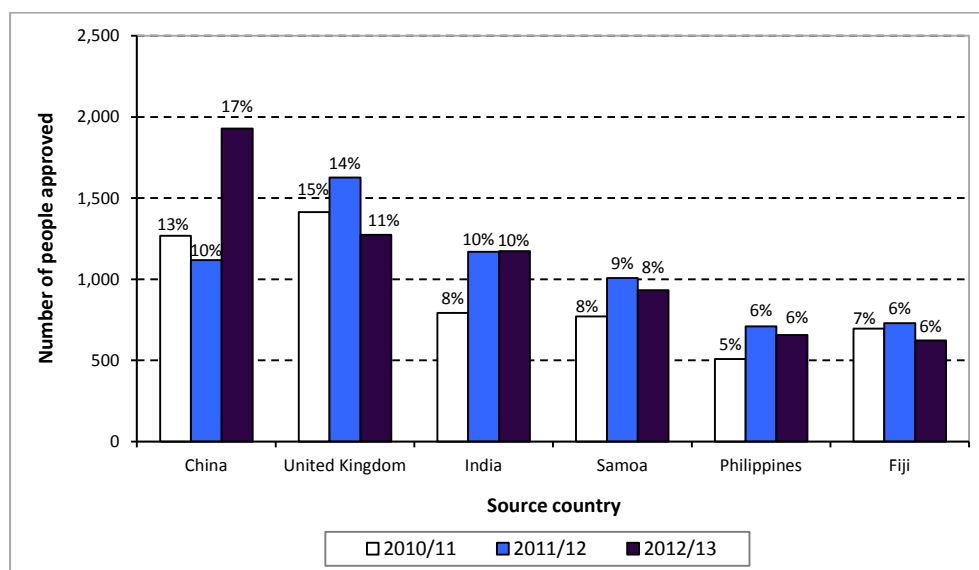
Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In 2012/13, China was the largest source country under the Uncapped Family Stream approvals (17 per cent), followed by the United Kingdom (11 per cent), India (10 per cent) and Samoa (8 per cent). Figure 7.1 shows the top six source countries of approvals under this stream from 2010/11 to 2012/13.⁶² The number of people from China granted residence through this stream increased 73 per cent from 1,118 in 2011/12 to 1,929 in 2012/13, while the number of people from the United Kingdom decreased 22 per cent from 1,626 to 1,273

⁶¹ The main features of the Uncapped Family Stream are in Appendix D, Table D.2.

⁶² Appendix R shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Uncapped Family Stream between 2010/11 and 2012/13.

Figure 7.1 *Uncapped Family Stream approvals by source country, 2010/11–2012/13*



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

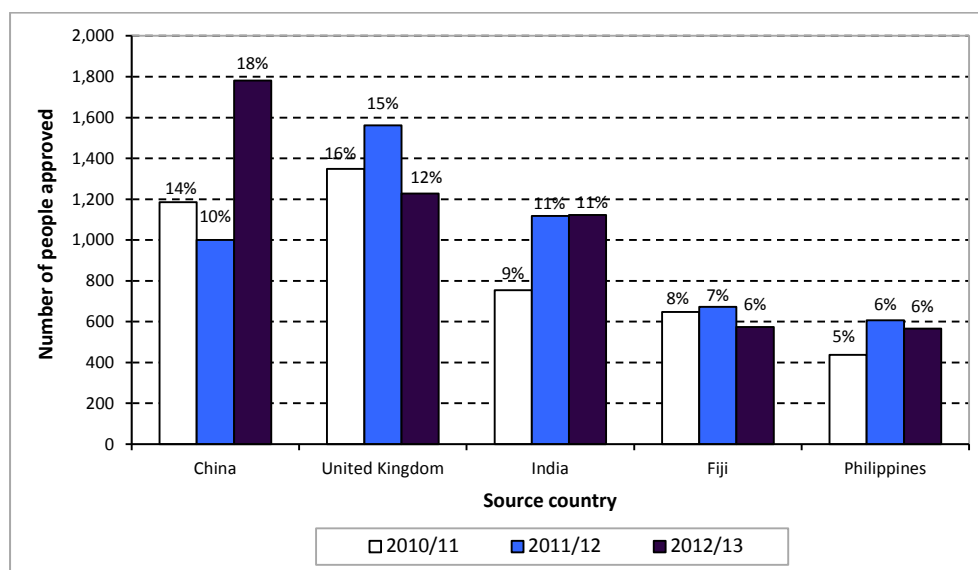
7.2.1 Partnership Category approvals

The Partnership Category is the main category in the Uncapped Family Stream. In 2012/13, 10,078 people (89 per cent of Uncapped Family Stream approvals) were approved for residence under the Partnership Category, a decrease of 1 per cent from 10,227 in 2011/12. The 10,078 approvals made up 26 per cent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals in 2012/13.

Figure 7.2 shows the top five source countries of people approved for residence under the Partnership Category from 2010/11 to 2012/13.⁶³ China became the largest source country (18 per cent), followed by the United Kingdom (12 per cent) and India (11 per cent). The number of people from China granted residence through this category increased 78 per cent from 1,001 in 2011/12 to 1,782 in 2012/13, while the number of people from the United Kingdom decreased 21 per cent from 1,561 to 1,227

⁶³ Appendix S shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Partnership Category from 2010/11 to 2012/13.

Figure 7.2 Partnership Category approvals by source country, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

7.2.2 Dependent Child Category approvals

In 2012/13, 1,213 people (11 per cent of Uncapped Family Stream approvals) were approved for residence under the Dependent Child Category, a decrease of 5 per cent from 1,280 in 2011/12.

Samoa remains the largest source country of approvals in this category (40 per cent), followed by China (12 per cent) and the Philippines (7 per cent). Since 2010/11, the number of people from China granted residence through this category has increased significantly (77 per cent).

7.3 Capped Family Stream approvals

In 2012/13, 4,401 people were approved for residence through the Capped Family Stream, a decrease of 23 per cent from 5,708 in 2011/12.⁶⁴ The 4,401 approvals accounted for 11 per cent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals in 2012/13.

Most people in the Capped Family Stream gained residence under the Parent Category (87 per cent), followed by the Sibling Category (10 per cent). Approvals under the former Sibling and Adult Child Category fell in 2012/13, while approvals under the Parent Category rose (see Table 7.3).

⁶⁴ The main features of the Capped Family Stream are in Appendix D, Table D.2.

Table 7.3 Capped Family Stream approvals, 2011/12–2012/13

Capped Family Stream	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
Parent Category*	4,601	81	3,840	87
Sibling Category†	908	16	434	10
Adult Child Category†	199	3	127	3
Total	5,708	100	4,401	100

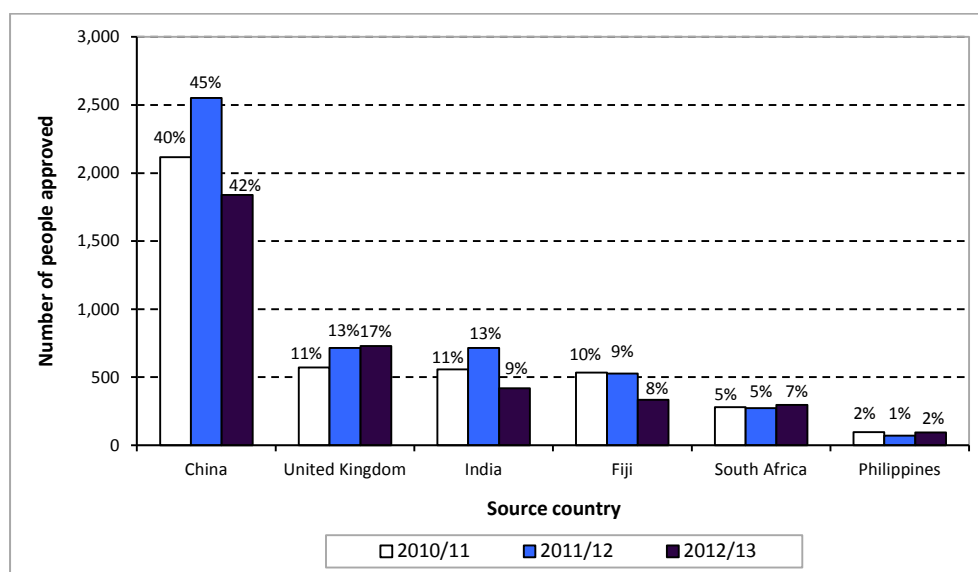
Note: * The Parent Category temporarily closed on 15 May 2012 and reopened with new requirements on 30 July 2012.

† The Sibling and Adult Child Category closed on 15 May 2012, after which time no applications were accepted. However, any applications accepted on or before 15 May 2012 will be processed.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

China remained the largest source country of residence approvals through the Capped Family Stream in 2012/13 (1,839 people), followed by the United Kingdom (728) and India (418).⁶⁵ Figure 7.3 shows 42 per cent of all residence approvals in this stream in 2012/13 were from China. The number of people from China and India approved for residence under this stream decreased from the previous year (28 per cent and 41 per cent respectively).

Figure 7.3 Capped Family Stream approvals by source country, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

⁶⁵ Appendix T shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Capped Family Stream between 2010/11 and 2012/13.

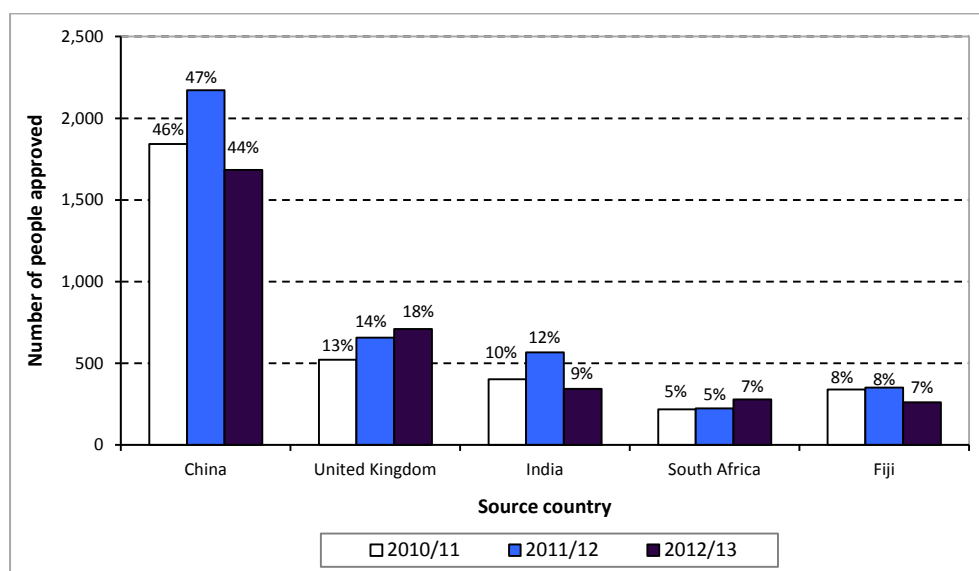
7.3.1 Parent Category approvals

The Parent Category closed temporarily on 15 May 2012 and reopened on 30 July 2012 with new requirements.⁶⁶

The Parent Category accounts for most approvals under the Capped Family Stream. A total of 3,840 people were approved for residence through the Parent Category in 2012/13, a decrease of 17 per cent from 4,601 in 2011/12. The 3,840 approvals made up 10 per cent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals in 2012/13. Of those 3,840 approvals, nearly half (48 per cent) were approved under the reopened Parent Category.

Figure 7.4 shows China was the largest source country of residence approvals through the Parent Category in 2012/13 (1,684 people), followed by the United Kingdom (710) and India (344).⁶⁷ The number of people from the United Kingdom granted residence through this category increased 8 per cent from the previous year, while the number of people from China and India decreased 22 per cent and 39 per cent respectively.

Figure 7.4 Parent Category approvals by source country, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

⁶⁶ See Appendix D, Table D.2, for further detail.

⁶⁷ Appendix U shows the number of people from the top source countries approved for residence through the Parent Category from 2010/11 to 2012/13.

7.3.2 Sibling and Adult Child Category approvals

The Sibling and Adult Child Category closed permanently on 15 May 2012.⁶⁸

In 2012/13, 561 people were granted residence through the Sibling and Adult Child Category (13 per cent of the Capped Family Stream) compared with 1,107 in 2011/12 and 1,186 in 2010/11. Of those 561 people, 434 were under the Sibling Category and 127 were under the Adult Child Category.

China remained the largest source country of residence approvals through the Sibling and Adult Child Category in 2012/13 (155 people), followed by India (74) and Fiji (72).

⁶⁸ See Appendix D, Table D.2, for further detail.

8 International/Humanitarian Stream

Highlights in 2012/13

- International/Humanitarian Stream approvals (3,262) accounted for 8 per cent of all New Zealand Residence Programme approvals.
- A total of 836 people were approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme and 261 people through the Refugee Family Support Category.
- In the past 10 years, 7,625 people from more than 50 countries have been approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme.
- A total of 938 people were approved through the Samoan Quota Scheme and 431 people through the Pacific Access Category.

8.1 Introduction

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

Table 8.1 shows 3,262 people were approved for residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream in 2012/13, up 16 per cent from 2,802 in 2011/12. The approvals (3,262) represented 8 per cent of all residence approvals in 2012/13.

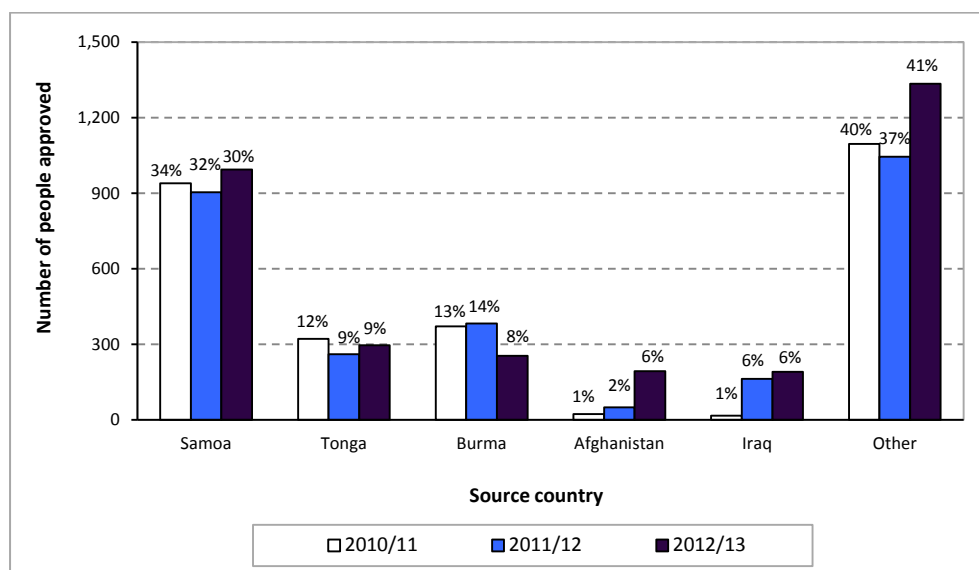
Table 8.1 International/Humanitarian Stream approvals, 2011/12–2012/13

International/Humanitarian Stream	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
Refugee Policy	901	32	1,073	33
Samoan Quota Scheme	874	31	938	29
Pacific Access Category	366	13	431	13
Other special residence policies	661	24	820	25
Total	2,802	100	3,262	100

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In 2012/13, International/Humanitarian Stream migrants came from 82 countries. Samoa was the largest source country (994 people), followed by Tonga (296 people) and Burma (254 people) (see Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 International/Humanitarian Stream approvals by source country, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

For more information on the number of people granted residence under the International/Humanitarian Stream by source country from 2010/11 to 2012/13, see Appendix V.

8.2 Refugee Policy approvals

New Zealand provides residence to three categories of people requiring international protection.

- Quota refugees are people the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees determines to be refugees before they arrive in New Zealand.
- Convention refugees are people the New Zealand Government recognises as refugees under the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (together the 'Refugee Conventions').⁶⁹
- Protected persons are people the New Zealand Government recognises as having 'protected persons' status under the 1966 International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights and the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁷⁰

In July 2012, the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment issued a general instruction for Immigration New Zealand to continue prioritising applications through the Refugee Policy over other categories in the International/Humanitarian Stream.

⁶⁹ New Zealand acceded to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1960 and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1973.

⁷⁰ New Zealand acceded to the 1966 International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights in 1978 and the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1989.

8.2.1 Refugee Quota programme

Quota refugees are granted permanent residence visas on their arrival in New Zealand. About 750 people (plus or minus 10 per cent) enter New Zealand under the Refugee Quota programme each year. In 2012/13, 836 people were granted residence through the programme compared with 774 in 2011/12.

Table 8.2 shows the number of refugees granted residence under the Refugee Quota programme between 2011/12 and 2012/13. The number of refugees granted residence under the General Protection Category and the Medical and Disabled Category increased in 2012/13, while the approvals under the Women at Risk Category decreased.

Table 8.2 Refugee Quota programme residence approvals, 2011/12–2012/13

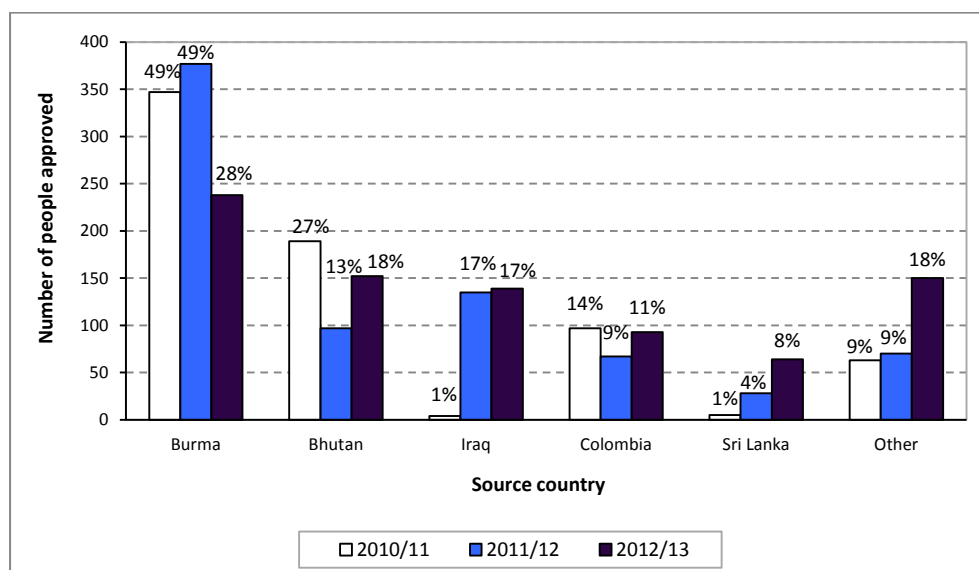
Refugee Quota programme categories	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
General Protection	659	85	745	89
Women at Risk	102	13	69	8
Medical and Disabled	9	1	20	2
Emergency	4	1	2	<1
Total	774	100	836	100

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

The number of quota refugees approved residence each year may differ from the number who arrive in the country as it can take up to 18 months for refugees to arrive in New Zealand after approval.

Figure 8.2 shows that in 2012/13, Burma was the largest source country of quota refugees (238 people), followed by Bhutan (152 people) and Iraq (139 people).

Figure 8.2 Refugee Quota programme approvals by source country, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

In the past 10 years, 7,625 people have been approved for residence through the Refugee Quota programme. The main source countries were Burma (2,121 people), Afghanistan (1,183 people), Bhutan (928 people) and Iraq (724 people).

For more information on the number of people granted residence under the Refugee Quota programme by source country from 2008/09 to 2012/13, see Appendix W.

8.2.2 Successful refugee status claimants

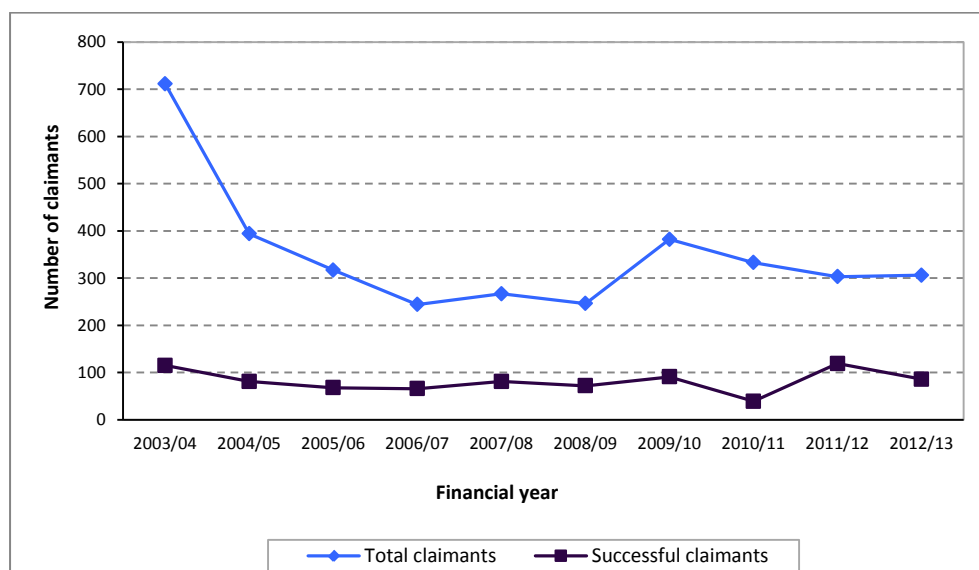
New Zealand has international obligations to protect refugees and people at risk of torture, cruel or inhuman treatment. The *Immigration Act 2009* provides the process for determining to whom New Zealand owes such obligations.

In 2011, the number of people seeking asylum in OECD countries rose by more than one-fifth, exceeding 400,000 for the first time since 2003.⁷¹ However, in New Zealand, the number of claimants in 2012/13 (306) remained at the similar level with the last year (303) (see Figure 8.3). Since 2004/05, claimants have numbered 200–400 per year.

In 2012/13, 86 people were granted refugee or protection status as Convention refugees or protected persons compared with 119 in 2011/12 and 39 in 2010/11. In the past 10 years, 818 people were granted refugee or protection status as Convention refugees or protected persons.

⁷¹ OECD. (2013). *International Migration Outlook: 2013 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Retrieved in August 2013 from: <www.oecdpublising.org/multilingual-summaries/migr_outlook-2013-sum/html/migr_outlook-2013-sum-en.html>.

Figure 8.3 Total asylum claims and successful asylum claims, 2003/04–2012/13



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

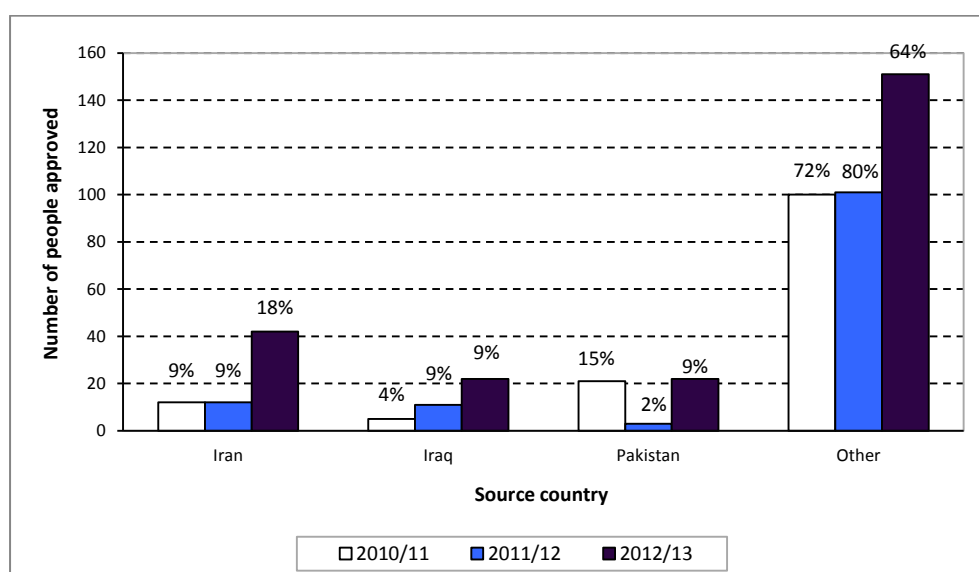
Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

8.2.3 Successful refugee and protected persons status claimants granted residence

Residence is approved separately from recognition of refugee or protection status. In 2012/13, 237 successful refugee and protected persons status claimants (Convention refugees and Protected persons) were approved for residence, up from 127 in 2011/12 and 138 in 2010/11.

In 2012/13, the successful refugee and protected persons status claimants approved for residence came from 33 different countries. The main source countries were Iran (42 people), Iraq (22 people) and Pakistan (22 people) (see Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4 Successful refugee or protection status claimants granted residence by source country, 2010/11–2012/13



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

8.3 Samoan Quota Scheme and Pacific Access Category approvals

8.3.1 Samoan Quota Scheme

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

In 2012/13, 938 people were approved for residence through the Samoan Quota Scheme compared with 874 in 2011/12 and 906 in 2010/11.

8.3.2 Pacific Access Category

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

In 2012/13, 431 people were approved for residence through the Pacific Access Category compared with 366 in 2011/12 and 423 in 2010/11. Table 8.3 shows the number of people approved for residence through the Pacific Access Category in 2012/13.

Table 8.3 Pacific Access Category approvals in 2012/13

Pacific Access Category	Number of people
Tonga	269
Kiribati	81
Tuvalu	81
Total	431

Note: Some people in the Pacific Access Category are approved for residence in a different year from the year in which Immigration New Zealand draws their name from the pool of registrations. This table includes people who were successful in the 2013 draw, as well as some who were successful in earlier draws.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

8.4 Other International/Humanitarian Stream approvals

In 2012/13, 820 people were approved for residence through other special policies in the International/Humanitarian Stream compared with 661 in 2011/12. Of these, most residence approvals were through the Ministerial Special Direction Policy (39 per cent), followed by the Refugee Family Support Category (32 per cent) and Section 61 (24 per cent).⁷²

Table 8.4 compares residence approvals under special policies in this stream between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

Table 8.4 Approvals under special policies in the International/Humanitarian Stream, 2011/12–2012/13

Other special residence policies	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
Ministerial Special Direction Policy	225	34	319	39
Refugee Family Support Category†	191	29	261	32
Section 61	184	28	199	24
Victims of Domestic Violence Policy	61	9	41	5
Total	661	100	820	100

Notes: For more information, see Appendix D, Table D.3.

† The Refugee Family Support Category was formerly called the Refugee Family Quota.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

⁷² A person in New Zealand without a valid visa may request a visa under Section 61 of the *Immigration Act 2009*. A decision to grant a visa in these circumstances is at the decision-maker's absolute discretion.

9 Conclusions

Immigration is vital for filling skill and labour shortages and supplementing 'home-grown' talent. Immigration builds the skill capacity of the New Zealand workforce by providing employers with access to global skills and talents. This report shows the impact that significant local and global events have had on migration flows to and from New Zealand.

Net migration rebounded from a net loss of 3,200 in 2011/12 to a net gain in 2012/13 as arrivals increased and departures decreased from the previous year. The number of temporary workers (including non-labour market tested workers) increased in 2012/13, while residence approvals continued to fall. The number of international students continued to fall, down 7 per cent from 2011/12. This follows a 7 per cent fall the previous year and is likely due to the high New Zealand exchange rate, increased international competition for export education and the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake.

The first increase in Essential Skills temporary workers (a labour market tested visa) since the start of the global economic slowdown reflects the responsiveness of New Zealand's immigration policy settings to changes in labour demand; when demand increases, more migrant workers are needed. The overall increase in Essential Skills temporary workers was mainly driven by increases in Canterbury as the rebuild gathers pace. This is likely to lead to an increase in skilled permanent migrants as many temporary migrants follow a two-step migration pathway to residence.

The composition of migrants to New Zealand continues to change. The growth in the number of students from India has had a flow-on effect to work visas and skilled migration. India is now the largest source country of skilled migrants. This pattern mirrors the impact of the growth in Chinese export education over the last decade, which led to increases in temporary and permanent migrants from China.

The OECD is experiencing modest growth in immigration after three consecutive years of decline. However, the international migration picture remains mixed with an increase in immigration but flows remaining significantly below pre-recession levels and temporary labour migration stagnant. In New Zealand, permanent migration and temporary labour migration remain below pre-recession levels. Migrants in OECD countries continued to be particularly affected by the economic crisis with increases in unemployment commonly greater than among the native-born.

The Canterbury rebuild is expected to help lift economic and employment growth during 2014 and 2015. The rebuild will increase demand for specific skills, particularly in the construction industry, and is likely to increase the demand for migrants with skills that cannot be readily found in New Zealand.

Monitoring migration trends provides a better understanding of the wider global environment in which migration takes place, important developments in New Zealand's key markets, and the impact and success of current immigration policies. Understanding existing and emerging migration trends is also critical for planning and developing immigration policy settings as well as for developing migrant attraction, settlement and retention initiatives.

Appendices

Appendix A Major immigration policy and legislative changes, 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2013

Croatia – new visa waiver country

Croatia has been added to the list of countries whose nationals are eligible for a visa waiver to visit New Zealand for a period of up to three months.

Preventing migrant worker exploitation

Instructions have been amended to include a provision for applicants who are victims of workplace exploitation. The provision aims to encourage victims of worker exploitation to cooperate with the Labour Inspectorate by providing evidence of workplace exploitation. In doing so, specially trained immigration officers will assess the victim's eligibility for a further visa and, in doing so, overlook relevant periods in the victim's immigration history where the victim may have been non-compliant with visa conditions or was unlawful.

Preventing exploitation of foreign fishing crew

To prevent the exploitation of foreign fishing crew engaged by New Zealand employers or foreign chartered fishing vessels, immigration instructions have been implemented with new audit processes and employer obligations. The instructions provide for compliance with immigration and employment laws using mechanisms including the application of the standard immigration labour market test, transparent wage payment options, sponsorship requirements, a Deed of Guarantee to protect workers' wages, and a 'fit and proper person' test for the employer.

Working Holiday Schemes for Hungary and Vietnam

Two new Working Holiday Schemes have been established with Hungary and Vietnam. These schemes allow young citizens from countries with which New Zealand has a scheme and whose primary intention is to holiday in New Zealand to undertake employment and study during their stay. In both countries, 100 places are available annually.

Supporting the Canterbury rebuild

Canterbury – New labour market tests for employment

New labour market testing requirements for Essential Skills applications in Canterbury have been added to immigration instructions. Employers requesting approval in principle based on offers of employment in any occupation in Canterbury, or supporting individual work visa applications based on offers of employment in ANZSCO Skill Level 3, 4 or 5 occupations in Canterbury, must engage with the Canterbury Skills and Employment Hub before supporting immigration applications.

Canterbury – Students undertaking employment

Immigration instructions have been amended to provide part-time work rights to international students who are enrolled in English language or foundation programmes with high-quality education providers in Canterbury.

Changes to international student work rights

From 1 January 2014, part-time work rights will be made available to all international students in New Zealand who are enrolled in an English language course of 14 weeks or longer with a high-quality education provider. Full-time work rights will be made available during all scheduled holidays to international students who take a course of one academic year or more, and unlimited work rights will be available to international doctoral and master's research students.

New provisions for the use of biometric information

Changes have been made to reflect the coming into effect of section 287 of the *Immigration Act 2009* on 3 September 2012. This section allows biometric information to be collected from people liable for deportation or turnaround for the purpose of arranging travel.

New powers for compliance operations

Immigration instructions have been changed to implement powers of immigration officers that were brought into force by Order in Council on 3 September 2012. These powers include:

- limited power of detention for up to 4 hours under section 312 of the *Immigration Act 2009*
- the power of entry and search relating to deportation under section 286 of the *Immigration Act*
- the power of entry and inspection relating to records of education providers under section 278 of the *Immigration Act*
- powers to enter and search places and craft at the border and in territorial waters under sections 283–285 of the *Immigration Act*.

Changes to the Parent Category

A revised two-tiered Parent Category was introduced in July 2012. Under the new category, a person must submit an expression of interest before being invited to apply for residence under either tier 1 or tier 2.

To gain residence, a person must meet general criteria for health, character, English language, sponsorship and family relationships, as well as meeting specific tier requirements. Under tier 1, principal applicants must:

- meet a guaranteed lifetime minimum income threshold (based on New Zealand social welfare benefits), or
- bring at least NZ\$500,000 in settlement funds to New Zealand, or
- have a sponsor (or a sponsor's partner) who earns at least NZ\$65,000 per annum alone or NZ\$90,000 per annum together with their partner.

Under tier 2:

- principal applicants must have a sponsor who earns at least NZ\$33,675 per annum
- principal applicants' adult children must all live permanently and lawfully outside the country in which the applicant lives.

New health instructions

Changes have been made to streamline and improve health screening. New provisions include:

- all visa applicants can now re-use submitted medical certificates provided they are less than 36 months old, unless there are clear risk factors
- visa applicants who have spent six consecutive months in a high risk tuberculosis country since their previous application must now be re-screened for tuberculosis
- international students must now hold acceptable health insurance as a condition of their visa, and health screening for international students is reduced to tuberculosis screening only, unless there are risk factors
- immigration health screening is limited for the following applicants to screening for those conditions that would disqualify them from consideration for a medical waiver:
 - partners and dependent children of New Zealand citizens and residents
 - those applicants (and their partner and dependent children) who have been recognised as having refugee or protection status in New Zealand.

New health screening requirements for mandated refugees

Immigration instructions have been amended to bring the new health screening requirements for mandated refugees into effect. Offshore health checks now include tests to check whether mandated refugees:

- require dialysis treatment
- have severe haemophilia
- have a physical, an intellectual, a cognitive and/or a sensory incapacity that requires full-time care, including care in the community
- have tuberculosis (any form including pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis, multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis) and have not completed full treatment for tuberculosis as outlined in the New Zealand Guidelines for Tuberculosis Treatment
- have had a history, diagnostic findings or treatment for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis or extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, unless cleared by a New Zealand respiratory or infectious diseases specialist.

Immigration Amendment Act 2013

In June 2013, the *Immigration Amendment Act 2013* was passed. The Act:

- defines a mass arrival as an arrival of a group of more than 30 people
- enables those who arrive as part of a mass arrival to be detained, if necessary, under a group warrant, for up to six months
- allows the detention period to be extended for up to 28 days at a time as determined by a District Court judge

- establishes provisions that will help ensure the efficient processing of asylum claims and subsequent appeals.

These changes apply to all asylum claimants, not just those arriving as part of a mass arrival.

Accompanying policy changes

At the same time as the *Immigration Amendment Act 2013* came into force, immigration instructions were changed to discourage people from attempting to reach New Zealand as a mass arrival.

- People granted refugee or protection status will initially be granted a three-year temporary visa, rather than residence. Their status will be re-assessed after three years, and only if this re-assessment is successful will they be able to apply for residence.
- People granted residence after the re-assessment will be able to sponsor only immediate family (a partner or dependent children) for entry to New Zealand, rather than wider family such as siblings, parents or grandparents, as people granted residence under refugee categories are able to do.

Refugee Quota

Cabinet decided that the Refugee Quota would remain at 750 annually (plus or minus 10 per cent) for the next three years. New Zealand has offered to resettle up to 150 refugees subject to Australia's offshore-processing legislation. The 150 are included in the 750 total.

Appendix B Methodology

Introduction

Migration Trends and Outlook 2012/13 is based on an analysis of variables from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's immigration data warehouse.

Data for this report was generated using SAS (statistical software) to query the variables of interest. The data was extracted in the week starting 8 July 2013. The data for 2012/13 covers the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. Further data analysis was carried out using SAS and Microsoft Excel.

Limitations to the data

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, all immigration data is reported as a count of individual people rather than the number of applications. The purpose of reporting counts of individuals is to show the number of people who enter New Zealand, rather than the number of visas they were granted. In practice, counting individual people typically gives lower numbers for temporary workers and students than when reporting the number of applications decided, as some individuals make more than one application in a reporting period.

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment also reports counts of temporary work and student applications, which are higher than the number of individuals reported here (for statistics, see the Immigration New Zealand website <www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/statistics/>). Residence statistics are uniform across the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Data analysis

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

Appendix C Glossary

Accredited employer

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

Applicant

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

Application

An application consists of a principal applicant and, if any, secondary applicant(s), so both application inflows and approved applications are a count of principal applicants.

All people included in an application are individually assessed against the government policy criteria that apply to them. An application is decided when a decision is made to approve or decline the application.

Area of absolute skills shortage

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

Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO)

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations defines five skill levels based on formal education and training, previous experience and on-the-job training.

Essential Skills in Demand Lists

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment manages three Essential Skills in Demand Lists.

The *Immediate Skill Shortage List* (ISSL) includes occupations where skilled workers are immediately required in New Zealand. It facilitates the approval of temporary work visa applications. If an applicant applies for a work visa based on an offer of employment in an occupation that is included on the ISSL and meets the requirements specified in the list, Immigration New Zealand will recognise there are no New Zealand citizens or residents available to take up the position. This removes the need to conduct a 'labour market test', enabling faster processing of the application.

The *Long Term Skill Shortage List* (LTSSL) identifies occupations where there is a sustained and ongoing shortage of highly skilled workers both globally and throughout New Zealand. If an applicant gains employment in one of these occupations, the applicant may be granted a work visa under the Work to Residence Category. After two years, Work to Residence visa holders are eligible to apply for residence, provided they meet standard requirements and work in an occupation on the LTSSL that has a base salary of at least NZ\$45,000.

Canterbury has special labour market needs because of the need to rebuild the region following recent earthquakes. The *Canterbury Skill Shortage List (CSSL)* contains occupations in critical shortage. If an applicant has skills that appear on the CSSL, then the applicant may qualify for a temporary work visa. If an applicant meets the requirements of the occupations listed and has a job offer in Canterbury, the applicant may be granted a temporary work visa without a labour market check. The CSSL also draws on the occupations on the ISSL and the LTSSL that are relevant to the Canterbury rebuild. If the occupation is on the LTSSL, then the applicant may also be able to apply for residence.

Expression of interest

A person who is interested in applying for residence through the Skilled Migrant Category or the Parent Category must first submit an expression of interest.

Financial year

A financial year runs from 1 July in one year to 30 June in the following year. The data in this report is for 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 (that is, 2012/13).

Identified future growth area

Identified future growth areas are occupations where there is expected to be an increase in demand by employers such as biotechnology and information and communications technology.

International English Language Testing System (IELTS)

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

Labour market test

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

Limited visa

A limited visa entitles the holder to be in New Zealand for an express purpose such as to receive medical treatment, attend a wedding or conference, study as a full fee-paying student (generally only for short courses), or undertake seasonal work under the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme until a specified date.

Long-term absent resident

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

Long Term Business Visa

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

Net migration

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

New Zealand Residence Programme

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

Offshore application

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

Onshore application

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

Permanent and long-term arrivals

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

Permanent and long-term departures

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

Permanent and long-term migration

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

Principal applicant

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

Secondary applicant

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

Temporary visa

There are three main temporary visas.

A *visitor's visa* entitles the holder to be in New Zealand while the visa is current, for any lawful purpose apart from undertaking employment or undertaking a course of study or training longer than three months. In most cases, a visitor's visa must not be granted for longer than 12 months.

A *work visa* entitles the holder to be in New Zealand or within the exclusive economic zone of New Zealand while the visa is current in order to undertake employment. A work visa must not be granted for longer than five years.

A *student visa* entitles the holder to be in New Zealand while the visa is current to undertake a course of study or training. A student visa must not be granted for longer than four years.

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

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

Visa

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

Visa waiver for travel

People can get a visa waiver for travel to New Zealand if they are:

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

Appendix D Description of residence categories

General rules

The principal applicant must meet the criteria of the relevant category and, where applicable, they may include their spouse or partner and dependent children in their application. Everyone included in an application must undergo a medical assessment, undergo a character check (by providing a police certificate) if they are aged 17 or older, and, where necessary, meet English-language requirements.

Everyone intending to stay in New Zealand for longer than 12 months (and who is not a New Zealand or an Australian citizen or permanent resident) must undergo a medical assessment to ensure they have an 'acceptable standard of health' for immigration purposes. Since November 2005, the definition of an 'acceptable standard of health' has included consideration of whether the person would impose significant costs and/or demands on publicly funded health and special education services.

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

Category	Key policy features
Skilled Migrant Category	<p>To apply under the Skilled Migrant Category, principal applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be aged 20–55 • meet the required standards of health and character • meet the required level of English language proficiency. <p>Applicants submit an expression of interest, in which they claim points for skills, experience and other factors. If they can claim 100 points or more on their expression of interest, it goes into a pool.</p> <p>Expressions of interest are selected from the pool based on a selection point and other criteria set by the Minister of Immigration. After initial verification, applicants are invited to apply for residence through the Skilled Migrant Category. If the applicant meets the criteria and Immigration New Zealand considers they will settle successfully and contribute to New Zealand, the applicant and their immediate family (if included on the application) will be granted a residence visa.</p>
Residence from Work Category	<p>The Residence from Work Category is for people who are already in New Zealand on a Work to Residence visa for at least two years and want to apply for residence through the Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy, Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy or Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy.</p>
Talent (Accredited Employers) Work Policy	<p>Principal applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have held a work visa for at least 24 months with an accredited employer • have received a base salary of NZ\$55,000 per year • hold full or provisional registration, if full or provisional registration is required to practise in the occupation in which they are employed.

Category	Key policy features
Talent (Arts, Culture, and Sports) Work Policy	<p>Principal applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have held a work visa for at least 24 months • have been actively engaged in their declared field of art, culture or sport during that visa period in New Zealand • be prominent in that field of art, culture or sport • be sponsored by a New Zealand organisation of national repute in their declared field.
Long Term Skill Shortage List Policy	<p>Principal applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have an offer of at least two years employment in New Zealand in an occupation on the Long Term Skill Shortage List, with a minimum base salary of NZ\$45,000 per year • hold full or provisional registration, if full or provisional registration is required to practise in the occupation in which they are employed.
Business Immigration Policy	The Business Immigration Policy aims to contribute to New Zealand's economic growth by increasing New Zealand's levels of human and investment capital, encouraging enterprise and innovation, and fostering international links.
Entrepreneur Category	The Entrepreneur Category was established for people who can demonstrate they have successfully set up and operated a business in New Zealand. Applicants first enter New Zealand on a Long Term Business Visa (under the Work to Residence Policy).
Entrepreneur Plus Category	The Entrepreneur Plus Category was established to prioritise high-value entrepreneurs by providing a quicker path to conditional residence for Long Term Business visa holders who invest at least NZ\$0.5 million and create at least three full-time jobs for New Zealand citizens or residents. In all other aspects, the Entrepreneur Plus Category mirrors the Entrepreneur Category.
Employees of Relocating Businesses Category	The Employees of Relocating Businesses Category was established for key people in a business relocating to New Zealand who do not qualify for residence under any other residence category. There is a two-year employment period before the residence visa is endorsed.
Migrant Investment Policy	The Migrant Investment Policy replaced the Active Investor Migrant Policy and became effective on 27 July 2009. This policy aims to attract financial capital to local firms or government by providing residence to people who wish to make a significant financial contribution to New Zealand's economy. The policy is divided into two categories: Investor Plus (Investor 1 Category) and Investor (Investor 2 Category).

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Table D.2 Key policy features of the family streams

Category	Key policy features
Uncapped Family Stream	The Uncapped Family Stream allows New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor their close family members for residence.
Partnership Category	The Partnership Category enables the partner (including the spouse or de facto partner, whether the same or opposite sex) of a New Zealand citizen or resident to apply for residence. Applicants must provide evidence that they have been living in a partnership that is genuine and stable for 12 months or more.
Dependent Child Category	<p>The Dependent Child Category enables dependent children of parents with New Zealand residence to gain residence. The applicant must have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • born or adopted before his or her parents applied for residence and have been declared on his or her parents' application for residence, or • born after his or her parents applied for residence, or • adopted by his or her parents as a result of a New Zealand adoption or an overseas adoption recognised under New Zealand law.
Capped Family Stream	<p>The Capped Family Stream was previously known as the Parent and Sibling/Adult Child Stream. This stream allows New Zealand citizens and residents to sponsor their close family members for residence.</p> <p>The categories in the Capped Family Stream closed on 15 May 2012. The Sibling and Adult Child Category closed permanently, and the Parent Category closed temporarily, reopening with new requirements on 30 July 2012.</p>

Category	Key policy features
Parent Category	<p>Before temporarily closing on 15 May 2012, the Parent Category enabled the parent(s) of a New Zealand citizen or resident to apply for residence if they had no dependent children and all of their children lived outside the parent's home country, or the centre of gravity of their family was in New Zealand.</p> <p>The Parent Category reopened on 30 July 2012, requiring an expression of interest to be submitted before a person can be invited to apply for residence under one of two alternative tiers. General criteria for health, character, English language, sponsorship and family relationships must be met.</p> <p>The tier 1 requirements are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a guaranteed lifetime minimum income per annum of at least \$27,203 alone or \$39,890 together with a partner, or • bring at least \$500,000 in settlement funds to New Zealand, or • have a sponsor (or a sponsor's partner) who earns at least \$65,000 per annum alone or \$90,000 per annum together with their partner. <p>The tier 2 requirements are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the sponsor earns at least \$33,675 per annum • adult children all live permanently outside the parent's home country.
Sibling and Adult Child Category	<p>The Sibling and Adult Child Category enabled siblings and adult children of New Zealand citizens or residents to gain residence. This category permanently closed on 16 May 2012.</p>
Parent Retirement Category	<p>To be approved under the Parent Retirement Category, the principal applicant must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate ownership of, and undertake to invest, NZ\$1 million in an 'acceptable investment' in New Zealand for four years • demonstrate settlement funds of NZ\$0.5 million and an annual income of at least NZ\$60,000 at the time of application • be the parent of an adult child who is in New Zealand and is a New Zealand citizen or the holder of a residence class visa • have no dependent children.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

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

Category	Key policy features
Samoan Quota Scheme	<p>The Samoan Quota Scheme allows up to 1,100 Samoans, including partners and dependent children of principal applicants, to be granted residence in New Zealand each year. Applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have an acceptable offer of employment • be aged 18–45 • meet minimum income requirements, if they have dependants. <p>Places in this scheme are balloted.</p>
Pacific Access Category	<p>The Pacific Access Category allows up to 250 citizens of Tonga, 75 citizens of Tuvalu and 75 citizens of Kiribati (including partners and dependent children of principal applicants) to be granted residence in New Zealand each year. Applicants must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have an acceptable offer of employment • be aged 18–45 • meet minimum income requirements, if they have dependants. <p>The available places in this category are drawn electronically and randomly from the pool of registrations by Immigration New Zealand. Citizens of Fiji have been suspended from registering in the Pacific Access Category since 2 April 2007.</p>
Refugee Quota	<p>Under the Refugee Quota programme, New Zealand provides assistance to quota refugees (people the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees determines to be refugees before their arrival in New Zealand). The government sets the number of places available for quota refugees under the Refugee Quota programme (750 people per year, plus or minus 10 per cent).</p> <p>Categories within the quota are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Protection Category – legal and physical protection needs; New Zealand resettles up to 600 people, including up to 300 family reunification cases and up to 35 emergency cases (acute threats to the physical safety of refugees may lead the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to resort to emergency settlement; emergency resettlement cases are usually decided in 48 hours) • Women at Risk Category – New Zealand resettles at least 75 people annually, including the immediate family members of women at risk • Medical and Disabled Category – New Zealand resettles up to 75 people, including the immediate family members of the person with medical and/or disability issues.

Category	Key policy features
Convention refugees or protected people	<p>Convention refugees or protected people are people given refugee or protection status by the New Zealand Government in accordance with the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees • 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees • 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment • 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
Other	
Refugee Family Support Category	<p>The Refugee Family Support Category was formerly called the Refugee Family Quota. It allows eligible people who were granted residence as refugees to sponsor family members for residence in New Zealand. Three hundred places are available annually. A two-tier registration system was opened in 2007, with sponsor registrations in each tier queued and selected in chronological order. Sponsors who meet tier 1 criteria have first access. If places are not filled by those in tier 1, registrations are called for from those who meet tier 2 criteria. Tier 2 was opened for the first time in April 2012.</p>
Victims of Domestic Violence Policy	<p>A person may be granted residence under the Victims of Domestic Violence Policy if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have, or have had, a marriage or relationship with a New Zealand citizen or resident that has ended as a result of domestic violence by the New Zealand citizen or resident, and • cannot return to their home country because they would be disowned by their family and community as a result of their relationship ending, and • have no means of independent support.
Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy	<p>The Special Zimbabwe Residence Policy allows Zimbabwe nationals who arrived in New Zealand on or before 23 September 2004 and who do not meet the requirements for approval under any other residence category, to be granted residence. The closing date for applications under this policy was 28 February 2007.</p>

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix E Main features of the Student Policy

The Student Policy aims to facilitate the entry of foreign students into New Zealand with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talent New Zealand needs. International students help to develop international linkages (including through exchange schemes) and sustain economic development through foreign exchange earnings.

A person does not need a student visa if:

- they are a citizen of New Zealand or Australia
- hold a New Zealand or Australian residence visa
- the course is of less than three months' duration or the course is part of a work visa holder's job.

Table E.1 describes the main features of the Student Policy.

Table E.1 Main features of the Student Policy

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix F Main features of the Work Policy

Table F.1 Main features of the Work Policy

Group and policy

Working Holiday Schemes

For details on Working Holiday Schemes, see chapter 4.

Essential Skills Policy

The Essential Skills Policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages in occupations that are included in the Essential Skills in Demand Lists. Applicants may also be considered, if their employer can prove they cannot find or train a New Zealander to do the role.

This policy includes Approved in Principle and the Essential Skills Policy – Skill Level 1.

Family

The main policies in the family group are the:

- Partnership Policy – for partners of a New Zealand citizen or resident who have been living with the New Zealand citizen or resident in a genuine and stable relationship for more than 12 months
- Partner of a Worker Policy – partners of those holding work visas valid for more than six months may be issued with a work visa for the same length of time.

Other policies in this group include the Partner of Student, Partner of NZAID Student, and Partnership Deferral policies.

Study to Work Policy

The Study to Work Policy includes the Graduate Job Search Visa and the Graduate Work Experience Visa policies. For details on these policies, see chapter 4.

Specific Purpose or Event Policy

The Specific Purpose or Event Policy facilitates the entry of people whose skills, attributes or expertise are needed for a specific purpose or event likely to benefit New Zealand. Occupations and activities listed in the policy include, but are not limited to:

- entertainer/performing artist and support
- sports player/professional coach
- show judge/sports referee
- business – long-term executive
- business – short term
- machinery installer/servicer.

Group and policy

Horticulture and viticulture seasonal work policies

The main policies in this group are the:

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

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

Work to Residence Policy

The main policies in this group are as follows.

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

Student and Trainee Policy

The main policy in this group is the Work Experience for Student Policy, which is for students undertaking study overseas who need to fulfil a practical course requirement.

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

Crew

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

Group and policy

Humanitarian/International

The main policies in this group are the:

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

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

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

Business

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

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

Other

Policies in this group are the:

- Exchange (Work) Policy
- Religious Worker Policy
- Silver Fern Job Search Policy (for more details, see chapter 4).

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix G Rates of long-term absence by source country as at 30 June 2013 for migrants approved for residence, 2005/06–2011/12

Source country	Number approved for residence*	Number long-term absent	% long-term absent
United States	8,892	2,364	27%
Canada	3,139	809	26%
Singapore	1,460	366	25%
Taiwan	1,019	227	22%
Netherlands	2,415	522	22%
China	41,577	8,450	20%
Hong Kong	1,004	201	20%
France	1,632	320	20%
Malaysia	4,506	877	19%
Germany	4,700	898	19%
Indonesia	1,199	199	17%
Ireland	2,657	427	16%
Japan	3,494	559	16%
Brazil	2,011	309	15%
United Kingdom	64,254	9,822	15%
India	26,347	3,655	14%
Samoa	13,537	1,867	14%
Iran	1,085	144	13%
Zimbabwe	3,279	435	13%
South Korea	8,515	1,096	13%
Russia	2,151	233	11%
Thailand	2,587	267	10%
South Africa	27,611	2,748	10%
Pakistan	1,065	101	9%
Sri Lanka	3,377	313	9%
Iraq	1,290	117	9%
Vietnam	1,710	115	7%
Philippines	21,556	1,221	6%
Cambodia	1,866	85	5%
Fiji	19,912	562	3%
Tonga	5,864	155	3%
Burma	1,994	43	2%
Total	287,705	39,507	14%

Note: * This number does not include those migrants who were approved for residence but never arrived in New Zealand. Only source countries with a total approval count of 1,000 or more are shown.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix H Number of student visa approvals by source country, 2003/04–2012/13

Source country	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
China	40,623	34,033	26,634	20,214	16,360	14,989	14,931	16,572	17,582	17,542
India	2,144	2,190	2,342	3,060	5,690	7,940	8,779	10,189	9,004	8,393
South Korea	13,731	11,345	10,095	11,150	11,024	10,683	10,131	8,953	6,778	5,359
Japan	4,604	4,295	3,955	3,671	3,459	3,289	3,336	2,981	3,078	3,025
United States	2,747	2,901	2,667	2,740	2,728	2,795	2,897	2,890	2,673	2,659
Germany	1,954	2,061	2,422	2,614	2,692	3,224	3,239	2,576	2,222	2,006
Fiji	1,135	1,293	1,702	2,093	2,759	3,239	2,969	2,680	2,145	1,925
Thailand	2,255	1,945	1,707	1,818	1,998	2,142	2,335	2,171	1,889	1,871
Saudi Arabia	135	230	304	668	1,385	2,071	2,189	2,608	2,368	1,784
Philippines	264	318	795	1,460	1,783	2,232	2,055	2,331	2,235	1,698
Malaysia	1,351	1,495	1,746	2,058	1,986	1,976	1,977	1,967	1,651	1,473
Vietnam	973	800	776	749	847	1,071	1,450	1,728	1,604	1,471
United Kingdom	2,411	2,726	2,145	2,166	2,301	2,029	1,645	1,399	1,257	1,216
Brazil	678	553	616	858	1,012	1,287	1,297	1,226	1,094	1,105
Hong Kong	1,292	1,079	1,020	967	958	1,006	971	1,038	983	997
Taiwan	1,482	1,350	1,303	1,346	1,304	1,212	1,096	983	843	779
Sri Lanka	219	204	215	217	383	402	493	596	793	695
South Africa	1,110	1,178	1,149	1,514	2,014	2,356	1,238	1,029	790	679
Indonesia	630	541	450	426	388	445	473	526	555	625
Russia	411	445	534	533	617	639	619	644	627	616
France	410	423	434	499	533	638	580	538	561	548
Other	6,524	6,220	6,252	6,328	6,885	7,444	8,057	8,470	8,177	7,767
Total	87,083	77,625	69,263	67,149	69,106	73,109	72,757	74,095	68,909	64,233

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Appendix I Proportion of females by age and source country for student visa holders, 2012/13

Source country	Age group (years)										Total	
	0–15		16–19		20–29		30–39		40 and over			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
China	1,482	48	4,659	51	10,544	47	605	59	252	63	17,542	49
India	595	49	1,500	13	5,767	22	466	36	65	52	8,393	23
South Korea	1,935	46	1,184	46	1,817	53	275	53	146	65	5,357	49
Japan	748	58	1,369	59	666	54	160	63	82	51	3,025	57
United States	467	52	374	60	1,701	62	83	54	33	61	2,658	60
Germany	940	62	575	57	422	56	54	56	14	64	2,005	59
Fiji	952	48	475	43	388	50	83	65	27	70	1,925	48
Thailand	560	45	659	43	509	59	122	73	21	81	1,871	50
Saudi Arabia	123	44	208	19	1,239	17	196	24	18	6	1,784	20
Philippines	1,028	52	217	46	311	63	101	55	41	59	1,698	54
Malaysia	162	51	280	53	890	54	114	64	27	70	1,473	55
Vietnam	126	48	482	44	770	48	65	43	28	50	1,471	46
United Kingdom	623	49	163	41	357	35	52	29	21	62	1,216	43
Brazil	220	51	558	55	222	38	91	53	12	25	1,103	50
Hong Kong	145	36	435	40	392	43	18	61	7	100	997	41
Taiwan	105	48	262	42	337	51	59	59	16	81	779	49
Sri Lanka	145	50	49	29	377	26	101	46	23	30	695	34
South Africa	512	47	120	49	25	44	15	73	7	43	679	48
Indonesia	105	39	145	51	250	40	105	50	20	35	625	44
Russia	112	54	142	54	263	56	76	41	23	52	616	53
France	88	50	164	54	274	52	11	45	11	55	548	52
Other	1,774	48	1,583	48	3,168	44	996	38	245	32	7,766	45
Total	12,947	49	15,603	46	30,689	43	3,848	48	1,139	53	64,226	45

Note: Excludes 7 people of unspecified gender. Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix J Number of work visa approvals by source country, 2003/04–2012/13

Source country	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
United Kingdom	19,212	19,379	18,777	18,844	20,489	20,099	18,173	18,268	18,112	18,759
India	3,641	4,467	4,899	5,666	7,117	8,808	11,618	14,005	16,277	16,778
China	4,001	7,130	12,337	14,932	14,965	12,288	10,626	11,174	12,728	13,360
Germany	3,534	3,983	6,249	7,315	8,024	8,676	8,824	9,651	9,704	11,810
United States	4,514	5,352	6,450	7,193	7,862	7,472	7,820	8,366	7,918	8,245
Philippines	912	1,187	2,451	4,106	6,110	6,550	5,642	5,952	6,261	6,549
France	1,468	1,638	2,135	2,245	2,876	3,664	4,244	4,992	4,982	6,026
Ireland	2,616	2,843	2,929	2,603	2,786	3,312	3,351	3,968	4,183	4,625
South Korea	3,313	3,607	4,077	4,792	4,989	4,934	4,615	4,560	4,920	4,492
Fiji	1,672	2,211	3,271	4,422	5,577	6,051	5,432	5,402	4,720	4,341
Japan	7,008	6,704	6,202	5,807	5,454	4,673	4,069	4,040	3,706	3,745
Malaysia	960	937	1,702	3,042	3,420	3,062	3,227	3,293	3,061	3,089
Canada	2,429	2,636	3,046	3,017	3,027	3,406	3,226	3,310	2,933	3,045
Vanuatu	16	24	29	118	1,596	2,421	2,189	2,344	2,498	2,875
Tonga	434	796	912	1,244	2,169	2,590	2,342	2,532	2,565	2,449
Czech Republic	815	484	1,385	1,864	1,514	1,428	1,501	1,551	2,052	2,271
Thailand	1,009	1,172	1,335	1,859	2,082	2,426	2,307	2,353	2,220	2,187
Samoa	417	810	1,054	1,368	2,197	2,653	2,241	2,346	2,293	2,073
South Africa	3,059	3,337	3,429	3,987	5,322	5,446	3,200	2,717	2,132	1,903
Other	14,172	16,112	19,462	23,096	24,691	24,328	23,649	24,187	24,897	26,356
Total	75,202	84,809	102,131	117,520	132,267	134,287	128,296	135,011	138,162	144,978

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix K Proportion of females by age and source country for work visa holders, 2012/13

Source country	Age group (years)												Total	
	0–19		20–29		30–39		40–44		45–49		50 and over			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
United Kingdom	1,071	38	11,574	44	3,845	39	703	30	619	28	947	25	18,759	40
India	513	15	12,119	30	3,292	29	445	23	195	31	214	20	16,778	29
China	184	45	7,781	58	3,494	51	1,017	47	526	46	358	44	13,360	54
Germany	5,079	56	5,478	53	929	46	115	38	95	32	113	24	11,809	53
United States	355	38	4,015	52	1,774	37	614	27	408	27	1,078	27	8,244	42
Philippines	17	24	2,091	59	2,640	42	938	39	498	42	365	48	6,549	48
France	324	52	4,941	44	648	38	47	36	30	33	36	25	6,026	44
Ireland	113	26	3,438	39	896	34	72	35	48	17	58	17	4,625	37
South Korea	97	63	2,510	60	1,000	54	453	51	254	42	177	26	4,491	55
Fiji	63	65	1,657	50	1,380	49	494	40	384	45	363	40	4,341	47
Japan	103	60	1,813	63	1,217	61	249	51	147	47	216	29	3,745	59
Malaysia	41	39	2,223	67	561	50	99	53	84	45	81	46	3,089	62
Canada	278	60	1,726	61	703	47	116	34	60	28	162	30	3,045	54
Vanuatu	5	20	1,093	11	1,049	16	404	20	204	23	120	23	2,875	15
Tonga	87	11	1,167	20	772	22	216	27	117	19	90	34	2,449	22
Czech Republic	44	41	1,726	44	467	38	18	39	6	0	10	0	2,271	43
Thailand	20	60	565	56	863	51	354	42	234	45	151	56	2,187	51
Samoa	54	15	921	15	689	14	205	19	115	26	89	38	2,073	17
South Africa	20	40	505	45	645	44	291	46	178	40	264	45	1,903	44
Other	973	54	15,109	48	7,027	40	1,429	32	849	28	964	24	26,351	44
Total	9,441	49	82,452	46	33,891	41	8,279	36	5,051	35	5,856	31	144,970	43

Note: Excludes eight people of unspecified gender and one person of unknown age. Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix L Number of working Holiday Scheme approvals, 2012/13

Working Holiday Scheme	Annual places available in the scheme	Number of working holidaymakers in 2012/13
Argentina	1,000	1,001
Austria	100	102
Belgium	Unlimited	292
Brazil	300	302
Canada	Unlimited	1,695
Chile	1,000	1,001
China	1,000	1,212
Czech Republic	1,200	1,603
Denmark	Unlimited	234
Estonia	100	158
Finland	Unlimited	228
France	Unlimited	4,887
Germany	Unlimited	10,149
Hong Kong	400	401
Hungary	100	77
Ireland	Unlimited	2,601
Israel	200	200
Italy	Unlimited	1,285
Japan	Unlimited	1,697
Latvia	100	41
Malaysia	1,150	1,150
Malta	50	4
Mexico	200	195
Netherlands	Unlimited	952
Norway	Unlimited	53
Peru	100	51
Poland	100	114
Singapore	200	130
Slovakia	100	113
Slovenia	100	97
South Korea	1,800	1,907
Spain	200	207
Sweden	Unlimited	657
Taiwan	600	695
Thailand	100	93
Turkey	100	9
United Kingdom	Unlimited	9,983
United States	Unlimited	2,764
Uruguay	200	199
Vietnam	100	100
Total		48,639

Note: The start dates of new schemes or changes to existing schemes generally do not align with financial years, which may affect uptake figures. See immigration policy changes in Appendix A. Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix M Number of residence approvals by category, 2012/13

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Category	Approved applications	Approved people	Proportion of people (%)
Skilled/Business	Skilled Migrant	9,109	18,156	
	Work to Residence	456	988	
	Other	18	21	
	<i>Skilled total</i>	<i>9,583</i>	<i>19,165</i>	<i>49.2</i>
	Entrepreneur Category	148	468	
	Investor Category	120	374	
	<i>Business total</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>842</i>	<i>2.2</i>
	<i>Stream total</i>	<i>9,851</i>	<i>20,007</i>	<i>51.4</i>
Uncapped Family	Dependent Child	1,213	1,213	
	Partnership	8,829	10,078	
	<i>Stream total</i>	<i>10,042</i>	<i>11,291</i>	<i>29.0</i>
Capped Family	Old Parent Category	1,114	1,991	
	New Parent Category	1,132	1,849	
	Adult Child	48	127	
	Sibling	157	434	
	<i>Stream total</i>	<i>2,451</i>	<i>4,401</i>	<i>11.3</i>
International/ Humanitarian	Refugee Emergency	2	2	
	Refugee Family	11	19	
	Refugee Medical	6	20	
	Refugee Protection	299	726	
	Refugee Women at Risk	32	69	
	<i>Refugee Quota total</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>836</i>	<i>2.1</i>
	PAC Kiribati	22	81	
	PAC Tonga	72	269	
	PAC Tuvalu	33	81	
	<i>PAC total</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>1.1</i>
	Samoan Quota	364	938	
	Other	643	1,057	
	<i>Stream total</i>	<i>1,484</i>	<i>3,262</i>	<i>8.4</i>
New Zealand Residence Programme total 2012/13		23,828	38,961	100.0

Note: PAC = Pacific Access Category.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix N Number of people granted residence in 2012/13 by source country and stream

Source country	New Zealand Residence Programme				Total
	Skilled/ Business	Uncapped Family	Capped Family	International/ Humanitarian	
China	1,960	1,929	1,839	66	5,794
United Kingdom	3,121	1,273	728	62	5,184
India	3,523	1,173	418	14	5,128
Philippines	2,289	656	93	13	3,051
Samoa	81	932	43	994	2,050
Fiji	941	622	333	69	1,965
South Africa	1,387	231	296	27	1,941
United States	726	496	27	36	1,285
South Korea	886	201	33	13	1,133
Tonga	32	353	49	296	730
Sri Lanka	344	98	37	104	583
Germany	344	177	9	9	539
Malaysia	371	124	29	2	526
Ireland	338	157	7	3	505
Russia	285	123	51	3	462
Japan	199	190	7	1	397
Pakistan	275	79	7	23	384
Thailand	102	257	11	13	383
Brazil	236	117	4		357
Canada	173	154	18	3	348
Afghanistan	1	115	28	193	337
Iran	134	37	10	101	282
Iraq	22	45	12	191	270
Vietnam	66	156	28	15	265
Burma	3	4	3	254	264
Cambodia	14	155	82	4	255
France	168	78	2	4	252
Indonesia	130	61	11	5	207
Hong Kong	86	88	22	2	198
Netherlands	131	58	8	1	198
Singapore	128	34	12	1	175
Colombia	19	32		102	153
Bhutan				152	152
Chile	89	50	7	2	148
Taiwan	43	80	13		136
Egypt	79	35	5	13	132
Tuvalu	4	28	1	91	124
Argentina	81	36	3	2	122
Other	1,262	923	120	467	2,772
Total	20,007	11,291	4,401	3,262	38,961

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix O Percentage of females granted residence by age and source country, 2012/13

Source country	Age group (years)												Total	
	0–19		20–29		30–39		40–44		45–49		50 and over			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
China	627	47	1,962	60	1,004	57	244	63	159	64	1,798	53	5,794	56
United Kingdom	981	49	865	55	1,472	48	476	45	308	42	1,082	51	5,184	49
India	680	49	2,806	39	1,093	40	139	40	69	57	341	53	5,128	42
Philippines	931	47	722	64	845	55	251	57	128	63	174	57	3,051	55
Samoa	955	49	512	41	331	38	139	43	51	41	62	48	2,050	45
Fiji	459	46	580	57	407	50	115	48	93	49	311	61	1,965	53
South Africa	568	46	257	48	414	49	174	46	126	43	402	58	1,941	49
United States	346	51	244	64	317	65	106	49	82	52	190	43	1,285	56
South Korea	330	48	215	56	273	59	157	52	86	51	72	44	1,133	53
Tonga	262	48	193	46	172	45	49	49	19	53	35	43	730	47
Sri Lanka	146	49	131	49	180	49	51	45	24	42	51	57	583	49
Germany	95	52	121	77	194	62	40	38	38	55	51	45	539	60
Malaysia	139	54	135	61	116	54	43	53	38	47	55	55	526	55
Ireland	59	51	197	54	189	44	27	44	13	62	20	40	505	49
Russia	76	54	179	59	122	57	26	62	11	64	48	63	462	58
Japan	70	56	79	86	188	80	29	69	14	86	17	59	397	76
Pakistan	120	49	115	63	119	36	14	36	7	29	9	56	384	49
Thailand	91	51	87	70	110	73	38	74	31	84	26	65	383	67
Brazil	51	45	123	54	134	50	21	38	16	75	12	75	357	52
Canada	54	52	72	78	123	61	30	53	25	52	44	45	348	60
Other	1,612	47	1,676	59	1,796	53	445	49	228	47	459	58	6,216	53
Total	8,652	48	11,271	53	9,599	52	2,614	50	1,566	51	5,259	54	38,961	52

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix P Expression of interest pool selection in 2012/13

Selection date	Number of EOIs with 140 points or more	Number of EOIs with job or job offer	Number of EOIs selected	Number of people selected	% of EOIs with 140 points or more	% of EOIs with job or job offer	Average number of people selected per EOI
11-07-2012	469	104	573	1,209	82	18	2.1
25-07-2012	416	84	605	1,271	69	14	2.1
08-08-2012	428	121	561	1,147	76	22	2.0
22-08-2012	438	96	600	1,256	73	16	2.1
05-09-2012	415	98	555	1,190	75	18	2.1
19-09-2012	426	109	580	1,238	73	19	2.1
03-10-2012	411	86	759	1,674	54	11	2.2
17-10-2012	485	106	591	1,207	82	18	2.0
31-10-2012	411	100	586	1,244	70	17	2.1
14-11-2012	426	102	570	1,203	75	18	2.1
28-11-2012	433	113	572	1,200	76	20	2.1
12-12-2012	420	109	596	1,203	70	18	2.0
09-01-2013	562	0	562	1,224	100	0	2.2
23-01-2013	420	205	625	1,230	67	33	2.0
06-02-2013	475	91	566	1,110	84	16	2.0
20-02-2013	454	105	559	1,148	81	19	2.1
06-03-2013	484	132	616	1,304	79	21	2.1
20-03-2013	499	99	598	1,117	83	17	1.9
03-04-2013	380	119	590	1,360	64	20	2.3
17-04-2013	444	110	554	1,118	80	20	2.0
01-05-2013	444	114	558	1,106	80	20	2.0
15-05-2013	461	116	577	1,163	80	20	2.0
29-05-2013	470	120	590	1,175	80	20	2.0
12-06-2013	435	115	550	1,066	79	21	1.9
26-06-2013	523	134	657	1,286	80	20	2.0
Total	11,229	2,688	14,750	30,449	76	18	2.1

Note: EOI = expression of interest.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix Q Points claimed by Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants: 2011/12–2012/13

Factor	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
Skilled employment				
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for 12 months or longer	3,229	34	3057	34
Current skilled employment in New Zealand for less than 12 months	4,217	45	4396	48
Offer of skilled employment in New Zealand	1,239	13	1092	12
Bonus points for employment or an offer of employment				
Identified future growth area	294	3	543	6
Area of absolute skills shortage	997	11	951	10
Region outside Auckland [^]	4,204	51	3662	44
Partner employment or offer of employment	88	1	84	1
Relevant work experience				
2 years	1,669	18	1440	16
4 years	1,238	13	1245	14
6 years	993	11	996	11
8 years	642	7	609	7
10 years	1,529	16	1441	16
Bonus points for New Zealand work experience				
1 year	1,563	17	1786	20
2 years	992	11	812	9
3 years or more	1,258	13	1083	12
Additional bonus points for work experience in an identified future growth area				
2 to 5 years	84	1	139	2
6 years or more	88	1	210	2
Additional bonus points for work experience in an area of absolute skills shortage				
2 to 5 years	655	7	596	7
6 years or more	700	7	857	9
Qualifications				
Recognised basic qualification	6,729	72	6388	70
Recognised postgraduate qualification	606	6	617	7

Factor	2011/12		2012/13	
	Number	%	Number	%
Bonus points for qualifications				
New Zealand bachelor's degree (minimum two years' study in New Zealand)	370	4	602	7
New Zealand postgraduate qualification (minimum one year's study in New Zealand)	216	2	359	4
New Zealand postgraduate qualification (minimum two years' study in New Zealand)	46	<1	93	1
Qualification in an identified future growth area	163	2	299	3
Qualification in an area of absolute skill shortage	1,851	20	1509	17
Partner qualifications	1,245	13	1047	11
Two years' full-time study in New Zealand towards a recognised qualification [#]	371	4	18	<1
Recognised basic New Zealand qualification [#]	1,161	12	40	<1
A recognised postgraduate New Zealand qualification (master's degree or doctorate) [#]	59	1	7	<1
Close family support in New Zealand	589	6	528	6
Age (20–55 years)				
20–29 years	4,455	47	4449	49
30–39 years	3,254	35	3182	35
40–44 years	843	9	779	9
45–49 years	508	5	408	4
50–55 years	316	3	268	3
Total number of principal applicants	9,408		9,109	
Total number of principal applicants with employment or offer of employment and region of employment specified	8,268		8,313	

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

Policy closed in 2011/12.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix R Number of people granted residence through the Uncapped Family Stream by source country, 2010/11–2012/13

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
China	1,268	1,118	1,929
United Kingdom	1,413	1,626	1,273
India	793	1,169	1,173
Samoa	770	1,008	932
Philippines	508	709	656
Fiji	696	729	622
United States	395	550	496
Tonga	307	392	353
Thailand	221	249	257
South Africa	243	337	231
South Korea	218	283	201
Japan	182	262	190
Germany	174	190	177
Ireland	148	177	157
Vietnam	142	173	156
Cambodia	114	124	155
Canada	168	234	154
Malaysia	127	123	124
Russia	100	78	123
Brazil	133	147	117
Afghanistan	52	72	115
Sri Lanka	67	92	98
Hong Kong	68	98	88
Taiwan	75	63	80
Pakistan	45	53	79
France	81	103	78
Indonesia	54	68	61
Netherlands	63	67	58
Chile	50	60	50
Ethiopia	28	25	50
Iraq	47	60	45
Sweden	33	49	41
Italy	46	39	39
Czech Republic	36	42	38
Iran	33	23	37
Argentina	32	46	36
Egypt	12	14	35
Other	655	855	787
Total	9,597	11,507	11,291

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix S Number of people granted residence through the Partnership Category by source country, 2010/11–2012/13

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
China	1,185	1,001	1,782
United Kingdom	1,348	1,561	1,227
India	754	1,118	1,122
Fiji	647	672	574
Philippines	437	607	566
United States	377	523	476
Samoa	386	481	452
Tonga	265	369	321
Thailand	204	208	219
South Africa	187	282	190
South Korea	197	260	186
Japan	175	254	182
Germany	168	185	175
Ireland	146	176	155
Canada	164	220	151
Cambodia	112	121	151
Vietnam	136	167	148
Russia	94	74	119
Afghanistan	52	72	111
Brazil	131	139	107
Malaysia	115	108	102
Sri Lanka	61	86	95
Hong Kong	63	87	79
Pakistan	39	46	76
France	77	99	75
Taiwan	70	54	74
Netherlands	59	64	57
Indonesia	52	64	53
Chile	47	58	46
Iraq	46	60	44
Sweden	33	49	40
Czech Republic	35	40	37
Italy	46	36	37
Argentina	30	45	35
Ethiopia	24	24	35
Iran	29	23	35
Egypt	11	14	34
Colombia	14	23	32
Other	578	757	678
Total	8,594	10,227	10,078

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix T Number of people granted residence through the Capped Family Stream by source country, 2010/11–2012/13

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
China	2,116	2,553	1,839
United Kingdom	572	714	728
India	557	714	418
Fiji	534	527	333
South Africa	279	274	296
Philippines	96	71	93
Cambodia	227	113	82
Russia	38	48	51
Tonga	69	66	49
Samoa	83	51	43
Sri Lanka	45	23	37
South Korea	65	79	33
Malaysia	32	41	29
Vietnam	89	46	28
Afghanistan	26	20	28
United States	25	16	27
Hong Kong	26	18	22
Canada	13	10	18
Taiwan	10	24	13
Iraq	39	46	12
Romania	9	8	12
Singapore	13	7	12
Indonesia	10	20	11
Ukraine	10	14	11
Thailand	12	7	11
Iran	25	23	10
Germany	13	18	9
Netherlands	13	11	8
Japan	10	14	7
Pakistan	7	14	7
Ireland	10	9	7
Chile	8	3	7
Macedonia	2	1	7
Other	146	105	103
Total	5,229	5,708	4,401

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix U Number of people granted residence through the Parent Category by source country, 2010/11–2012/13

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
China	1,843	2,171	1,684
United Kingdom	521	657	710
India	401	566	344
South Africa	218	224	279
Fiji	339	351	261
Philippines	54	56	77
Russia	36	39	44
Cambodia	90	47	37
Sri Lanka	40	16	37
Malaysia	31	37	29
Vietnam	34	22	26
South Korea	43	61	25
Samoa	43	37	24
Tonga	38	33	24
United States	19	14	21
Hong Kong	16	14	18
Taiwan	8	13	12
Indonesia	9	20	11
Canada	10	7	11
Thailand	10	6	11
Romania	9	8	10
Iran	15	22	8
Iraq	13	17	8
Ukraine	10	12	8
Singapore	10	6	8
Germany	12	16	7
Japan	9	14	7
Netherlands	12	10	7
Ireland	10	8	7
Pakistan	7	7	7
Zimbabwe	22	11	5
Egypt	2	3	5
Other	102	76	68
Total	4,036	4,601	3,840

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix V Number of people granted residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream by source country, 2010/11–2012/13

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Samoa	939	903	994
Tonga	322	260	296
Burma	371	383	254
Afghanistan	23	49	193
Iraq	16	162	191
Bhutan	189	97	152
Sri Lanka	15	49	104
Colombia	101	71	102
Iran	34	34	101
Tuvalu	80	71	91
Kiribati	94	91	88
Fiji	58	73	69
China	48	37	66
United Kingdom	57	74	62
Eritrea	3	11	41
United States	26	18	36
Ethiopia	103	65	29
South Africa	26	37	27
Bahrain	-	2	27
Pakistan	22	5	23
Somalia	11	40	21
Palestine	3	1	20
Sudan	11	18	19
Laos	-	-	19
Vietnam	12	12	15
India	17	21	14
Philippines	21	30	13
South Korea	8	9	13
Egypt	1	8	13
Thailand	3	5	13
Czech Republic	13	3	13
Ecuador	18	15	11
Nepal	-	6	11
Syria	-	2	11
Other	121	140	110
Total	2,766	2,802	3,262

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix W Number of people granted residence through the Refugee Quota programme by source country, 2008/09–2012/13

Source country	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Burma	180	83	347	377	238
Bhutan	163	177	189	97	152
Iraq	132	29	4	135	139
Colombia	56	91	97	67	93
Sri Lanka	4	19	5	28	64
Afghanistan	33	36	5	7	35
Palestine	-	16	-	-	17
Iran	14	-	-	5	13
Eritrea	25	13	1	1	13
Bahrain	-	-	-	1	12
Ecuador	3	15	18	15	11
Sudan	5	15	4	6	8
China	7	-	-	1	8
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	6
Fiji	-	-	-	-	5
Indonesia	1	-	-	-	4
Nepal	6	2	-	3	3
Somalia	1	10	2	11	2
Ethiopia	6	24	5	7	1
Other	121	109	28	13	12
Total	757	639	705	774	836

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

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