

In Confidence

Office of the Minister of Immigration

Chair, Cabinet Economic Development Committee

New Zealand Residence Programme: New objectives and approach to managing residence numbers

Proposal

- 1 This paper seeks Cabinet's agreement to:
 - 1.1 new objectives for the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) that better reflect the Government's current vision and priorities for the wider immigration system; and
 - 1.2 change the approach to controlling residence numbers and priorities from one based on an overarching planning range and streams structure to one based on managing forecasts of individual resident visa categories.

Executive Summary

- 2 Resident visas allow migrants to live in New Zealand and enjoy the majority of the rights that New Zealand citizens enjoy. The Government has two main interests in controlling who gets residence:
 - 2.1 Regulating the overall number of people granted residence to manage the impact that new residents have once they settle permanently in New Zealand; and
 - 2.2 Directing which migrants' applications are prioritised within this overall number to make sure residence categories contributes towards providing migrants with the skills New Zealand needs, supports family re-unification for New Zealanders, and helps meet our humanitarian obligations.
- 3 The annual net gain of migrants was 63,800 for the year ending July 2018 and has fallen from a record high of 72,400 in July 2017.¹ The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's (MBIE) September 2018 baseline forecast is for annual net migration to decline by 9 per cent, reducing to 57,000 in the September 2020 year.² This is consistent with The Treasury's Budget Economic and Fiscal Update 2018 forecasts which identify that net migration is expected to continue to ease, reflecting a continuation of the downward trend in net non-citizen arrivals as well as an increase in net New Zealand citizen departures.

¹ The peak net migration in 2017 was not solely due to higher inflows of migrants, but also higher inflows of returning New Zealanders and lower numbers of New Zealanders leaving.

² These projections do not take into account policy changes that we have made, such as to post-study work rights for international students or planned changes to labour market policies.

- 4 The New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) is the Government's statement on who can get New Zealand residence each year. In 2016, the previous Government set a planning range for the NZRP of between 85,000 and 95,000 visas for the two-year period that expired at the end of June 2018. Visas were proportionately allocated across the three residence streams: Business/Skilled Stream (60 per cent), Family Stream (32 – 33 per cent), and International/Humanitarian Stream (7 – 8 per cent).
- 5 47,684 migrants were approved for residence in 2016/17 and 37,971 were approved in 2017/18. This is the lowest level since 2001/02 and down from a high of 52,025 residence approvals in 2015/16. Resident visa approvals are forecast to increase annually to just over 44,000 in the June 2020 year driven mainly by people seeking residence through work and as partners of New Zealanders. Actual and forecast residence figures are attached as Annex One.
- 6 Changes in patterns of residence pathways since the early 2000's mean that whereas most residence applications were made from people offshore seeking to migrate to New Zealand, now almost 80 per cent of permanent residence applications are made by people already in the country, typically on a working visa. This means the role of the residence programme in controlling the flow of foreign nationals to and from New Zealand is significantly less pronounced now than it was at the turn of the century.
- 7 In 2018, MBIE reviewed the current approach to the NZRP and concluded that:
 - 7.1 the NZRP's current objectives are outdated and do not reflect how the immigration system works;
 - 7.2 the planning range does not control residence numbers effectively as more emphasis is placed on achieving the overall numbers at the expense of prioritising migrants with the skills New Zealand needs; and
 - 7.3 the combination of planning range and stream proportions does not consistently prioritise residence places in line with the Government's objectives.
- 8 I propose updating the NZRP's objectives to the following new, equally weighted objectives that better reflect the Government's current vision and priorities for the immigration system:
 - 8.1 To maximise the contribution of the NZRP to the economic and social wellbeing of New Zealand and New Zealanders by:
 - attracting skilled workers and business migrants;
 - reunifying the families of New Zealand residents and citizens; and
 - meeting international and humanitarian commitments.
 - 8.2 To manage overall residence numbers through controlling each of the individual components of the programme.

- 9 To best achieve these new objectives, I also propose changing the management of the residence numbers and priorities so that the Government controls these directly through its policy or operational responses to changes in forecasts or trends for individual resident visa categories³ rather than through an overarching planning range and streams structure. This means the formal level of control for how many people get residence would move to the individual residence categories. The Government would need to make explicit decisions about which categories are prioritised, which categories are to be demand-driven and which are capped, and how many people in each category should be granted residence.
- 10 This new approach would enable the Government to:
- 10.1 more strategically and transparently prioritise residence categories, which removes a key risk in the current system that higher priority categories (such as the Skilled Migrant Category) become the main target for cuts when overall demand increases and numbers need to be managed down to a certain cap; and
 - 10.2 more transparently control numbers, including recognising where numbers are not subject to numerical control (ie are demand driven) and being clear about the trade-offs between having or not having numerical caps on some categories.
- 11 These changes complement proposals I have taken to Cabinet already, or am planning to take, to improve and manage the pathways to residence from temporary visas. These include changes made to post-study work rights for international students and my proposals for changing the system for employer-assisted temporary work visas (the Cabinet Economic Development Committee (DEV) paper: *Shifting the immigration system – Changes to the employer-assisted temporary work visa system* refers).
- 12 Adopting the proposed new objectives for the NZRP can be done immediately; however, moving to a category-based control system will take more time. Forecasting, monitoring and reporting processes are already in place within MBIE and Immigration New Zealand (INZ). These will be developed further over the next year to provide assurance to Ministers that emerging trends and issues can be quickly identified, analysed and a suitable policy response or operational adjustment can be made to address them. This would address the risk that, by not setting an annual target or planning range, the public perceives that the Government has less control of the overall number of new residents it is allowing to settle in New Zealand.
- 13 Transitioning to the new system will enable the Government to continue processing existing and new residence applications while officials develop the analysis and assurance framework to report on residence trends in each stream.
- 14 I propose the following transitional arrangements:
- 14.1 Establish a new 18 month planning range of 50,000 to 60,000⁴ residence approvals from 1 July 2018 until 31 December 2019, with proportions for the

³ For example, Skilled Migrant Category, Residence from Work Talent (Accredited Employer) Category, Partnership and Dependent Child Categories, Parent Category, etc.

⁴ This range is based on a proportionate reduction of the current INZ forecasts for residence applications for the next 18 months, which equates to approximately 55,000 people approved and granted residency.

individual streams to be 51 per cent Business/Skilled; 38 per cent Family; 11 per cent International/Humanitarian, which reflect current INZ forecasts; and

- 14.2 Commence controlling the overall NZRP through individual residence categories from 1 January 2020 onward, once the forecasting, monitoring, analysis, assurance and operational details are agreed and put in place.

Background

- 15 The Government's vision for the immigration system is to improve the wellbeing and living standards of New Zealanders, including through productive, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, by:
- 15.1 improving New Zealand's labour market outcomes, including by filling skills and labour shortages and raising overall skill levels;
 - 15.2 encouraging investment and supporting innovation and exports;
 - 15.3 supporting foreign relations objectives and New Zealand's international and humanitarian commitments;
 - 15.4 supporting social inclusion, including through family reunification; and,
 - 15.5 protecting the security of New Zealanders and the border.
- 16 Annex Two provides a summary of papers that I have already taken, or intend to take to Cabinet in the Immigration portfolio. It outlines how they align to my portfolio priorities and the Government's wider economic, labour market, foreign relations and security objectives.

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The NZRP sets out, at a high level, who can get residence in New Zealand

- 18 Granting residence to migrants allows them to settle long-term in New Zealand with a level of security that enables them to fully contribute to New Zealand society through their work, their businesses and their links within their communities. Residence provides migrants with opportunities to work, access to social services and healthcare, and options to bring their partner, children and/or parents to live with them in New Zealand.
- 19 In September 2016, the previous Government set the following parameters for the NZRP:
- 19.1 A planning range of 85,000 to 95,000 resident visas from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018; and
 - 19.2 Visas allocated in three proportional streams: Skilled/Business migrants (60 per cent of places); Family members of New Zealanders (32 - 33 per cent);

and, people who come under New Zealand's international and humanitarian commitments (7 - 8 per cent).⁵

- 20 The NZRP planning range is not a specific target or hard cap, as it contains a number of uncapped visa categories within it, which fluctuate according to demand. This means that the main way the Government controls residence is by limiting the number of visas available under different categories, either through numerical caps or through policy requirements.
- 21 The NZRP influences INZ's operational planning as it generally aims to allocate visa processing resources in order to meet the forecast stream requirements in the planning range.

A review of the NZRP has been completed

- 22 Prior to the expiry of the planning range on 30 June 2018, MBIE reviewed how well the NZRP was working overall to control numbers and how well residence places were being prioritised in line with the Government's vision and objectives for immigration (noted in paragraph 15 above). This review did not include reviewing the alignment of the individual residence streams or categories.
- 23 The review's key conclusions were that:
- 23.1 the NZRP's current objectives are outdated and do not reflect how the immigration system works;
 - 23.2 the planning range does not control residence numbers effectively as more emphasis is placed on achieving the overall numbers at the expense of prioritising migrants with the skills New Zealand needs; and
 - 23.3 the combination of planning range and stream proportions does not consistently prioritise residence places in line with the Government's objectives.

The NZRP's objectives should be updated to better reflect what the current Government's priorities are and what the residence programme seeks to achieve

- 24 The current objectives for the NZRP were agreed by Cabinet in 2001 and reflect an immigration context that was different from today. The existing objectives are:
- 24.1 Regulating the flow of foreign nationals wanting to come to New Zealand;
 - 24.2 Prioritising among would-be migrants and avoiding the free flow from demand-driven immigration;
 - 24.3 Trying to produce benefits to New Zealanders; and
 - 24.4 Consistency and stability (market signalling around the number of residence places available in any particular year).

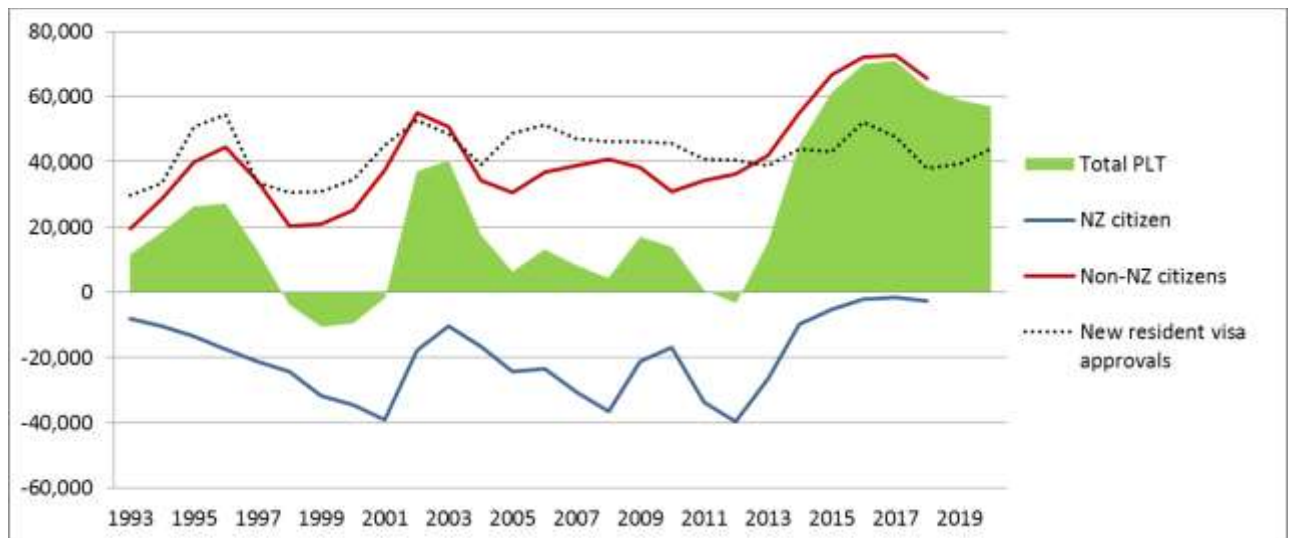
⁵ All residence visa streams and categories are shown in Annex One.

- 25 The Government's vision for immigration has changed and become broader. We intend to improve the wellbeing and living standards of New Zealanders, including through productive, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, by:
- 25.1 improving New Zealand's labour market outcomes, including by filling skills and labour shortages and raising overall skill levels;
 - 25.2 encouraging investment and supporting innovation and exports;
 - 25.3 supporting foreign relations objectives and New Zealand's international and humanitarian commitments;
 - 25.4 supporting social inclusion, including through family reunification; and
 - 25.5 protecting the security of New Zealanders and the border.
- 26 To better align the NZRP to this vision and focus on how to achieve it, I propose the following, equally weighted new objectives for the NZRP:
- 26.1 To maximise the contribution of the NZRP to the economic and social wellbeing of New Zealand and New Zealanders by:
 - attracting skilled workers and business migrants;
 - reunifying the families of New Zealand residents and citizens; and
 - meeting international and humanitarian commitments.
 - 26.2 To manage overall residence numbers through controlling each of the individual components of the programme.
- 27 The new objectives balance the Government's interests in prioritising resident visas to achieve its economic, social and humanitarian outcomes with the need to manage residence numbers. Each objective will need to be considered when the Government seeks to manage migrant numbers, either by individual category or overall. This helps mitigate the risk that high-priority categories, such as the Skilled Migrant Category, are automatically the first place where cuts occur should overall residence numbers need to be managed downward.

While the NZRP controls who gets residence, it does not regulate the flow of foreign nationals or control residence numbers

- 28 In the early 2000s, new residents were more likely to apply from overseas, and residence was seen as a way to control migration at a high level. In contrast, today most migrants already live in New Zealand when their permanent residence is granted, with close to 80 per cent transitioning from an existing temporary visa to a residence visa. Temporary migrants are also able to live in New Zealand for many years without needing to obtain residence (up to five years for some temporary visas with the ability to renew this further).

- 29 The figure below illustrates this shift where, from the mid-2000s onward, new residence approvals no longer closely follow the permanent long-term (PLT)⁶ migration trends of non-New Zealand citizens.⁷
- 30 The number of people granted work and student visas has increased since the Global Financial Crisis, as more people have sought to gain qualifications and experience in New Zealand. A proportion of these workers and former students are now seeking to gain residence, mostly under the Skilled Migrant Category.



- 31 There is a general misconception that NZRP is a mechanism to control permanent and long-term arrivals (PLT) but there is not a strong relationship between the two. The net PLT figure in any year is the difference between two very large flows (of people leaving and people arriving) and as such is volatile and difficult to influence directly. PLT migration of foreign nationals is largely made up of temporary visa holders (visitors, students, and workers).⁸ As noted previously, most NZRP places are granted to people who already hold a visa, have been in New Zealand for some time and have applied for residence from within New Zealand. However, high levels of PLT arrivals can signal that there could be future pressure on the NZRP if temporary visa holders decide to seek residence.
- 32 In response to an overall trend of decreasing skill levels and remuneration amongst skilled migrant residence approvals, the previous Government tightened the requirements for the Skilled Migrant Category (ie the points system) and lifted the points level at which applications could be selected. The proposals already agreed to by Cabinet for changes to post-study pathways for international students and the proposals set out in a separate paper entitled “*Changes to employer-assisted work visas*” build on these changes by also lifting the overall skill level of migrants coming through temporary visa pathways into residence.

⁶ PLT arrivals are people who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay 12 months or more, including New Zealand residents and citizens returning after an absence of 12 months or more or people who have a pre-existing right to live in New Zealand, such as Australian citizens.

⁷ The net migration numbers refer to the September year, and the residence approvals refer to the June financial year.

⁸ Of the approximately 94,000 PLT arrivals of non-New Zealand citizens in the year to July 2016, only around 16 per cent were resident class visa holders, and some will be long-term New Zealand residents returning to New Zealand after an absence.

- 33 Whether the overall number of approved resident visas falls within the planning range depends almost exclusively on variations in the number of skilled migrants and/or the number of New Zealanders returning home with foreign-born partners and/or family. The Family stream categories are demand driven and make up almost three quarters of the overall residence numbers under current policy settings.

The NZRP does not consistently prioritise residence places in line with the Government's objectives

- 34 The NZRP prioritises would-be residents through the relative proportions of the planning range allocated to each of the three residence streams.
- 35 However, in practice, both the policy objectives for individual categories and the need to overall control numbers within the planning range often take precedence over the official prioritisation framework for the streams.
- 36 When demand is too high, the choice to limit residence numbers becomes: whether to cap demand-driven policies (eg limit the number of partners and children of New Zealanders allowed each year), reduce or cut already capped policies (eg Parent, Pacific categories), or reduce numbers of skilled migrants. The latter is usually considered the least sensitive in terms of public perception and the easiest by which to manage change. The Skilled Migrant Category point system (including the adjustable selection level) gives the category a level of flexibility to purposefully increase or reduce its numbers. However, managing numbers in this way is counterproductive as skilled migrants make the most positive economic contribution to New Zealand.
- 37 When demand for residence is low, the Skilled Migrant Category's requirements can be loosened relatively quickly to reduce the skill level required of migrants to gain residence. This increases the risk that lower-skilled migrants are competing with New Zealand workers for local jobs.
- 38 Capping other demand-driven categories or tightening eligibility criteria in order to achieve a reduction in overall numbers can involve challenging trade-offs, has unintended consequences and takes time. Capping categories in the Family Stream could prevent New Zealand residents and citizens from forming a family or moving to live with their families (partners and children) in New Zealand, possibly discouraging New Zealanders from returning home to live permanently.
- 39 Reducing numbers in the International/Humanitarian Stream⁹ has limited effect on overall residence and could lead to international or domestic reputational damage, while achieving limited benefit.

Prioritising and managing residence numbers should be done directly through the individual resident visa categories

- 40 I propose to change the approach to managing and controlling the residence numbers and priorities so that the Government determines numbers directly through the individual resident visa categories. This would be enabled by forecast-based planning for granting residence which I consider is more realistic than a generic, stream-based allocation of places.

⁹ For example, the 1,100 places in the Samoan Quota; the 250 places each for citizens of Fiji and Tonga and 75 places each for citizens of Tuvalu and Kiribati in the Pacific Access Category; or the places in the Refugee Quota.

- 41 Formalising the direct control through categories will make the system more transparent by requiring decisions to be explicit about:
- 41.1 how and where the Government prioritises some migrants over others for residence places;
 - 41.2 how and in which categories the Government controls residence numbers; and
 - 41.3 which categories are capped or uncapped.
- 42 The Government would continue to manage overall numbers by maintaining the same effective control as is currently in place: directly through policy settings for individual categories; and, where appropriate, setting numerical caps. It will also add transparency to achieving the balance between prioritising categories and limiting numbers, reducing the risk of using more desirable categories, such as the Skilled Migrant Category, to manage the overall NZRP within the range.
- 43 A risk is that, by not setting an annual target or planning range, the public could perceive that the Government has less control of the overall number of new residents it is allowing to settle in New Zealand. This would not be the case as each individual category would be forecasted, closely monitored and reported on so that the total number of forecast and actual new residents can be managed and visible to Ministers and the public.

Operational changes will manage risks, demand and provide assurance to Ministers that changes in immigration trends can be identified and addressed

- 44 Forecasting and monitoring residence approval numbers directly at the category level will need to be more sophisticated, particularly for uncapped categories, to ensure that trends and forecasts can be quickly identified and addressed if necessary. The transparency of category-specific forecasts means losing the leeway to shift 'surpluses' or under-performance between categories to get a stream or overall number 'on target'.
- 45 Regular, timely reporting on residence numbers and analysis of trends will also be required to identify pressures or gaps before they become significant issues and enable me to consider and present policy responses to Cabinet. This reporting will provide assurance that each visa category is being monitored, along with any overall totals. It will also mitigate the perception risk that the Government has less control on the overall number of new residents settling in New Zealand by not explicitly setting a planning range.
- 46 MBIE and INZ already undertake much of the forecasting, monitoring and reporting that will be required to support new approach proposed in this paper meaning the operational impact of these proposals is unlikely to be significant.
- 47 The existing capability within these agencies to forecast immigration numbers and analyse trends, including from future policy changes, needs to be developed to ensure the requirements of this new approach can be met. These systems will be in place prior to the transition to the new approach on 31 December 2019.

- 48 In the interim, I propose the following transitional arrangements:
- 48.1 Establish a new 18 month planning range of 50,000 to 60,000 residence approvals from 1 July 2018 until 31 December 2019, with proportions for the individual streams to be 51 per cent Business/Skilled; 38 per cent Family; 11 per cent International/Humanitarian, which reflect current forecasts; and
 - 48.2 Commence controlling the overall NZRP through individual residence categories from 1 January 2020 onward, once the forecasting, monitoring, analysis, assurance and operational details are agreed and put in place.
- 49 The interim planning range proposed is based on the current inflows and forecasts for residence applications for the next two years proportionately adjusted for a shorter 18 month time period. This would equate to approximately 55,000 people approved and granted residency. A range is proposed to provide the system with sufficient flexibility to accommodate any fluctuations and changes in demand that may occur in uncapped visa categories.
- 50 I propose that the stream proportions are also adjusted to reflect the current inflows and residence forecasts for each of the streams. Current forecasts for the residence stream proportions are expected to be approximately 51 per cent Business/Skilled; 38 per cent Family; 11 per cent International/Humanitarian. These reflect the response to policy changes that have reduced demand for residence visas through the Skilled Migrant Category which makes up a major proportion of the Skilled / Business Stream. Demand for residence through the Partnership Category is forecast to increase while International/Humanitarian will stay largely the same over the next two years until the increase in the Refugee Quota occurs in 2019/20.

Consultation

- 51 The Ministries of Social Development and Health, the Ministries for Pacific Peoples and Women, the Office for Seniors, Te Puni Kōkiri and The Treasury were consulted on this paper. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet was consulted.

Financial Implications

- 52 There will be some additional operational costs arising from these proposals particularly to establish the forecasting, monitoring and reporting systems within INZ to provide Ministers with robust information to track trends and respond if required. These costs will be met from existing baselines and no new funding will be required.

Legislative Implications

- 53 The proposed changes do not have any legislative implications.

Impact Analysis

- 54 The Regulatory Impact Analysis requirements do not apply to the proposals in this paper as the introduction of new legislation or amendment to existing legislation or regulations is not required.

Human Rights

55 The proposals in this paper are consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993.

Gender Implications

56 There are no gender implications arising from the proposals in this paper.

Disability perspective

57 There are no implications from a disability perspective arising from the proposals in this paper.

Publicity

58 Subject to Cabinet's agreement to these changes, I intend to issue a press release announcing the details of the proposals in this paper.

Proactive Release

59 I intend to proactively release a copy of this Cabinet paper under the Official Information Act 1982, with appropriate redactions, at the same time that I issue a press release announcing the details of these changes.

Recommendations

The Minister of Immigration recommends that the Committee:

- 1 **Note** that the previous Government set a total level of residence approvals through the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP) planning range of 85,000 to 95,000 visas for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018;
- 2 **Note** that:
 - 2.1 85,632 resident visas were granted between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2018; and
 - 2.2 39,400 resident visas are forecast to be granted for the 2018/19 financial year and 44,000 in 2019/20 under current policy settings;
- 3 **Note** that, in 2018, officials reviewed the NZRP against the Government's immigration objectives and concluded that:
 - 3.1 The NZRP's current objectives are outdated and do not reflect how the immigration system works;
 - 3.2 The planning range does not control residence numbers effectively and more emphasis is placed on achieving the overall numbers at the expense of prioritising migrants with the skills New Zealand needs; and
 - 3.3 The combination of planning range and stream proportions does not consistently prioritise residence places in line with the Government's objectives;

- 4 **Agree** that the new objectives for the NZRP, equally weighted across the two new objectives, are:
 - 4.1 To maximise the contribution of the NZRP to the economic and social wellbeing of New Zealand and New Zealanders by:
 - 4.1.1 attracting skilled workers and business migrants;
 - 4.1.2 reunifying the families of New Zealand residents and citizens; and
 - 4.1.3 meeting international and humanitarian commitments;
 - 4.2 To manage overall residence numbers through controlling each of the individual components of the programme;
- 5 **Agree** to change the management of residence approvals in the NZRP from the existing planning range and streams structure approach to one where the Government controls residence numbers and priorities directly through forecast individual policy settings for each of the individual resident visa categories within each NZRP stream;
- 6 **Agree** that the new approach is to come into effect on 1 January 2020 to enable the development of the forecasting, monitoring, analysis, assurance, reporting and other operational systems required to support this new approach;
- 7 **Agree** to a planning range of 50,000 to 60,000 residence approvals from 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2019, based on current forecasts, with the residence stream proportions to be 51 per cent Business/Skilled; 38 per cent Family; 11 per cent International/Humanitarian to reflect current forecasts; and,
- 8 **Invite** the Minister of Immigration to report back to the Cabinet Economic Development Committee on implementing the new approach for the NZRP before the interim planning range expires on 31 December 2019.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Iain Lees-Galloway
Minister of Immigration

Annex One: List of residence categories with historic and forecast visa numbers

The table below includes the residence categories for which visas were granted in the last two years, plus two Residence from Work categories that haven't reached the residence stage yet.

The list is for visas issued (ie per person rather than per application), ordered by stream, and generally in descending order of size for the 1 July to 30 June financial year. Capped categories have been italicised.

RESIDENCE STREAM AND CATEGORIES (ANNUAL TARGET AS A NUMBER BASED ON PROPORTION OF PLANNING RANGE)	ACTUAL NUMBERS		s 9(2)(f)
	2016/17	2017/18	s 9(2)(f)(iv)
Skilled/Business Stream (Allocation: 60 per cent: 27,000 - 30,000)	28,520	20,870	
Uncapped			
Skilled Migrant Category	24,048	17,038	
Talent (Accredited Employer)	1,634	1,688	
Long Term Skill Shortage List	556	654	
Entrepreneur, Investor 1 (\$10+ million investment), Skills/Business Deferral	853	462	
Talent (Arts, Culture and Sports), Religious Worker, South Island Contribution Visa (from 2018/19)	159	167	
Capped			
<i>Investor 2 (\$3+ million investment)</i>	1,270	861	
<i>Global Impact Visa – 100 per year from 2019/20</i>	0	0	
Family Stream (Allocation: 32 – 33 per cent: 14,400 – 16,500)	15,057	13,108	
Uncapped			
Partnership Category (incl. partners of returning expatriates)	10,956	9,582	s 9(2)(f)(iv)
Dependent Child (incl. children of returning expatriates)	1,943	1,831	
Parent Retirement	22	78	
Capped			
<i>Parent Tier 1, Old Parent and Sibling policies closed in 2012 and queued applications</i>	2,136	1,617	
International/Humanitarian Stream¹⁰ (Allocation: 7 – 8 per cent: 3,150 - 4,000)	4,039	3,993	
Uncapped			
Ministerial directions, Residence granted under section 61 of the Immigration Act	459	551	
Refugee and Protection Status (ie asylum seekers granted protection)	241	-	
Victims of Domestic Violence and People Trafficking	31	31	
Capped			
<i>Samoan Quota, Pacific Access Category (incl. previous applications)</i>	1,769	1,762	
<i>Refugees (incl. Quota and emergency intake), Refugee Family Support</i>	1,539	1,649	
Total of all categories	47,616	37,971	

¹⁰ The reporting of applications under the International/Humanitarian Stream includes more than two dozen individual 'categories'. Many refer to the same policy across different years (ie Samoan Quota 2012, Samoan Quota 2013, etc.) or reflect name changes over time for what is effectively one policy. The categories have been grouped to simplify the table.

Annex Two: Summary of progress in the Immigration Portfolio (A3)