

Migration and Labour Force Trends Auckland Overview **2015**



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New Zealand Government

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Auckland Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of Auckland's current migrant population and migration trends, and with a particular focus on the Auckland labour market. The report shows trends to 2014/15 and compares recent immigration patterns with previous years.

The primary data sources used in this report are Statistics New Zealand's 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's (MBIE) 2014/15 immigration administrative data. The data are publicly available through Statistics New Zealand, Immigration NZ and MBIE's websites.

High proportion of overseas-born population in Auckland

The Auckland region had the highest share of overseas-born residents compared with other regions in New Zealand. According to the 2013 Census, 39 percent of Auckland's population was born overseas. Of the overseas-born population, the majority were born in Asia (39 percent). Auckland's overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified compared to the New Zealand-born population.

Auckland's overseas-born working-age population are less likely to be in employment

The overseas-born population is more likely to be unemployed compared to the New Zealand-born population. The overall trend for unemployment for Auckland, for both the overseas-born and New Zealand-born population, has been gradually downward since 2010. The overseas-born population also has a higher share of people who are not in the labour force but the gap has been narrowing with the New Zealand-born population.

Almost half of the Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants reside in Auckland

In 2014/15, 49 percent (or 4,648 people) of principal applicants in the Skilled Migrant Category reside in the Auckland region. This has increased by 8 percent since 2013/14. India and China were the top two source countries for skilled migrants in the region.

The number of skilled migrants increased across most occupation groups over the past year. The top three occupations for skilled migrants in Auckland in 2014/15 were ICT Support Technicians (9 percent), Chefs (8 percent) and Software and Applications Programmers (6 percent).

Auckland has the largest share of Essential Skills temporary workers

Auckland also is the main region of employment for Essential Skills workers, with 8,668 people approved for work visas (or 32 percent) in 2014/15. This is an increase of 14 percent in the number of approved Essential Skills workers in Auckland over the past year. India and China were the top source countries for Essential Skills workers in the region.

The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Auckland in 2014/15 were Chefs (12 percent), Retail Managers (6 percent), and Café and Restaurant Managers (6 percent).

International Student numbers increase in Auckland

In the 2014/15 year, 46,697 people were granted a student visa to study in Auckland. This represents a 20 percent increase from 2013/14. Auckland has the largest share of international students in the country, making up 63 percent. The majority of international students in Auckland were enrolled in private training establishments.

Introduction

The Auckland region, located at the top of the North Island, extends from the mouth of the Kaipara Harbour to within a few kilometres of the mouth of the Waikato River. It is New Zealand's largest and most populated region, contributing 35 percent of the country's economy.

Auckland is home to 66 percent of New Zealand's top 200 companies and 31 percent of firms overall. The key sectors underpinning Auckland's growth are its food and beverage sector and high-value manufacturing, and it is recognised as a centre for New Zealand's developing ICT industry.

Approximately 90 percent of Auckland's population lives in urban areas which account for only 10 percent of the region's land mass.

With a long history of population growth, Auckland is home to 1.42 million people or 33 percent of New Zealand's total population. Around one in 10 Auckland residents identify as Māori, 15 percent identify as Pacific and 23 percent as Asian. The Asian population is the second largest ethnic group in Auckland, after New Zealand European.

Thirty-nine percent of Auckland's population was born overseas, which is significantly higher than the rest of New Zealand (18 percent). Two-thirds of New Zealand's Asian and Pacific populations reside in the Auckland region, as do half of New Zealand's Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African populations. Auckland is also New Zealand's most multilingual region, with nearly 30 percent of the population speaking more than one language.

Based on the latest Census, the top employment sectors in Auckland are Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (11.4 percent), Manufacturing (9.9 percent) and Retail Trade (9.7 percent) sectors.

Some key sectors such as ICT, Food and Beverage, and Construction are having difficulties in finding the skilled workers they require, and these shortages are expected to continue. To fill specific skill gaps, Auckland aims to produce more graduates in required areas and attract and retain more skilled migrants.

Auckland's Economic Development Strategy, launched in 2012, has identified five key strategic priorities to achieve economic targets set for the next 10 years:

- › Grow a business-friendly and well-functioning city
- › Develop an innovation hub of the Asia-Pacific Rim
- › Become internationally connected and export-driven
- › Enhance investment in people to grow skills and a local workforce
- › Develop a vibrant, creative international city.

Background

A driving goal of Government is to build a more competitive and internationally focused economy. Migration plays a key role in meeting this goal as it helps to grow New Zealand's labour force, which in turn drives our economy. Migration also increases international connections that give access to foreign knowledge, foreign capital and international trade.

In July 2014, Government approved the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy, a revised approach to successfully settle and integrate migrants in New Zealand.

The Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy builds on the New Zealand Settlement Strategy which led Settlement work in New Zealand for the past decade. It places value on the economic contribution of migration and stresses the importance of the long-term integration of migrants in conjunction with successful initial settlement.

The Strategy's aim is that migrants: "Make New Zealand their home, participate fully and contribute to all aspects of New Zealand life".

Key to achieving this aim are the Strategy's five outcomes – Employment, Education and Training, Inclusion, English Language and Health and Wellbeing (see Figure 1).

Employment, and Education and Training are the key outcomes for the Strategy (reflecting their importance to the Government's Business Growth Agenda). However all five outcomes are strongly interconnected and contribute to the Strategy's aim, as well as to each other. For example, good English language skills and good health support migrants' participation in employment, while education and training helps them to make social connections that support their wellbeing and inclusion.

Figure 1: New Outcomes Framework for Migrant Settlement and Integration



As part of the Strategy, regional support to attract and retain migrants is being stepped up, with Immigration New Zealand establishing new Regional Partnership Agreements, the first of which was developed for the Auckland region (see page 9).

Quality immigration data on the current migration population in Auckland, their participation in the workforce, as well as future projections of inward and outward migration helps inform Auckland's Economic Development Strategy, and in turn can help deliver on the outcomes defined in the Migration Settlement and Integration Strategy.

Auckland's migrant demographics

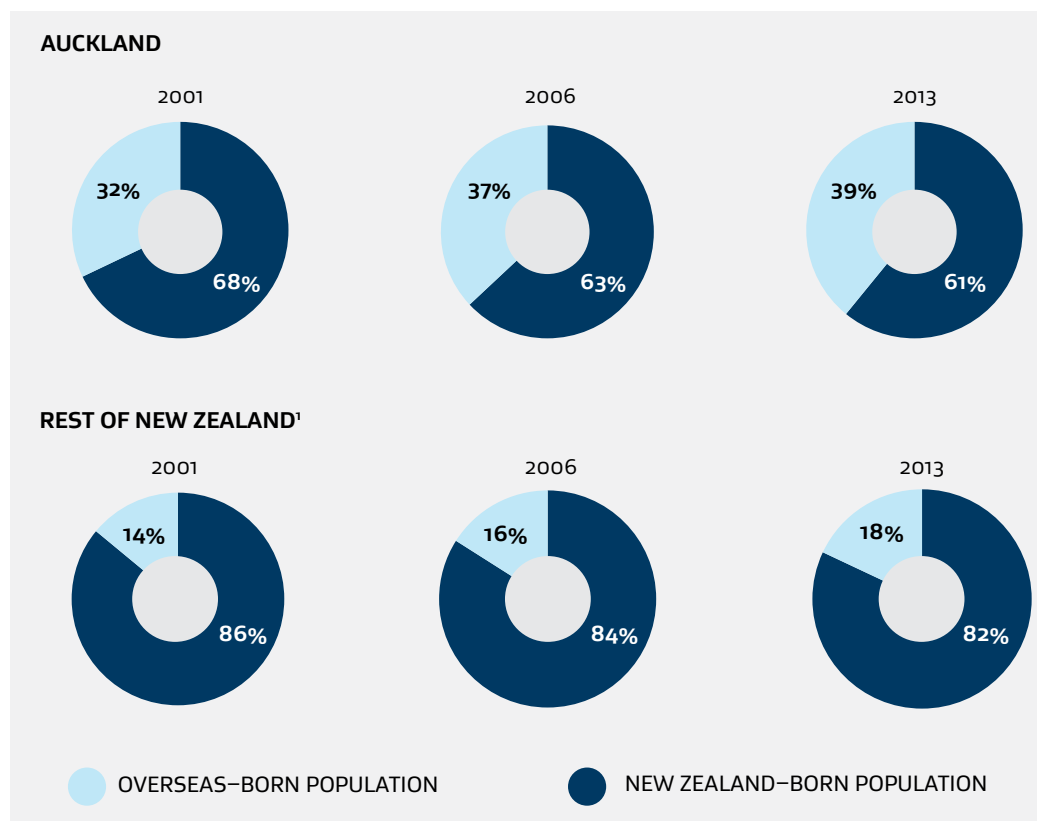
Auckland is the most populated region in New Zealand. According to the 2013 Census, Auckland's population was 1.42 million, or 33 percent of the total New Zealand population. Over the past 10 years, Auckland has experienced the fastest growth rate in population and has a younger population compared to any other region in the country.

The 2013 Census showed that 39 percent of Auckland's total population was born overseas. This is higher than the 18 percent of overseas-born in the total population recorded across the rest of New Zealand. With 131 different ethnic groups, Auckland is now a highly diverse international city of world communities, evident in the role that migrant networks and ethnic communities play in the landscape of Auckland.

Population size and gender

Auckland has the highest share of overseas-born population compared with other regions and has been continuously growing. The 2001 Census reported that 32 percent of Auckland's population was born overseas; this increased to 37 percent in the 2006 Census and further increased to 39 percent in the 2013 Census. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2: The proportion of the overseas-born population compared to the New Zealand-born population in Auckland and the rest of New Zealand



Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

¹ The "rest of New Zealand" is defined as the total New Zealand population, excluding Auckland.

The male to female ratio is roughly equal in Auckland, both for those born in New Zealand and for those born overseas. Of those living in Auckland who were born overseas, 48 percent are male and 52 percent are female.

Region of origin of the overseas-born population

Auckland has the largest proportion of people born in Asian countries relative to other regions in New Zealand (see Table 1). It has a larger share of overseas-born individuals from Asia and the Pacific, in comparison with the rest of the New Zealand (where of those born overseas, most were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland).

Table 1: Percentage of overseas-born population by region of origin in 2013

Region of Origin	Auckland	Rest of New Zealand
Asia	39%	23%
Pacific Islands	21%	9%
UK & Ireland	17%	36%
Middle East & Africa	10%	8%
Europe (excl UK & Ireland)	5%	9%
Australia	4%	9%
North America	2%	4%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Recent migrants

In this report, a 'recent' migrant is defined as those who have been living in New Zealand for under two years. Table 2 shows that more than half (53 percent) of the recent migrants in Auckland were from Asia, followed by the United Kingdom and Ireland and the Pacific Island (both with 12 percent). This contrasts with the rest of New Zealand where the proportion of overseas-born from Asia accounted for 39 percent of recent migrants, followed by the United Kingdom and Ireland with 21 percent.

Table 2: Number and share of overseas-born population in Auckland by their country of origin, who have been in NZ for under two years

	Australia	Pacific Islands	UK & Ireland	Europe*	North America	Asia	Middle East & Africa	Other
Auckland								
Number	2,634	7,605	7,644	3,864	2,094	35,037	5,328	1,395
% of overseas-born population	4%	12%	12%	6%	3%	53%	8%	2%
Rest of New Zealand								
Number	5,919	4,488	14,049	5,322	4,050	26,088	4,686	2,169
% of overseas-born population	9%	7%	21%	8%	6%	39%	7%	3%

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland.

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Migrant qualifications

A knowledge-based society relies on a highly qualified labour force, not only in high-tech and research sectors, but increasingly in all sectors of the economy and society. Auckland's economy and its role as New Zealand's largest commercial centre will continue to rely on offshore skills and talent to support its growth.

Table 3 shows that the overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified than the New Zealand-born population. In Auckland, 29 percent of those born overseas have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with only 21 percent of the New Zealand-born population.

Table 3: Overseas and New Zealand-born population by highest qualification attained

	No qualification	Overseas secondary school qualification	Level 1-3 certificate	Level 4 certificate or Level 5 or 6 diploma	Bachelor degree and level 7 qualification	Honours or post-graduate degree
Auckland						
New Zealand-born	19%	1%	40%	19%	15%	6%
Overseas-born	14%	23%	19%	15%	19%	10%
Rest of New Zealand						
New Zealand-born	24%	0%	39%	20%	12%	5%
Overseas-born	14%	22%	18%	17%	18%	11%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Migration and the Auckland labour market

Immigration New Zealand (as part of MBIE), recognises the significance that migration plays in meeting workforce needs.

In 2007, the Auckland Regional Settlement Strategy was launched by Auckland Council and Immigration New Zealand, to guide central and local government to jointly lead and work collaboratively with non-government organisations and communities across Auckland to better support new migrants and refugees to settle and contribute to New Zealand.

With the introduction of the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy in 2014, a new way of working collaboratively across central and local government to boost migrant attraction, retention and settlement within regions was developed – the Regional Partnership Agreement.

Auckland's Regional Partnership Agreement is the first that was developed in 2014. It is a collaboration between Immigration New Zealand, Auckland Council and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development (ATEED), who have a shared interest in attracting and retaining migrants with the skills and inward investment Auckland needs, with a focus on skills for key sectors of competitive advantage, to complement the domestic labour market.

Auckland context

Auckland's high proportion of migrants, make for a labour market that is both ethnically and culturally diverse. This creates opportunities as well as challenges and reaffirms the need for the long term economic and social integration of migrants as an integral part of the region's economic growth.

MBIE projects that net migration² will contribute 200,400 people to the Auckland region by 2031 in addition to an increase of 373,500 people through natural growth. Auckland is likely to dominate New Zealand's population growth in the next 10 years, with 59 percent of the total growth forecast predicted to occur in the region. Projected employment growth for Auckland over the next five years is expected to sufficiently absorb this population growth.³

This section will focus on migrant participation in Auckland's labour force. As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council⁴: participation, employment and unemployment rates are three of the most commonly reported and widely understood indicators of the state of the labour market. Together, these three indicators provide insight into the pressures that individuals face in relation to finding and keeping a job, and the decisions they make about whether to seek work or whether to pursue other non-work activities.

Table 4 summarises the employment rate, unemployment rate and percentage of those not in the labour force in Auckland, split by those born overseas and born in New Zealand. Overall, the rates for Auckland show a similar pattern for the rest of New Zealand.

2 Net migration is the number of people entering the country minus the number of people departing.

3 Department of Labour (2010): *Skills Challenges Report: New Zealand's Skills Challenges Over the Next 10 Years*

4 Auckland Council (2014): *The Labour Market and Skills in Auckland 2014: Technical Report 2014/026*

Table 4: Working-age population in Auckland by labour force status by birthplace⁵

		Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Unemployed	NILF*
Auckland	Overseas-born	47%	12%	5%	36%
	NZ born	50%	14%	5%	31%
Rest of NZ	Overseas-born	47%	14%	4%	35%
	NZ born	48%	15%	5%	32%

Note: *NILF means 'Not in the labour force'

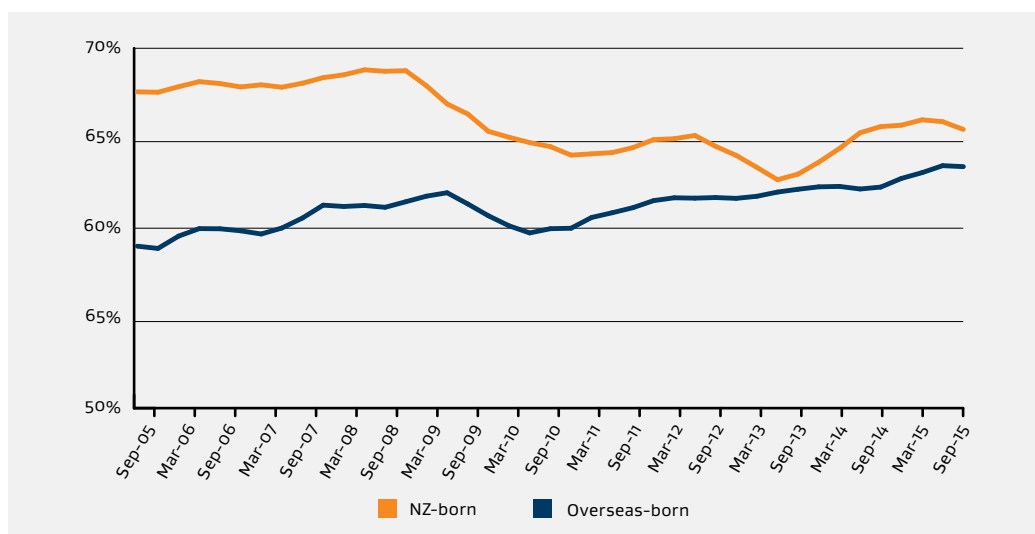
Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 3 illustrates the employment rate of the working-age population in Auckland over the last ten years, split by those born overseas and born in New Zealand. The employment rate is an indicator used to show the percentage of the population that is in work.

The New Zealand-born population in Auckland is more likely to be in employment compared to those who were born overseas. The overseas-born population has a lower employment rate compared to the New Zealand-born population, but the overall trend is showing that the employment rate for the overseas-born population is steadily increasing over time.

Figure 3: Employment rate in Auckland: overseas-born vs New Zealand-born individuals in the working age population

Annual average year to September 2005-year to September 2015



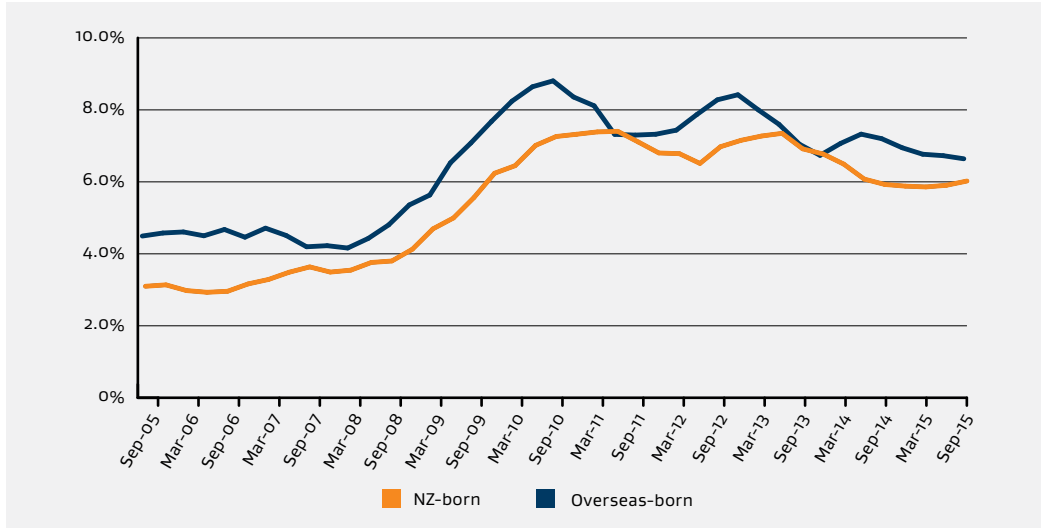
Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

The unemployment rate is an indicator showing the percentage of individuals who want to work but are unable to find a job. The New Zealand-born population is less likely to be unemployed than the overseas population. Figure 4 shows that unemployment rose sharply in the Auckland region around 2008/2009 due to the GFC, and this is evident for both the overseas-born population and the New Zealand-born population. However, the trend has been gradually decreasing since 2010.

⁵ Working-age population comprises those aged 15 years and over. Full-time workers usually work for 30 hours or more per week, while part-time workers usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Figure 4: Unemployment rate in Auckland: Overseas-born vs NZ-born individuals in the working-age population.

Annual average year to September 2005-year to September 2015

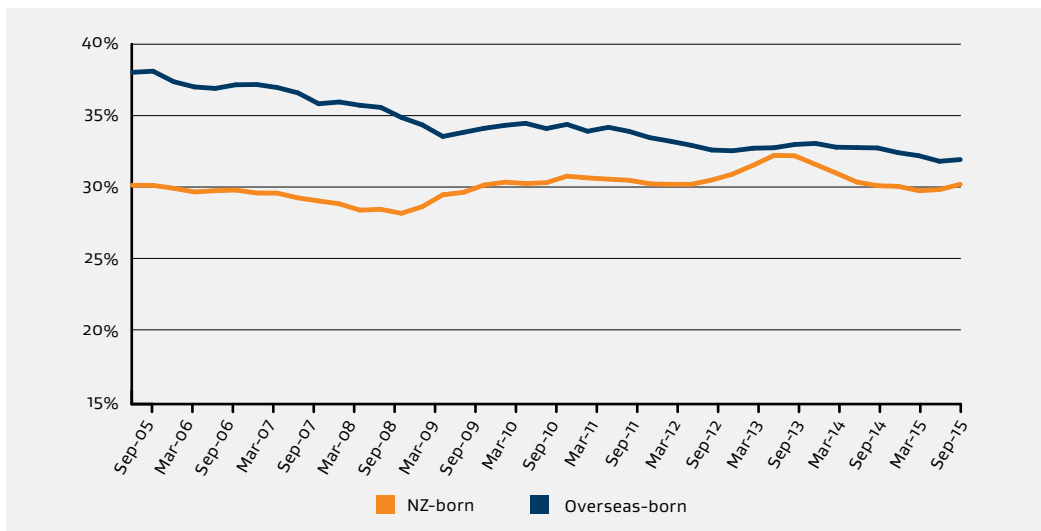


Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

Figure 5 shows the proportion of Auckland’s working-age population who are not in the labour force. This would include, for example, those who are studying full-time and stay at home parents. The rate for the New Zealand-born population remains stable over time. On the other hand, the rate for the overseas-born population is relatively steady but is showing an overall downward trend.

Figure 5: Percentage of the working-age population in Auckland not in the labour force: Overseas-born vs New Zealand-born population

Annual average year to September 2005-year to September 2015



Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

Overall, the workforce participation trends are broadly similar for both the New Zealand-born population and the overseas-born population in Auckland, with the overseas born population more likely to be unemployed compared to those who were born in New Zealand.

Permanent migration

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand must enter through one of three residence streams of the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP). These are:

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Percentage of NZRP in 2014/15
Skilled/Business Stream	56%
Family Stream	35%
International (Pacific Access Category and the Samoan Quota) and Humanitarian (refugees) Stream	8%

Residence provides a person with the right to live in New Zealand and to gain access to all the normal work, business, education, property, and health privileges available to New Zealanders. The permanent migrant flows have been relatively stable over time. In 2014/15, there were 43,085 residence approvals in New Zealand, down from 44,008 in 2013/14. Of these, 72 percent of residence applications were approved in New Zealand (onshore)⁶. This is a result of immigration policies that support the transition from temporary to permanent visa status⁷ of migrants who have been living and working in New Zealand.

New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to skills acquisition, productivity and growth in a range of industries. Under the Skilled/Business Stream, the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) has the largest number of residence approvals (49 percent in 2014/15). The Skilled Migrant Category is a points-based system designed to ensure people migrating to New Zealand have the skills, qualifications and work experience that New Zealand needs.

In 2014/15, 50 percent of residence approvals under the Skilled Migrant Category were principal applicants and 50 percent were secondary applicants (partners and children).

Auckland context

In 2014/15, the Auckland region attracted 49 percent (or 4,648 people) of skilled migrant category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is an increase of 8 percent from the 4,317 approved the previous year.

■ Source country

Table 5 below shows the top source countries of SMC principal applicants from 2010/11 to 2014/15. India is the largest source country of SMC principal applicants in Auckland, followed by China and the United Kingdom. Together, the top five source countries represent 69 percent⁸ of the total SMC approved applicants in Auckland in 2014/15.

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7 These policies include the Long Term Business Visa, Work to Residence, and Study to Work Policies for foreign graduates.

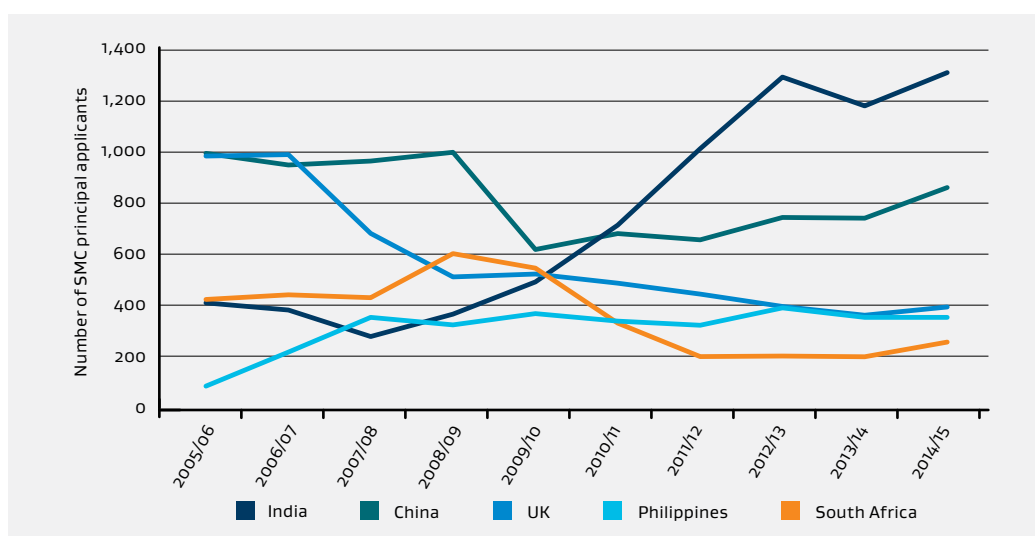
8 This may differ to the total in the table due to rounding.

Table 5: Top source country of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants in Auckland

Source country of principal applicant	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	725 (18%)	1,022 (25%)	1,301 (28%)	1,189 (27%)	1,317 (28%)
China	692 (17%)	668 (16%)	755 (16%)	752 (17%)	871 (19%)
UK	499 (12%)	457 (11%)	409 (9%)	375 (9%)	407 (9%)
Philippines	352 (9%)	336 (8%)	403 (9%)	366 (8%)	366 (8%)
South Africa	344 (8%)	214 (5%)	216 (5%)	213 (5%)	270 (6%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Overall there has been an increase in the number of SMC principal applicants from the top source countries over the past year. Figure 6 shows that there has been a significant increase in the number of applicants coming from India over the last ten years. Applicants from the Philippines have also been increasing in Auckland. On the other hand, the number of migrants coming to Auckland from the United Kingdom has been declining, with the number of applicants more than halving over the last ten years.

Figure 6: The top five source countries of SMC principal applicants in Auckland, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 6 shows the top 10 occupation groups⁹ of SMC principal applicants in the Auckland region for the 2014/15 year. It also summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The top three occupations for skilled migrants in Auckland in 2014/15 were ICT Support Technicians (9 per cent), Chefs (8 per cent), and Software and Applications Programmers (6 per cent).

⁹ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented at both a high level breakdown (i.e. 2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (i.e. 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

Table 6: Occupations of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, with a job offer in Auckland

	Number of applicants ¹⁰		% change over the past year	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	517	649	26%	India, China
ICT Professionals	485	538	11%	India, China
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	530	518	-2%	India, China
Food Trades Workers	541	470	-13%	China, India
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	353	454	29%	China, India
Health Professionals	407	361	-11%	Philippines, India
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	226	253	12%	UK, China
Specialist Managers	213	248	16%	UK, India
Education Professionals	183	196	7%	UK, China
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	102	160	57%	Fiji, Philippines
Top 10 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
ICT Support Technicians	354	408	15%	India, China
Chefs	431	373	-13%	China, India
Software and Applications Programmers	230	294	28%	India, China
Registered Nurses	314	280	-11%	Philippines, India
Retail Managers	223	237	6%	India, China
Café and Restaurant Managers	202	175	-13%	India, China
Accountants	94	132	40%	China, India
Advertising and Marketing Professionals	93	114	23%	China, UK
Early Childhood (Pre-primary School) Teachers	83	93	12%	China, India
Contract, Program and Project Administrators	77	75	-3%	India, China

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹⁰ Applicants whose occupation was not coded to ANZSCO or were classified as 'responses out of the current definition of the labour force' are excluded from the total.

Temporary migration

The temporary work policy¹¹ aims to facilitate the access of employers and industry to global skills and knowledge, while complementing the Government's education, training, employment and economic development policies.

Work visas allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal work shortages, as well as protecting employment opportunities for New Zealand workers. In 2014/15, 170,814 people were granted work visas in New Zealand, an increase of ten percent from the 155,683 approvals in the previous year.

Temporary work policies can also lead to pathways to residence for those migrants that have the skills that New Zealand needs. In 2014/15, 18 percent of temporary workers had gained residence within three years of their first work visa¹².

Working Holiday makers, partners of work visa holders, partners of some student visa holders and partners of New Zealand citizens and residents can also be issued temporary work visas.

Essential Skills workers

The Essential Skills policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages where there are no suitably qualified New Zealand citizens or residents for the work offered.

The Essential Skills data series is a good indicator of labour demand as it is a labour market tested visa. This means that employers in New Zealand have proven that they have made genuine efforts to attract and recruit suitable citizens and residents to fill a position, but have been unable to find such people.

The demand for Essential Skills workers slowed down from October 2008 with the onset of the global financial crisis and its effect on the domestic economy. Since 2012/13, there has been a gradual increase in the number of approved Essential Skills workers in New Zealand.

Auckland context

In 2014/15, a total of 28,548 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills work policy with Auckland remaining the main region of employment for these workers (see Appendix 1). Overall, there has been an increase of 14 percent in the number of approved Essential Skills workers in Auckland over the past year (compared to only an 8 percent increase nationwide). Over the last three years, the number of Essential Skills workers in Auckland has increased, which suggests an ongoing demand for labour in the region.

■ Source country

In 2014/15, 8,668 Essential Skills workers were approved with an offer of employment in Auckland. Table 7 shows the top five source countries of these workers. The top five source countries accounted for over half (58 percent¹³) of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in Auckland.

11 This includes Essential Skills, Work to Residence, Family and Study to Work.

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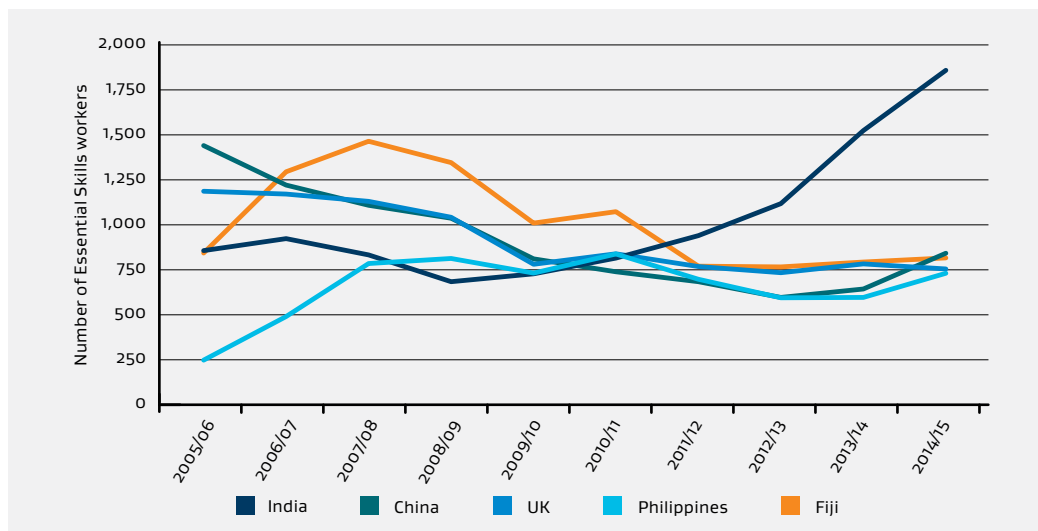
13 This may differ to the total in the table due to rounding.

Table 7: Source country of Essential Skills workers in Auckland, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	10%	14%	17%	20%	21%
China	9%	10%	9%	9%	10%
Fiji	13%	11%	12%	11%	10%
UK	11%	11%	11%	10%	9%
Philippines	10%	10%	9%	8%	9%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

In 2014/15 India was the largest source country of Essential Skills workers in Auckland, followed by China, Fiji, the United Kingdom and the Philippines. Figure 7 shows that the number of Essential Skills workers coming from India has markedly increased over the last 10 years. The Philippines also shows an increase in the number of Essential Skills workers coming to Auckland. On the other hand, there has been a decline in the number of workers from China and the United Kingdom over the last 10 years.

Figure 7: The top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in the Auckland region, FY 2005/06–2014/15

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 8 shows the top 10 occupation groups¹⁴ of approved Essential Skills workers who received an offer of employment in the 2014/15 year. It also summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Auckland in 2014/15 are Chefs, Retail Managers, and Café and Restaurant Managers.

Table 8: Occupation of Essential Skills workers in Auckland

	Number of workers		% change over the past year	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Total workers with approved Essential Skills visa in Auckland	7,580	8,668	14%	India, China
Top 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)²				
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	1,027	1,265	23%	India, China
Food Trades Workers	1,012	1,182	17%	China, India
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	350	474	35%	Fiji, South Africa
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	336	438	30%	India, China
Construction Trades Workers	255	421	65%	Fiji, Philippines
Health Professionals	514	393	-24%	Philippines, UK
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	289	351	21%	UK, India
Specialist Managers	324	349	8%	India, UK
ICT Professionals	375	347	-7%	India, China
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	428	322	-25%	Fiji, Philippines
Top 10 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Chefs	894	1,003	12%	India, China
Retail Managers	400	541	35%	India, China
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	395	474	20%	India, China
Truck Drivers	285	253	-11%	Fiji, India
ICT Support Technicians	167	234	40%	India, China
Registered Nurses	275	221	-20%	Philippines, India
Retail Supervisors	113	208	84%	India, Japan
Motor Mechanics	154	198	29%	Fiji, South Africa
Carpenters and Joiners	96	189	97%	Philippines, Fiji
Software and Applications Programmers	152	169	11%	India, China

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹⁴ Data presented at both a high level breakdown (i.e. 2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (i.e. 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

International students

International Education makes a considerable contribution to New Zealand's economy. The current economic value of export education is estimated to be worth \$2.75 billion¹⁵. The Leadership Statement for International Education 2011, which aims to double the economic value of international education to \$5 billion over the next 15 years, includes targets to:

- › increase the number of international students enrolled in New Zealand providers offshore, from 3,000 to 10,000
- › double the number of international postgraduate students (particularly in programmes in addition to those at PhD level) from 10,000 to 20,000
- › increase the transition rate from study to residence for international university students.

The Student Policy is New Zealand's temporary entry policy for international students. It aims to attract genuine international students who have the skills and talents New Zealand needs. In 2014/15, 84,856 international students¹⁶ were approved to study in New Zealand, a 16 percent increase from 73,423 in 2013/14 (see Appendix 2).

International students have identified that they chose to study in New Zealand because of the quality and cost of education, opportunities to work after graduation and to apply for residence, and opportunities to study in an English language country.¹⁷ The Regional Partnership Agreement between Auckland Council, ATEED and Immigration New Zealand identifies '*building a pipeline for students with the skills that Auckland needs*' as one of its three priorities.

Many international students stay to work in New Zealand after they complete their study. Immigration policies enable the most skilled to stay in New Zealand and take up skilled employment, so that they can help drive economic growth. In 2014/15, 43 percent of skilled migrant category principal applicants were previously on student visa in New Zealand. Seventeen percent of full fee paying students were granted a resident visa within five years of being issued their first student visa.¹⁸ The trend is a steady take up of permanent residence over time. Several factors might influence the length of time it takes a student to get residence, including the length of time of study and whether there is an intermediary move to a work visa before applying for residence.

To ensure New Zealand continues to benefit from having international students and secure a healthy growth in this sector, we must ensure that international students in New Zealand have a high quality experience, so New Zealand's reputation as a safe and attractive education destination is maintained.

To help support international students transitioning into the workforce, Immigration NZ, in collaboration with Victoria University¹⁹ have developed an online tool, Work Talk (worktalk.immigration.govt.nz) to meet the challenges and improve communication skills between New Zealand employers, managers and new migrant employee from other cultures.

¹⁵ Infometrics. (2015). *The economic impact of international education 2014*. Wellington: Education New Zealand. http://enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/ExportEd2014.pdf

¹⁶ This includes primary and secondary school students.

¹⁷ MBIE (2010): *Life After Study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

¹⁸ MBIE, *Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15*

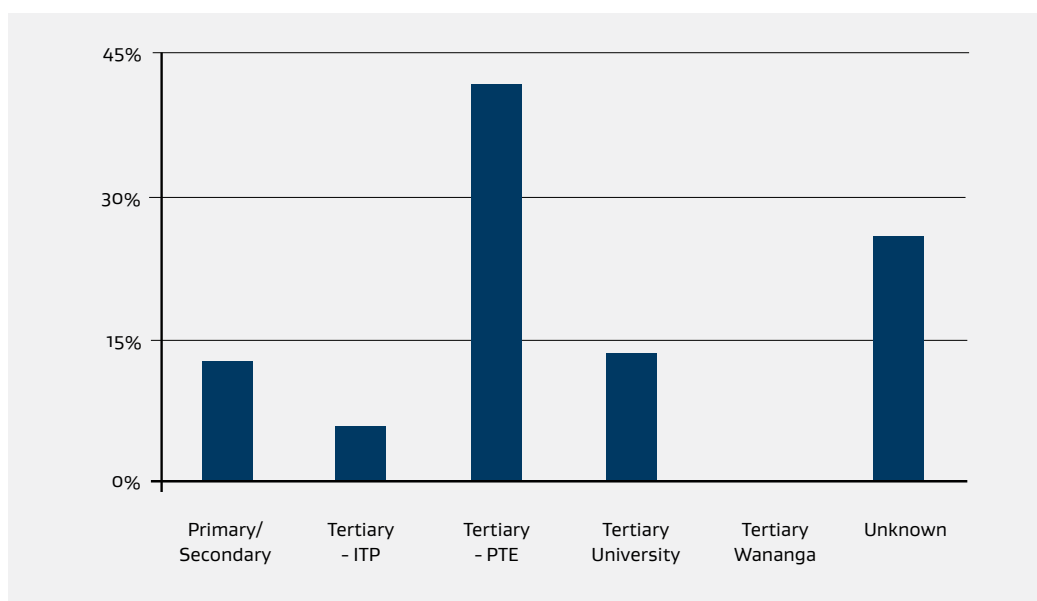
¹⁹ Victoria University's Language in the Workplace Team, School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies

Auckland context

Auckland is New Zealand's key study destination for international students. Graduates with the skills Auckland businesses need are encouraged to stay and work after completing their studies. Auckland has the largest share of international students in the country, with 63 percent (or 46,697 people) in 2014/15. This represents a 20 percent increase from the 2013/14 year (see Appendix 2).

There has been an increase in the number of new international students in Auckland, up 28 percent between 2013/14 and 2014/15

Figure 8: Type of educational institute attended by Auckland International students in 2013/14



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Figure 8 shows the breakdown of international students in Auckland by institutional type in 2013/14. The trends shown in Figure 8 are similar in 2014/15. A large majority were enrolled in Private Training Establishments (PTE).

Further readings on International Students

■ Student Visa Dashboard

The following dashboard was developed by Education New Zealand and is based on Immigration New Zealand (INZ) data on student visas issued. This data source is the most immediate data available on the international education sector, as there is only a one month lag between student visas being approved and INZ publishing the data. Student visa data is a strong indicator of whether students are entering, staying or leaving New Zealand to study, which can be used as a predictor for future enrolment trends.

http://www.enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Regional%20visa%20dashboard%20November%202015.pdf

■ New Zealand International Education Snapshot

The report below is from Education New Zealand's website. It provides a snapshot of the trends in New Zealand's international education industry from January to August 2015. The report uses data from the Export Education Levy, Single Data Return (SDR) and student visa statistics from INZ.

http://www.enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Final%20January-August%202015%20snapshot.pdf

Conclusion

The report provides an overview of the demographics of the overseas-born population living in Auckland and detailed information on the source country and occupation of migrants who have come to New Zealand under the Skilled Migrant Category and the Essential Skills policy with job offers in Auckland.

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Thirty-nine percent of Auckland's population are overseas-born
- › Of the overseas-born population in Auckland, 39 percent were born in Asia, and a further 21 percent from the Pacific Islands
- › Forty-nine percent of the approved SMC principal applicants resides in Auckland in 2014/15, coming mainly from India or China
- › The top three occupations for SMC principal applicants in Auckland, were ICT Support Technicians, Chefs and Software and Applications Programmers
- › India was the largest source of Essential Skills workers in Auckland (21 percent) followed by China and Fiji
- › The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Auckland were Chefs, Retail Managers and Café and Restaurant Managers.
- › Sixty-three percent of student visas granted in 2014/15, where a region was specified, were for study in Auckland
- › Of the student applications granted in 2013/14 where a region and institution type was specified, over a third were studying at Private Training Establishments.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Number of people granted Essential Skills work visas by region of employment, FY 2005/06–2014/15

Region	Financial Year										% change since 2013/14
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Auckland	9,225	9,860	10,585	10,191	7,873	8,094	7,016	6,639	7,580	8,668	14%
Canterbury	3,234	3,499	4,545	3,567	2,910	2,469	3,335	4,694	6,592	7,166	9%
Otago	2,864	3,259	3,904	3,206	2,645	2,531	2,482	2,604	2,927	3,190	9%
Wellington	2,470	2,376	3,496	2,637	1,978	1,869	1,963	1,979	2,119	2,061	-3%
Waikato	1,610	1,673	1,776	1,492	1,100	1,086	1,198	1,195	1,342	1,450	8%
Bay of Plenty	882	1,526	1,529	1,035	833	826	809	709	920	998	8%
Southland	377	562	778	790	624	721	713	737	752	935	24%
Nelson/Marlborough/ Tasman	774	1,274	1,886	1,285	748	609	659	641	756	796	5%
Manawatu-Wanganui	601	589	667	573	480	481	462	455	507	515	2%
Hawkes Bay	525	955	750	382	304	299	284	331	380	429	13%
Taranaki	397	551	854	595	496	514	505	479	710	424	-40%
Northland	292	347	346	309	256	270	247	269	320	380	19%
West Coast	108	148	144	173	171	142	175	170	211	213	1%
Gisborne	92	116	91	111	88	111	152	172	181	193	7%
Region not specified	5,294	4,280	4,982	3,280	2,441	2,319	2,065	1,332	1,200	1,130	
Total where region is known	23,451	26,735	31,351	26,346	20,506	20,022	20,000	21,074	25,297	27,418	8%
Total	28,745	31,015	36,333	29,626	22,947	22,341	22,065	22,406	26,497	28,548	8%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix 2: Number of people granted student visas by region of study, FY 2005/06-2014/15

Region	Financial Year										% change since 2013/14
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Auckland	31,366	29,866	30,774	33,278	33,952	36,499	34,741	31,984	38,929	46,697	20%
Canterbury	9,455	8,746	8,224	8,422	8,639	7,367	5,189	5,215	5,832	6,720	15%
Wellington	5,034	4,805	4,508	4,231	4,422	4,371	4,162	4,148	4,204	4,628	10%
Waikato	4,662	3,942	3,761	3,810	3,821	3,705	3,674	3,494	3,667	3,985	9%
Otago	3,511	3,312	3,220	3,360	3,556	3,629	3,524	3,526	3,587	3,749	5%
Bay of Plenty	952	996	1,079	1,396	1,520	2,238	2,057	1,792	2,311	2,680	16%
Manawatu-Wanganui	2,751	2,369	2,249	2,220	2,283	2,327	2,494	2,240	2,247	2,314	3%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	632	649	728	796	882	886	830	673	671	1,023	52%
Southland	198	185	187	226	344	434	501	526	648	767	18%
Hawkes Bay	478	494	517	555	543	598	689	543	623	745	20%
Taranaki	652	512	442	474	544	546	536	463	517	549	6%
Northland	390	444	433	467	518	426	472	425	417	451	8%
Other	133	113	97	62	68	53	36	32	49	41	-16%
Region not specified	9,050	10,716	12,886	13,810	11,663	11,017	10,000	9,128	9,721	10,507	
Total where region is known	60,214	56,433	56,219	59,297	61,092	63,079	58,905	55,061	63,702	74,349	17%
Total	69,264	67,149	69,105	73,107	72,755	74,096	68,905	64,189	73,423	84,856	16%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
Note: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast.

Appendix 3: Number of new students by region of study, FY 2005/06-2014/15

Region	Financial Year													% change since 2013/14
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15				
Auckland	9,983	12,229	15,416	17,687	17,835	19,235	17,421	14,828	20,283	26,029	28%			
Canterbury	3,701	4,214	4,394	4,869	4,700	3,685	2,104	2,558	3,217	3,858	20%			
Wellington	1,916	2,089	2,176	2,333	2,482	2,438	2,246	2,291	2,316	2,797	21%			
Waikato	1,586	1,653	1,958	2,177	1,917	1,827	1,776	1,725	1,936	2,208	14%			
Otago	1,564	1,693	1,725	1,894	2,026	2,064	1,829	1,767	1,884	2,083	11%			
Bay of Plenty	558	702	769	1,074	1,097	1,711	1,408	1,211	1,499	1,839	23%			
Manawatu-Wanganui	1,026	1,088	1,240	1,182	1,141	1,115	1,214	1,038	1,033	1,123	9%			
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	407	473	517	578	597	594	544	472	471	813	73%			
Southland	123	124	148	179	252	293	335	314	394	530	35%			
Hawkes Bay	283	341	361	390	354	388	477	319	387	483	25%			
Northland	257	335	337	382	430	367	401	341	331	332	0%			
Taranaki	247	239	252	300	341	353	298	218	309	278	-10%			
Other	101	86	73	46	55	32	21	22	31	26	-16%			
Region not specified	5,589	7,205	8,576	8,605	5,130	4,484	4,351	4,337	5,027	5,631				
Total where region is known	21,752	25,266	29,366	33,091	33,227	34,102	30,074	27,104	34,091	42,399	24%			
Total	27,341	32,471	37,942	41,696	38,357	38,586	34,425	31,441	39,118	48,030	23%			

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note 1: In this analysis, a student is counted as 'new' the year in which their first visa was approved. This is a subset of Appendix 2.

Note 2: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast

