

2009

IMSED
RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION,
SETTLEMENT &
EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS

A SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR



INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OUTLOOK – NEW ZEALAND 2008/09

OECD CONTINUOUS REPORTING SYSTEM ON MIGRATION (SOPEMI)



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

© Crown copyright 2009

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

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

For further information about this report please contact:
Paul Merwood
Senior Research Analyst, IMSED Research

For Immigration Research visit
www.immigration.govt.nz/research

ISSN 1179-5085

CONTENTS

List of figures	v
List of tables.....	vi
Executive summary	vii
1 Migration movements	1
1.1 Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures.....	1
1.2 Residence approvals.....	2
1.3 Residence approvals by category	3
1.4 Temporary entry approvals	8
2 Flows of refugees and asylum seekers	16
2.1 Policy	16
2.2 Asylum seekers	16
2.3 Refugee quota	18
3 Stock of Overseas-born population	20
3.1 New Zealand's population	20
3.2 Characteristics of overseas-born people	21
4 Employment status of overseas-born population	22
4.1 Labour force status	22
4.2 Occupations of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants.....	24
4.3 Additional research	26
4.4 Conditions of labour market access for foreign students.....	30
5 Principal developments in migration policy	32
5.1 Legislation: the Immigration Act 2009	32
5.2 Policy developments	32
5.3 Closer economic partnerships and free trade agreements.....	33
6 New Zealand citizenship	35
6.1 General criteria for naturalisation	35
6.2 Recent changes to criteria	36
6.3 Citizen-only restrictions	36
7 Public opinion on immigration	37
7.1 Recent research.....	37
7.2 Future research	39

8	Entrepreneurship	40
8.1	Background.....	40
8.2	Recent developments	40
9	Return migration due to the economic crisis	42
9.1	Reduction of labour migration.....	42
9.2	Permanent and long-term migration.....	42
9.3	Immigration processing priority for expatriates' partners	44
9.4	Research on migrant mobility	44
	Appendix A: People granted permanent residence in 2008/09 by source country and stream	47
	Appendix B: Visa-waiver countries	49
	References	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures, 1978/79–2008/09 1

Figure 2: Gender of Skilled Migrant Category approvals by applicant type, 2008/09..... 4

Figure 3: Business Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09 5

Figure 4: Source country of Entrepreneur Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09 5

Figure 5: Number of people approved work permits, 1997/98–2008/0910

Figure 6: Age and gender of working holidaymakers, 2008/0913

Figure 7: Number of students approved offshore from the top source countries, 2006/07–2008/0915

Figure 8: Source country of essential skills and horticulture/viticulture work permit approvals, 2006/07–2008/0926

Figure 9: Endorsement of a society made up of people from different races, religions, and cultures in 17 countries38

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Residence approvals by stream and category, 2008/09.....	2
Table 2: Residence approvals by top 10 source countries, 2008/09.....	3
Table 3: Source countries of Skilled Migrant Category approvals, 2008/09.....	4
Table 4: Source country of Investor Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09	6
Table 5: Pacific Access Category approvals, 2008/09	7
Table 6: Top source countries of people approved work permits, 2006/07–2008/09.....	11
Table 7: Number of working holidaymakers by scheme, 2008/09	12
Table 8: Number of people approved student permits by source country, 2004/05– 2008/09	14
Table 9: Top 10 source countries of asylum seekers, 2007/08–2008/09	17
Table 10: Successful refugee status claims by source country, 2008/09	17
Table 11: Nationality and last country of refuge of quota refugees, 2008/09.....	19
Table 12: Usually resident population by birthplace for overseas born in 1996, 2001, and 2006 (New Zealand census years)	20
Table 13: Average number of children born per woman by age group and birthplace, 2006 (New Zealand census).....	21
Table 14: Participation rates of recent migrants to New Zealand, 2005/06–2008/09	22
Table 15: Unemployment rates of recent migrants to New Zealand, 2006–2009.....	23
Table 16: Migrants' labour market status by immigration category: change between wave 1 and wave 2.....	24
Table 17: Main occupation of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2008/09 ...	25
Table 18: Summary of requirements under the new Investor Policy	41
Table 19: Summary of requirements under the new Entrepreneur Policy	41
Table 20: Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures of New Zealand citizens by country or region of last/next permanent residence, 2008–2009	43
Table 21: Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures of non–New Zealand citizens by country or region of last/next permanent residence, 2008–2009.....	44
Table 22: Patterns of migrant mobility	46
Table 23: People granted permanent residence by source country and stream, 2008/09	47
Table 24: Visa-waiver countries.....	49

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of this report

This report has been prepared in response to a request for information for the OECD's 2010 edition of *International Migration Outlook*. This annual publication is an output of the OECD's Continuous Reporting System on Migration (known by its French acronym SOPEMI), now in its 32nd year.¹

Content of this report

This New Zealand report utilises data from existing sources and overviews key findings and policy developments for the 2008/09 financial year. The report covers:

- migration movements
- flows of refugees and asylum seekers
- the growth and characteristics of the overseas-born population
- the employment status of the overseas-born population
- principal developments in migration policy
- New Zealand citizenship
- public opinion on immigration
- migrants and entrepreneurship
- return migration due to the economic crisis.

This report contains information for the 2008/09 financial year. Relevant data from the 2006 New Zealand census is also included. Where available, a gender breakdown of data has been provided. Information requested about New Zealand-born people where either one or both parents are overseas-born is not provided in the census data, so is unavailable.

Migration movements

In 2008/09, there were 88,300 permanent and long-term (PLT) arrivals and 75,700 PLT departures. Arrivals exceeded departures by 12,500 compared with a net inflow of 4,700 in the previous year.

There were 46,097 people approved for permanent residence in 2008/09 through 24,572 applications. Sixty-two percent of approvals were through the Skilled/Business Stream, 30 percent through the two family sponsored streams,² and 8 percent through the International/Humanitarian Stream. The United Kingdom was the largest source country of permanent residence approvals in 2008/09 (19 percent).

¹ For more information on the OECD report, see the OECD website: <http://www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo>

² The two family sponsored streams are the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream and the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream.

Around 1.4 million people were granted a temporary visitor, student, or work permit on their arrival in New Zealand in 2008/09. New Zealand's tourism industry has been adversely affected by the global economic recession, with total visitor numbers in 2008/09 down 3 percent on the previous year.

In 2008/09, 136,481 individuals were issued work permits, which was a 2 percent increase on the previous year. Although some categories of work permit showed strong growth, these were largely offset by a large decrease in the number of essential skills work permits (labour-related migration). The United Kingdom is New Zealand's largest source of temporary workers, many of whom enter as working holidaymakers.

In 2008/09, 73,926 international students were approved to study in New Zealand. This was a 6 percent increase from 2007/08. China remains the largest source country of international students (20 percent of those approved to study). India continued its strong growth as a source of international students, increasing 42 percent in 2008/09.

Flows of refugees and asylum seekers

Asylum claims have fallen significantly over the last decade. In 2008/09, 246 people sought asylum in New Zealand. Iran is currently the largest source country of asylum seekers. New Zealand accepts up to 750 refugees annually as per its Refugee Quota. In 2008/09, Bhutan and Myanmar were the leading source countries of quota refugees.

Stock of overseas-born population

As at 30 June 2009, the population of New Zealand was estimated at 4,315,800. As of the 2006 census, 23 percent of people usually living in New Zealand were overseas-born. The greatest source regions were the United Kingdom/Irish Republic and Asia, each contributing 29 percent of the overseas-born population.

Employment status of the overseas-born population

The Household Labour Force Survey, published by Statistics New Zealand, shows that the labour force participation rate for those who have resided in New Zealand for 1–10 years was 68.8 percent in 2008/09, which is very similar to the national annual average rate of 68.6 percent. The unemployment rate for those same migrants was 6.7 percent in 2008/09, which was higher than the national annual average unemployment rate of 5.0 percent.

New Zealand's Longitudinal Immigration Survey provides information on migrants' labour market activity at each wave of the survey. The survey showed that 74.3 percent of migrants were employed 18 months after gaining residence (wave 2) compared with 71.2 percent 6 months after residence (wave 1).

Principal developments in immigration policy

The new Immigration Act 2009 was passed into law in November 2009. The Act is a complete rewrite from first principles of existing legislation, which dates from 1987. It is expected to take 12–18 months to implement the new legislation.

The major policy developments over the past year have been the introduction of the incoming Government's manifesto commitments. These commitments include streamlining the Recognised Seasonal Employer Policy, introducing a new Supplementary Seasonal Employment Policy, and redesigning business policies. A new business migration package was introduced in July 2009, which includes two new Investor Categories and a new Entrepreneur Category.

Other developments included work to limit the permit duration of lower-skilled temporary work applications, the removal of occupations from the Essential Skills in Demand lists, the Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking, and enhancements to the Victims of Domestic Violence Policy.

New Zealand citizenship

The most recent amendments to the Citizenship Act were in 2005, which increased the time applicants must have been ordinarily resident in New Zealand before making their application. The 2005 changes also introduced the disqualifying convictions system, but no changes have been made to the language requirement, and there are no cultural or economic tests for citizenship.

Public opinion on immigration

Recent research has shown that New Zealanders' attitudes towards migrants and ethnic diversity are largely positive. New Zealanders' endorsement of multiculturalism was found to be significantly higher than that of people from other countries included in an international comparison.

Other research showed that perceptions of some immigrant groups were more favourable than others, with less favourable attitudes towards immigrants from non-English-speaking countries.

Both studies found that tertiary-educated respondents had more-positive attitudes towards immigrants.

Migrants and entrepreneurship

New Zealand's business migration policies aim to boost economic performance by making New Zealand more attractive for business and entrepreneurial migrants. A new policy for business migrants came into effect from July 2009. The new policy is designed for migrants who want to invest or set up a business in New Zealand and gain permanent residence.

For investor migrants, the three categories of the former Active Investor Category (2007) have been streamlined into two categories. For entrepreneurial migrants the new policy introduces a Entrepreneur Plus Category that complements the existing Entrepreneur Category.

Return migration and the economic recession

New Zealand's immigration policy settings are sensitive to changing labour market conditions. The global economic downturn has resulted in lower levels of temporary labour migration, a combined effect of lower demand and higher decline rates. The recession has also had a significant impact on the migration flow of New Zealand citizens with more New Zealanders returning to, and far fewer leaving, New Zealand.

One of the Government's immigration policy priorities is to attract overseas New Zealanders back to New Zealand. Since July 2008, the Department of Labour has given priority to partnership residence applications where the sponsor is an expatriate New Zealander.

Research shows that around 20–25 percent of migrants approved permanent residence in New Zealand leave long term. Migrants leave New Zealand for many reasons, and it is too early to determine whether the recession will have any significant impact on migrants' long-term departures.

1 MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

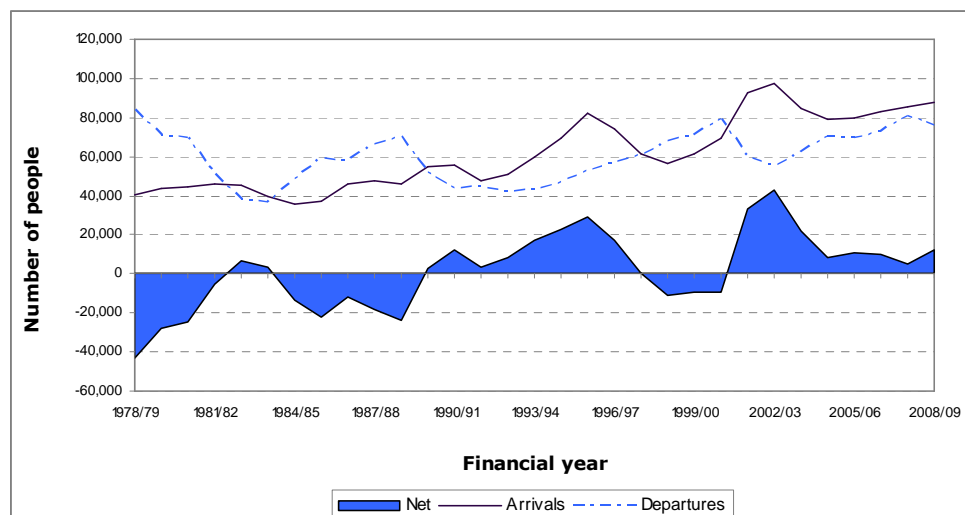
1.1 Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures

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

PLT departures include people leaving New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more (visitors, students, and workers) and New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more.

In 2008/09, there were 88,300 PLT arrivals and 75,700 PLT departures, leading to a positive net migration of 12,500. Figure 1 shows PLT arrivals and departures from 1978/79 to 2008/09.³

Figure 1: Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures, 1978/79–2008/09



Source: Statistics New Zealand.

The total number of people migrating to and from New Zealand fluctuates greatly from year to year but cyclical patterns emerge over time. Despite these fluctuations, the general trend has been one of continual growth. Since 2001/02, net migration has been positive. The net inflow of 42,500 in 2002/03 was the highest in three decades.

Recent trends show the impact of the global economic slowdown on PLT migration flows. The rise in net migration in 2008/09 was driven by more New Zealanders returning home and fewer leaving. The latter trend, which has had the greatest impact on net migration, is a result of fewer New Zealanders leaving for Australia. This most likely reflects the weakened labour market with fewer opportunities abroad with many New Zealanders staying in New Zealand or deferring their travel. This is discussed further in chapter 9.

³ Unless otherwise stated, all statistics relate to the New Zealand government financial year, which runs from 1 July to 30 June.

1.2 Residence approvals

The quantum and composition of the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP), which governs permanent residence approvals, is set annually. The planning level for 2008/09 financial year was 45,000–50,000 approvals. Factors taken into account when setting the level include net migration flows and the impacts of a given level of immigration inflows on the economy, infrastructure and social cohesion. Table 1 shows the number of people granted residence in New Zealand in 2008/09 by residence stream and category.

Table 1: Residence approvals by stream and category, 2008/09

Residence stream	Category	Approved applications	Approved people
Business/Skilled	Employee of Businesses	3	13
	Entrepreneur	131	380
	General Skills	4	11
	Investor	11	33
	Partnership Deferral Skilled	2	2
	Skilled Migrant	11,973	27,011
	Work to Residence	465	1,097
	Total	12,589	28,547
Uncapped Family Sponsored	Dependant Child	1,096	1,096
	Marriage	3	8
	Partnership	6,952	7,814
	Partnership Deferral Family	26	28
	Total	8,077	8,946
Parent Sibling Adult Child	Adult Child	90	212
	Humanitarian	2	18
	Parent	2,037	3,570
	Sibling	457	1,300
	Total	2,586	5,100
International/ Humanitarian	1995 refugee status	101	207
	Other	293	637
	Pacific Access	114	360
	Refugee Quota	241	757
	Samoa Quota	388	1,122
	Section 35a	93	141
	Special Samoan Quota and Pacific Access Category places	90	280
	Total	1,320	3,504
Total		24,572	46,097

Source: Department of Labour.

In 2008/09, 46,097 people were approved for residence in 24,572 applications.⁴ Of these individuals, 28,574 (62 percent) were approved through the Skilled/Business Stream, 14,046 through the Family Sponsored Stream (30 percent), and 3,504 through the International/ Humanitarian Stream (8 percent).

The proportion of applicants across all streams is comparable to the figures for 2007/08, noting that before 2007/08 the Parent Sibling Adult Child and Uncapped Family Sponsored Streams were both included in the Family Sponsored stream. Table 2 shows the top 10 source countries of all people approved for permanent residence in 2008/09 (Appendix A provides further detail).

Table 2: Residence approvals by top 10 source countries, 2008/09

Source country	Approved people	Percentage (%)
United Kingdom	8,641	19
China	6,790	15
South Africa	5,344	12
Philippines	3,484	8
Fiji	3,413	7
India	3,155	7
Samoa	2,110	5
United States	1,100	2
South Korea	854	2
Tonga	710	2
Other	10,496	23
Total	46,097	100

Source: Department of Labour.

1.3 Residence approvals by category

1.3.1 Skilled Migrant Category

The Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) was implemented in December 2003. The aim of the SMC is to meet New Zealand's identified labour market needs and opportunities and contribute to building growth, innovation, and global connectedness. Gaining residence through the SMC is based on employability and capacity-building factors and an applicant's ability to settle and contribute to New Zealand. Applicants must also meet relevant health, character, and English language requirements.

From 30 July 2007, changes to the structure of the SMC points system came into effect. These changes meant that applicants became eligible for an increased number of bonus points for skilled employment, recognised qualifications, and work experience in an identified future growth area. Changes have also been made to the allocation of bonus

⁴ An application can include one or more people. When the application is assessed, the principal applicant is the person first assessed against the policy criteria, unless policy stipulates otherwise. Secondary (or non-principal) applicants are additional people included in the application. All people included in an application are individually assessed against the policy criteria that apply to them.

points for study in New Zealand and for partners' offers of skilled employment and their qualifications.

In 2008/09, 27,011 people were approved for residence through the SMC (11,973 principal applicants). SMC approvals accounted for 59 percent of all residence approvals in 2008/09.

The United Kingdom remains the largest source country of skilled migrants (22 percent), despite the proportion from the United Kingdom declining in recent years. Approvals from South Africa increased substantially in 2008/09 (up 40 percent from the previous year), and South Africa is now the second largest source country with 18 percent of SMC approvals. Table 3 shows the source countries of people approved through the SMC in 2008/09.

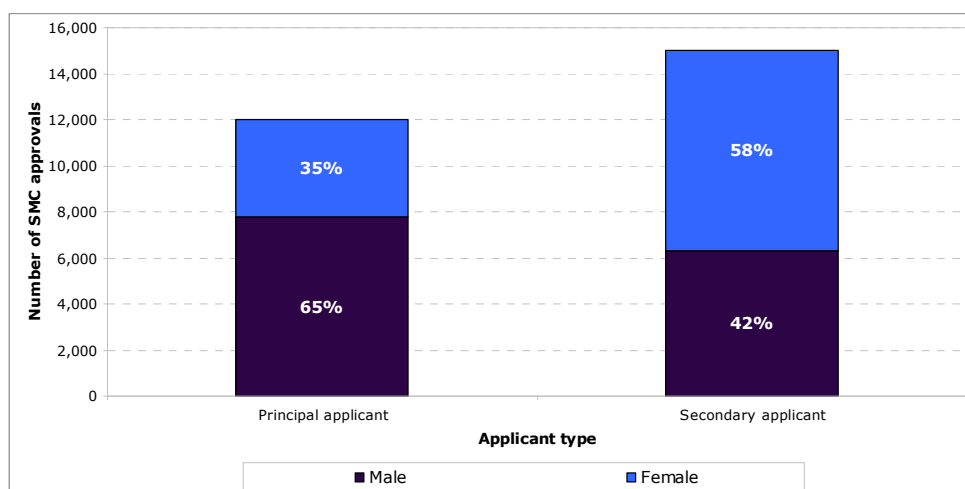
Table 3: Source countries of Skilled Migrant Category approvals, 2008/09

Source country	Approved people	Percentage (%)
United Kingdom	6,006	22
South Africa	4,763	18
China	3,754	14
Philippines	2,949	11
Fiji	1,899	7
India	1,601	6
Other	6,039	22
Total	27,011	100

Source: Department of Labour.

Figure 2 shows the gender of the 27,011 people approved through the SMC in 2008/09. A slightly larger proportion of men (52 percent) than women were approved. A much larger proportion of principal applicants were men (65 percent) while 58 percent of the secondary applicants approved in 2008/09 were women.

Figure 2: Gender of Skilled Migrant Category approvals by applicant type, 2008/09



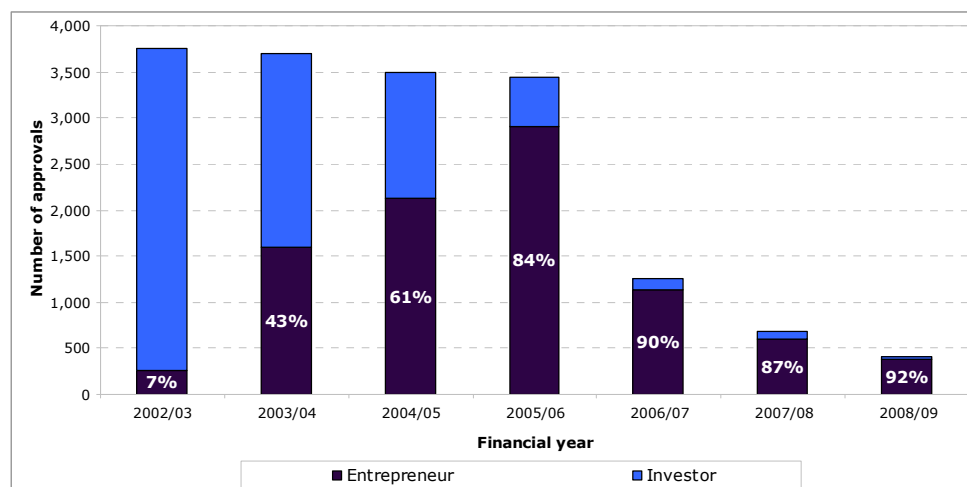
Source: Department of Labour.

1.3.2 Business Categories

A new business migration package was introduced in July 2009, which aims to boost economic performance by making New Zealand more attractive for business and entrepreneurial migrants (see chapter 8). This section describes the number of people approved for residence through the former Business Categories (the Entrepreneur and Investor Categories).

In 2008/09, 413 people were approved for residence through the Business Categories, representing approximately 1 percent of all residence approvals in that financial year. Figure 3 shows the composition of Business Category approvals from 2002/03 to 2008/09.

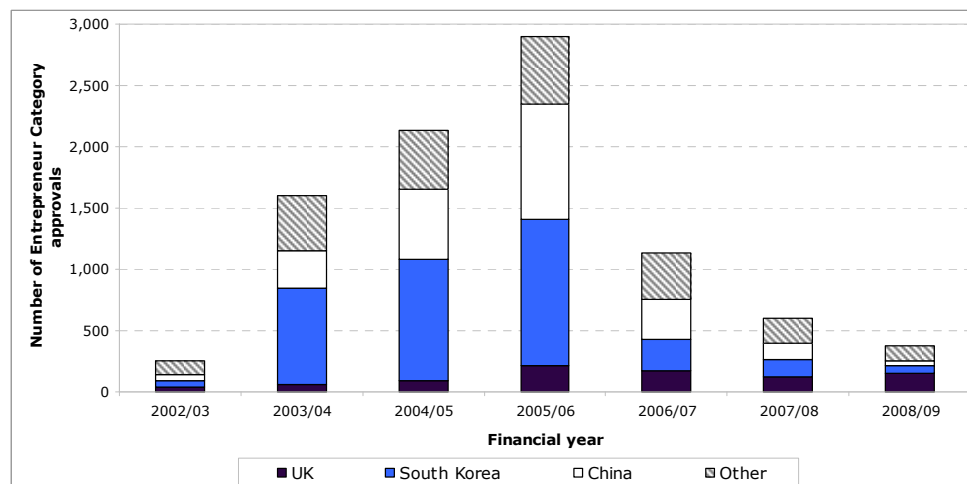
Figure 3: Business Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour.

In 2008/09, 380 principal applicants were granted residence through the Entrepreneur Category. Figure 4 compares the source countries of Entrepreneur Category approvals in recent years. Approvals from the United Kingdom have remained relatively steady since 2005/06 while approvals from South Korea and China have decreased. In 2008/09, approvals from the United Kingdom contributed 41 percent of the 380 approvals.

Figure 4: Source country of Entrepreneur Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour.

In 2008/09, only 33 people were approved for residence through the Investor Category. The number of Investor Category approvals has been low since the policy change in 2005 (see chapter 8). Table 4 compares the source countries of Investor Category approvals from 2002/03 to 2008/09. In 2008/09, the United Kingdom was still the largest source country with 12 approvals.

Table 4: Source country of Investor Category approvals, 2002/03–2008/09

Source country	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
United Kingdom	225	412	383	196	25	48	12
United States	75	104	95	56	13	9	9
China	1,958	715	545	44	43	12	6
Other	1,236	870	338	242	48	18	6
Total	3,494	2,101	1,361	538	129	87	33

Source: Department of Labour.

1.3.3 Investor Categories

The Active Investor Migrant Policy became operational at the end of November 2007 and replaced the previous Investor Policy. The policy aimed to provide residence to a small number of business people (approximately 300 applications per year) who want to invest in New Zealand firms. The policy had three segmented categories, tailored to different types of investor migrant.

- Global Investors – This category is the top priority category for migrants investing \$20 million (including \$5 million in active investment). The category has minimal policy controls and facilitated, fast-track processing.
- Professional Investors – This category is for high-value migrants investing \$10 million (including \$2 million in active investment). The category has moderate policy controls and facilitated, fast-track processing.
- General (Active) Investors – The minimum investment for this category is semi-active, which means migrants can invest (at least \$2.5 million) in New Zealand firms through managed funds. The category has stringent policy controls, and applicants are selected through a points system.

New Zealand launched a new business migration package in July 2009 to streamline the three categories listed above into two categories, and introduce a new Entrepreneur Plus Category (see chapter 8). The new business migration scheme is designed for migrants who want to invest or set up a business in New Zealand and gain permanent residence.

1.3.4 Family sponsored migrants

The Uncapped Family Sponsored and Parent Sibling Adult Child Streams enable New Zealand citizens and permanent residents to sponsor their close family members for residence.

In 2008/09, 14,046 people were approved for residence through these two streams, down from 14,636 in 2007/08. The 14,046 approvals made up 30 percent of residence approvals through New Zealand Residence Programme in 2008/09.

The Partnership Category is the main category in the Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream, and 7,850 people were approved through this category in 2008/09. Partnership Category approvals accounted for 17 percent of all residence approvals in 2008/09, which was similar to the 18 percent in 2007/08.

The Parent Category accounts for most approvals in the Parent Sibling Adult Child Stream. A total of 3,570 people were approved for residence through the Parent Category in 2008/09. The Parent Category made up 8 percent of all residence approvals in 2008/09, unchanged from 2007/08.

The remainder of these two streams were approvals through the uncapped Dependent Child Category (1,096 people), Sibling Category (1,300 people), and Adult Child Category (212 people).

China, the United Kingdom, India, Fiji, and Samoa have been the largest source countries of Family Sponsored migrants since 2006/07. China was the largest source country of residence approvals through the Partnership Category (17 percent) and the Parent Category (31 percent) in 2008/09.

1.3.5 Samoan Quota

In 2008/09, 1,122 people were approved for residence through the Samoan Quota compared with 1,202 in 2007/08.

1.3.6 Pacific Access Category

In 2008/09, 360 people were approved for residence through the Pacific Access Category compared with 1,117 in 2007/08.⁵ Table 5 provides a breakdown of the number of people approved for residence through the Pacific Access Category in 2008/09.

Table 5: Pacific Access Category approvals, 2008/09

Pacific Access Category	Number of people
Pacific Access Category Tonga	152
Pacific Access Category Kiribati	99
Pacific Access Category Tuvalu	75
Pacific Access Category Fiji	34
Total	360

Source: Department of Labour.

1.3.7 Special Samoan Quota Places and Special Pacific Access Category Places Polices

In 2008/09, 280 people were approved for residence through the Special Samoan Quota Places and Special Pacific Access Category Places Polices. Fiji was the largest source country (147 people), followed by Tonga (55 people) and Samoa (31 people).

⁵ The 1,117 people included 578 people approved under the Residual Pacific Access Category Places Policy.

1.3.8 Successful refugee status claimants granted residence

Permanent residence is granted separately from a refugee status claim. In 2008/09, 207 successful refugee status claimants were approved for residence compared with 213 in 2007/08 and 191 in 2006/07.

1.3.9 Residence trends for women

In 2008/09, 46 percent (11,234) of the principal applicants approved for residence were female. A total of 23,577 women were approved in 2008/09 compared with 23,559 in 2007/08.

Thirty-five percent (4,199) of SMC principal applicants approved were female. Females made up 59 percent (6,290) of the principal applicants approved under the Family Sponsored Stream, the majority of whom were approved under Partnership Policy (4,390).

Females made up 43 percent (574) of the total number of principal applicants approved under the International/Humanitarian Stream, including the:

- Samoan Quota (148)
- Pacific Access Category (58)
- Refugee Quota (86).

In total, females (adults and children) made up 51 percent (385) of Refugee Quota arrivals in 2008/09.

1.4 Temporary entry approvals

1.4.1 Visitors

In 2008/09, around 1.4 million people were granted a temporary visitor, student, or work permit on arrival in New Zealand. Most (80 percent) were from visa-waiver countries.⁶ In addition, over 753,000 Australian citizens travelled to New Zealand.⁷ The largest visitor source countries in 2008/09 were Australia, the United Kingdom (242,000), and the United States (183,000), followed by China (95,000), Japan (83,000), and South Korea (63,000).

New Zealand's tourism industry has been adversely affected by the global economic recession, with total visitor numbers in 2008/09 down 3 percent on the previous year.⁸ Visitor arrivals from the Oceania region remained strong with those coming from Australia reaching just over 1 million in 2008/09, up 4 percent on the previous year. The positive growth in tourism from Australia and other parts of Oceania partly offset the decreasing numbers from Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

⁶ Visa-waiver countries are listed in Appendix B.

⁷ Migrants from Australia are entitled to enter New Zealand without applying for a residence visa or permit. Migrants from Niue, the Cook Islands, and Tokelau do not require permits, because they have automatic rights to New Zealand citizenship.

⁸ Statistics New Zealand. 2009. 'International travel and migration: June 2009.' *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

Tourism from Asia has been most adversely affected by the economic downturn, with a 15 percent decrease in visitor arrivals in 2008/09 from the previous year. There was a large decrease in the number of visitors from China (down 13 percent), Japan (down 23 percent), South Korea (down 31 percent), and Taiwan (down 24 percent). Tourism from Asia was further affected by the global Influenza A (H1N1) pandemic, which compounded the weakening of this market in May and June 2009.⁹

The trend for visitors from Europe and the Americas was mixed, with falling numbers from the largest source countries, including the United Kingdom (down 10 percent) and the United States (down 9 percent), but gains from smaller source countries such as France, Germany, and Spain. Overall, visitor numbers fell 5 percent from Europe and 7 percent from the Americas in 2008/09.

1.4.2 Workers

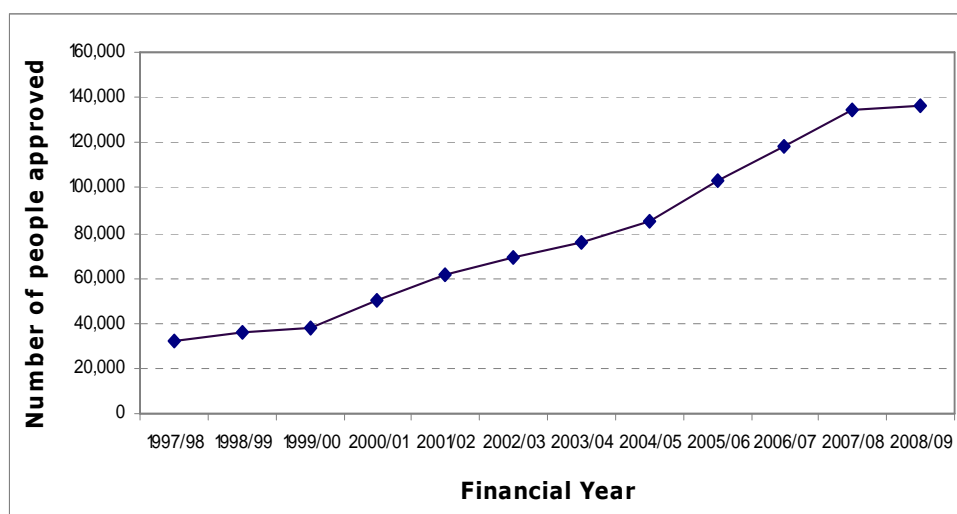
Anyone who wishes to work in New Zealand (except New Zealand and Australian citizens or residents) must have a work permit. The objective of work permit policy is to contribute to developing New Zealand's capability base by allowing New Zealand employers to access global skills and knowledge. Work permit policy also aims to ensure that the employment of temporary migrants does not undermine wages and conditions of New Zealand workers.

Some policies allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal skill needs that cannot be met from within New Zealand. In addition, a large number of work permits are issued to young people (aged 18–30 years) participating in working holiday schemes and through family-related policies. Partners of New Zealand citizens, residents, work permit holders, and some students may be issued with a work permit under certain circumstances.

The number of people issued with work permits has increased in recent years, although the economic recession has had a significant impact on labour migration (see chapter 9). In 2008/09, 136,481 individuals were issued work permits (see Figure 5).

⁹ Ministry of Tourism. 2009. *Tourism Leading Indicators Monitor (June 2009): Impact of the 2009 Influenza Pandemic on New Zealand's Inbound Travel*. Wellington: Ministry of Tourism. Available at <http://www.tourismresearch.govt.nz/Data--Analysis/Key-Statistics/Tourism-Leading-Indicators-Monitor>

Figure 5: Number of people approved work permits, 1997/98–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour.

After an average growth of 15 percent over the last decade, the growth in the number of people issued work permits slowed to just 2 percent from 2007/08 to 2008/09. Although some categories of work permits showed strong growth, these were largely offset by the large decrease in the number of essential skills work permits, which is the main labour market-driven policy.

The number of people on Working Holiday Schemes increased by 4,325 (12 percent) in 2008/09 as three new schemes were introduced and caps were lifted on other schemes. Seasonal workers increased 3,740 (61 percent) as the number of places available was increased.¹⁰ However, essential skills approvals decreased by 5,972 (18 percent). This was due to both a decrease in the number of applications being made (10 percent fewer in 2008/09 than in 2007/08) and an increase in the decline rate of those applications (14 percent in 2008/09 compared with 8 percent in 2007/08).

In 2008/09, the United Kingdom was the largest source country with more than 20,000 people approved to work (15 percent), followed by China (9 percent). The number of Chinese workers approved decreased significantly (18 percent) in 2008/09. This was largely due to the decreasing numbers approved under the Study to Work Policies, whereby international students may apply for work permits once they have completed their New Zealand qualification. The number of students from China approved the graduate job search work permit decreased 24 percent from 2007/08 to 2008/09. This is a flow-on effect from lower international student numbers from China in recent years.

India also showed strong growth in the number of temporary work approvals. Table 6 shows the top source countries of people approved work permits.

¹⁰ The Recognised Seasonal Employer Policy allows for the temporary entry of non-New Zealand citizens or residents to work in the horticulture and viticulture industries. The first year of the policy's operation was 2007/08.

Table 6: Top source countries of people approved work permits, 2006/07–2008/09

Source country	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
United Kingdom	19,070	20,680	20,315
China	15,057	15,294	12,592
India	5,797	7,299	9,019
Germany	7,342	8,050	8,713
United States	7,221	7,882	7,508
Philippines	4,158	6,255	6,867
Others	60,048	68,565	71,467
Total	118,693	134,025	136,481

Note: This table analyses individuals rather than the number of permits issued. Therefore, a person issued more than one work permit in any year is counted only once.

Source: Department of Labour.

Working Holiday Schemes allow people aged 18–30 years to holiday for 12 months (6 months for participants from Malaysia and Singapore, and 23 months for participants from the United Kingdom) in the partner country and undertake work and study of a temporary nature.¹¹ In February 2009, policy changes removed the cap on the number of places available in many schemes. New Zealand had Working Holiday Schemes with 30 countries as at 30 June 2009.

The number of young people coming to New Zealand as working holidaymakers has increased steadily over the years, as has the number of agreements. In 1997/98, 8,803 people were approved on seven schemes. In 2008/09, 38,946 people were approved through 30 schemes. The greatest numbers came from the United Kingdom and Germany, contributing 26 percent and 17 percent of all working holidaymakers respectively. Table 7 shows the number of working holidaymakers by country in 2008/09.

¹¹ Working Holiday Schemes generally allow young New Zealanders to work overseas under mostly reciprocal agreements. The New Zealand Working Holiday Schemes for the United States and China are not reciprocal arrangements.

Table 7: Number of working holidaymakers by scheme, 2008/09

Working holiday schemes	Annual places available in the scheme	Number of working holidaymakers 2008/09
Argentina	1,000	1,000
Belgium [#]	Unlimited	200
Brazil [*]	300	295
Canada [#]	Unlimited	1,713
Chile	1,000	979
China [*]	1,000	647
Czech Republic [^]	1,200	897
Denmark [#]	Unlimited	207
Estonia	100	57
Finland [#]	Unlimited	182
France [#]	Unlimited	2,666
Germany	Unlimited	6,732
Hong Kong	200	239
Ireland [#]	Unlimited	2,355
Italy [#]	Unlimited	461
Japan	Unlimited	1,963
Latvia [*]	100	21
Malaysia	1,150	778
Malta	50	8
Mexico	200	244
Netherlands	Unlimited	792
Norway	Unlimited	68
Singapore	200	34
South Korea [^]	1,800	2,089
Sweden	Unlimited	630
Taiwan	600	652
Thailand	100	77
United Kingdom	Unlimited	10,172
United States [#]	Unlimited	2,593
Uruguay	200	195
Total		38,946

Note: The start dates of new schemes or changes to existing schemes generally do not align with financial years, in some cases this affects uptake figures.

* These new schemes came into effect at various times throughout the financial year.

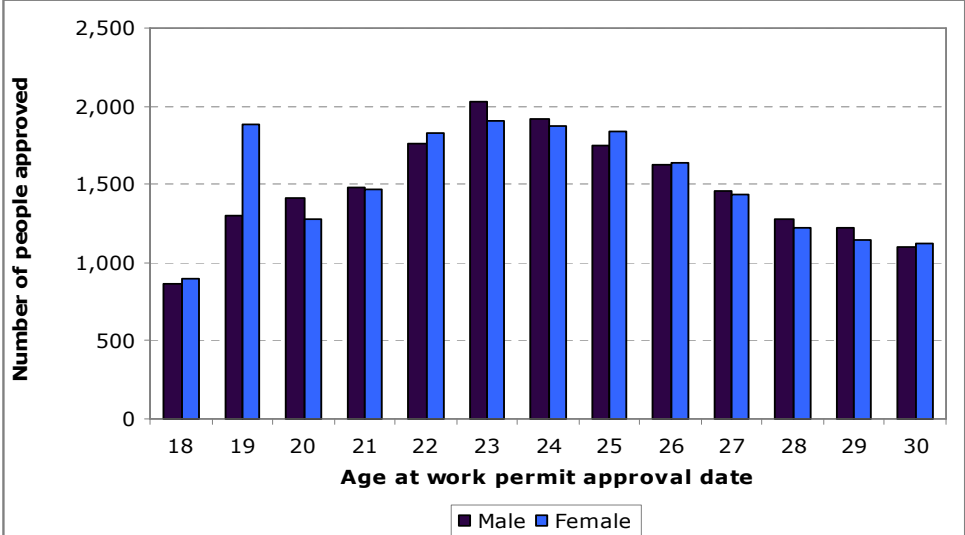
[^] The number of places available on these schemes was increased during the financial year.

[#] The cap on these schemes was removed during the financial year.

Source: Department of Labour.

In 2008/09, there was an even distribution of males and females on working holidays (Figure 6) but the gender split varied within individual schemes. The number of female working holidaymakers from Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, and Hong Kong was more than double the number of males from those countries. The number of male working holidaymakers from Italy was more than double the number of females from Italy. Forty-six percent of working holidaymakers were aged 21–25 years.

Figure 6: Age and gender of working holidaymakers, 2008/09



Source: Department of Labour.

1.4.3 Students

International education is estimated to contribute around \$2.1 billion annually to New Zealand’s economy.¹² Host countries benefit from the improvement of political and economic relations with the source countries in addition to the financial gain from student migration. In New Zealand, international students can also play an important role in the labour market through their labour participation post-study, particularly if they gain employment in areas with skill shortages.

A student permit is required for any course longer than 3 months. Potential students from a visa-waiver country may enter as visitors and apply for a student permit in New Zealand. For courses of up to 3 months’ duration, non-New Zealand residents are not required to obtain a student permit, but must still hold a temporary permit to be in New Zealand.

New Zealand’s international student population decreased between 2002/03 and 2006/07 but increased in both 2007/08 and 2008/09. However, the number of students coming from New Zealand’s main source country, China, continues to decrease. The lower number of Chinese students has had a marked impact on the overall number of international students, but the growing number from many other source countries has offset the downward trend.

¹² Infometrics, NRB, and Skinnerstrategic. 2008. *The Economic Impact of Export Education*. Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at <http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/international/35324/35364>

In 2008/09, 73,926 international students were approved to study in New Zealand. This was a 6 percent increase from 2007/08. The number of Chinese student approvals decreased by 1,322 (8 percent) over the same period, but this reduction was offset by increases from other source countries. International students come from a diverse range of countries, with over 155 nationalities recorded for students in 2008/09. Table 8 provides a breakdown of the top source countries since 2004/05.

In 2008/09, China was still the largest source country at 20 percent of those approved to study, followed by South Korea (14 percent). India continued its strong growth as a source of international students, increasing 42 percent in 2008/09.

Table 8: Number of people approved student permits by source country, 2004/05–2008/09

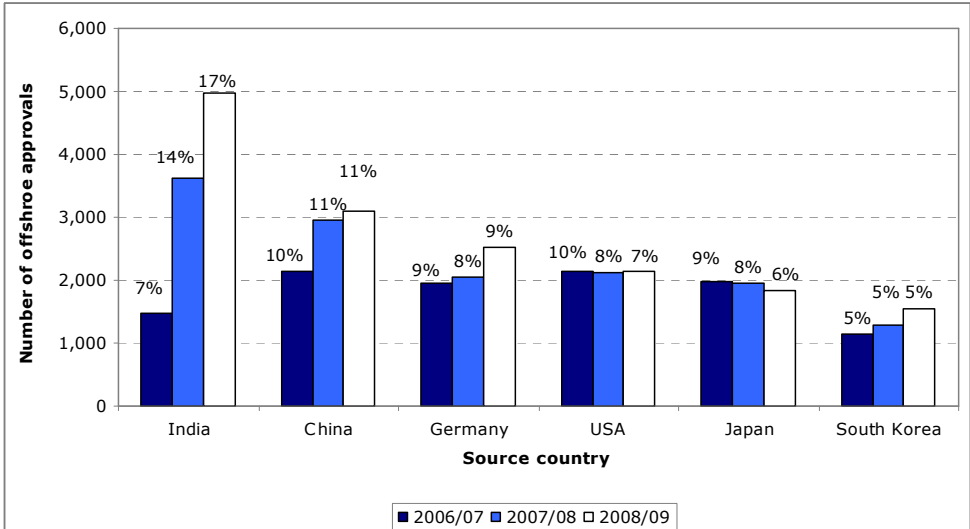
Source country	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
China	34,173	26,834	20,275	16,399	15,077
South Korea	11,358	10,118	11,169	11,072	10,715
India	2,260	2,454	3,105	5,769	8,204
Japan	4,353	3,995	3,691	3,511	3,310
Fiji	1,302	1,730	2,126	2,784	3,295
Germany	2,073	2,476	2,659	2,733	3,267
United States	2,933	2,707	2,756	2,740	2,817
South Africa	1,182	1,160	1,528	2,035	2,386
Philippines	320	807	1,470	1,801	2,263
Thailand	1,950	1,721	1,825	2,001	2,149
Other	16,175	16,001	17,010	18,769	20,443
Total	78,079	70,003	67,614	69,614	73,926

Note: This table analyses individuals rather than number of permits issued. Therefore, a person issued with more than one student permit in any year is counted only once.

Source: Department of Labour.

In 2008/09, 28,669 student permits were approved offshore, an increase of 11 percent from 2007/08. Offshore approvals are used as a proxy for the number of 'new' students applying to study. In 2008/09, India was the largest source of offshore student approvals and continued to show strong growth with an increase of 38 percent in offshore student approvals. Figure 7 shows the top source countries of offshore approvals, which comprise about 50 percent of all offshore approvals.

Figure 7: Number of students approved offshore from the top source countries, 2006/07–2008/09



Source: Department of Labour.

1.4.4 Temporary entry trends for women

In 2008/09, 45 percent of the 136,471 people approved work permits were female. Of these, 11,567 females were issued with labour market–tested work permits¹³ (out of a total of 37,278). Long-term business visas (interim visas) were issued to 111 females to allow them to establish businesses in New Zealand and progress to permanent residence through the Entrepreneur Category.

Of the 73,925 people issued with student permits in 2008/09, 33,633 were female. In addition, 2,252 were issued graduate job search permits¹⁴ (out of a total 5,913), and 921 were issued a 2-year work permit to obtain practical experience suitable to their course or qualification gained in New Zealand (out of 2,341). Of the 25,620 people issued work permits under Partnership Policy, 17,667 were female.

¹³ Labour market–tested work permits allow New Zealand employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal worker shortages that cannot be met from within New Zealand while protecting employment opportunities for New Zealand citizens and residents.

¹⁴ International students who have graduated from a course that would gain points under the SMC can apply for a 12-month open work permit (that is, a graduate job search permit). Applicants are not required to have a job offer for this permit, but must have completed a New Zealand qualification that would qualify for points under the SMC and must apply within 3 months of the end date of their student permit for that qualification.

2 FLOWS OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

2.1 Policy

The Immigration Act 2009 creates a new refugee and protection decision-making framework. The Act incorporates into legislation the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (the Refugee Convention), and codifies New Zealand's existing immigration-related obligations under the Convention against Torture, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The Act sets out clear processes and protocols for managing claims for refugee and protection status and ensures all of an individual's claims are assessed together to provide for a more efficient and fair determination of New Zealand's obligations to the individual. The Act also contains some provisions primarily focused on managing abuse of the asylum process including:

- That refugee and protection decisions can be released where it is in the public interest and is safe to do so. This will ensure there is a lawful authority to respond to claimants who abuse the refugee process by publicising falsehoods
- That where a foreign national creates the grounds for a refugee status claim in bad faith, their claim can be declined for consideration but that they can have an appeal. This change is based on current New Zealand case law that says where someone manufactures a ground for claiming refugee status, they cannot be found to be a refugee.

The Act limits some subsequent claims where there has been no material change in circumstances. Subsequent claims for refugee and protection status can be rejected if they are found to be manifestly unfounded, clearly abusive, or repeat a previous claim.

To support the implementation of the Act, policy is being developed to determine the immigration status of people given refugee and/or protection status. The Act provides that people who are excluded under the refugee convention but who have protection status will have their immigration status determined by the Minister of Immigration.

2.2 Asylum seekers

In the last decade, the number of people seeking asylum in New Zealand has decreased significantly. In 2008/09, 246 people sought asylum in New Zealand, compared with 2,646 a decade earlier. Iran is currently the largest source country of asylum seekers. Table 9 shows the top 10 source countries of asylum seekers in 2007/08 and 2008/09.

New Zealand decided 240 refugee status claims in 2008/09.¹⁵ Thirteen percent of decisions were made on subsequent claims for asylum (that is, following an earlier claim that had been found not to be genuine). Refugee status was granted in 72 cases (30 percent) and declined in 168 cases. Table 10 shows successful refugee status claims by source country in 2008/09.

¹⁵ The decision regarding a claim may occur in a different year to the year in which the claim was initially made. Therefore, the number of refugee decisions in any one year may differ from the number of claims.

Table 9: Top 10 source countries of asylum seekers, 2007/08–2008/09

Source country	2007/08		2008/09	
	n	%	n	%
Iran	22	8	28	11
Sri Lanka	36	13	23	9
Fiji	8	3	23	9
China	16	6	22	9
Iraq	46	17	16	7
Czech Republic	6	2	14	6
India	4	1	12	5
Bangladesh	9	3	10	4
Syria	1	<1	10	4
Malaysia	11	4	7	3
Other	108	40	81	33
Total	267	100	246	100

Source: Department of Labour.

Table 10: Successful refugee status claims by source country, 2008/09

Source country	n	%
Iraq	21	29
China	12	17
Sri Lanka	9	13
Iran	6	8
Afghanistan	3	4
Zimbabwe	3	4
Cameroon	2	3
Eritrea	2	3
Fiji	2	3
Saudi Arabia	2	3
Other	10	14
Total	72	100

Source: Department of Labour.

Refugee status claimants may be placed into detention if concerns exist about their identity or any risk to national security or public order. These concerns must be balanced against the person's right to freedom of movement, and any issues of wellbeing related to their individual circumstances (for example, minor status). Those who are not detained (including those who make post-border claims) are usually granted a permit to allow them to remain in New Zealand while their claim is assessed. In many cases, especially for family groups, a work permit will be issued to allow the claimant(s) to either work or access welfare provisions. In 2008/09, 363 work permits were issued to asylum seekers.¹⁶

If asylum-seekers are granted refugee status, they are usually provided with a work permit (if they do not already have one). They may then lodge a residence application, which will give them the same access to the labour market as other permanent residents have.

Permanent residence is approved separately from refugee status. In 2008/09, 207 successful refugee status claimants were approved for residence. The low number of successful refugee status claimants being approved for residence is likely to continue as fewer people seek asylum in New Zealand.

If a claim has been assessed and declined, failed refugee status claimants may not apply for a further permit while in New Zealand and must leave New Zealand as soon as possible. However, there are no legislative limitations on the number of times an individual can claim refugee status in New Zealand, although subsequent claims need to be based on new information or changed circumstances. Additionally, appeal avenues exist for failed refugee status claimants through the Refugee Status Appeals Authority and the courts. An individual who makes a subsequent claim can apply for further permits to allow them to stay in New Zealand lawfully while their claim is assessed.

2.3 Refugee quota

Each year New Zealand accepts up to 750 refugees referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as part of the annual Refugee Quota. In 2008/09, 701 refugees were accepted as part of the Refugee Quota. The leading source countries of these refugees were Bhutan (195), Myanmar (152), and Iraq (114). Table 11 shows the source countries of refugees accepted in the 2008/09 quota and the countries where they had taken refuge before being accepted.

The majority of refugees (499 or 71 percent) selected for the 2008/09 Refugee Quota were standard protection cases. Of the total, 284 were aged under 18 years and the remaining 417 were aged 18 or over .

On arrival in New Zealand, quota refugees are granted permanent residence, which gives them access to all rights to employment, education, and other services that are available for other New Zealand citizens and residents.

¹⁶ This includes people appealing their refugee status decision.

Table 11: Nationality and last country of refuge of quota refugees, 2008/09

Country	Nationality	Last country of refuge
Afghanistan	29	22
Bangladesh	0	28
Burundi	6	0
Bhutan	195	0
Cambodia	0	2
Cameroon	0	1
China	8	0
Colombia	48	0
Congo, Democratic Republic of	55	2
Ecuador	0	48
Eritrea	49	0
Ethiopia	3	7
India	1	5
Indonesia	1	13
Iran	2	8
Iraq	114	1
Jordan	0	10
Kenya	0	2
Lebanon	0	1
Malaysia	0	92
Myanmar	152	0
Nepal	1	196
Norway	0	1
Palestine	29	0
Pakistan	0	1
Rwanda	4	0
Sri Lanka	2	0
Sudan	2	44
Syria	0	87
Thailand	0	67
Uganda	0	63
Total	701	701

Source: Refugee Quota Branch data, Department of Labour.

3 STOCK OF OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

3.1 New Zealand's population

Statistics New Zealand estimated the total resident population of New Zealand to be 4,315,800 at 30 June 2009.¹⁷ This was an increase of 46,900 (1.1 percent) from an estimated 4,268,900 at 30 June 2008.¹⁸ This population growth was mainly due to a natural increase (an excess of births over deaths) of 34,400. Net migration was 12,500 in 2008/09 compared with 4,700 in 2007/08.

New Zealand's overseas-born population has continued to increase. In 2006, 23 percent of people usually living in New Zealand (879,543 people) were born overseas compared with 20 percent in 2001 and 18 percent in 1996.¹⁹

Statistics New Zealand provides information on regions where migrants were born.²⁰ Table 12 shows that the percentage of overseas-born people from the United Kingdom and Ireland (New Zealand's most significant source of migrants historically) has decreased over 10 years (from 38 percent in 1996 to 29 percent in 2006). In contrast, the percentage of overseas-born people from Asia increased from 19 percent in 1996 to 29 percent in 2006, equalling the percentage born in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Table 12: Usually resident population by birthplace for overseas born in 1996, 2001, and 2006 (New Zealand census years)

Birthplace (overseas)	Census year					
	1996		2001		2006	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Australia	54,711	9	56,259	8	62,742	7
Pacific Islands	99,261	16	117,987	17	135,852	15
UK and Ireland	230,049	38	225,120	32	251,688	29
Europe (excl UK and Ireland)	55,599	9	59,550	9	68,070	8
North America	19,230	3	21,279	3	26,940	3
Asia	117,918	19	165,777	24	251,133	29
Other countries	28,293	5	52,659	8	83,124	9
Total overseas born	605,061	100	698,628	100	879,543	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

¹⁷ Statistics New Zealand. 2009. 'National population estimates: June 2009 quarter.' *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/NationalPopulationEstimates_HOTPJun09qtr.aspx (accessed 23 September 2009).

¹⁸ Figures are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

¹⁹ Statistics New Zealand. 2006. *QuickStats about Culture and Identity*. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2006CensusHomePage/quickstats-about-a-subject/culture-and-identity.aspx> (accessed 23 September 2009)

²⁰ Table 6 from Statistics New Zealand. 2006. *QuickStats about Culture and Identity*. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2006CensusHomePage/quickstats-about-a-subject/culture-and-identity.aspx> (accessed 23 September 2009).

3.2 Characteristics of overseas-born people

There were more new migrants in New Zealand at the 2006 census than at the 2001 census. In 2006, almost one-third (32 percent) of people born overseas had been living in New Zealand for four years or less compared with 27 percent in 2001. In 2006, one-third of those born overseas (33 percent) had been living in New Zealand for 20 years or more.

The median age²¹ of people arriving to live in New Zealand differed by region of birth. In 2006, the median age of people born in both Asia²² and the Pacific Islands who had been living in New Zealand for four years or less was 26.2 years. Those from the United Kingdom and Ireland tended to be older, with a median age of 32.4 years. This compares with a national median age of 35.5 years for all males and 37.4 years for all females at 30 June 2009.²³ The overall median age increased by 2.3 years for males and 2.7 years for females from 1998/99 to 2008/09. On average, overseas-born women have lower fertility rates than New Zealand-born women (see Table 13).

Table 13: Average number of children born per woman by age group and birthplace, 2006 (New Zealand census)

Age group (years)	New Zealand born	Overseas born	Not elsewhere included*
15–19	0.05	0.02	0.08
20–24	0.34	0.15	0.43
25–29	0.87	0.56	1.10
30–34	1.42	1.19	1.65
35–39	1.92	1.75	2.12
40–44	2.16	2.01	2.36
45–49	2.29	2.13	2.54
50–54	2.36	2.25	2.54
55–59	2.46	2.34	2.63
60–64	2.69	2.53	2.95
65 and over	3.00	2.73	3.12
Total	1.84	1.69	2.46
Age standardised [^]	1.85	1.67	2.01

Note: Does not include people who objected to answering the live birth questions.

* Includes Unidentifiable, Outside Scope, and Not Stated.

[^] Age standardised rate = $\sum(r_i P_i) / \sum P_i$.

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

²¹ The median age is the age at which half of the population is younger and half is older.

²² Reflecting the large proportion of international students.

²³ Table 2 from Statistics New Zealand. 2009. 'National population estimates: June 2009 quarter.' *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/NationalPopulationEstimates_HOTPJun09qtr.aspx (accessed 23 September 2009).

4 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

4.1 Labour force status

This section uses survey data to estimate the labour force status of overseas-born residents.

4.1.1 Household Labour Force Survey

The Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), which is published by Statistics New Zealand, is the main source of data on labour force status in New Zealand. The HLFS is a survey of approximately 15,000 households or 30,000 people each quarter. The data used in this section relates to those people who were not born in New Zealand and have resided in New Zealand for up to 10 years ('recent migrants').

The labour force participation rate for recent migrants was 68.8 percent in 2008/09, similar to the national annual average rate of 68.6 percent (Table 14). The participation rate for recent migrants rose from 66 percent in 2005/06 to 68.8 percent in 2008/09. Over the same period, the national participation rate increased from 68.2 percent to 68.6 percent.

Table 14: Participation rates of recent migrants to New Zealand, 2005/06–2008/09

Year ended 30 June	Length of time in New Zealand				National
	1–2 years	3–5 years	6–10 years	0–10 years	
2005/06	65.7	67.0	65.3	66.0	68.2
2006/07	67.0	69.9	66.1	67.8	68.3
2007/08	63.2	71.4	66.1	67.0	68.2
2008/09	67.5	71.4	67.9	68.8	68.6

Note The participation rate is the proportion of the working age population in the labour force.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics New Zealand.

The unemployment rate for recent migrants was 6.7 percent in 2008/09, higher than the national annual average unemployment rate of 5.0 percent (Table 15).

Over 2008/09, the unemployment rate for recent migrants rose from 5.4 percent to 6.7 percent, an increase of 1.3 percentage points. The national unemployment rate increased from 3.7 percent to 5.0 percent.

Table 15: Unemployment rates of recent migrants to New Zealand, 2006–2009

Year ended 30 June	Length of time in New Zealand				National
	1–2 years	3–5 years	6–10 years	0–10 years	
2005/06	7.5	4.2	5.5	5.7	3.8
2006/07	7.2	4.5	4.9	5.4	3.8
2007/08	8.1	5.0	3.8	5.4	3.7
2008/09	8.3	5.2	6.5	6.7	5.0

Note: The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics New Zealand.

4.1.2 Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand

The Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) surveys migrants aged 16 years and over who were approved for permanent residence in New Zealand from 1 November 2004 to 31 October 2005. The survey is conducted in three waves with migrants being interviewed 6 months (wave 1), 18 months (wave 1), and 36 months (wave 1) after they have taken up permanent residence in New Zealand.

Wave 1 interviews were conducted from 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2007, and wave 2 interviews from 1 May 2006 to 30 April 2008. The number of interviewed respondents (both onshore and offshore applicants) was 7,137 for wave 1 and 6,156 for wave 2.²⁴

The LisNZ data provides information on migrants' labour market activity at each wave of the survey. Labour market activity is measured by categorising migrants as employed, not employed but seeking work, or not employed and not seeking work. Overall, 74.3 percent of migrants were employed at wave 2 compared with 71.2 percent at wave 1.

Table 16 shows the change in migrants' labour market status between wave 1 and wave 2 by immigration category. Between wave 1 and wave 2, 8.4 percent of migrants moved into employment and 5.3 percent moved out of employment. Over half of the migrants looking for work at wave 1 were employed at wave 2. Skilled secondary migrants showed the largest movement into employment between waves (16 percent).

²⁴ The target population excluded refugees, temporary visitors, and all people from Australia, Niue, the Cook Islands, and Tokelau. Migrants from Australia were excluded because they are entitled to enter New Zealand without applying for a residence visa or permit. Migrants from Niue, the Cook Islands, and Tokelau were excluded because they have automatic rights to New Zealand citizenship.

Table 16: Migrants' labour market status by immigration category: change between wave 1 and wave 2

Approval category	Employed in wave 2		Not employed in wave 2		Total
	Employed in both waves	Not employed in wave 1, employed in wave 2	Employed in wave 1, not employed in wave 2	Not employed in either wave	
Row percent (%)					
Skilled principal	90.0	4.2	3.3	2.5	100.0
Skilled secondary	55.4	16.0	6.3	22.2	100.0
Business	48.3	7.7	7.2	36.8	100.0
Family partner	61.6	8.4	8.0	22.0	100.0
Pacific	66.0	10.1	5.0	18.2	100.0
Other*	33.4	5.6	3.7	57.1	100.0
All migrants [^]	65.9	8.4	5.3	20.4	100.0

* Includes family parent migrants.

[^] Excludes 'don't know' responses and response refusals.

Source: Statistics New Zealand. 2008. 'Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand – Wave 2.' *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand (accessed 24 September 2009), Table 4.

4.2 Occupations of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants

In 2008/09, 79 percent of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants gained points for a skilled job or job offer in New Zealand. Sixty-seven percent gained points for their current employment and 12 percent had an offer of skilled employment. SMC principal applicants approved onshore were more likely to have a job or job offer than those approved offshore (84 percent compared with 59 percent). One-third gained bonus points for New Zealand work experience.

International students who gain a New Zealand qualification can be awarded bonus points through the SMC policy. In 2008/09, 74 percent of SMC principal applicants gained points for their qualifications and 30 percent gained bonus points for a recognised New Zealand qualification (up from 25 percent in 2007/08).

Occupational data is recorded for SMC principal applicants approved with a job or job offer. Data is captured on the applicant's main occupation (that is, their occupation during the 12-month period before residence). The Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations is used to classify occupation data. Table 17 shows the most common occupational groups for SMC principal applicants approved in 2008/09.

Table 17: Main occupation* of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2008/09

Major group[^]	Number	Percent (%)
Professionals	4,228	45
Technicians and Trades Workers	2,828	30
Managers	1,618	17
Community and Personal Service Workers	348	4
Clerical and Administrative Workers	300	3
Other	68	1
Total[#]	9,390	100

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

[^] Major group is coded to the Australia and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

[#] This table includes all principal applicants. Applicants whose occupation was not coded to ANZSCO or was classified as 'responses outside of the current definition of the labour force' are excluded from the total.

The SMC attracted skilled migrants in a broad range of sectors in 2008/09. Some of the most common occupations were in health (nurses, physiotherapists), hospitality (chef, restaurant manager), and education (primary and secondary school teachers).

4.2.1 Labour market tested work permit holders

Essential skills and horticulture/viticulture work policies are labour market-tested.²⁵ These policies allow New Zealand employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet shortages they cannot meet from within New Zealand, while protecting employment opportunities for New Zealanders.

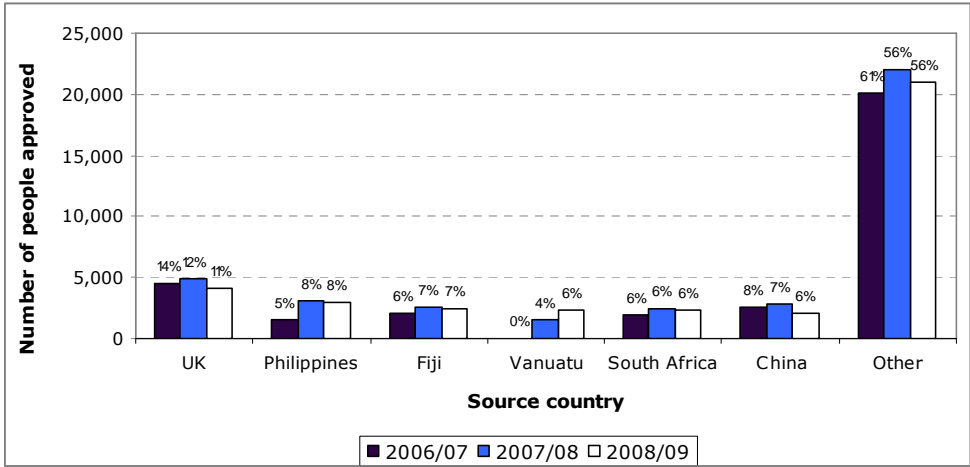
In 2008/09, 37,278 people were issued with essential skills or horticulture/viticulture work permits, a 6 percent decrease from 2007/08.²⁶

The United Kingdom remained the largest source country with 11 percent of people approved, although this number has decreased by 16 percent since 2007/08. Figure 8 shows the main source countries of people approved Essential Skills and seasonal work permits from 2006/07 to 2008/09.

²⁵ Labour market-tested policies include the following: Approved in Principle, Essential Skills, Essential Skills - Skill Level 1, General, Specialist Skills. Recognised Seasonal Employer, Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer, and Working Holiday Scheme Extension.

²⁶ The work permit policies used in this analysis differ slightly from those used in analyses in previous years. To compare total numbers from 2006/07 to 2008/09, data from previous years was coded retrospectively.

Figure 8: Source country of essential skills and horticulture/viticulture work permit approvals, 2006/07–2008/09



Note: The percentages show the proportion of all essential skills and horticulture/viticulture work permit approvals by source country and financial year.

4.3 Additional research²⁷

4.3.1 Migrants and Labour Market Outcomes

Research commissioned by the Department of Labour, Migrants and Labour Market Outcomes, investigated the labour market outcomes of migrants to New Zealand.²⁸ Labour market outcomes such as income, source of income, labour force status, and occupation were included. The research analysed the relationship between migrant characteristics and their outcomes over time using data from the 1981, 1996, 2001, and 2006 censuses.

The research showed that in 2006, 25 percent of the working age population (those aged 15 years and over) were born overseas. This is compared to 22 percent in 2001 and 18 percent in 1981. Between 2001 and 2006, the working age population grew by around 271,000 people. Of these people, just over 162,000 (60 percent) were born overseas. Between 2001 and 2006, the high-participation working-age group (30–49 years) had a net inflow of 64,200 migrants and a net outflow of 1,200 New Zealand born.

The retention of migrants between the New Zealand censuses has improved. The out-migration rate is the relativity between the existing migrants who leave between censuses compared with those who arrive. For every 100 migrants who entered New Zealand between 2001 and 2006, 24 migrants left. This figure of 24 compares with an overall out-migration rate of 42 between 1996 and 2001.

²⁷ The research described in sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 forms part of the Department of Labour Economic Impacts of Immigration research programme. Additional information can be found on the Department of Labour website at: <http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/research/impacts.htm>

²⁸ Nana, G, and Sanderson, K. 2008. *Migrants and Labour Market Outcomes*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migrant-types/index.asp>

4.3.2 Labour Market Adjustment of Immigrants in New Zealand

Research commissioned by the Department of Labour, *Labour Market Adjustment of Immigrants in New Zealand*²⁹, used data from the 1997–2007 New Zealand Income Survey to examine the path of economic outcomes of immigrants in New Zealand. The research explored how employment rates, hourly wages, annual income, and occupations for immigrants compared to those of similarly skilled New Zealand-born people and the extent that these changed with years in New Zealand.

The research showed that newly arriving immigrants experience, on average, employment rates that are 20 percentage points lower than comparable New Zealand-born individuals. Their annual incomes are also \$10,000 to \$15,000 lower.

Immigrants who gain employment work in slightly lower-level occupations and have hourly wages 10–15 percent lower than for comparable New Zealand-born workers. However, after around 15 years in New Zealand, outcomes have generally improved when compared with similar New Zealand-born people.

The research showed that not all immigrant groups experience the same adjustment over time in labour market outcomes. Although the data did not identify migrants' entry category, some differences in outcomes by other characteristics were found, including:

- immigrants from Asia experience a significant pattern of entry disadvantage followed by swift improvement
- immigrants from the Pacific Islands have relatively poor outcomes at the time of arrival, with no improvement as they spend more years in New Zealand
- university-qualified immigrants recover their entry disadvantage relatively quickly, within around 10 years
- immigrant men without qualifications have a much slower improvement, taking around 20 years to recover their entry disadvantage
- immigrants who arrive before they turn 18 years of age have outcomes that are the same as comparable New Zealand-born individuals
- employment rates are much better for the most recent male cohorts (1998–2007) compared with earlier arrival cohorts
- wages are slightly worse for the 1998–2007 entry cohort, although this finding loses statistical significance when country of origin is controlled for.

4.3.3 Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey

The Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey monitors settlement experiences and outcomes for Skilled/Business Stream migrants after 12 months of residence in New Zealand.³⁰

²⁹ Maré, D, and Stillman, S. 2009. *The Labour Market Adjustment of Immigrants in New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/lmainz/index.asp>

³⁰ Department of Labour. 2009. *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants – Results from the 2008 survey*. Wellington: Department of Labour.

The 2008 Settlement Experiences Feedback Survey included responses from 715 migrants surveyed between September and December 2008. Ninety-two percent of principal applicants and 70 percent of secondary applicants were employed at the time of the survey. Key findings for employed migrants included:

- 42 percent of principal applicants and 19 percent of secondary applicants worked in professional occupations
- the main industry of skilled migrants was health care and social assistance (18 percent)
- 57 percent of principal applicants held a qualification equal to a bachelor's degree or higher
- most principal applicants (88 percent) said their qualifications and skills matched their current job, compared with just over half of employed secondary applicants
- 62 percent of principal applicants earned \$50,000 or more before tax compared with 19 percent of secondary applicants
- 76 percent of skilled migrants were satisfied or very satisfied with their main occupation
- principal applicants were significantly more likely to report being very satisfied with their main occupation in the 2008 survey than in the 2007 survey (37 percent compared with 27 percent).
- most principal applicants (92 percent) had no difficulties finding work in New Zealand compared with 79 percent of secondary applicants.

4.3.4 Economic Impacts of Immigration

The Economic Impacts of Immigration study is part of the Department of Labour's wider Economic Impacts of Immigration research programme, which is funded by the Cross-Departmental Research Pool. The study reports on the application of a computable general equilibrium model of the New Zealand economy to investigate the economy-wide impacts of immigration.³¹

The study modelled changes to the scale of the immigrant inflow and the focus of immigration to target higher-skilled immigrants to better understand the impact of immigration on the New Zealand economy overall and on different parts of the economy. The model also tests the impact of additional influences that immigrants might have on productivity and trade. The results from the model are compared with those from a similar study conducted in the 1980s and a more recent study undertaken for the Australian economy.

From an economy-wide perspective, the increased immigration scenarios investigated resulted in qualitatively similar impacts. In general, the results of the model scenarios found that increased immigration:

- reduces production costs
- improves the competitiveness of New Zealand goods and services, benefiting exports

³¹ Nana, G, Sanderson, K, and Hodgson, R. 2009. *Economic Impacts of Immigration: Scenarios using a computable general equilibrium model of the New Zealand economy*. Department of Labour, Wellington. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/cge/index.asp>

- benefits domestic investment and/or consumer spending, depending on the skills composition of the immigration inflow
- results in higher revenues to government, which outweigh the impact on spending, so translate into an improvement in the balance of the government's accounts.

The immigration scenarios showed that increased immigration inflows result in a larger economy and gross domestic product per capita increases even with the increase in the population. Furthermore, under the assumptions adopted for the scenarios, increased immigration inflows result in a positive effect on gross domestic product per capita. The current net inflow of around 20,000 overseas born per year results in a significantly larger and more externally focused economy than if there were no inflow of immigrants.

The modelling experiments did not support arguments in favour of entirely high-skill focused or targeted immigration inflows. Such targeting does not appear to significantly increase the overall benefits to increased immigration flows. When an economy grows labour is required at all levels. This finding supports the need for a demand-driven policy aimed at filling genuine shortages and not just focusing on the highly skilled.

Of the assumptions tested, additional benefits increase significantly only when productivity improvements accompany the increased immigration inflow. This suggests that if immigration policies or programmes were to target particular skill categories, the focus should be directed to those skills that have significant potential to improve overall productivity.

4.3.5 Evaluation of the Recognised Seasonal Employer policy

The Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) Policy allows for the temporary entry of workers to work in the horticulture and viticulture industries. The evaluation of this policy covers the first two years of its implementation.³² The evaluation examines how the policy was implemented, identifies short-term outcomes, and assesses how potential risks were managed. This summary describes the findings from the first full season in 2007/08.

In the first full season of the RSE Policy, 126 employers saw 2,883 overseas workers arrive, of whom 83 percent came from the five Pacific 'kick-start' states.³³ The bulk of these workers came from Tonga, Samoa, and Vanuatu (2,247).

Overall, the first year of the RSE Policy was successful. Most importantly, employers had a reliable workforce, which meant the labour supply crises of previous years were avoided. Employers accessed workers when they needed them, for the time they needed them. Most workers returned home with savings, which will benefit their families and communities. Workers also reported other benefits such as improved work-related skills and English language skills.

³² Department of Labour. 2009. *Summary of Evaluation Findings from Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) Policy First Season (2007/08)*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at http://dol.govt.nz/publications/research/rse-summary/rse-summary_01.asp

³³ Facilitative arrangements were kick-started in five Pacific states – Vanuatu, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati, and Tuvalu – by the Department of Labour through the development of pre-departure training and setting up of work-ready pools.

A key indicator of the success of the RSE Policy is the number of skilled workers who return for a subsequent season. Administrative data from the Department of Labour shows about 55 percent of RSE workers from the Pacific who worked during the 2007/08 season returned for the 2008/09 season and most returned to one of their previous employers.

Immigration risks were successfully managed with less than 1 percent of overstayers among the RSE workers who were in New Zealand between April 2007 and January 2009. The displacement of New Zealand workers was reported by just one employer due to overestimating the number of overseas workers required.

While Pacific states have benefited from remittance incomes, the enthusiasm of their communities and satisfied workers, they have also had to manage the problems of unfilled expectations among workers and communities, and pressures from oversubscribed work-ready pools. While it is recognised that the employer is the primary driver of the RSE Policy, the workers' goals and interests must also be considered if the employer is to gain ongoing access to trained workers.

This 'balancing' will require ongoing oversight and management by New Zealand government officials and industry leaders in the immediate to longer term. The findings from the 2008/09 season will be available later in 2009.

4.4 Conditions of labour market access for foreign students

Student permit holders are able to undertake employment:

- to fulfil practical course requirements
- for up to 20 hours in any given week during the academic year and during any holidays within the academic year, if they are an eligible student (see conditions below)
- full time during the Christmas–New Year holiday period, if they are an eligible student
- on completing their course.

Students are not permitted to:

- work in self-employment
- provide commercial sexual services
- act as an operator of a New Zealand business of prostitution
- invest in a business of prostitution.

Students may be allowed to work during the academic year and during any holidays within the academic year for up to 20 hours in any given week. In order to work, students must be:

- undertaking a full-time course of study at a private training establishment or tertiary institution of at least two academic years duration; or
- undertaking a full-time course of study in New Zealand, culminating in a New Zealand qualification that would qualify for points under the SMC; or

- undertaking a full-time tertiary course of study of at least one academic year duration as part of an approved tertiary student exchange scheme; or
- undertaking a full-time, full secondary-school year course of study in Year 12 or 13, provided they have written permission from their school and written parental consent; or
- engaged in a full-time course of study of at least 6 months' duration at a private training establishment or tertiary institution, and a visa or immigration officer is satisfied that the primary purpose of the course of study is to develop English language skills, and the student has an International English Language Testing System overall band score of 5.0 or above (General or Academic Module).

5 PRINCIPAL DEVELOPMENTS IN MIGRATION POLICY

5.1 Legislation: the Immigration Act 2009

A new Immigration Act 2009 came into law in November 2009. It is a complete rewrite from first principles of the existing legislation, which dates from 1987. The Act establishes a legislative framework aimed at ensuring that into the future:

- New Zealand can have the skills, talent, and labour needed for its economy
- New Zealanders can have confidence in the country's border security
- migrants and refugees can settle well and integrate into communities.

The Act has no direct impact on foreign workers because the detail of immigration policy, including on immigration work policy, is determined by the Minister of Immigration. It is expected to take 12–18 months to implement the new legislation.

5.2 Policy developments

The major policy developments over the past year have been the introduction of the incoming Government's manifesto commitments. These include streamlining the RSE Policy, introducing a Supplementary Seasonal Employment Policy, and redesigning business policies.

5.2.1 Recognised Seasonal Employer policy

The RSE Policy has the goals of:

- providing timely labour for horticulture and viticulture employers
- providing development assistance to Pacific states through the training and temporary employment of their citizens in those seasonal industries
- raising employment and labour standards in those industries
- discouraging the use of illegal labour.

In 2009, the RSE Policy was amended so that employers now have more flexibility to recruit outside the Pacific region if they have a pre-established relationship with workers from other countries. The rules around deductions from RSE workers' wages were brought into line with those for New Zealand workers. A requirement to hold current health insurance will be added to the policy. Employers will be required to arrange (but not necessarily pay for) health insurance.

In addition, a new seasonal employment policy for visitors already in New Zealand, called the Supplementary Seasonal Employment Policy, has been introduced to replace the Transitional RSE. It allows horticulture and viticulture employers to 'top up' their workforce during periods of significant seasonal peaks when New Zealanders are not available.

5.2.2 New business migration policies

A new business migration package was introduced in July 2009. The package aims to boost economic performance by making New Zealand more attractive for business and entrepreneurial migrants. Two new categories of investor (Investor and Investor Plus)

have replaced the three existing categories (Global, Professional, and General). A new category of entrepreneur (Entrepreneur Plus) will augment the existing Entrepreneur Category (see chapter 8). The new policy introduces realistic investment expectations and English language requirements.

5.2.3 Developments in temporary entry policies

A variety of work was also undertaken to ensure that temporary work policy was responsive to the increase in unemployed New Zealanders. This included work to limit the permit duration of lower-skilled temporary work applications to one year to ensure more regular labour-market testing.

In addition, the Essential Skills in Demand Lists, comprising the Long Term Skill Shortage List (LTSSL) and the Immediate Skill Shortage List (ISSL) are reviewed twice a year. Significant work was undertaken on the lists in 2008/09, which resulted in the removal of 8 occupations from the LTSSL and 44 occupations from the ISSL in July 2009.

A new visitor policy was introduced for holders of employer-specific work permits who had been dismissed from their job during a 90-day trial period.

5.2.4 Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking

The Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking was agreed by Cabinet on 2 June 2009. The plan is a whole-of-government response to the crime of people trafficking. While no evidence of people trafficking has been detected in New Zealand, it is considered that New Zealand might be, or has been, targeted as a destination country for the exploitation of trafficking victims.

The Department of Labour leads the anti-trafficking work of the government by chairing the Inter-agency Working Group on People Trafficking. The Department developed the plan with input from the working group and is now responsible for implementing and monitoring the plan over the coming years. The plan was developed within departmental baselines.

5.2.5 Victims of Domestic Violence Policy

In March 2009, the Department of Labour enhanced the criteria of the immigration Victims of Domestic Violence Policy (first implemented in 2001). This policy provides a safety net for people who migrate to New Zealand intending to seek residence based on their partnership with a New Zealand citizen or permanent resident, but that relationship has broken down due to domestic violence committed against them by the New Zealand partner. The policy reflects that some people can suffer stigma and financial hardship in their home country due to the relationship breakdown. The changes were implemented within departmental baselines.

5.3 Closer economic partnerships and free trade agreements

No multilateral or bilateral agreement on the return of foreign workers has been entered into or contemplated. A free trade agreement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Australia was signed in February 2009 and will come into effect late 2009 or early 2010. New Zealand has made side agreements with the Philippines and Vietnam to facilitate entry to the New Zealand labour market of a limited number of highly skilled professionals, if certain conditions are met. Those conditions include the

provision of a bona fide job offer, and the individual meeting specific qualifications and/or work experience requirements.

The specific occupations include nurses, farm managers, and engineering professionals for the Philippines, and chefs and engineering professionals for Vietnam. The text of the agreement can be found on the ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement website <http://www.asean.fta.govt.nz/the-agreement>.³⁴

Working Holiday Schemes will also be negotiated with the Philippines and Vietnam.

New Zealand's immigration policy, including its work policy, can be found on the Department of Labour website.³⁵

³⁴ ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement. <http://www.asean.fta.govt.nz/the-agreement>

³⁵ Department of Labour. *Immigration New Zealand Operations Manual*.
<http://www.immigration.govt.nz/manual>

6 NEW ZEALAND CITIZENSHIP

This section describes the requirements for people wanting to gain New Zealand citizenship by grant, referred to as naturalisation.³⁶ New Zealand does not restrict its citizens from having other citizenships.

6.1 General criteria for naturalisation

Most applicants for the grant of citizenship must meet the following standard requirements.

- Applicants must be entitled to reside indefinitely in New Zealand.
- Applicants must have been in New Zealand for 1,350 days in the past 5 years, including 240 days in each of those 5 years. During these days, applicants must have been entitled to reside indefinitely in New Zealand.
- Applicants must be of good character, including having no disqualifying convictions.
- Applicants must have sufficient knowledge of the rights and responsibilities of being a New Zealand citizen.
- Applicants must have sufficient knowledge of the English language.
- Applicants must intend to reside indefinitely in New Zealand.

The Minister of Internal Affairs can reduce the presence period if an applicant has been in New Zealand as a resident (or otherwise entitled to reside indefinitely) for 450 days in the 20 months immediately preceding application and in other exceptional circumstances. The English language requirement can be waived if it would cause undue hardship to the applicant to meet that requirement. The Minister may also grant citizenship regardless of an applicant not meeting the standard requirements (except the disqualifying convictions requirement):

- if there are exceptional circumstances such that it would be in the public interest
- to a child under the age of 16
- to a child of a citizen by descent
- if the person would otherwise be stateless.

The disqualifying conviction requirement (which provides for a varying disqualifying period depending on the length of sentence) can be waived only if there are exceptional circumstances relating to that conviction.

There are also 'special' provisions that are not subject to the standard requirements or the disqualifying convictions provisions. These provisions provide a grant for:

- Samoans who were in New Zealand on 14 September 1982
- Samoans who entered New Zealand on or after 15 September 1982 and are entitled to reside indefinitely in New Zealand

³⁶ Further information about New Zealand citizenship is available on the Department of Internal Affairs website: http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Services-Citizenship-Index?OpenDocument

- children born overseas between 1 January 1949 and 1 January 1978 to female citizens by grant or birth.

The first two special provisions come from the Citizenship (Western Samoa) Act 1982, which reflect New Zealand's relationship with Samoa. The third provision rectifies a disadvantage of the previous British Nationality and New Zealand Citizenship Act 1948, which prevented citizenship by descent being passed through the female line.

6.2 Recent changes to criteria

The last amendments to the Citizenship Act were in 2005. Before 2005, applicants must have been ordinarily resident in New Zealand for only 3 years. The ordinarily resident requirement meant applicants could spend the 3 years in New Zealand on temporary permits (although they must have held a residence permit or been otherwise entitled to reside indefinitely in New Zealand when applying for the grant).

A transitional provision means the 3-year requirement is still applicable to people who applied for residence before or on 21 April 2005. That transitional provision runs out on 21 April 2010, and the 5-year requirement will then apply to all grant applicants. The 2005 changes also introduced the disqualifying convictions system. Before the changes, convictions were considered under the good character requirement. No changes have been made to the language requirement, and there are no cultural or economic tests for citizenship.³⁷

6.3 Citizen-only restrictions

People approved permanent residence in New Zealand have most of the rights of New Zealand citizens. Permanent residents are entitled to vote and have access to a range of services and entitlements, including:

- publicly funded healthcare
- publicly funded disability support services
- publicly funded aged care
- publicly funded compulsory education
- domestic tuition fees at tertiary institutions
- access to the unemployment benefit³⁸
- access to the retirement pension.³⁹

Foreign nationals have restricted access to employment in some government departments. For instance, most people employed by the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade have to be New Zealand citizens, as well as in the Identity Services business group of the Department of Internal Affairs. There are also some restrictions on foreign access to New Zealand land under the Overseas Investment Act 2005. Some educational scholarships are restricted to New Zealand citizens.

³⁷ The requirement to have sufficient knowledge of the rights and privileges of citizenship is not a test per se.

³⁸ The person must have been a permanent resident for at least 2 years (except refugees).

³⁹ Permanent residents must have resided onshore for at least 10 years.

7 PUBLIC OPINION ON IMMIGRATION

7.1 Recent research

This section describes the main findings from two studies on the attitudes of New Zealanders towards immigrants and immigration. The studies were undertaken by academic researchers from the New Settlers Programme at Massey University (Gendall et al 2007)⁴⁰ and the Centre for Applied Cross-Cultural Research at Victoria University (Ward and Masgoret 2008).⁴¹

The Gendall et al (2007) study involved two surveys of New Zealanders' attitudes to immigrants and immigration, the first in 2003 and the second in 2006. The purpose of the second survey was to examine whether attitudes had changed over the 3-year period. Ward and Masgoret (2008) examined attitudes toward immigrants and immigration policy based on a random sample of 2,020 New Zealand households. The latter study provided an international comparison between New Zealand and results from studies in other countries.

7.1.1 Attitudes towards immigrants

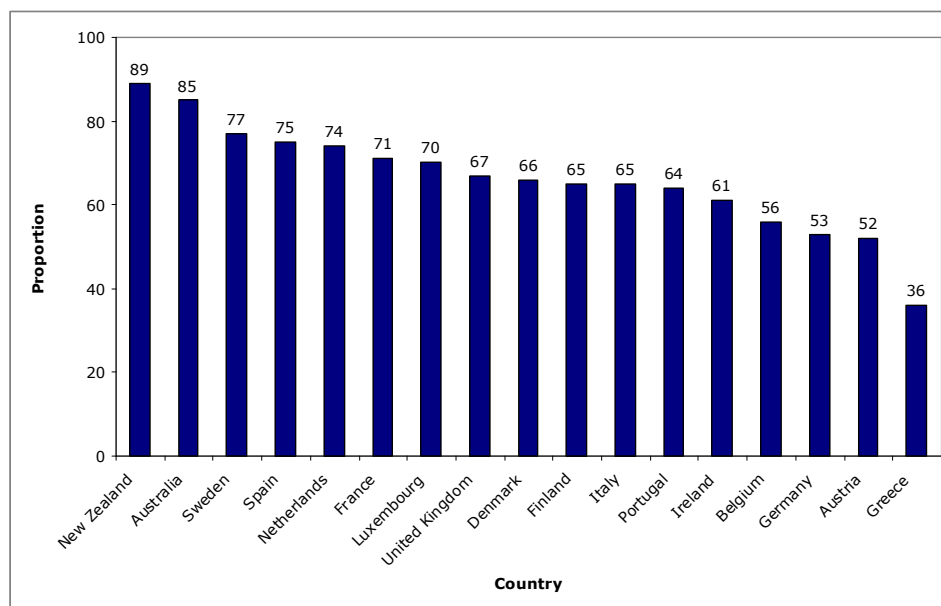
Both studies found that New Zealanders' attitudes towards migrants and ethnic diversity were largely positive. Most survey respondents in the Gendall et al (2007) study agreed that immigrants make New Zealanders more open to new ideas and cultures. Ward and Masgoret (2008) found strong endorsement of multiculturalism with 89 percent of respondents agreeing that a society made up of people from different races, religions, and cultures is a good thing. This rating was found to be significantly higher than that in any of the other countries included in the international comparison (see Figure 9).

Both studies found that respondents thought immigrants make a valuable contribution to New Zealand. In Ward and Masgoret (2008), most respondents agreed that immigrants have many qualities they admire. In Gendall et al (2007), nearly half of the respondents thought that immigrants bring skills in short supply to New Zealand and that attracting new immigrants is vital to New Zealand's economic prosperity.

⁴⁰ Gendall, P, Spoonley, P, and Trlin, A. 2007. *The Attitudes of New Zealanders to Immigrants and Immigration: 2003 and 2006 Compared*. New Settlers Programme Occasional Publication 17. Palmerston North: Massey University.

⁴¹ Ward, C, and Masgoret, A. 2008. 'Attitudes toward immigrants, immigration, and multiculturalism in New Zealand: A social psychological analysis.' *International Migration Review* 42(1): 227-248.

Figure 9: Endorsement of a society made up of people from different races, religions, and cultures in 17 countries



Source: Ward and Masgoret (2008).

7.1.2 Attitudes towards immigration policy

Gendall et al (2007) found that satisfaction with the immigration system was low. Only 16 percent agreed that the Government is doing a good job of managing applications for immigration to New Zealand, but 19 percent thought that the Government is doing a good job of adjusting immigration policy to meet New Zealand's needs. The majority (78 percent) of respondents agreed that there should be more consultation with the public about New Zealand's immigration policy.

Both studies asked respondents about the level of immigration to New Zealand. In Gendall et al (2007), 42 percent thought the number of immigrants coming to New Zealand should remain the same or increase. Around half of those in Ward and Masgoret (2008) thought the number of immigrants was about right. However, both studies showed that perceptions of some immigrant groups were more favourable than others. Immigrants from countries with Anglo-Celtic backgrounds (such as Great Britain) or where English was the predominant language (such as South Africa) were viewed more favourably than immigrants from non-English-speaking countries.

7.1.3 Determinants of individual attitudes

Both studies found that tertiary-educated respondents had more positive attitudes towards immigrants. Gendall et al (2007) also found that Māori attitudes to immigrants and immigration were less positive than those of non-Māori, and some evidence that attitudes were less positive among respondents living in Auckland than in other areas.

In Ward and Masgoret (2008), more positive attitudes were associated with non-New Zealand-born respondents, and those who spoke a language other than English or Māori. No differences in attitude were found to be related to age, gender, income level, or employment status.

7.2 Future research

The Department of Labour's Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme is being developed to provide a comprehensive monitoring base for understanding the experience of all migrants who come to New Zealand, the perspectives of employers, and the impacts of changes in immigration and settlement policy and practice. From 2010, the programme will include a community survey of New Zealanders assessing their attitudes towards immigrants and immigration policy.

8 ENTREPRENEURSHIP

8.1 Background

In 1999, the long term business visa and the Entrepreneur Category were introduced as part of a wider business immigration review, which also included the introduction of the Employees of Businesses Relocating to New Zealand Category and the Investor Category.

There were concerns that the policy was not delivering quality business migrants who could contribute to New Zealand's economic growth, so in 2002 policy changes were made to improve the quality of entrepreneur migrants. These changes included more-stringent English language requirements, a stronger focus on compliance with employment and immigration laws, and a more precise definition of a business that is 'beneficial to New Zealand'.

Business investor policies have also changed substantially over the last decade. In 2002, more-stringent English language requirements were introduced and tighter operational policy requirements were enforced regarding the source of investment funds. The number of migrants through the Investor Category decreased significantly after 2002, and the policy underwent further changes in 2005 and 2007.

8.2 Recent developments

New Zealand launched a new business migration package in July 2009. The package aims to boost economic performance by making New Zealand more attractive to business and entrepreneurial migrants. Since 2005, there has been a significant decrease in business migration investment due to unrealistic investment expectations and English language requirements. The new policy package is designed for migrants who want to invest or set up a business in New Zealand and gain permanent residence.

For investor migrants, the three categories of the Active Investor Category (2007) have been streamlined into two (see chapter 1). The new policy sets more realistic requirements for capital, language skills, and time spent in New Zealand annually, as well as greater flexibility in terms of investment vehicles. The requirements are summarised in Table 18.

For entrepreneurial migrants the new policy introduces Entrepreneur Plus that complements the existing Entrepreneur Category. Entrepreneur Plus offers a faster path to residence for applicants who create at least three full-time jobs and invest \$500,000 in their business. The requirements are summarised in Table 19.

So far, the new policies have received positive feedback from migrants and business communities.

Table 18: Summary of requirements under the new Investor Policy

Requirement	Investor Plus	Investor
Investment capital	\$10m for 3 years	\$1.5m for 4 years
Minimum settlement funds	None	\$1m
Minimum English language	None	IELTS 3*
Maximum age	None	Up to 65
Minimum business experience	None	3 years
Minimum time required in New Zealand	20% every year	40% every year

* IELTS = International English Language Testing System. Principal investor applicants with IELTS 3 must complete additional English language tuition (20 hours), as part of their residence conditions.

Table 19: Summary of requirements under the new Entrepreneur Policy

Requirement	Entrepreneur (current)	Entrepreneur Plus (additional from 28/07/09)
Investment capital	None	\$0.5m
Job creation	No minimum requirement	Minimum three full-time equivalent staff
Minimum settlement funds	Enough to support self	Enough to support self
Minimum English language	IELTS 4*	IELTS 4*
Maximum age	None	None
Minimum business experience	Business experience relevant to business plan	Business experience relevant to business plan
Minimum time required in New Zealand	Enough to support business	Enough to support business
Length of time to residence	Residence available after 24 months	Conditional residence available once requirements met

* IELTS = International English Language Testing System.

9 RETURN MIGRATION DUE TO THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

The global economic downturn and rising unemployment has put pressure on governments to limit the inflow of foreign workers.⁴² As competition for jobs has increased, many OECD countries have responded by putting in place mechanisms to reduce temporary flows of migrant workers. New Zealand's immigration policy settings are sensitive to the changing labour market conditions, so have required little intervention in comparison with those in other OECD countries. New Zealand has not entered into any multilateral or bilateral agreements on the return of foreign workers.

9.1 Reduction of labour migration

The main entry into New Zealand's labour market for temporary migrants is through the Essential Skills Policy or seasonal work policies, all of which are labour market tested.⁴³ Requiring a job offer to obtain a permit through Essential Skills Policy ensures migrant labour is not oversupplied when the labour market tightens. Rising unemployment in New Zealand has lessened opportunities for new migrants to enter the labour market, and limited the possibility of permits being renewed for migrants already in New Zealand.

The demand for migrant workers through the Essential Skills Policy and seasonal work policies decreased steadily from October 2008. In the last quarter of 2008/09, the number of applications accepted was down 26 percent on the corresponding quarter in 2007/08. In addition, the decline rate on these applications has increased since late 2008, peaking at 19 percent in April 2009. The high decline rate for migrants applying offshore has reduced the number of new workers coming to New Zealand. For those applying onshore, a declined application may mean migrants will leave New Zealand.

9.2 Permanent and long-term migration

This section describes the recent trends in permanent and long-term (PLT) migration flows. The discussion focuses on the arrival and departures of New Zealand citizens and the arrival and departure of non-New Zealand citizens. The data used is from Statistics New Zealand.⁴⁴

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

PLT departures are people leaving New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more (visitors, students, and workers) and New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more.

⁴² OECD. 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2009 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Available at <http://www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo>, p 34.

⁴³ Includes these policies: Approved in Principle, Essential Skills, Essential Skills – Skill Level 1, General, Specialist Skills, Recognised Seasonal Employer, Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer, and the Working Holiday Scheme Extension.

⁴⁴ All data sourced from Statistics New Zealand. *Infoshare*. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare> (accessed 1 October 2009).

9.2.1 Movement of New Zealand citizens

The movement of New Zealanders, particularly departures to Australia, is one of the main drivers of New Zealand's migration patterns. The free movement of New Zealand 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 2008/09, 72 percent were to Australia.⁴⁵

The economic recession has had a significant impact on the migration flow of New Zealand citizens. Table 20 shows that more New Zealanders are returning and fewer are leaving. The data shows the number of New Zealanders returning increased by 9 percent in the year to August compared with the previous year. The returning flows were greatest from Australia and Europe. Of more significance to net⁴⁶ migration has been the decrease in the number leaving. PLT departures to Australia decreased 18 percent in the year to August 2009 and 25 percent fewer New Zealanders departed to Europe.

Table 20: Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures of New Zealand citizens by country or region of last/next permanent residence, 2008–2009

Country/region of last/next permanent residence	Arrivals		Percentage change from 2008 (%)	Departures		Percentage change from 2008 (%)
	Year ended 31 August			Year ended 31 August		
	2008	2009		2008	2009	
Australia	8,409	9,362	11.3	41,786	34,422	-17.6
Asia	2,295	2,459	7.1	2,719	2,313	-14.9
Europe	8,412	9,215	9.5	9,097	6,844	-24.8
Americas	1,932	2,189	13.3	2,613	2,446	-6.4
Rest of world	1,870	1,863	-0.4	2,357	2,107	-10.6
Total*	23,273	25,418	9.2	59,132	48,518	-17.9

* Includes 'not stated'.

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

9.2.2 Movement of non–New Zealand citizens

The impact of the economic recession on the migration flows of non–New Zealand citizens is not as pronounced as for New Zealanders, but the impacts vary significantly by country and region. In the year to August 2009, the number of PLT arrivals from Asia was higher than the previous year (4 percent), but lower for Australia, Europe, and the rest of the world (Table 21). In contrast, fewer non–New Zealand citizens departed to Australia (down 8 percent) while a growing number returned to Asia (up 10 percent) and the Americas (up 6 percent).

⁴⁵ Statistics New Zealand. 2009. 'International travel and migration: June 2009.' *Hot Off The Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/InternationalTravelAndMigration_HOTPJun09.aspx

⁴⁶ Net PLT migration is the difference between the number of PLT arrivals and the number of PLT departures.

Table 21: Permanent and long-term arrivals and departures of non–New Zealand citizens by country or region of last/next permanent residence, 2008–2009

Country/region of last/next permanent residence	Arrivals		Percentage change from 2008 (%)	Departures		Percentage change from 2008 (%)
	Year ended 31 August			Year ended 31 August		
	2008	2009		2008	2009	
Australia	4,941	4,744	-4.0	4,844	4,459	-7.9
Asia	23,133	24,075	4.1	6,740	7,425	10.2
Europe	18,039	17,245	-4.4	6,054	6,047	-0.1
Americas	5,003	5,040	0.7	2,633	2,779	5.5
Rest of world	10,334	9,488	-8.2	1,619	2,101	29.8
Total*	63,433	62,078	-2.1	22,636	23,336	3.1

* Includes 'not stated'.

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

9.3 Immigration processing priority for expatriates' partners

Partners of New Zealand citizens and residents do not have an automatic right of permanent residence in New Zealand. Partnership Policy allows the partners of New Zealand citizens and residents to apply for residence in New Zealand in order to live with their partner in New Zealand.

One of the Government's immigration policy priorities is to attract overseas New Zealanders back to New Zealand. Since July 2008, the Department of Labour has given priority to partnership residence applications where the sponsor is an expatriate New Zealander.⁴⁷ In practice, this means an application that meets the priority criteria is allocated to a case officer immediately rather than put into a managed queue, thereby reducing the processing time. An expatriate, for the purpose of sponsoring an applicant under family partnership, is:

- a New Zealand Citizen, or
- the holder of an indefinite returning resident visa who has been absent from New Zealand for a period of at least 2 years before the date of the application being accepted for consideration, apart from short visits within that period.

9.4 Research on migrant mobility

This section describes the findings from research commissioned or undertaken by the Department of Labour about the settlement and mobility of new migrants to New Zealand.

⁴⁷ Section 13BA of the Immigration Act 1987 allows the Chief Executive of the Department of Labour to give general instructions to visa and immigration officers as to the order and manner of processing any application for a visa or permit. This enables the prioritising of categories of applications to be processed other than on a 'first come first served' basis.

9.4.1 Settlement patterns and geographic mobility of recent migrants

Research into the settlement patterns and geographic mobility of recent migrants was commissioned by the Department of Labour. This research uses census data to examine migrants' settlement patterns in New Zealand.⁴⁸ Results indicate that recent migrants are more likely to settle in areas where a larger proportion of previous immigrant populations from their region of origin have settled ('migrant networks'). Earlier migrants (in New Zealand for 5–10 years) are also likely to be resident in these areas, but to a lesser extent.

No evidence was found that recent migrants choose to settle in areas with better labour market outcomes.⁴⁹ However, there is some evidence that earlier migrants are more likely to have relocated to areas with better labour market outcomes for the general population. This suggests that labour market conditions become a more important determinant of settlement location in the longer term. However, migrant networks remain the dominant factor.

Interestingly, controlling for migrant networks from the same region of origin shows migrants are less likely to settle in areas with a high proportion of migrants from other regions of origin. This is true for both recent and earlier migrants. Somewhat surprisingly, migrant networks have a greater impact on the settlement decisions for those from English-speaking regions than those from non-English-speaking regions.

9.4.2 Migrant mobility and long term absence

One measure of migrants' successful settlement and contribution to New Zealand is whether they remain in the country after their arrival or approval for residence. The Department of Labour has monitored the long-term absence of permanent migrants for several years.⁵⁰

Long-term absence refers to a permanent migrant who leaves New Zealand and is out of the country for 6 months or more. By taking a cohort approach, this research has shown that the rate of absence increases with the length of time since residence, with the earliest cohort having the highest rate of absence. Over time, approximately 20–25 percent of migrants granted permanent residence leave New Zealand long term.

Skilled/Business migrants have the highest rate of long-term absence, with approximately one-fifth leaving permanently over time. Absence rates are lowest for migrants approved for residence through the International/Humanitarian Stream.

In 2005, the Department of Labour undertook a detailed study of migrants' movement patterns in to and out of New Zealand.⁵¹ This study confirmed the consistent loss of

⁴⁸ Maré, C, Morten, M, and Stillman, S. 2008. *Settlement Patterns and the Geographic Mobility of Recent Migrants to New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/settlement-patterns/settlement_03.asp

⁴⁹ Defined as an area with better than average employment levels for the general population, previous migrants from the same region, or individuals of the same skill level.

⁵⁰ Department of Labour. 2009. *Migration Trends and Outlook*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-08/index.asp>

⁵¹ Shorland, P. 2006. *People on the Move: A study of migrant movement patterns to and from New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/pdfs/Migrants-absenteeism-from-NZ.pdf>

permanent migrants from New Zealand, but also showed that most migrants are not highly mobile. Six main groups of migrants emerged based on their movement patterns (including length of absences and number of spells of absence). These broad categories are described in Table 22.

Table 22: Patterns of migrant mobility

Mobility pattern	Characteristics
Low mobility and lower absence	The majority of migrants were not highly mobile and did not spend lengthy periods absent.
Highly mobile and lower absence	Certain groups of migrants, for example, migrants from Japan and the United States, travel to and from New Zealand regularly, but, overall, were not highly represented in those spending lengthy periods absent.
Highly mobile and higher absence	Certain sub-groups were highlighted as being very mobile, as well as spending lengthy periods out of New Zealand. The top five long-term absence countries were Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Canada. These same countries were also among the main source countries of migrants to have five or more spells of absence over the analysis period.
Low mobility and higher absence	These migrants were not highly mobile, but often spent lengthy periods out of the country, for example secondary applicants from China.
Spend all time in New Zealand	Some groups of migrants were highly represented in the proportion spending no time out of the country, for example Refugee Quota and Pacific Access Category migrants.
Non-arrivers	A small proportion of those approved each year did not arrive to take up residence.

Migrants leave New Zealand for different reasons, only some of which relate to 'unsuccessful' settlement. Research has shown that some permanent migrants report dissatisfaction with high tax rates, the tax system, the distance from New Zealand to their home country or family, and the cost of health services.⁵² This same research has shown that some permanent residents do not intend to stay in New Zealand permanently from the outset.

Although it is too soon to gauge the full extent of the impact the global economic slowdown has had on the long-term absence rates of permanent migrants, research shows many factors ultimately determine whether migrants leave New Zealand. The loss of permanent residents needs to be considered in the context of continual gain of new skilled residents, returning New Zealanders, and migration gain through temporary flows.

⁵² Statistics New Zealand. 2008. 'Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) – Wave 1'. *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

APPENDIX A: PEOPLE GRANTED PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN 2008/09 BY SOURCE COUNTRY AND STREAM

Table 23: People granted permanent residence by source country and stream, 2008/09

Source country	New Zealand Residence Programme streams				Total
	Skilled/ Business	International/ Humanitarian	Parent Sibling Adult Child	Uncapped Family Sponsored	
United Kingdom	6,732	87	518	1,304	8,641
China	3,818	122	1,407	1,443	6,790
South Africa	4,877	28	210	229	5,344
Philippines	2,992	8	85	399	3,484
Fiji	1,968	210	743	492	3,413
India	1,647	34	876	598	3,155
Samoa	48	1,193	98	771	2,110
United States	659	32	29	380	1,100
South Korea	602	12	77	163	854
Tonga	53	273	111	273	710
Sri Lanka	460	59	90	64	673
Germany	498	8	16	147	669
Malaysia	463	5	45	103	616
Zimbabwe	476	36	39	22	573
Japan	244	3	10	200	457
Canada	253	1	19	151	424
Cambodia	15	21	223	162	421
Thailand	69	17	16	252	354
Iraq	37	191	49	54	331
Netherlands	257	1	11	62	331
Russia	142	7	59	123	331
Ireland	159	1	5	127	292
Brazil	166	1	0	112	279
Vietnam	40	42	56	132	270
Myanmar	21	185	1	6	213
France	134	0	0	57	191
Indonesia	82	3	38	67	190
Bhutan	4	163	0	0	167
Kiribati	2	135	4	24	165
Tuvalu	4	126	6	24	160
Pakistan	51	13	15	62	141
Chile	106	3	2	29	140
Iran	33	58	19	28	138

Source country	New Zealand Residence Programme streams				Total
	Skilled/ Business	International/ Humanitarian	Parent Sibling Adult Child	Uncapped Family Sponsored	
Taiwan	58	0	17	59	134
Hong Kong	47	7	15	56	125
Afghanistan	0	64	24	36	124
Singapore	92	0	4	18	114
Colombia	21	56	5	23	105
Romania	66	1	14	15	96
Bangladesh	41	9	8	34	92
Ukraine	37	1	18	24	80
Hungary	59	0	4	16	79
Italy	43	4	1	30	78
Czech Republic	35	0	0	40	75
Ethiopia	2	39	3	31	75
Nepal	42	10	12	10	74
Poland	35	2	5	32	74
Argentina	43	0	1	26	70
Switzerland	41	1	3	25	70
Jordan	55	1	0	11	67
Other	718	231	89	400	1438
Total	28,547	3,504	5,100	8,946	46,097

Source: Department of Labour.

APPENDIX B: VISA-WAIVER COUNTRIES

Citizens of the following countries who arrive in New Zealand for visits of up to 3 months are exempt from having to obtain a temporary visa.

Table 24: Visa-waiver countries

Andorra	Hungary	Poland
Argentina	Iceland	Portugal*
Austria	Ireland	Romania
Bahrain	Israel	Qatar
Belgium	Italy	San Marino
Brazil	Japan	Saudi Arabia
Brunei	Korea (South)	Singapore
Bulgaria	Kuwait	Slovak Republic
Canada	Latvia****	Slovenia
Chile	Liechtenstein	South Africa
Cyprus	Lithuania****	Spain
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Sweden
Denmark	Malaysia	Switzerland
Estonia****	Malta	United Arab Emirates
Finland	Mexico	United States**
France	Monaco	Uruguay
Germany	Netherlands	Vatican City
Greece*****	Norway	
Hong Kong***	Oman	

* Portuguese passport holders must also have the right to live permanently in Portugal.

** Including nationals of the United States.

*** Residents of Hong Kong travelling on Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or British National (Overseas) passports.

**** The visa waiver does not apply to people travelling on alien (non-citizen) passports issued by these countries.

***** Greek passport holders whose passports were issued on and after 1 January 2006. (Greek passports issued before 1 January 2006 are not acceptable for travel after 1 January 2007.)

Australian citizens do not require a permit to enter New Zealand. Additionally, British citizens, and other British passport holders who produce evidence of the right to reside permanently in the United Kingdom, are allowed to visit New Zealand for up to 6 months.

United Nations officials travelling to New Zealand on a United Nations Laissez-Passer are allowed to enter the country visa free. There are also other situations whereby individuals or groups of individuals do not require temporary visas to enter New Zealand.

REFERENCES

ASEAN–Australia–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement.

<http://www.asean.fta.govt.nz/the-agreement>

Department of Internal Affairs. 16 November 2009. *Services.*

http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/Services-Citizenship-Index?OpenDocument

Department of Labour. 2009. *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants – Results from the 2008 survey.* Wellington: Department of Labour.

Department of Labour, 2009. *Migration Trends and Outlook.* Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migration-trends-08/index.asp>

Department of Labour. 2009. *Summary of Evaluation Findings from Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) Policy: First Season (2007/08).* Wellington: Department of Labour.

Available at http://dol.govt.nz/publications/research/rse-summary/rse-summary_01.asp

Department of Labour. *Economic Impacts of Immigration.*

<http://www.immigration.govt.nz/migrant/general/generalinformation/research/impacts.htm>

Department of Labour. *Immigration New Zealand Operations Manual.*

<http://www.immigration.govt.nz/manual>

Gendall, P, Spoonley, P, and Trlin, A. 2007. *The Attitudes of New Zealanders to Immigrants and Immigration: 2003 and 2006 compared.* New Settlers Programme Occasional Publication 17. New Settlers Programme, Palmerston North: Massey University.

Infometrics, NRB, and Skinnerstrategic. 2008. *The Economic Impact of Export Education.* Wellington: Ministry of Education. Available at

<http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/international/35324/35364>

Maré, C, Morten, M, and Stillman, S. 2008. *Settlement Patterns and the Geographic Mobility of Recent Migrants to New Zealand.* Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/settlement-patterns/settlement_03.asp

Maré, D, and Stillman, S. 2009. *The Labour Market Adjustment of Immigrants in New Zealand.* Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at

<http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/lmainz/index.asp>

Ministry of Tourism. 2009. *Tourism Leading Indicators Monitor (June 2009): Impact of the 2009 influenza pandemic on New Zealand's inbound travel.* Wellington: Ministry of Tourism. Available at <http://www.tourismresearch.govt.nz/Data--Analysis/Key-Statistics/Tourism-Leading-Indicators-Monitor>

Nana, G, and Sanderson, K. 2008. *Migrants and Labour Market Outcomes*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/migrant-types/index.asp>

Nana, G, Sanderson, K, and Hodgson, R. 2009. *Economic Impacts of Immigration: Scenarios using a computable general equilibrium model of the New Zealand economy*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/research/cge/index.asp>

OECD. 2009. *International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI – 2009 edition*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development. Available at <http://www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo>

Shorland, P. 2005. *People on the Move: A study of migrant movement patterns to and from New Zealand*. Wellington: Department of Labour. Available at <http://www.dol.govt.nz/pdfs/Migrants-absenteeism-from-NZ.pdf>

Statistics New Zealand. 2006. *QuickStats about Culture and Identity*. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/Census/2006CensusHomePage/quickstats-about-a-subject/culture-and-identity.aspx> (accessed 23 September 2009).

Statistics New Zealand. 2008. 'Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand (LisNZ) – Wave 1.' *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

Statistics New Zealand. 2008. Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand – Wave 2. *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

Statistics New Zealand. 2009. 'International travel and migration: June 2009.' *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/Migration/InternationalTravelAndMigration_HOTPJun09.aspx

Statistics New Zealand. 2009. 'National population estimates: June 2009 quarter.' *Hot off the Press*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand. Available at http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/population/estimates_and_projections/NationalPopulationEstimates_HOTPJun09qtr.aspx (accessed 23 September 2009).

Statistics New Zealand. *Infoshare*. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare> (accessed 1 October 2009).

Ward, C, and Masgoret, A. 2008. 'Attitudes toward immigrants, immigration, and multiculturalism in New Zealand: A social psychological analysis.' *International Migration Review* 42(1): 227–248.

