



3 August 2018

Ola Fayomi
(by email: fyi-request-8274-76963f54@requests.fyi.org.nz)

File No: DOIA 1819-0039

Dear Ola Fayomi,

I refer to your request received on 8 July 2018 requesting the following information from Immigration New Zealand (INZ):

- *Immigration NZ recently announced that it has stopped using the high-harm pilot model tool to prioritise deportations and compliance actions against overstayers according to this report by RadioNZ (<https://www.radionz.co.nz/news/national/361199/immigration-dumps-controversial-deportation-analytical-tool>).*

Could you please provide:

- 1.) The number of deportations processed using the high-harm pilot model and a percentage breakdown of the country of origin of the deportees.*
- 2.) The main criteria or points used in the high-harm model matrix used to decide whether to prioritise deportation and complication actions against these deportees.*
- 3.) Now that the high-harm pilot model tool is no longer used to prioritise deportations and compliance actions, can you please advise on how the agency will determine high-harm/high-risk overstayers for deportation?*

Our response

1. The number of deportations processed using the high-harm pilot model and a percentage breakdown of the country of origin of the deportees.

There were no deportations processed using the high harm pilot model.

2. The main criteria or points used in the high-harm model matrix used to decide whether to prioritise deportation and complication actions against these deportees.

Please find attached a copy of the spreadsheet with the criteria in green at the top of the page. Information about how the points system was proposed to be used has been withheld under section 6(c) of the Official Information Act 1982 (the OIA).

Further information has been withheld in reliance on the following sections of the OIA:

- section 6(c) as its release would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial; and
- section 9(2)(a) and in order to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons. The release of this information is likely to allow the identification of individuals.

Where information has been withheld on the basis of section 9(2)(a) of the OIA, I have considered whether that interest is otherwise outweighed by other considerations in the public interest, and have concluded that they are not.

3. Now that the high-harm pilot model tool is no longer used to prioritise deportations and compliance actions, can you please advise on how the agency will determine high-harm/high-risk overstayers for deportation?

People who are liable for deportation are case managed according to their circumstances. Those engaged in criminality are the highest priority for deportation. INZ works with the Police and other agencies to ensure this process is as efficient as possible.

The majority of those unlawfully in New Zealand are not criminals. They choose to remain here for a number of reasons such as employment and family. In these cases, INZ focuses more attention on engaging with the individual and actively case managing them towards what is termed a 'voluntary departure'.

You have the right to contest the decision to withhold information from your request by seeking an investigation and review of that decision by the Ombudsman, whose address for contact purposes is:

The Ombudsman
Office of the Ombudsman
P O Box 10-152
WELLINGTON

If you wish to discuss any aspect of your request or this response, please contact Martin Prowse, Business Advisor, Business Support, Immigration New Zealand at martin.prowse@mbie.govt.nz.

Yours sincerely



Nicola Hogg
General Manager – Compliance, Risk and Intelligence Services
Immigration New Zealand
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment