

Migration and Labour Force Trends

Bay of Plenty Overview **2015**



Table of Contents

Bay of Plenty Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3
Background	4
Bay of Plenty’s migrant demographics	6
Migration and the Bay of Plenty labour market	9
Permanent migration	13
Temporary migration	16
International students	19
Conclusion	20
Appendices	21

ISBN 978-0-947524-12-8 (online)

August, 2016

© Crown Copyright 2015

The material contained in this report is subject to Crown copyright protection unless otherwise indicated. The Crown copyright protected material may be reproduced free of charge in any format or media without requiring specific permission. This is subject to the material being reproduced accurately and not being used in a derogatory manner or in a misleading context. Where the material is being published or issued to others, the source and copyright status should be acknowledged. The permission to reproduce Crown copyright protected material does not extend to any material in this report that is identified as being the copyright of a third party. Authorisation to reproduce such material should be obtained from the copyright holders.

New Zealand Government

Tables

Table 1	Overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty by birthplace, 2013	7
Table 2	Number and share of overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty by their country of origin, who have been in New Zealand for under two years in 2013	7
Table 3	Overseas and New Zealand-born population by highest qualification attained	8
Table 4	Working-age population in the Bay of Plenty by labour force status and birthplace, 2013	10
Table 5	Top source countries of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15	14
Table 6	Occupations of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in the Bay of Plenty, 2013/14 and 2014/15	15
Table 7	Top source countries of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15	17
Table 8	Occupations of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15	18
Appendix 1	Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, FY 2009/10 to 2014/15	21
Appendix 2	Number of people granted Essential Skills work visas by region of employment, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	22
Appendix 3	Number of people granted student visas by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	23
Appendix 4	Number of new students by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	24

Figures

Figure 1	New Outcomes Framework for Migrant Settlement and Integration	5
Figure 2	The proportion of the overseas-born population compared with the New Zealand-born population in the Bay of Plenty and New Zealand overall	6
Figure 3	Employment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in the Bay of Plenty, 2001-2013	10
Figure 4	Unemployment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in the Bay of Plenty, 2001-2013	11
Figure 5	Participation rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in the Bay of Plenty, 2001-2013	12
Figure 6	The top five source countries of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	14
Figure 7	The top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty region, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	17

Bay of Plenty Executive Summary

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

The primary data sources used in the report are Statistics New Zealand's 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings and the 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.

The Bay of Plenty has a small but growing overseas-born population

Seventeen percent of the Bay of Plenty's population were born overseas according to the 2013 Census. This is an increase from the 13 percent reported in the 2001 Census. The share of the overseas-born population in the region has been constantly growing but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population (25 percent).

The majority of the overseas-born residents in the region were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The proportion of the Bay of Plenty's residents born in these countries is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (40 percent in the Bay of Plenty versus 26 percent nationwide). The Bay of Plenty's overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified compared with its New Zealand-born population.

Overseas-born working-age population in the Bay of Plenty had lower unemployment rate

The Bay of Plenty working-age population, in general, have a higher unemployment rate compared with New Zealand overall. Aggregated by birthplace, the overseas-born population in the region has a lower unemployment rate and lower labour market participation rate compared with the New Zealand-born population. The trend of unemployment for the overseas-born population in the region has been generally downward.

Increase in the number of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants over the past year in the Bay of Plenty

In 2014/15, five percent (or 461 people) of New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (i.e. permanent migrants) found employment in the Bay of Plenty region. This is an increase of 16 percent on the previous period. India, the United Kingdom and the Philippines were the top source countries for skilled migrants in the region.

The top three occupations of skilled migrants in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (18 percent), Chefs (8 percent) and Retail Managers (7 percent).

Essential Skills temporary workers increased over the past year in the Bay of Plenty

In 2014/15, a total of 998 people were approved for Essential Skills work visa in the region. This is an increase of 8 percent over the past year. India, the United Kingdom and the Philippines were the top source countries of Essential Skills workers in the region.

The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15 were Chefs (14 percent), Livestock Farmers (8 percent) and Café and Restaurant Managers (6 percent).

International student numbers increase in the Bay of Plenty

In the 2014/15 year, 2,680 people were granted a student visa to study in the Bay of Plenty. This is an increase of 16 percent from 2013/14. The Bay of Plenty has the sixth largest share of international students in the country, making up four percent of the total student visas granted.

Introduction

The Bay of Plenty lies east of the Kaimai-Mamaku Ranges and south of the Coromandel Peninsula in the North Island and is known for its beaches, kiwifruit, tourism, forestry and geothermal energy. It is also home to New Zealand's only active marine volcano, White Island.

The major population centres in the region are Tauranga, Rotorua and Whakatane. The Tauranga labour market is the fifth largest in New Zealand, and over the past 20 years Tauranga City has experienced one of the fastest rates of population growth in New Zealand.

According to the 2013 Census, the Bay of Plenty region has a population of 267,741, which represents six percent of New Zealand's total population.

The Bay of Plenty has a high proportion of people who belong to the European ethnic group. Seventy-six percent of the region's residents identify themselves as European (compared with 74 percent for New Zealand overall), 28 percent identify as Māori (compared with 15 percent for New Zealand overall), 5 percent as Asian and 3 percent as Pacific.

The proportion of the overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty is smaller compared with other regions in the country. Seventeen percent of the population in the Bay of Plenty region are overseas-born, compared with 25 percent for the total New Zealand population. Forty percent of the Bay of Plenty's overseas-born population have migrated from the United Kingdom and Ireland, followed by migrants from Asia which accounts for 22 percent of the overseas-born population.

In 2013, the region's eight local authorities have collectively developed the Invest Bay of Plenty Plan. The plan aims to provide a shared vision and collective voice for development in the Bay of Plenty. It identifies key goals for the next 30 years and provides a concise and high-level strategy for accomplishing these objectives. The seven focus areas identified for the Invest Bay of Plenty Plan are:

- › Settlement patterns
- › Employment
- › Infrastructure
- › Ageing
- › Māori economy
- › Environment
- › Lifestyle.

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.

Sixteen indicators measure progress towards achievement of the five outcomes overseas.

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.

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

Bay of Plenty's migrant demographics

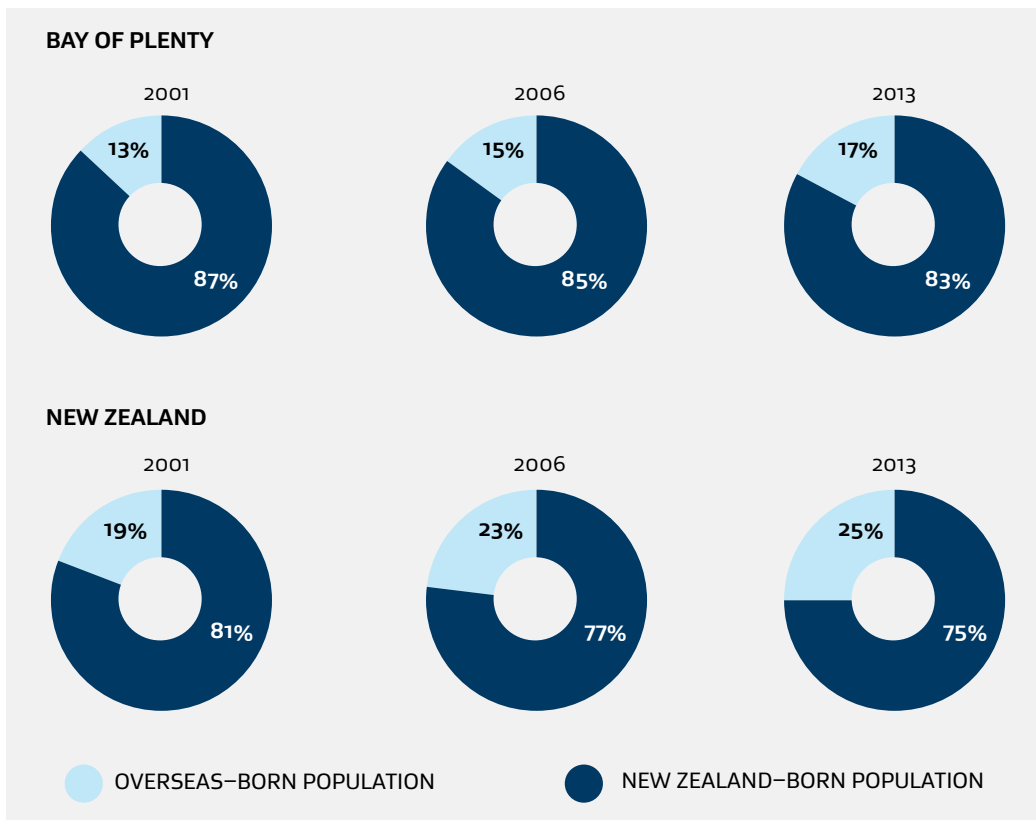
The 2013 Census reported the Bay of Plenty's usual resident population at 267,741 or six percent of the total New Zealand population. This is a four percent increase in population since the 2006 Census.

The 2013 Census shows that 17 percent of the Bay of Plenty's total population was born overseas. This is lower than the 25 percent of the overseas-born population recorded across the overall New Zealand population.

Population size and gender

The share of the overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty has been growing steadily but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population. The 2001 Census reported that 13 percent of the region's population was born overseas, this increased to 15 percent in the 2006 Census and this further increased to 17 percent in the 2013 Census. This is illustrated in Figure 2

Figure 2: The proportion of the overseas-born population compared with the New Zealand-born population in the Bay of Plenty and New Zealand overall



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

The male to female ratio of the overseas-born population is very similar nationwide. Of those living in the Bay of Plenty who were born overseas, 49 percent are male and 51 percent female (compared with 48 percent male and 52 percent female nationwide).

Birthplace of the overseas-born population

The Bay of Plenty region has a larger share of overseas-born individuals who were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland in comparison with the overall New Zealand overseas-born population (see Table 1). The proportion is also higher for those born in Australia and the rest of Europe in the region. Forty percent of the overseas-born residents in the Bay of Plenty were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. A further 22 percent were born in Asia.

Table 1: Overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty by birthplace, 2013

Birthplace (by broad geographic areas)	Bay of Plenty	New Zealand
United Kingdom and Ireland	40%	26%
Asia	22%	32%
Australia	10%	6%
Europe*	9%	7%
Middle East and Africa	9%	9%
Pacific Islands	6%	15%
North America	4%	3%
Other	2%	1%

Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland

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 the majority of recent migrants coming into the Bay of Plenty were from Asia (45 percent), followed by those from the United Kingdom and Ireland (20 percent). Compared with the national average, there is also a higher share of recent migrants arriving into the region from Australia.

Table 2: Number and share of overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty by their country of origin, who have been in New Zealand for under two years in 2013

	Australia	Pacific Islands	UK & Ireland	Europe*	North America	Asia	Middle East & Africa	Other
Bay of Plenty								
Number	591	252	1,128	384	273	2,568	351	195
% of overseas-born population	10%	4%	20%	7%	5%	45%	6%	3%
New Zealand								
Number	8,556	12,093	21,693	9,186	6,144	61,122	10,011	3,567
% of overseas-born population	6%	9%	16%	7%	5%	46%	8%	3%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland.

Highest qualification

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. The Bay of Plenty's economy 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 the Bay of Plenty, 22 percent of those born overseas have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with only 12 percent of the New Zealand-born population. The trend is similar for New Zealand overall.

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 & level 7 qualifications	Honours or post-graduate degree
Bay of Plenty						
New Zealand-born	27%	0%	38%	22%	9%	3%
Overseas-born	14%	25%	17%	22%	14%	8%
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 Bay of Plenty labour market

Immigration New Zealand (as part of MBIE) recognises the significance that migration plays in meeting workforce needs and, together with local council and economic development agencies, has a shared interest in attracting and retaining migrants to the Bay of Plenty to meet skill shortages.

Immigration New Zealand's priorities align with the Government's Business Growth Agenda which prioritises lifting the skills and productivity of the workforce overall and ensuring skilled migration meets New Zealand's needs.

Bay of Plenty context

The Bay of Plenty's 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 long-term economic and social integration of migrants as an integral part of the region's economic growth.

The Bay of Plenty's population is projected to increase by an average of 0.5 percent a year between 2013 and 2043, increasing to 328,700 people in 2043.¹

The Bay of Plenty region employs six percent of New Zealand's workers. Industries with the highest share of workers in the region are in Health Care and Social Assistance (12 percent), Retail Trade (10 percent) and Manufacturing (10 percent).²

This section will focus on migrant participation in the Bay of Plenty's labour force. As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council³: 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 can provide insight into the pressures that individuals are facing 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 participation rate of the working-age population in the Bay of Plenty in 2013, split by those born overseas and born in New Zealand. The overseas-born population in the region have a lower unemployment rate and a lower labour market participation rate compared with the overall New Zealand working-age population.

1 Statistics NZ (2015): Subnational population projections: 2013(base)-2043.

2 Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

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

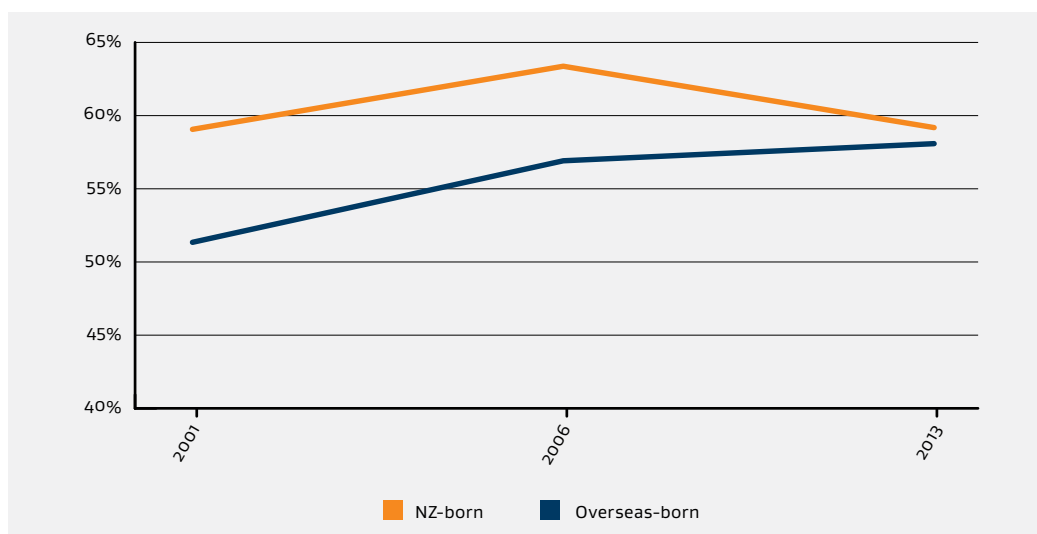
Table 4: Working-age population⁴ in the Bay of Plenty by labour force status and birthplace, 2013

		Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate ⁵
Bay of Plenty	Overseas-born	58.1%	6.6%	62.2%
	New Zealand-born	59.2%	9.5%	65.5%
New Zealand	Overseas-born	59.9%	7.4%	64.6%
	New Zealand-born	63.6%	7.0%	68.4%

Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

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

The New Zealand-born population in the Bay of Plenty is more likely to be in employment compared to those who were born overseas. The overseas-born population has a lower employment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population, but has been narrowing over time.

Figure 3: Employment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in the Bay of Plenty, 2001-2013

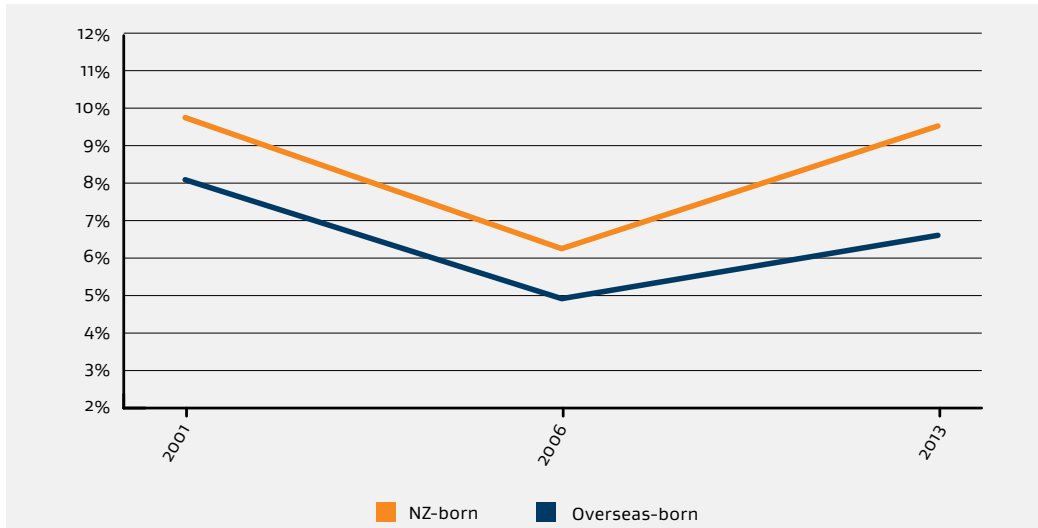
Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

The unemployment rate is an indicator showing the percentage of individuals in the labour force without a job but is available for work and actively seeking work. Figure 4 shows that the overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty has a lower unemployment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population. The unemployment rate for the overseas-born population has been showing a downward trend over time, although experiencing an increase in recent years.

⁴ Working-age population comprises those aged 15 years and over.

⁵ The participation rate is the number of people in the labour force (i.e. employed and unemployed) divided by the total working-age population.

Figure 4: Unemployment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in the Bay of Plenty, 2001-2013

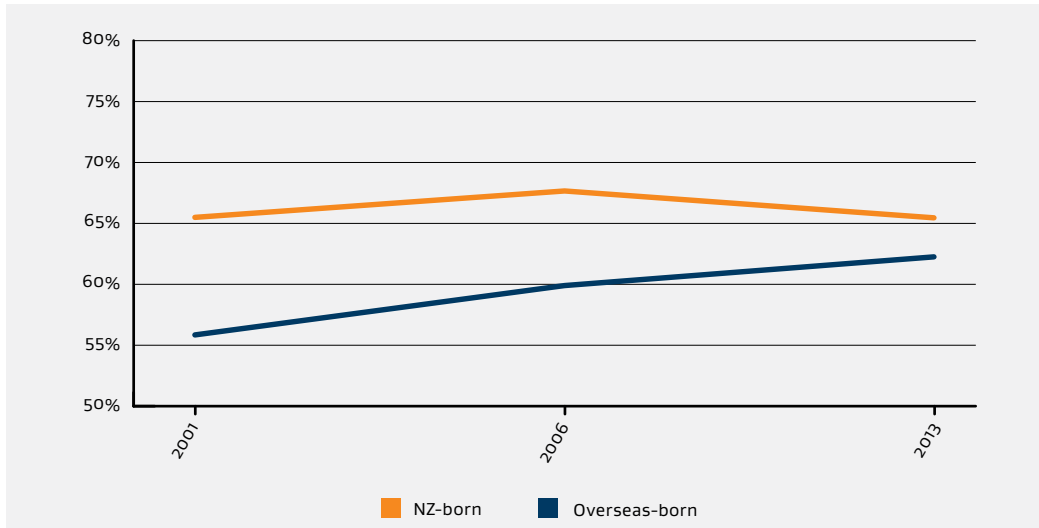


Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 5 shows the labour force participation rate of the Bay of Plenty's working-age population. The participation rate measures the proportion of the working-age population who are either employed, or unemployed and looking for work. This is a useful indicator to show the country's job market trends since the short-term changes in the participation rate are linked to current job market conditions.

The Bay of Plenty's New Zealand-born population, in general, have a higher labour force participation rate compared with the overseas-born population. The participation rate for the New Zealand-born population has remained steady over time, while the participation rate for the overseas born is showing an increasing trend.

Figure 5: Participation rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in the Bay of Plenty, 2001-2013



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

Permanent migration

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand must enter through one of the 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. Skilled principal applicants receive bonus points in their application for having an offer of employment outside of Auckland to enhance the ability of other regions to utilise immigration to support regional economic development.

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).

Bay of Plenty Context

In 2014/15, the Bay of Plenty region attracted five percent (or 461 people) of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is an increase of 16 percent from the 399 approved the previous year (see Appendix 1).

■ Source country

Table 5 shows the top source countries of SMC principal applicants over the last five years.

India is the largest source country of SMC principal applicants in the Bay of Plenty, followed by the United Kingdom and the Philippines. Together, the top five source countries represent 75 percent⁸ of the total SMC approved applicants in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15.

6 MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15.

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

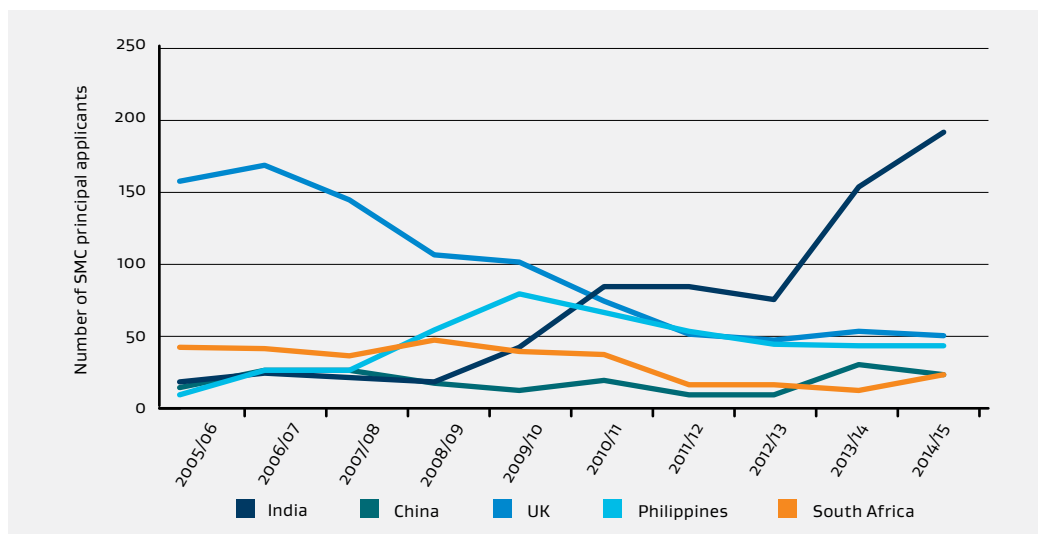
8 This may differ to the total in Table 5 due to rounding.

Table 5: Top source countries of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15

Source country of principal applicant	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	85 (19%)	85 (28%)	76 (27%)	154 (39%)	192 (42%)
UK	75 (17%)	52 (17%)	48 (17%)	54 (14%)	51 (11%)
Philippines	67 (15%)	54 (17%)	45 (16%)	44 (11%)	44 (10%)
China	20 (5%)	10 (3%)	10 (4%)	31 (8%)	24 (5%)
South Africa	38 (9%)	17 (6%)	17 (6%)	13 (3%)	24 (5%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Figure 6 shows that in 2014/15 the number of SMC principal applicants from the United Kingdom has been declining over the last ten years. The United Kingdom has been the main source of skilled migrants in the region up until 2009/10, and then India took over. The number of skilled migrants coming in from India has been increasing significantly over time.

Figure 6: The top five source countries of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 6 shows the top occupation groups⁹ of SMC principal applicants in the Bay of Plenty region for the 2014/15 year. It also summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The top three occupations of skilled migrants in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (18 percent), Chefs (8 percent), and Retail Managers (7 percent).

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 of ANZSCO) of occupations.

Table 6: Occupations of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in the Bay of Plenty, 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of applicants ¹⁰		% change over the past year ¹¹	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Health Professionals	97	118	22%	India (39%), Philippines (24%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	68	63	-7%	India (79%), China (8%)
Food Trades Workers	59	49	-17%	India (35%), Brazil (16%)
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	20	27	35%	India (26%), UK (15%)
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	31	26	-16%	India (38%), Fiji (19%)
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	14	23	64%	UK (26%), US (13%)
Farmers and Farm Managers	11	21	91%	India (24%), UK (15%)
Education Professionals	12	18	50%	India (39%), UK (22%)
Electrotechnology and Telecommunications Trades Workers	13	13	0%	South Africa (38%), UK (23%)
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	12	13	8%	India (54%), UK (15%)
Top 5 occupations¹² (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Registered Nurses	69	82	19%	India (54%), Philippines (32%)
Chefs	39	38	-3%	India (32%), Brazil (21%)
Retail Managers	28	34	21%	India (82%), South Korea (6%)
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	32	23	-28%	India (78%), China (17%)
Livestock Farmers	8	14	75%	Philippines (21%), Fiji (21%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

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

¹¹ Apply some caution in interpreting the percentage changes due to the low numbers reported for the region.

¹² Due to the small number of counts for the region, only the top 5 occupations are reported.

Temporary migration

The temporary work policy¹³ 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, while still 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 who 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 visa¹⁴.

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 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 Essential Skills workers in New Zealand. In 2014/15, a total of 28,548 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills work policy.

Bay of Plenty context

In 2014/15, a total of 998 people were approved to work in the Bay of Plenty under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix 2). Overall, there has been an increase of 8 percent on the number of approved temporary workers in the region over the previous year (similar to the 8 percent increase nationwide).

■ Source country

Table 7 shows the top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty from 2010/11 to 2014/15. In 2014/15, India was the main source country of Essential Skills workers in the region, followed by the United Kingdom and the Philippines. The top five source countries together accounted for 67 percent¹⁵ of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in the Bay of Plenty.

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

14 MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15

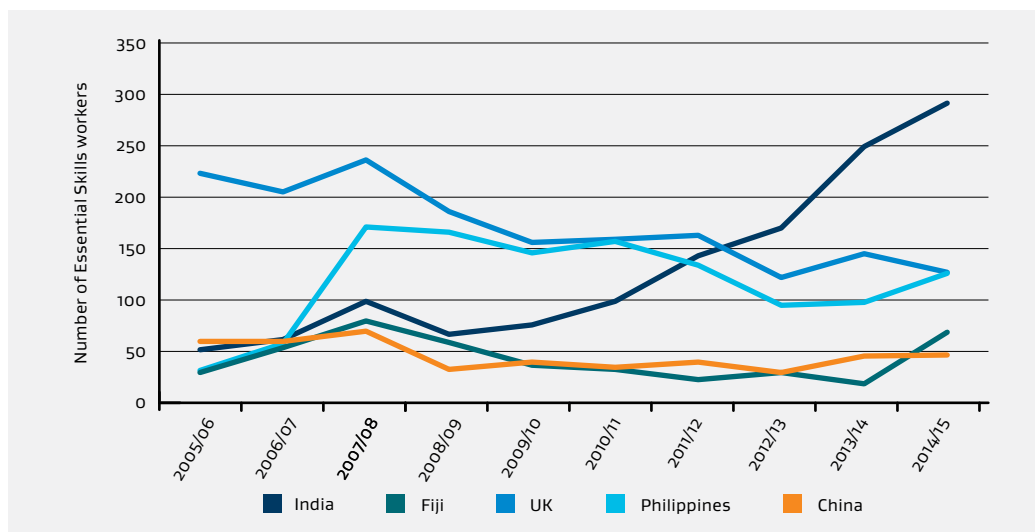
15 This may differ to the total in Table 7 due to rounding.

Table 7: Top source countries of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	100 (12%)	144 (18%)	171 (24%)	250 (27%)	292 (29%)
UK	160 (19%)	164 (20%)	123 (17%)	146 (16%)	128 (13%)
Philippines	158 (19%)	135 (17%)	96 (14%)	99 (11%)	127 (13%)
Fiji	34 (4%)	24 (3%)	31 (4%)	20 (2%)	70 (7%)
China	36 (4%)	41 (5%)	31 (4%)	47 (5%)	48 (5%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The United Kingdom had been the main source country of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty up until 2011/12, and then India took over (see Figure 7). The number of Essential Skills workers from the United Kingdom has been showing a downward trend over the ten-year period, while workers coming in from India has been increasing over that same period.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 8 shows the top 10 occupation groups¹⁶ 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 of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15 were Chefs (14 percent), Livestock Farmers (8 percent) and Café and Restaurant Managers (6 percent).

¹⁶ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented at a high level break down (2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (i.e. 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

Table 8: Occupations of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of workers		% change over the past year ¹⁷	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Food Trades Workers	141	183	30%	India (23%), South Korea (14%)
Farmers and Farm Managers	69	123	78%	India (46%), Philippines (31%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	81	121	49%	India (66%), UK (9%)
Health Professionals	138	114	-17%	UK (47%), India (15%)
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	34	99	191%	Fiji (46%), Philippines (39%)
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	55	44	-20%	India (23%), Philippines (20%)
Sports and Personal Service Workers	34	32	-6%	UK (38%), Japan (16%)
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	61	30	-51%	US (13%), Philippines (10%)
Sales Assistants and Salespersons	12	27	125%	India (78%), China (15%)
Specialist Managers	14	23	64%	India (22%), UK (17%)
Top 10 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Chefs	112	137	22%	India (19%), South Korea (16%)
Livestock Farmers	49	82	67%	Philippines (48%), India (32%)
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	34	57	68%	India (56%), UK (11%)
Forestry and Logging Workers	4	56	1300%	Fiji (82%), Philippines (18%)
Retail Managers	35	51	46%	India (84%), UK (4%)
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	51	47	-8%	UK (62%), Ireland (11%)
Crop Farmers	20	41	105%	India (76%), China (5%)
Livestock Farm Workers	25	33	32%	Philippines (88%), India (6%)
Registered Nurses	36	29	-19%	India (55%), Philippines (28%)
Cooks	20	26	30%	India (35%), Thailand (15%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹⁷ Apply some caution in interpreting the percentage changes due to the low numbers reported for the region.

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 billion¹⁸. 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.

Student policy is New Zealand's temporary entry policy for international students. It aims to attract genuine international students who have the skills and talent New Zealand needs. In 2014/15, 84,856 international students¹⁹ were approved to study in New Zealand, a 16 percent increase from 73,423 in 2013/14 (see Appendix 3).

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 country²⁰.

Many international students stay on 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 a 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 visa²¹. 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.

Bay of Plenty context

International students are an important contributor to migration into and out of New Zealand. Getting international students into the Bay of Plenty plays an important role in bringing value into the region. The Bay of Plenty has many tertiary options, including the University of Waikato at Tauranga and Waiariki Bay of Plenty Polytechnic²², the fourth largest ITP²³ in New Zealand.

The Bay of Plenty has the sixth largest share of international students in the country, making up four percent of the total student visas granted.

In 2014/15, 2,680 people intending to study in the Bay of Plenty were granted student visas²⁴. This represents an increase of 16 percent from 2013/14 (see Appendix 3). There has also been an increase in the number of new international students in the region, up 23 percent between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (see Appendix 4).

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

19 This includes primary and secondary school students.

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

21 MBIE, *Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15*.

22 Bay of Plenty Polytechnic merged with Waiariki Institute of Technology in May 2016.

23 ITP is Institutes of Technology and Polytechnics.

24 Both new and returning.

Further readings on International Students

■ Student Visa Dashboard July 2016

This dashboard was developed by Education New Zealand and is based on Immigration New Zealand (INZ) data on student visas issued. It provides a monthly summary of where in New Zealand international students are choosing to study, and what education sector they are enrolled in. 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/news-and-research/research/student-visa-dashboard-for-july-2016/>

■ New Zealand International Education Snapshot: January to August 2015

Developed for Education New Zealand, this provides a snapshot of the trends in New Zealand's international student enrolments. It brings together data from a number of sources and the trends are represented by sector, fields of study, level of study, location of study and top movements by source country.

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 the Bay of Plenty region 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 the Bay of Plenty.

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Seventeen percent of the Bay of Plenty's population are overseas-born.
- › Of the overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty, 40 percent were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland and a further 22 percent were born in Asia. The proportion of the overseas-born population in the Bay of Plenty who were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland is higher than the proportion for New Zealand overall.
- › Five percent of New Zealand's approved SMC principal applicants reside in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15, most of whom arrive from India, the United Kingdom and the Philippines.
- › The top three occupations of SMC principal applicants (permanent migrants) in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (18 percent), Chefs (8 percent) and Retail Managers (7 percent).
- › India was the largest source country of Essential Skills temporary workers in the Bay of Plenty (29 percent) followed by the United Kingdom (13 percent).
- › The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in the Bay of Plenty in 2014/15 were Chefs (14 percent), Livestock Farmers (8 percent) and Café and Restaurant Managers (6 percent).
- › Four percent of student visas (2,680 people) granted in 2014/15 were for study in the Bay of Plenty. This is an increase of 16 percent on the previous year.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, FY 2009/10 to 2014/15

Region	Financial Year						% change since 2013/14
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Auckland	3,706	4,002	4,063	4,648	4,317	4,648	8%
Canterbury	861	754	990	774	1,629	1,473	-10%
Wellington	1,182	918	1,018	1,051	972	1,036	7%
Waikato	656	535	473	493	430	482	12%
Bay of Plenty	407	439	305	276	399	461	16%
Otago	288	313	378	162	374	327	-13%
Northland	205	203	146	143	142	167	18%
Manawatu-Whanganui	211	201	190	172	188	160	-15%
Hawke's Bay	137	139	87	125	135	148	10%
Taranaki	202	174	133	168	166	142	-14%
Southland	91	91	124	62	137	130	-5%
Nelson	84	66	92	42	90	61	-32%
Marlborough	63	60	76	31	73	53	-27%
Other	214	198	184	154	167	177	6%
Total	8,307	8,093	8,259	8,301	9,219	9,465	3%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast

Appendix 2: Number of people granted Essential Skills work visas by region of employment, FY 2005/06 to 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- Whanganui	601	589	667	573	480	481	462	455	507	515	2%	
Hawke's 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 3: Number of people granted student visas by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 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-Whanganui	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%	
Hawke's 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 4: Number of new students by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 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-Whanganui	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%
Hawke's 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 3.

Note 2: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast

