



New Zealand
Immigration Service
Te Ratonga Manene

Immigration Research Programme

**Humanitarian Category
Circumstances**

July 2000

Humanitarian Category Circumstances

New Zealand Immigration Service
July 2000

Contents

1	Executive Summary	5
2	Introduction and background	9
2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	Structure of the report	9
2.3	Background	9
2.4	The Humanitarian policy	10
2.5	Objectives	10
2.6	Methodology	10
2.7	Definitions	11
2.8	Limitations	11
3	Research findings	13
3.1	Introduction	13
3.2	The use of the term “respondents”	13
3.3	Interpreting the charts and tables	13
3.4	Percentage of Humanitarian application files found	13
3.5	The principal applicants’ characteristics	14
3.6	Sponsors’ relationship to principal applicants	15
3.7	The people suffering serious emotional or physical harm	16
3.8	The proportion suffering serious emotional and serious physical harm	17
3.9	The incidence of serious emotional harm types	18
3.10	The causes of serious emotional harm	19
3.11	The incidence of the causes of serious emotional harm	20
3.12	The incidence of serious physical harm types	21
3.13	The causes of serious physical harm	22
4	Conclusion	23
5	Appendix A: Detailed tables	25
6	Appendix B: The questionnaire	27

Figures

Figure 1. The nationality of Humanitarian Category principal applicants _____	14
Figure 2. The relationship of sponsors to principal applicants _____	15
Figure 3. The people suffering serious physical or emotional harm _____	16
Figure 4. The proportions of applicants, sponsors and others experiencing serious harm by harm type _____	17
Figure 5. The incidence of serious emotional harm types _____	18
Figure 6. The incidence of the causes of serious emotional harm _____	20
Figure 7. The incidence of serious physical harm _____	21
Figure 8. The incidence of the causes of serious physical harm _____	22

Tables

Table 1. Humanitarian Category principal applicants' nationality and place residence application approved _____	25
Table 2. The ways principal applicants were related to sponsors _____	25
Table 3. The respondents suffering serious physical or emotional harm _____	25
Table 4. The incidence and types of serious harm _____	25
Table 5. The incidence of serious emotional harm by type _____	26
Table 6. The causes of serious emotional harm _____	26
Table 7. The incidence of serious physical harm by type _____	26
Table 8. The causes of serious physical harm _____	26

1 Executive Summary

Background

The New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) is undertaking a review of family sponsored immigration policy. Both the Family Category and the Humanitarian Category policies are being reviewed. However, very little is known about the ways the Humanitarian Category is being used and who is using it. The purpose of this research was to fill in some of these knowledge gaps.

The Humanitarian Category

The objective of the Humanitarian policy is to allow people to be granted New Zealand residence where humanitarian circumstances exist and where there is a close connection to New Zealand. Applicants may be approved for residence under the policy if they are sponsored by a close family member who is resident in New Zealand and it is established that:

- Either the applicant's, or the sponsor's, circumstances are such that they are suffering serious physical or emotional harm;
- The only reasonable solution is for the applicant to be granted residence in New Zealand; and that
- It would not be contrary to the public interest to allow the applicant to reside in New Zealand.

Research objectives

The research objectives were:

- To establish how the sponsors of Humanitarian Category applications are related to the applicants; and
- To determine the incidence of the various types of humanitarian circumstances.

Methodology

Data mining the NZIS's electronic and physical records was the main technique used. The NZIS's Management Information System was used to produce a list of the 570 Humanitarian applications approved during the 12 months from 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000. A questionnaire was developed and staff in branches filled these in by retrieving physical files and transcribing information. The completed questionnaires were returned to the researchers, entered into a database and analysed. Of the 570 files listed, 363 files, or 63.7 percent, were located.

Key findings

Two conventions used in the report need to be introduced. The first is that the various people associated with Humanitarian Category applications are denoted “respondents” in this report. Respondents can be sponsors, principal applicants and secondary applicants. The second is that because one humanitarian application can have a number of respondents suffering a number of harms, total harm will be greater than the number of applications and different types of harm will often add up to greater than 100 percent.

The principal applicants’ nationalities

The principal applicants were of diverse nationalities. The top ten source countries, in descending order, were Cambodia (14 percent of all principal applicants), Iraq (13 percent), Fiji (10 percent), China (10 percent), Somalia (7 percent), Samoa (5 percent), Great Britain (5 percent), Tonga (4 percent), India (4 percent) and Vietnam (3 percent). The “Other” nationality made up 24 percent of the total. It is of some note that, with the exception of China, over the last ten years there have been significant refugee intakes of people of these nationalities.

Where applications were approved

The majority, 58 percent, of the applications were approved offshore, while 42 percent were approved in New Zealand. The applications were usually approved where they were lodged.

Principal applicants’ relationship with the sponsors

Over 80 percent of the principal applicants were the child, sibling or parent of their sponsors. Sibling was the most frequently occurring relationship and amounted to 44 percent of all relationships. Twenty-two percent of principal applicants were the children of sponsors, while 18 percent were the parents. Other family members such as adopted children, parents in-law, nephews and aunts were classified as “Other” and made up the remainder.

The respondents suffering serious physical or emotional harm

Forty-six percent of principal applicants, 45 percent of sponsors and 9 percent of other respondents were suffering serious physical or emotional harm.

The distribution of serious harm

Greater numbers of respondents suffered serious emotional than physical harm - 86 percent of respondents experienced serious emotional harm, 17 percent serious physical harm and 5 percent both physical and emotional harm.

Emotional harm

In total 64 percent of respondents suffered from depression, 33 percent anxiety, 27 percent post traumatic stress disorder and 13 percent other emotional conditions. “Interdependence” was the most frequently cited cause of emotional harm with an incidence of 61 percent. Geographical distance was a cause of harm for 26 percent of respondents, while the fear of violence and social isolation each had an incidence of 20 percent.

Physical harm

There were only two significant physical harms - 9 percent of respondents were unable to care for themselves, while 5 percent of respondents required New Zealand medical treatment. Illness was the cause of physical harm for 10 percent of respondents, war for 4 percent and accidents for 1 percent.

Conclusion

The research found that the principal applicants were almost all the siblings, adult children or parents of their sponsors. The policy settings of the Humanitarian Category specify that an applicant must be sponsored by a “close family member”. It is therefore possible that the category is being used as a residual category for those not meeting the Family Category requirements¹. The majority of applicants were approved on the basis that one or more of the respondents were experiencing serious emotional, as opposed to physical, harm. Depression was the most prevalent harm suffered, while the most prevalent cause of harm was interpersonal and cultural interdependence. The top five nationalities of principal applicants approved under the Humanitarian Category were Cambodia, Iraq, Fiji, China and Somalia.

¹ The objective of the Family Category is to permit New Zealand citizens or residents to be joined in New Zealand by their eligible spouses, partners, parents, siblings, adult children or dependent children. With the exception of spouses, partners and dependent children, to be eligible for approval under the Family Category an applicant’s family “centre of gravity” must be in New Zealand. Generally, this means that the majority of an applicant’s immediate family resides in New Zealand.

2 Introduction and background

2.1 Introduction

Over 1000 people were approved for residence under the Humanitarian Category policy in each of the last five years. However, unlike the other family sponsored immigration categories very little is known about how the Humanitarian Category policy is being used and who uses it. It was the purpose of this research to examine these questions, with the aim of providing information useful to the review of family sponsored immigration policy.

2.2 Structure of the report

This report is divided into four main parts. Part one deals with the background to the research, the research objectives, the methodology used and limitations to the research findings. The second part presents the key findings, beginning with the ways principal applicants were related to sponsors. Part two then examines the incidence of the various serious emotional harm categories and the causes of the harm and concludes by examining the incidence and causes of serious physical harm. Part three discusses the findings and some of the implications of these. Finally, part four contains Appendices where detailed technical information is provided.

2.3 Background

The research was initiated to provide background information for a review of family sponsored immigration policy. While the New Zealand Immigration Service (NZIS) has made incremental changes to family sponsored policy, the review is the first comprehensive re-assessment for some years. Currently, the family sponsored policy objectives are:

- To allow individuals to maintain and be part of a family unit, while reinforcing the Government's overall objectives in immigration policy; and
- To allow the entry of people to New Zealand in situations where serious humanitarian circumstances exist and there is a close family connection with New Zealand.

Family sponsored immigration policy recognises that most individuals identify themselves as being part of some sort of family grouping and that family structures are important to individuals' emotional and economic well being. The Family Category allows for New Zealand residents to sponsor their spouse or partner, dependent children and, in certain circumstances, parents, children and siblings to New Zealand.

2.4 The Humanitarian policy

People applying for residence under the Humanitarian Category policy are also required to be sponsored by a close family member who is a New Zealand resident². The objective of the policy is to allow residence in New Zealand where humanitarian circumstances exist and where there is a close connection to New Zealand. Applicants may be approved for residence under the policy if, among other things, it is established that:

- Either the applicant's, or the sponsor's, circumstances are such that they are suffering serious physical or emotional harm; and that
- The only reasonable solution is for the applicant to be granted residence in New Zealand.

Medical reports, psychological reports and other information documenting the serious harm must be provided for the immigration officers.

There is, however, a lack of knowledge about both the types of relationships between sponsors and applicants, and the types of humanitarian circumstances addressed by the policy. One of the few non-anecdotal sources of information available, found that in 1998 about 43 percent of Humanitarian Category approvals were for the siblings of New Zealand sponsors', 24 percent were the children of sponsors and 22 percent the parents³. In the 12 months up to 31 March 2000, 599 Humanitarian applications were approved, while the number of approved applicants totalled 1,449.

2.5 Objectives

The aim of the research was to provide information useful for the review of family sponsored immigration policy. Specifically the objectives were:

- To establish how the sponsors of Humanitarian Category applications were related to the applicants; and
- To determine the incidence of the various types of humanitarian circumstances.

2.6 Methodology

Data mining the NZIS's electronic and physical records was the main technique used. Previous research had shown that information about sponsors and applicants, appropriate to meeting the research objectives, could be found in physical files held at NZIS branches. To determine which files to examine, a list of Humanitarian applications approved during the 12 months from 1 April 1999 to 31 March 2000 was generated from

² Close family members include parents, adult siblings, adult children, aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces, grandparents and also people the applicants have lived with as part of a family.

³ Brinsdon, S (1999) Patterns in the Sponsorship of Social Migrants, New Zealand Immigration Service.

the NZIS's Management Information System (MIS). The list showed where the physical files were located and yielded enough information for the files to be found at branches. Seven branches had approved 90 percent of the applications and it was decided to focus on these excluding the more minor branches for Humanitarian approvals⁴.

To test the methodology and to develop a questionnaire, a pilot was undertaken at the Wellington branch. Once it was confirmed that the files sought could be located and a questionnaire had been designed, volunteers at NZIS branches were given the questionnaire and a list of files to retrieve. The principal researcher undertook the file retrieval at three onshore locations. The completed questionnaires were returned to the researchers and the responses entered into a database, which were then analysed.

2.7 Definitions

Several technical immigration terms are repeatedly used in this report. This section briefly describes what they mean.

- “Principal applicants” are the people assessed against residence policy criteria.
- “Sponsors” are New Zealand citizens or residents who are close relatives of principal applicants. Sponsors can be the principal applicants’ parents, adult siblings, adult children, aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces and grandparents or they can be people who have lived with, and been part of, applicants’ families for many years.

2.8 Limitations

One of the limitations of this study is that it is not possible to definitively calculate how accurately the findings reflect the characteristics of the population of Humanitarian applications. This is largely because the research was neither a census nor a sample survey. As mentioned above, only applications from the seven top branches for Humanitarian Category approvals were included. This amounted to 570 applications out of a total of 599 applications, and of these 363 were located. An analysis of the nationalities in the sample compared to the nationalities of all the 599 principal applicants revealed that the proportions were almost identical. Also, many of the findings of this study mirror those of Brinsdon (1999). These things suggest that the findings may, in fact, be a reasonably accurate representation of the population.

⁴ The branches included were Singapore, Auckland Processing Centre, Christchurch, Wellington, Refugee Quota Mangere, Hong Kong and London. Suva had originally been included but the coup of 19 May 2000 precluded this. The branches not included, typically, had approved fewer than 20 Humanitarian applications in the previous year.

3 Research findings

3.1 Introduction

This section presents the research findings. First, however, some paragraphs explaining the conventions used and instructions on how to interpret the information are provided.

3.2 The use of the term “respondents”

The term “respondent” is used as a generic label encompassing sponsors, principal applicants and other people attached to Humanitarian applications. In effect, respondents refer to the “harmed” or those “suffering”.

3.3 Interpreting the charts and tables

Two separate units of analysis are used in this report. The first is Humanitarian applications and is largely self-explanatory. The second is the incidence of “serious harm” and is somewhat more obscure. Serious harm is defined as the serious physical or emotional harm taken into account when approving a Humanitarian application. The instances of serious harm are used to calculate the incidence of serious harm types and causes.

However, one Humanitarian application can have more than one serious harm instance. For example, a sponsor may have been experiencing post traumatic stress disorder and depression, while the corresponding principal applicant was suffering physical harm in a refugee camp. The consequence of this is that there will be a greater total incidence of serious harm than application numbers. Also, the incidence of each type of harm, and harm cause, is the incidence found within the entire sample – not just those identified as suffering emotional harm.

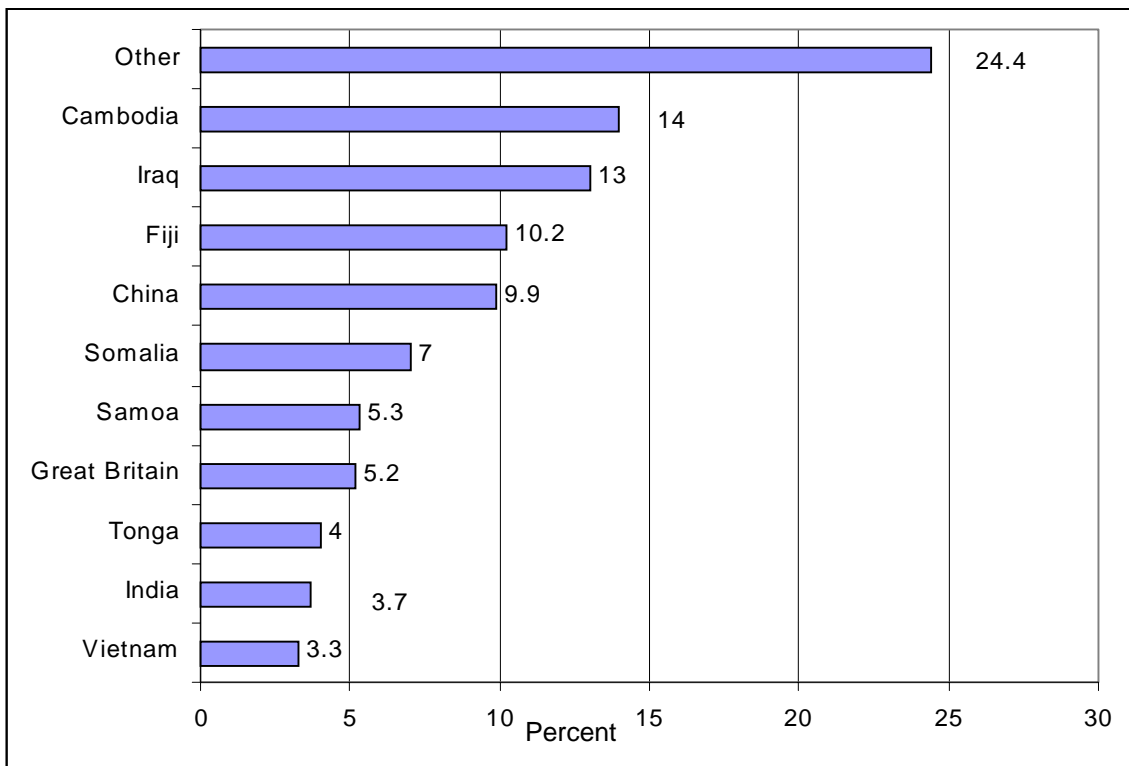
3.4 Percentage of Humanitarian application files found

Out of a total sample size of 570 applications, 363 were located - yielding a find rate of 63.7 percent. Most of the unfound files appear to have been moved into storage.

3.5 The principal applicants' characteristics

Figure 1, below, shows that the principal applicants of Humanitarian Category applications approved between 1 April 1999 and 31 March 2000 were of a diverse array of nationalities. Cambodia, Iraq, Fiji, China and Somalia were, respectively, the top five source countries. Overall, 58 percent of applications were completed offshore and 42 percent onshore.

Figure 1. The nationality of Humanitarian Category principal applicants (n = 599)⁵

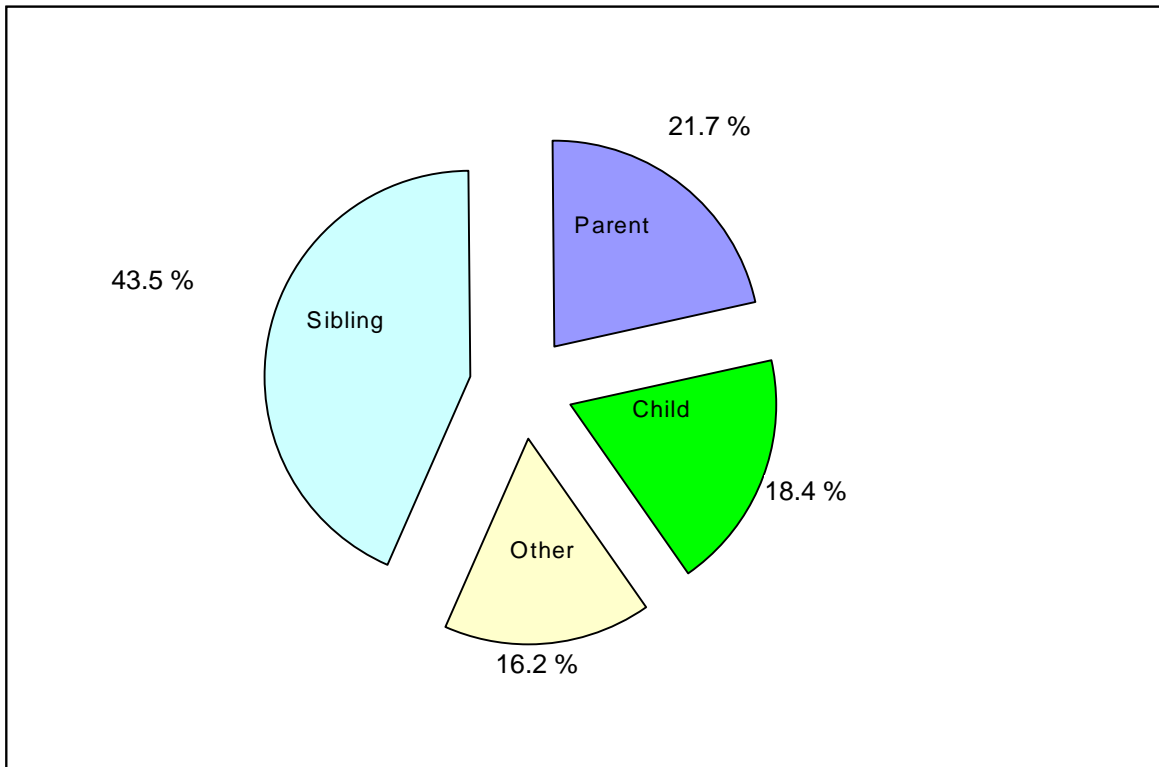


⁵ See Table 1 In Appendix A for the numbers.

3.6 Sponsors' relationship to principal applicants

Figure 2, below, shows that 84 percent of principal applicants were immediate family members of their sponsors. Sibling was the most frequently occurring relationship, with over 43 percent of the principal applicants being the brother or sister of their sponsor. Twenty-two percent of principal applicants were the children of their sponsor, while 18 percent were the parents of sponsors. About 16 percent were related to sponsors in other ways. Some examples of the "Other" relationships included adopted parents, parents in law, adopted children, aunts, nephews, as well as, informally adopted parents and children, orphans and outcasts.

Figure 2. The relationship of sponsors to principal applicants (n = 363)⁶

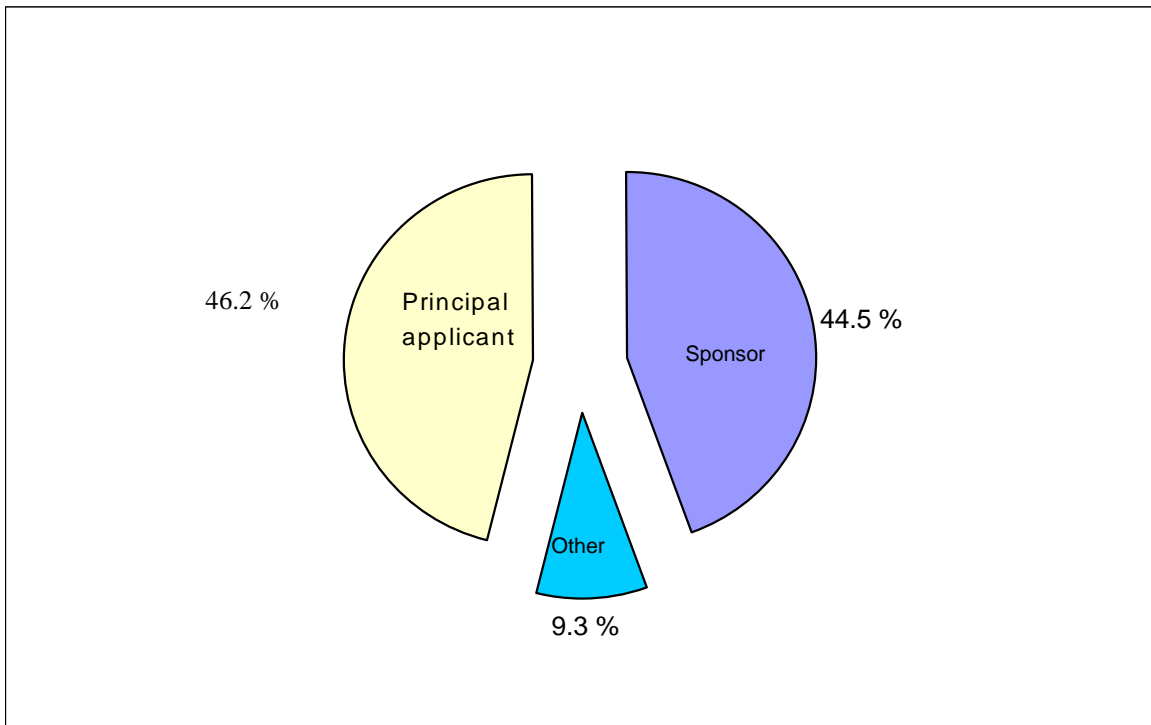


⁶ See Table2 in Appendix A for the numbers.

3.7 The people suffering serious emotional or physical harm

This section examines which types of respondents were experiencing serious harm. Figure 3, below, shows that 46 percent of all suffering respondents were principal applicants, about 45 percent were sponsors and 9 percent other people. Other people included in-laws, adopted family and children.

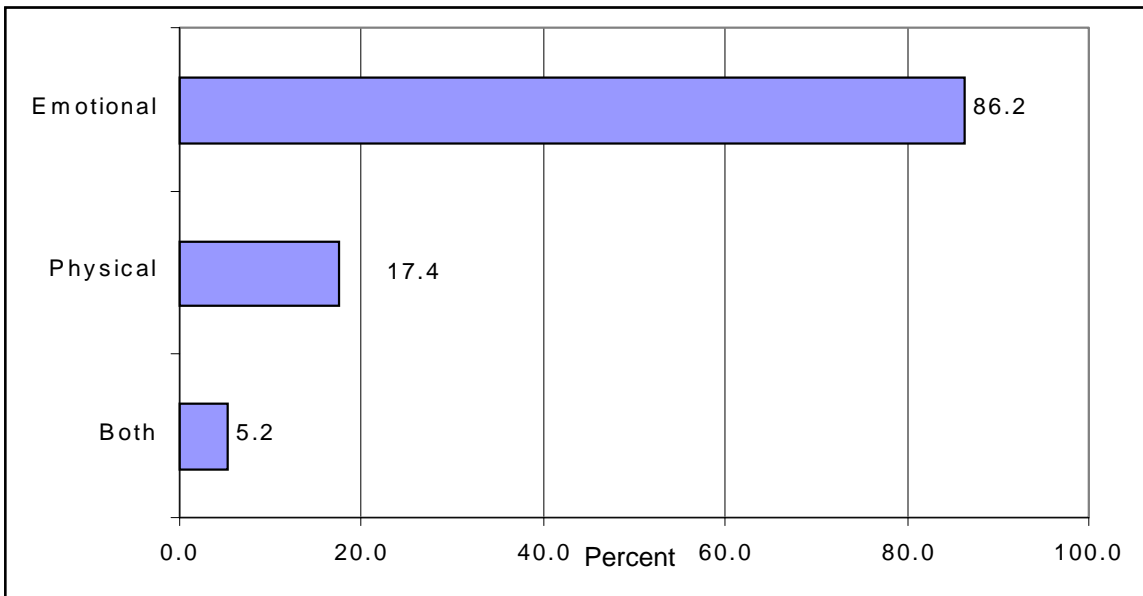
Figure 3. The people suffering serious physical or emotional harm (n = 407)



3.8 The proportion suffering serious emotional and serious physical harm

Figure 4, below, shows that 86 percent of respondents had experienced serious emotional harm, 17 percent serious physical harm and 5 percent both serious physical and emotional harm. It should be noted that the total number of respondents exceeds that of the total number of applications. This illustrates the earlier point that more than one respondent per Humanitarian application can suffer serious harm. Also, the 5 percent suffering both harm types are included in the emotional harm total of 86 percent and the physical total of 17 percent.

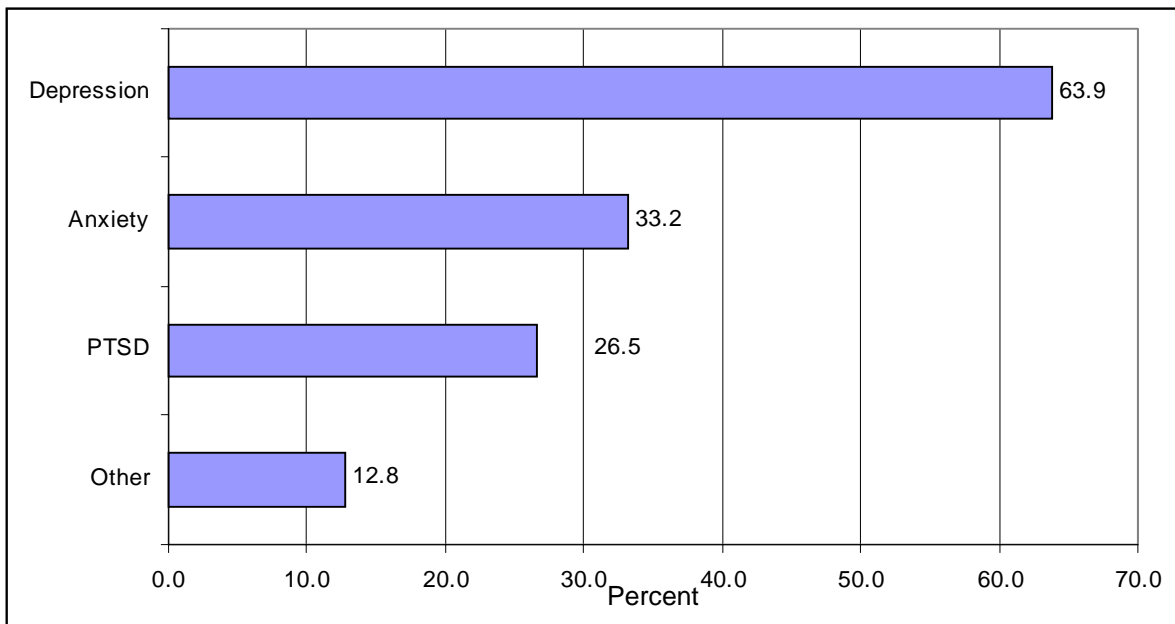
Figure 4. The proportions of applicants, sponsors and others experiencing serious harm by harm type (n = 407)



3.9 The incidence of serious emotional harm types

Three main types of serious emotional harm consistently appeared in the psychiatric reports attached to Humanitarian Category applications. These were post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety. An “other” category was added to make the classification exhaustive. Figure 5, below, shows that depression was the most frequently occurring type of serious emotional harm. Sixty-four percent of respondents had depression, 33 percent anxiety problems, almost 27 percent post traumatic stress disorder and just under 13 percent other emotional problems. The “other” emotional harms were numerous and ranged from suicidal tendencies to mental illness in its many forms.

Figure 5. The incidence of serious emotional harm types (n = 407)



3.10 The causes of serious emotional harm

The causes of serious emotional harm were classified as follows:

Violence/threats;

Distance;

Isolation;

Interdependence;

Death; and

Other.

The causes of serious emotional harm were somewhat more nebulous than the harms experienced and require some explanation.

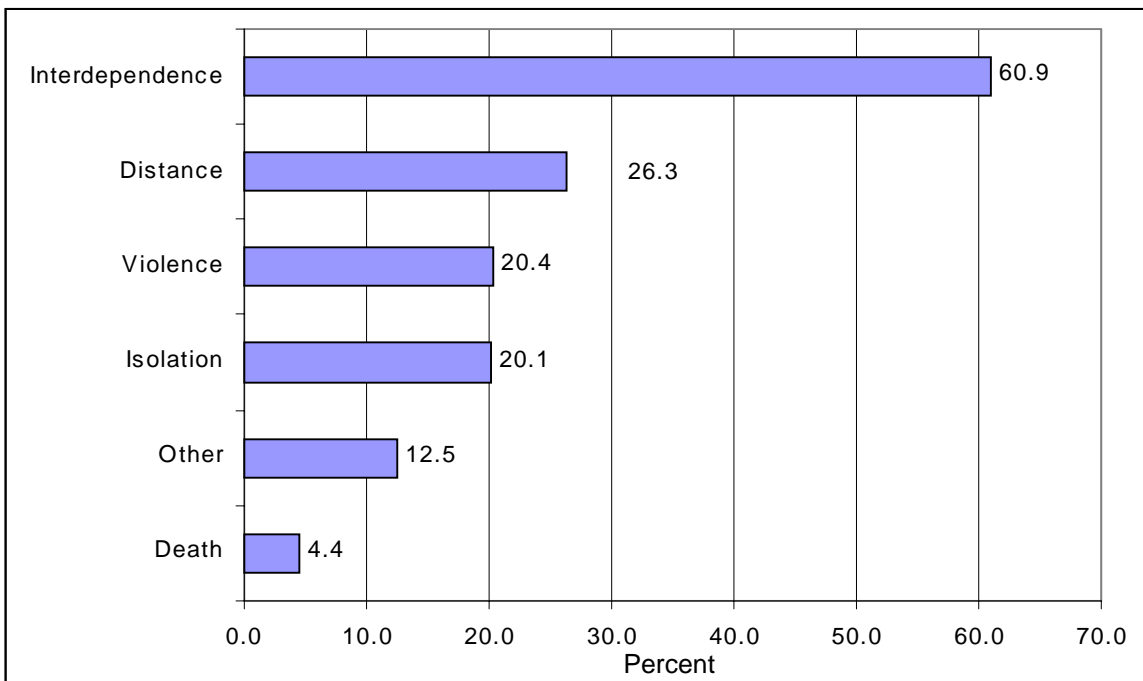
- Violence/threats. The events in this category ranged from domestic violence and sexual abuse to persecution due to ethnicity, political leanings or religion.
- Geographical distance. This typically covered circumstances where the distance between respondents and lack of accessibility to one another, caused emotional problems.
- Isolation. Encompassed in this category were respondents who felt isolated – both in New Zealand and offshore. Often those in New Zealand had poor English skills and so were socially isolated.
- Interdependence. Included here were respondents with strong psycho-functional links with specific family members, or who for cultural reasons needed certain types of people to be available. For example, a Muslim woman whose husband had died required a male Muslim to take her sons to the Mosque.
- Death. Respondents who were experiencing harm as a result of the death of someone close such as a spouse, for example, were classified in this category.
- Other. This was a residual category and included suicidal respondents and respondents with psychiatric disorders.

3.11 The incidence of the causes of serious emotional harm

The causes of serious emotional harm were not as clearly defined as the type of harm. This is because the focus of the application process is on verifying the existence of each harm and showing how New Zealand residence can alleviate the harm.

Figure 6, below, indicates that interdependence had the highest incidence as a cause of serious emotional harm. At 26 percent, geographical distance had the next highest, while violence and isolation each had incidences of 20 percent.

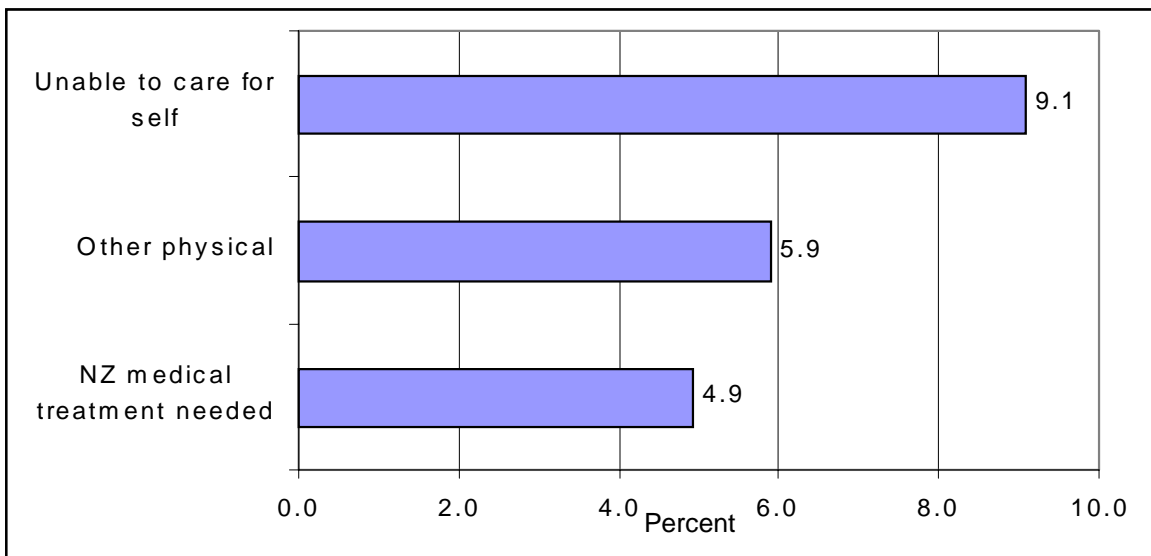
Figure 6. The incidence of the causes of serious emotional harm (n = 407)



3.12 The incidence of serious physical harm types

While little of the total serious harm was physical, two main types of physical harm consistently appeared in the reports attached to the Humanitarian applications studied. One was the inability of a respondent to care for herself or himself. The other was the need of a respondent for medical treatment in New Zealand. There was an assortment of miscellaneous physical harms that were classified as “other”. These included war, violence, persecution, living in a refugee camp and sexual violence. As can be seen in Figure 7, below, 9 percent of respondents were unable to care for themselves, while almost 5 percent of respondents required New Zealand medical treatment. Note, again, that applications and respondents could have multiple harms.

Figure 7. The incidence of serious physical harm (n = 407)



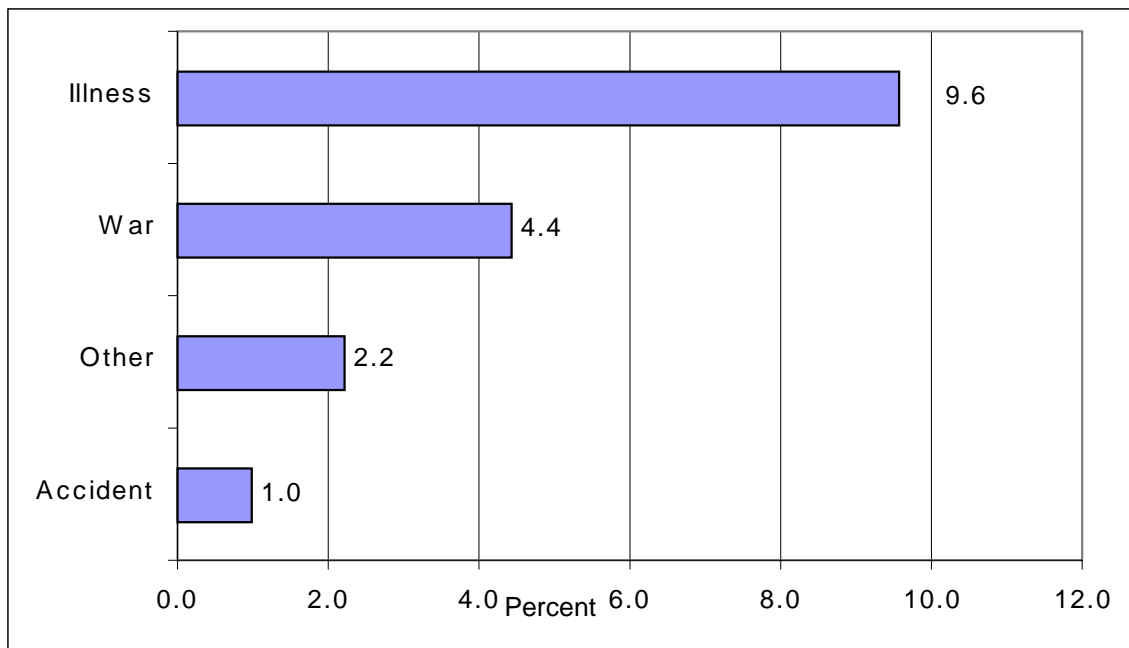
3.13 The causes of serious physical harm

The main causes of serious physical harm were:

- Illness and disease;
- Accidents;
- War and civil unrest; and
- Other miscellaneous causes.

Figure 8, below shows that almost 10 percent of total serious harm was attributable to illness and diseases, 4 percent to war or civil unrest, 1 percent to accidents and 2 percent to other causes.

Figure 8. The incidence of the causes of serious physical harm (n = 407)



4 Conclusion

This research had the objectives of establishing how the sponsors of Humanitarian Category applications were related to the applicants, and determining the incidence of the various types of humanitarian circumstances.

It can be seen in the findings that over 80 percent of humanitarian principal applicants were the siblings, children or parents of their sponsors. Sibling was the most frequently occurring relationship, amounting to 44 percent of the total. Adult child accounted for 22 percent of relationships and parent for 18 percent. The 16 percent of other relationships could be described as being close family and included in-laws, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews and grand parents. As mentioned earlier, a previous study found that 43 percent of principal applicants were the siblings of their sponsors, almost 25 percent the children of their sponsors and 22 percent the parents. The preponderance of siblings is of note.

The incidence of serious emotional harm was considerably higher than that of serious physical harm. In total, 86 percent of respondents had endured serious emotional harm, 17 percent serious physical harm. Depression was the most frequently occurring type of emotional harm. In total, 64 percent of respondents suffered from depression, 33 percent from anxiety, 27 percent post traumatic stress disorder and 13 percent other conditions. Many respondents experienced multiple forms of emotional harm, such as, post traumatic stress disorder and depression.

Interdependence had the highest incidence of all the causes of serious emotional harm, encompassing both interpersonal and culturally derived interdependence. It was a cause of harm for 61 percent of all respondents. Geographical distance was the cause of harm for 26 percent of respondents, violence and threats for 20 percent, isolation for 20 percent and death for 4 percent. Again, respondents harm could be the result of multiple causes.

An inability to care for themselves was the most prevalent physical harm respondents experienced. In total, 9 percent of respondents had difficulty caring for themselves. The only other major physical harm type was the need for New Zealand medical treatment – 5 percent of respondents were thus categorised.

The top five nationalities of principal applicants approved under the Humanitarian Category were Cambodia, Iraq, Fiji, China and Somalia. It is of some note that, with the exception of China, over the last ten years there have been significant refugee intakes of people of these nationalities.

In summary, the research found that the principal applicants were almost all the siblings, adult children or parents of their sponsors. The policy settings of the Humanitarian Category specify that an applicant must be sponsored by a “close family member”. It is possible that the Category is being used as a residual category for those not meeting the Family Category requirements⁷. The majority of applicants were approved on the basis that one or more of the respondents were experiencing serious emotional, as opposed to physical, harm. Depression was the most prevalent harm suffered, while the most prevalent cause of harm was interpersonal and cultural interdependence.

⁷ The objective of the Family Category is to permit New Zealand citizens or residents to be joined in New Zealand by their eligible spouses, partners, parents, siblings, adult children or dependent children. With the exception of spouses, partners and dependent children, to be eligible for approval under the Family Category an applicant’s family “centre of gravity” must be in New Zealand. Generally, this means that the majority of an applicant’s immediate family resides in New Zealand.

5 Appendix A: Detailed tables

Table 1. Humanitarian Category principal applicants' nationality and place residence application approved (1 April 1999 – 31 March 2000, n = 599)

Nationality	Total principal applicants		Onshore		Offshore	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Cambodia	84	14.0	8	1.3	76	12.7
Iraq	78	13.0	2	0.3	76	12.7
Fiji	61	10.2	29	4.8	32	5.3
China	59	9.9	36	6.0	23	3.8
Somalia	42	7.0	--	--	42	7.0
Samoa	32	5.3	32	5.3	--	--
Great Britain	31	5.2	17	2.8	14	2.3
Tonga	24	4.0	21	3.5	3	0.5
India	22	3.7	11	1.8	11	1.8
Vietnam	20	3.3	1	0.2	19	3.2
Other	146	24.4	93	15.5	53	8.9
Total	599	100	250	41.5	349	58.2

Table 2. The ways principal applicants were related to sponsors (n = 363)

Relationship	Percent	Number
Other	16.2	59
Child	18.4	67
Parent	21.7	79
Sibling	43.5	158
Total	100	363

Table 3. The respondents suffering serious physical or emotional harm (n = 407)

Person type	Percent	Number
Other person	9.3	38
Sponsor	44.5	181
Principal Applicant	46.2	188

Table 4. The incidence and types of serious harm (n = 407)

Suffering type	Percent	Number
Both	5.2	21
Physical	17.4	71
Emotional	86.2	351

Table 5. The incidence of serious emotional harm by type (n = 407)

Type of emotional harm	Percent	Number
Other	12.8	52
PTSD	26.5	108
Anxiety	33.2	135
Depression	63.9	260

Table 6. The causes of serious emotional harm (n = 407)

Cause of emotional harm	Percent	Number
Death	4.4	18
Other	12.5	51
Isolation	20.1	82
Violence	20.4	83
Distance	26.3	107
Interdependence	60.9	248

Table 7. The incidence of serious physical harm by type (n = 407)

Type of physical harm	Percent	Number
NZ medical treatment needed	4.9	20
Other physical	5.9	24
Unable to care for self	9.1	37

Table 8. The causes of serious physical harm (n = 407)

Cause of physical harm	Percent	Number
Accident	1.0	4
Other	2.2	9
War	4.4	18
Illness	9.6	39

6 Appendix B: The questionnaire

Humanitarian Research Questionnaire

Part 1: The Principal Applicant

PA1 Write in the Application Number

PA2 Write in the Principal applicant's Client Number

PA3 How was the sponsor related to the principal applicant?

- Brother or sister
- Parent
- Child
- Other (including "step" relationships, please state)

PA4

Was the Principal Applicant suffering from serious *emotional* harm?

- No — Go to next question
- Yes, continue with this question

What best describes this? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Post traumatic stress syndrome
- Depressive disorder
- Anxiety disorder
- Suicidal
- Other (please state)

What were the causes? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Fear of violence
- Geographical distance
- Social isolation
- High level of interdependence/cultural interdependence
- Other emotional harm (Please state)

PA5

Was the Principal Applicant suffering from serious *physical* harm?

- No — Go to the Section 2: The Sponsor.
- Yes, continue with this question

What best describes this? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Sufferer was unable to care for themselves
- Medical treatment in New Zealand was needed
- Other (please state)

What were the causes? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Illness or disease
- Accident
- Other physical harm (Please state)

Section 2: The Sponsor

SP1

Was the Sponsor suffering from serious *emotional* harm?

- No — Go to next question
- Yes, continue with this question

What best describes this? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Post traumatic stress syndrome
- Depressive disorder
- Anxiety disorder
- Suicidal
- Other (please state)

What were the causes? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Fear of violence
- Geographical distance
- Social isolation
- High level of interdependence/cultural interdependence
- Other emotional harm (Please state)

SP2

Was the Sponsor suffering from serious *physical* harm?

No — Go to the Section 3: The Other Person.

Yes, continue with this question

What best describes this? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

Sufferer was unable to care for themselves

Medical treatment in New Zealand was needed

Other (please state)

What were the causes? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

Illness or disease

Accident

Other physical harm (Please state)

Section 3: Other Person

OP1

Was the Other Person suffering from serious *emotional* harm?

- No — Go to next question
- Yes, continue with this question

What best describes this? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Post traumatic stress syndrome
- Depressive disorder
- Anxiety disorder
- Suicidal
- Other (please state)

What were the causes? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Fear of violence
- Geographical distance
- Social isolation
- High level of interdependence/cultural interdependence
- Other emotional harm (Please state)

OP2

Was the Other Person suffering from serious *physical* harm?

- No — This questionnaire has now been completed
- Yes, continue with this question

What best describes this? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Sufferer was unable to care for themselves
- Medical treatment in New Zealand was needed
- Other (please state)

What were the causes? (Tick as many boxes as are needed)

- Illness or disease
- Accident
- Other physical harm (Please state)