

New Zealand



Nearly 47 000 people were approved for residence in New Zealand in 2006-07 which was around 4 000 people less than in the previous year. The largest source countries were the United Kingdom (26%), China (12%), India (9%) and South Africa (8%).

Temporary labour migration continued to grow at a significant rate. Almost 115 500 work permits were granted in 2006-07, an increase of more than 16% from the previous year. Increases were due to greater numbers of working holiday makers, seasonal workers and foreign graduates. In contrast to the increase in temporary labour immigration, the number of student permits continued to decline, albeit at a lower pace than in previous years. The number of student permits granted reduced from almost 69 000 in 2005-06 to around 67 150 in 2006-07. This was attributable to a continuing decline of student numbers from China (about 20 200, less than half of the 2002-03 figure), while numbers from all other key source countries, with the exception of Japan, increased in 2006-07.

Given sustained economic growth, New Zealand has intensified its recruitment of temporary as well as permanent migrant workers in the past year – a process supported by the gradual implementation of the comprehensive Immigration Change Programme which brought about a number of significant policy changes in 2007. In August 2007, a new immigration bill was introduced to parliament and is currently being reviewed.

A new Immigration Advisers Licensing Act was passed in 2007. It requires anyone providing New Zealand immigration advice to be licensed (unless exempt). The Act also establishes the Immigration Advisers Authority, an independent Authority that will administer the licensing process for advisers both within New Zealand and abroad.

Important changes were also made to the Skilled Migrant Policy, notably in the allocation of points for different attributes (including increased number of bonus points for skilled employment, recognised qualifications and work experience in an identified future growth area) and a better definition of “skilled employment”).

In addition, a new Active Investor Migrant Category was introduced in November 2007.

Depending on the amount to be invested, candidates are ranked in different priority classes. Smaller investments require the additional passing of a special points test.

Changes were also made to the Family Sponsorship stream involving the development of a fourth stream for the partner and dependent children categories (as distinct from parent, adult children and adult sibling categories). This policy is designed to further facilitate the entry of skilled migrants to New Zealand and the return of New Zealanders who have been working overseas. This should be viewed in the context of a larger set of measures aimed at forming links with New Zealand expatriates while attracting a proportion of the highly skilled home. This is an important issue for New Zealand, since the total 87 000 permanent and long term arrivals in 2006-07 translated to a net migration gain of just 10 100 people.

Other changes included introducing character requirements for sponsors of some family migrants, a new minimum income requirement for sponsors of parents (to ensure they can support them while they are in New Zealand), and the introduction of a new multiple entry visitor visa for parents and grandparents to enable them to travel more easily to New Zealand.

Measures were introduced in April 2007 to help meet the labour requirements of the New Zealand horticulture and viticulture industries when no suitable New Zealanders are available. This allows employers to recruit with priority from the Pacific (and subsequently other countries), with workers having an opportunity to return the next season.

A Refugee Family Support Category replaced the Refugee Family Sponsored policy. The objective is to help refugees living in New Zealand to settle by allowing them to sponsor family members for residence while maintaining a clear prioritisation mechanism.

Finally, a range of measures was implemented in 2007 within the framework of the Settlement National Action Plan (SNAP). The plan aims, among other objectives, to address gaps in service delivery for migrants and the identification of good practice for new or extended services across a range of areas.

For further information...

www.immigration.govt.nz/

www.dol.govt.nz/actreview/

Flow data on foreigners

| Migration flows (foreigners) <i>National definition</i> | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | Average | | Level ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------|--|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|-------|----|----|--------------|----|----|------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------------|----|----|---------------|----|----|-------|------|------|
| | | | | | 1995-2000 | 2001-2006 | 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflows | 15.2 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 49.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outflows | 2.9 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 20.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Migration inflows (foreigners) by type <i>Permit based statistics (standardised)</i> | Thousands | | % distribution | | <p>Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Inflows of top 10 nationalities</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Nationality</th> <th>1995-2005 annual average (%)</th> <th>2006 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>~15</td><td>77.5</td></tr> <tr><td>China</td><td>~10</td><td>67.9</td></tr> <tr><td>India</td><td>~8</td><td>~8</td></tr> <tr><td>South Africa</td><td>~5</td><td>~5</td></tr> <tr><td>Fiji</td><td>~3</td><td>~3</td></tr> <tr><td>Samoa</td><td>~2</td><td>~2</td></tr> <tr><td>Korea</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>Philippines</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>United States</td><td>~1</td><td>~1</td></tr> <tr><td>Tonga</td><td>~0.5</td><td>~0.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | | Nationality | 1995-2005 annual average (%) | 2006 (%) | United Kingdom | ~15 | 77.5 | China | ~10 | 67.9 | India | ~8 | ~8 | South Africa | ~5 | ~5 | Fiji | ~3 | ~3 | Samoa | ~2 | ~2 | Korea | ~1 | ~1 | Philippines | ~1 | ~1 | United States | ~1 | ~1 | Tonga | ~0.5 | ~0.5 |
| Nationality | 1995-2005 annual average (%) | 2006 (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | ~15 | 77.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | ~10 | 67.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | ~8 | ~8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | ~5 | ~5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | ~3 | ~3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samoa | ~2 | ~2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Korea | ~1 | ~1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | ~1 | ~1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | ~1 | ~1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonga | ~0.5 | ~0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Work | 14.5 | 12.9 | 24.4 | 23.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family (incl. accompanying family) | 34.8 | 31.7 | 58.6 | 57.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Humanitarian | 4.9 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 9.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free movements | 5.2 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 9.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 59.4 | 54.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temporary migration | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | Annual average | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Thousands</i> | | | | | 2000-2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International students | 45.8 | 69.2 | 67.1 | 72.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trainees | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Working holiday makers | 13.0 | 29.0 | 32.5 | 22.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seasonal workers | .. | 2.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intra-company transfers | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other temporary workers | 24.1 | 44.3 | 47.3 | 38.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inflows of asylum seekers | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | Average | | Level ('000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | | | | 1995-2000 | 2001-2006 | 2006 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Macroeconomic, demographic and labour market indicators

| Macroeconomic indicators | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | Average | | Level |
|--|------|------|------|------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | | | | | 1995-2000 | 2001-2006 | 2006 |
| Real GDP (growth, %) | 4.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | |
| GDP/capita (growth, %) – level in US Dollars | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 23 350 |
| Employment (growth, %) – level in thousands | 4.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2 117 |
| Unemployment (% of labour force) | 6.2 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 4.4 | |
| Components of population growth | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | Average | | |
| <i>Per 1 000 inhabitants</i> | | | | | 1995-2000 | 2001-2006 | |
| Total | 15.9 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 9.4 | 12.2 | |
| Natural increase | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.2 | |
| Net migration | 7.7 | -2.9 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 5.0 | |
| Total population | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | Average | | Level ('000) |
| <i>(Annual growth %)</i> | | | | | 1995-2000 | 2001-2006 | 2006 |
| Native-born | .. | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3 260 |
| Foreign-born | .. | 3.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 880 |
| National | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foreign | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Naturalisations | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | Average | | Level |
| <i>As a percentage of foreign population</i> | | | | | 1995-2000 | 2001-2006 | 2006 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 017 |

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/434487776182>

Notes and sources are at the beginning of the Chapter.

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Annual averages have been calculated for most of the series presented. The averages cover the periods 1995-2000 and 2001-2006. In some cases, depending on the availability of data, they may be calculated for shorter periods.

Sources and notes

Migration flows of foreigners

Sources and notes are available in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.1.1. and B.1.1.)

Long-term migration inflows of foreigners by type

The statistics are based largely on residence and work permit data and have been standardised, to the extent possible (cf. www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo2008).

Temporary migration

Based on residence or work permit data. Data on temporary workers generally do not cover workers who benefit from a free circulation agreement.

Inflows of asylum seekers

United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Macroeconomic and labour market indicators

Real GDP and GDP per capita

Annual National Accounts – Comparative tables at the price levels and PPPs of 2000.

Employment and unemployment

Employment Outlook, OECD, 2007. Some series appearing in the latter have been revised since they were published.

Components of population growth

Labour Force Statistics, OECD, 2007.

Total population

Foreign-born population

National sources and Secretariat estimates (cf.: www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo2008 for more information on methods of estimation). Sources and notes of national sources are provided in the Statistical Annex (see metadata for Tables A.1.4 and B.1.4).

Foreign population

National sources. Exact sources and notes are given in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.1.5 and B.1.5).

Naturalisations

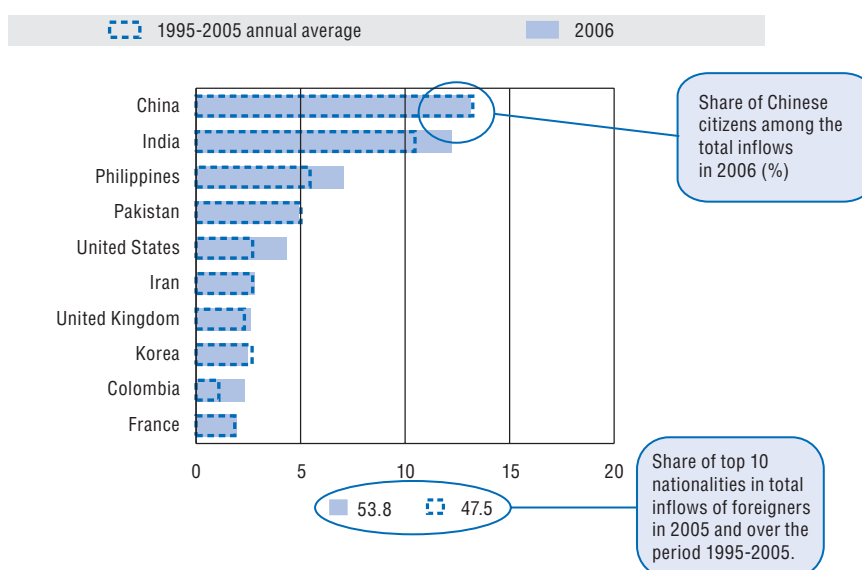
National sources. Exact sources and notes are given in the Statistical Annex (metadata related to Tables A.1.6 and B.1.6).

Labour market outcomes

European countries: European Union Labour Force Survey (data provided by Eurostat) except for Denmark (Population Register data except since 2005 where data refer to the European Union Labour Force Survey); Australia: Labour Force Survey; Canada: Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics; United States: Current Population Survey, March supplement.

HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

Inflows of top 10 nationalities as a % of total inflows of foreigners



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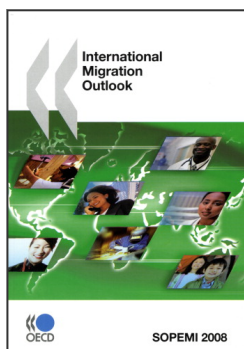
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