

Migration and Labour Force Trends

Gisborne Overview **2015**

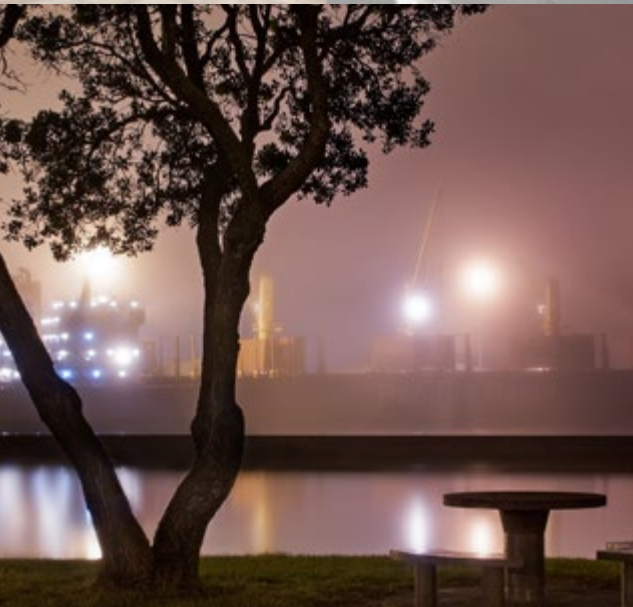


Table of Contents

Gisborne Executive Summary	2
Introduction	3
Background	4
Gisborne’s migrant demographics	6
Migration and the Gisborne labour market	9
Permanent migration	13
Temporary migration	15
International students	18
Conclusion	19
Appendices	20

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New Zealand Government

Tables

Table 1	Overseas-born population in Gisborne by birthplace, 2013	7
Table 2	Number and share of overseas-born population in Gisborne 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 Gisborne by labour force status and birthplace, 2013	10
Table 5	Top source countries of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15	16
Table 6	Occupations of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15	17
Appendix 1	Number of people granted student visas by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	20
Appendix 2	Number of new students by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	21
Appendix 3	Number of people granted student visas by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	22
Appendix 4	Number of new students by region of study, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	23

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 Gisborne and New Zealand overall	6
Figure 3	Employment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Gisborne, 2001-2013	10
Figure 4	Unemployment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Gisborne, 2001-2013	11
Figure 5	Participation rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Gisborne, 2001-2013	12
Figure 6	The top five source countries of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in Gisborne, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	14
Figure 7	The top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne region, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15	16

Gisborne Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of Gisborne'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.

Gisborne has a small overseas-born population

Gisborne region has one of the smallest proportions of overseas-born residents in New Zealand. Ten percent of Gisborne's population were born overseas according to the 2013 Census. This is an increase from the seven percent reported in the 2001 Census. The share of the overseas-born population in the region has been growing steadily 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 Gisborne's residents born in these countries is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (36 percent in Gisborne versus 26 percent nationwide). Gisborne's overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified compared with its New Zealand-born population.

Overseas-born working-age population in Gisborne had lower unemployment rate

Gisborne, in general, has a lower unemployment rate and a higher participation rate compared with the national average. Aggregated by birthplace, the overseas-born population in the region has a lower unemployment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population. Over time, the unemployment rate of the overseas-born population in the region has been showing a downward trend.

Gisborne has the smallest number of skilled migrants in New Zealand

In 2014/15, 22 of New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (i.e. permanent migrants) found employment in Gisborne region. This is an increase from the 17 people approved the previous year. The majority of skilled applicants in the region came from India.

The majority of skilled migrants in Gisborne were employed as Health Professionals and Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers.

Essential Skills temporary workers increased over the past year in Gisborne

In 2014/15, 193 people were approved for Essential Skills work visa in Gisborne. This is an increase of seven percent over the past year. Fiji and India were the top source countries of Essential Skills workers in the region.

The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne in 2014/15 were Forestry and Logging Workers (32 percent), Chefs (8 percent) and General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers (6 percent).

International Student numbers decrease in Gisborne

In the 2014/15 year, 26 people were granted a student visa to study in Gisborne. This is a decrease from the 32 people reported in 2013/14. Gisborne region has one of the smallest shares of international students in the country.

Introduction

The Gisborne region is located in the north-eastern area of New Zealand's North Island, with its main centre, Gisborne city, perched on the most easterly edge of the country.

The region played a crucial role in New Zealand's early history with many of the first Māori waka landing there, as well as Captain James Cook.

Gisborne's sunny climate and high sunshine hours have led to a strong winemaking industry being established alongside its surf beaches and horticulture production. Other core industries include mining, sheep and beef, forestry, health services and tourism.

Recently, a number of Treaty of Waitangi claims have been settled within the region. These settlements are considered of great significance to the region and should result in a commercial and cultural redress that is anticipated to change the region's business and cultural landscape.

According to the 2013 Census, Gisborne region has a population of 43,656 which represents one percent of the total New Zealand population. It is the 14th most populous region of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

Agriculture remains the primary industry in the Gisborne region and it includes forestry, viticulture, horticulture and related industries such as food processing. Tourism is an industry anticipated to have high growth potential for the region in the future.

Activate Tairāwhiti is a new economic development agency in the region, launched in September 2014. Its aims are to:

- › retain and expand local businesses,
- › foster new businesses,
- › attract outside business and resources,
- › plug the leaks in the local economy, and
- › market the community.

The majority of Gisborne's residents belong to the European ethnic group. The region also has a far higher share of residents who belong to the Māori ethnic group compared with the overall New Zealand population. Sixty-one percent of Gisborne's residents identify themselves as European (compared with 74 percent for New Zealand overall), 49 percent identify as Māori (compared with 15 percent for New Zealand overall), 4 percent as Pacific and 2 percent as Asian¹.

The proportion of the overseas-born population in Gisborne is smaller compared with other regions in the country. Ten percent of the population in Gisborne region are overseas-born, compared with 25 percent for the total New Zealand population. Thirty-six percent of Gisborne's overseas-born population have migrated from the United Kingdom and Ireland, followed by migrants from Asia and Australia which accounts for 14 percent each of the overseas-born population.

¹ Note that the percentages do not add up to 100. An individual can report more than one ethnic group and they are counted in each applicable group.

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

Gisborne's migrant demographics

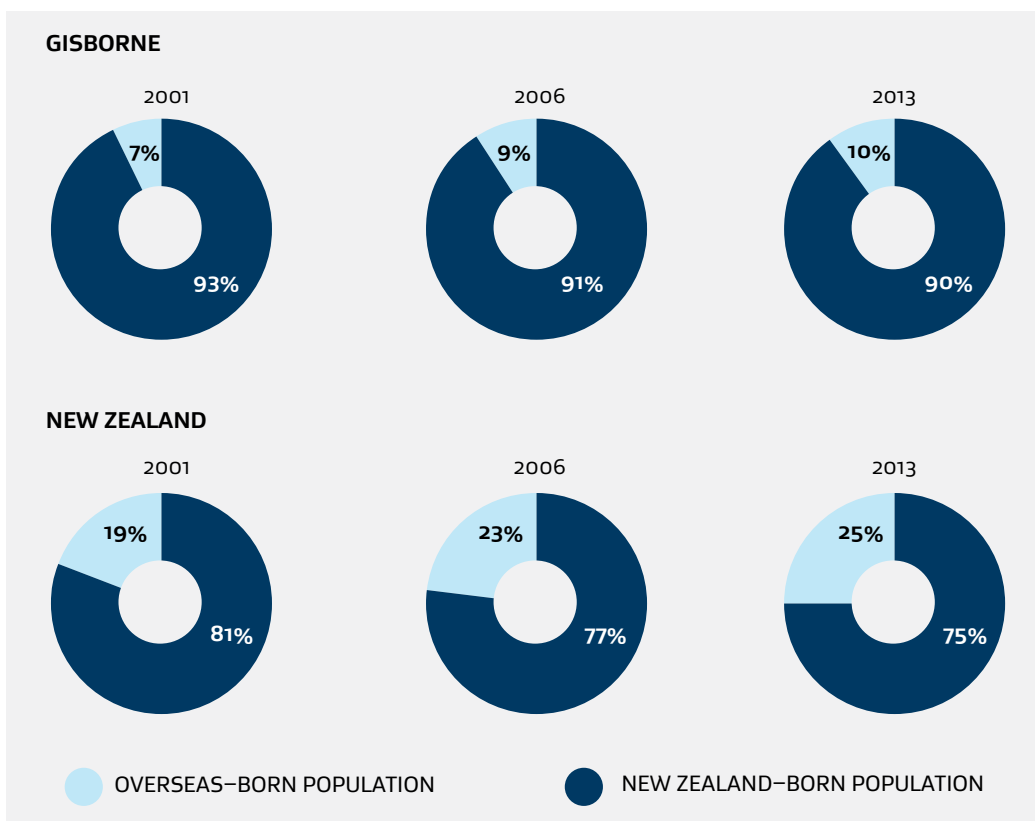
The 2013 Census reported Gisborne's usual resident population at 43,656 or one percent of the total New Zealand population. This is a two percent decrease in population, or 843 people, since the 2006 Census.

The 2013 Census shows that 10 percent of Gisborne'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

Gisborne has one of the smallest shares of overseas-born residents compared with other regions in New Zealand. The share of the overseas-born population in Gisborne has been gradually growing but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population. The 2001 Census reported that 7 percent of the region's population was born overseas, this increased to 9 percent in the 2006 Census and 10 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 Gisborne 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 Gisborne 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

Gisborne 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 in the region for those born in Australia and North America. Thirty-six percent of the overseas-born residents in Gisborne were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Fourteen percent were born in Asia and a further 14 percent were born in Australia.

Table 1: Overseas-born population in Gisborne by birthplace, 2013

Birthplace (by broad geographic areas)	Gisborne	New Zealand
UK and Ireland	36%	26%
Asia	14%	32%
Australia	14%	6%
Pacific Islands	13%	15%
Europe*	8%	7%
Middle East and Africa	7%	9%
North America	6%	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 Gisborne were from Asia (28 percent), followed by those from Australia (16 percent) and the Pacific Islands (16 percent). Compared with the national average, there is a higher share of recent migrants arriving into the region from Australia, the Pacific Islands and North America.

Table 2: Number and share of overseas-born population in Gisborne 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
Gisborne								
Number	87	87	57	30	66	147	21	30
% of overseas-born population	16%	16%	11%	6%	13%	28%	4%	6%
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. Gisborne'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 Gisborne, 24 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
Gisborne						
New Zealand-born	30%	0%	40%	19%	9%	3%
Overseas-born	17%	22%	16%	21%	16%	8%
New Zealand						
New Zealand-born	24%	0%	39%	20%	12%	5%
Overseas-born	14%	22%	18%	17%	18%	11%

Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Migration and the Gisborne 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 Gisborne 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.

Gisborne context

Gisborne'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 region's population is projected to increase from 47,000² in 2013 to 47,600 people in 2043 (medium projection).³

Gisborne region employs less than one percent of New Zealand's workers. Industries with the highest share of workers in the region are in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (18 percent), Health Care and Social Assistance (12 percent) and Education and Training (11 percent).⁴

This section will focus on migrant participation in Gisborne's labour force. As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council⁵: 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 Gisborne 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 slightly higher labour market participation rate compared with the New Zealand-born population.

2 This is the estimated base population as at 30 June 2013.

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

4 Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

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

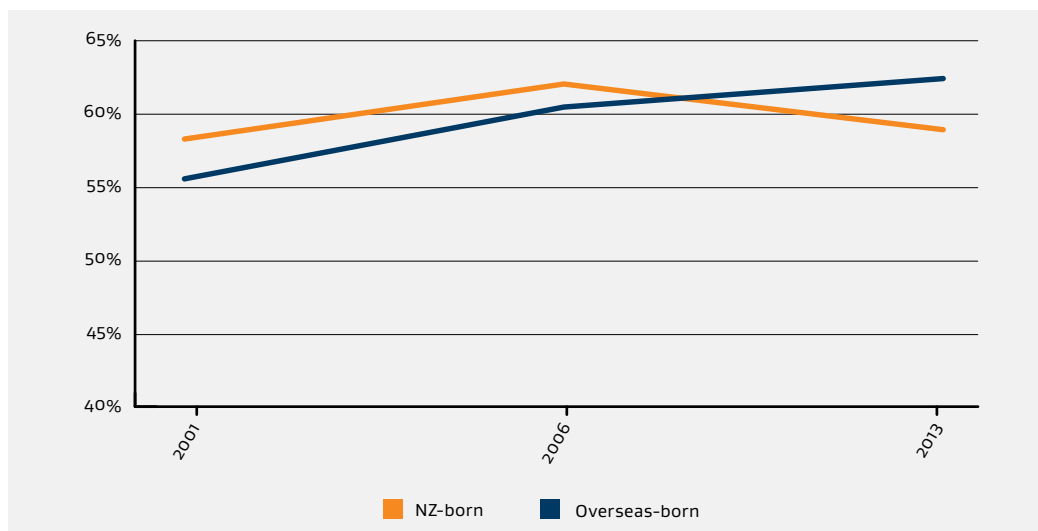
Table 4: Working-age population⁶ in Gisborne by labour force status and birthplace, 2013

		Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate ⁷
Gisborne	Overseas-born	62.5%	5.0%	65.7%
	New Zealand-born	59.0%	9.8%	65.4%
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 Gisborne 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 Gisborne historically has a higher employment rate compared with the overseas-born population. However in 2013, the employment rate for overseas-born overtook the New Zealand-born population.

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

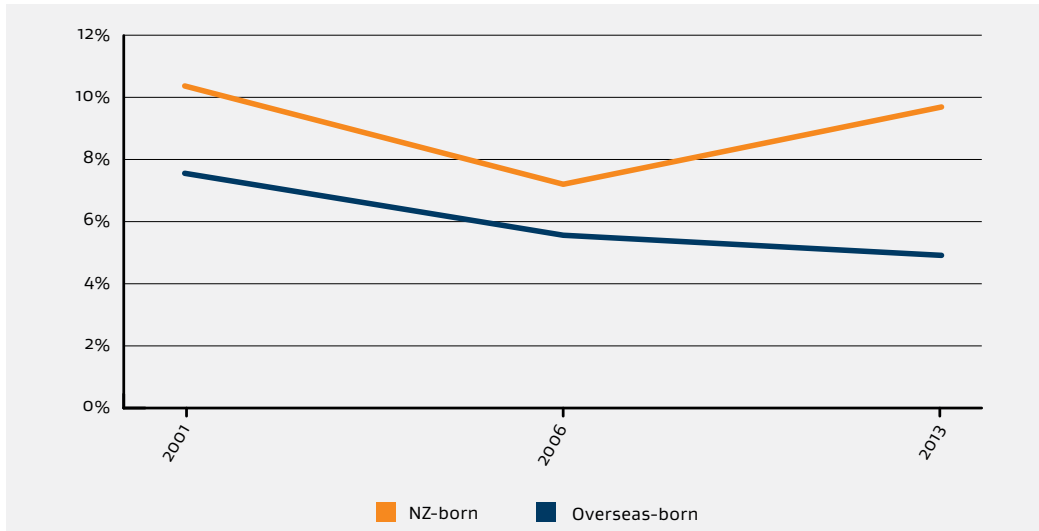
Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

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 Gisborne 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.

⁶ Working-age population comprises those aged 15 years and over.

⁷ 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 Gisborne, 2001-2013

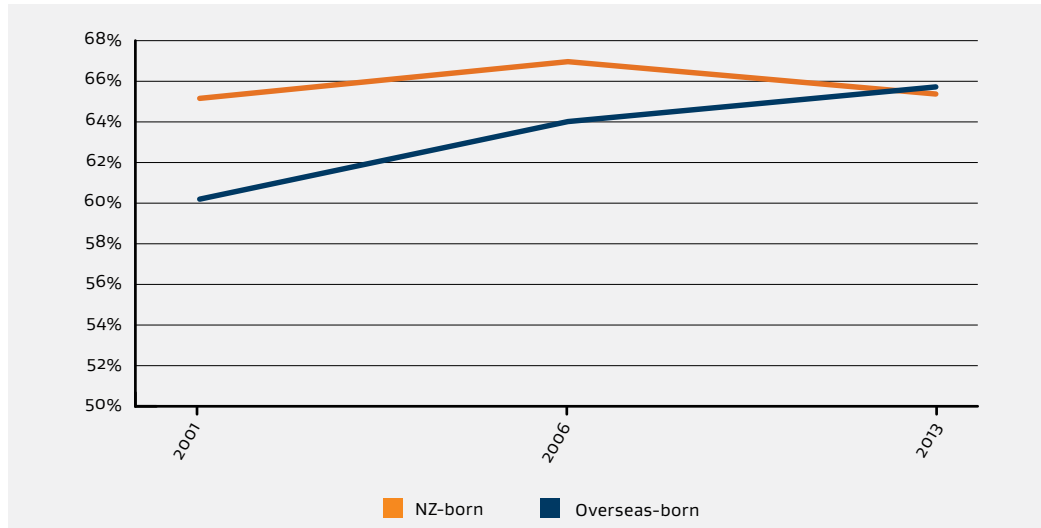


Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 5 shows the labour force participation rate of Gisborne'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 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. The overseas-born population and New Zealand-born population had similar participation rates in 2013.

Figure 5: Participation rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Gisborne, 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)⁸. This is a result of immigration policies that support the transition from temporary to permanent visa status⁹ 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).

Gisborne Context

Gisborne region has the smallest number of skilled migrants in New Zealand. In 2014/15, Gisborne region attracted 22 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is an increase from the 17 people approved the previous year. The majority of these applicants came from India (27 percent).

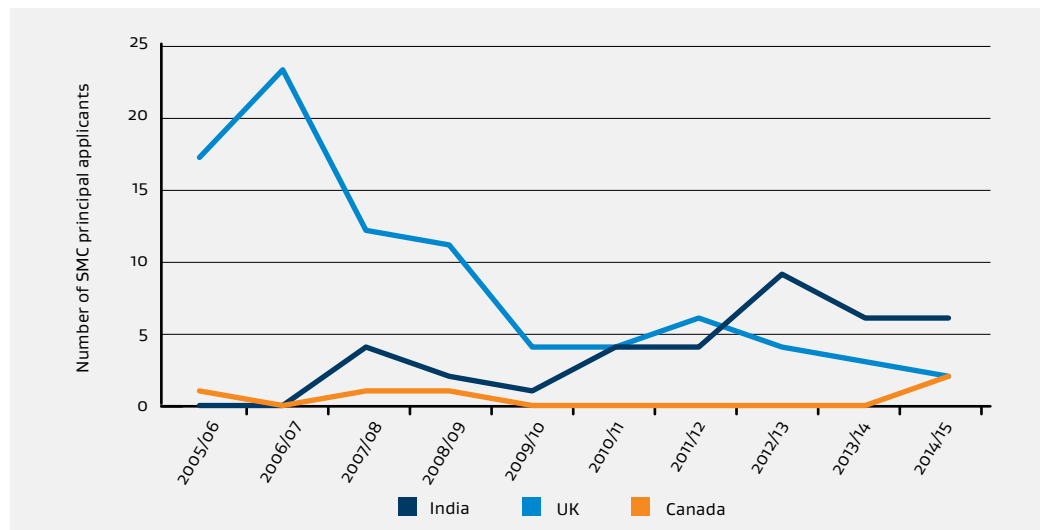
■ Source country

Figure 6 shows that in 2014/15 the number of SMC principal applicants from the United Kingdom has been decreasing over the last ten years. The United Kingdom was the main source of skilled migrants in the region up until 2008/09. The majority of skilled migrants in Gisborne over the last three years came from India. The number of skilled migrants coming in from India has been increasing over time.

⁸ MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15.

⁹ These policies include the Long-Term Business Visa, Work to Residence and Study to Work Policies for foreign graduates.

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



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations¹⁰

The majority of skilled migrants in Gisborne were employed as Health Professionals (27 percent) and Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers (23 percent).¹¹

¹⁰ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented is based at the 2-digit level ANZSCO.

¹¹ Apply some caution in interpreting these figures due to the small numbers reported for the region.

Temporary migration

The temporary work policy¹² 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 visa¹³.

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.

Gisborne context

In 2014/15, a total of 193 people were approved to work in Gisborne under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix 2). Overall, there has been an increase of 7 percent on the number of approved temporary workers in the region over the previous year (compared to an 8 percent increase nationwide).

■ Source country

Table 5 shows the top three source countries of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne from 2010/11 to 2014/15. In 2014/15, Fiji was the main source country of Essential Skills workers in the region, followed by India and the United Kingdom. The top five source countries together accounted for 56 percent¹⁴ of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in Gisborne.

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

13 MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15

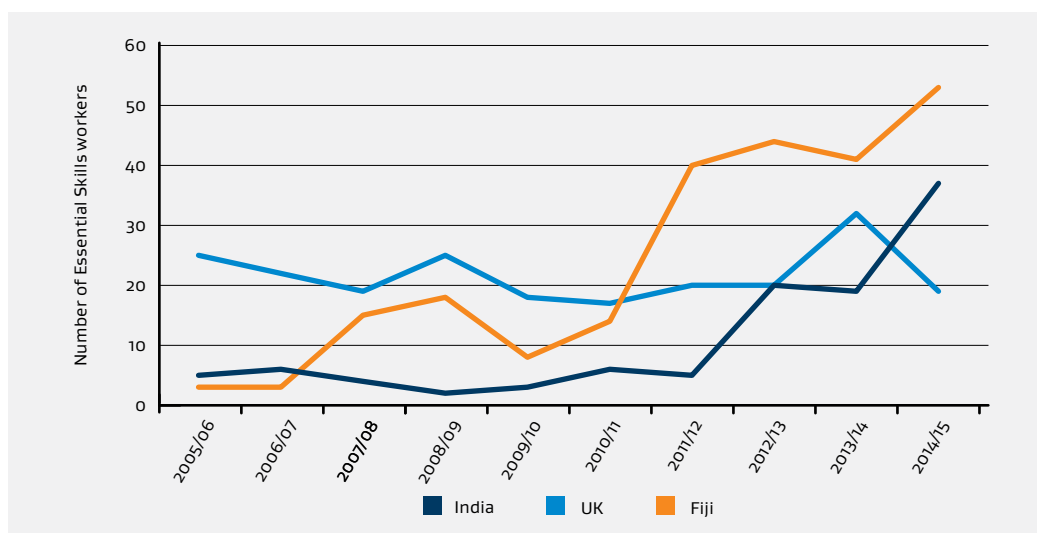
14 This may differ to the total in Table 5 due to rounding.

Table 5: Top source countries of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Fiji	14 (13%)	40 (26%)	44 (26%)	41 (23%)	53 (27%)
India	6 (5%)	5 (3%)	20 (12%)	19 (10%)	37 (19%)
UK	17 (15%)	20 (13%)	20 (12%)	32 (18%)	19 (10%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The United Kingdom had been the main source country of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne up until 2010/11 (see Figure 7). The number of Essential Skills workers from the United Kingdom has remained steady over time. The majority of skilled migrants in Gisborne came from Fiji. The number of skilled migrants arriving from Fiji and India has been increasing over time.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 6 shows the top occupation groups¹⁵ 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 Gisborne in 2014/15 were Forestry and Logging Workers (32 percent), Chefs (8 percent) and General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers (6 percent).

¹⁵ 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 6: Occupations of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of workers		% change over the past year ¹⁶	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 5 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	52	62	19%	Fiji (73%), Tonga (19%)
Health Professionals	34	19	-44%	UK (42%), US (37%)
Food Trades Workers	21	17	-19%	India (29%), Thailand (24%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	14	15	7%	India (87%), Brazil (7%)
Farmers and Farm Managers	6	11	83%	Philippines (36%), India (27%)
Top 3 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Forestry and Logging Workers	48	59	23%	Fiji (76%), Tonga (20%)
Chefs	20	15	-25%	India (27%), Thailand (27%)
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	15	11	-27%	UK (55%), US (27%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹⁶ 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 billion¹⁷. 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 students¹⁸ were approved to study in New Zealand, a 16 percent increase from 73,423 in 2013/14 (see Appendix 1).

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 country¹⁹.

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 visa²⁰. 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.

Gisborne context

International students are an important contributor to migration into and out of New Zealand. Getting international students into Gisborne plays an important role in bringing value into the region.

Gisborne has one of the smallest shares of international students in the country. The main provider of tertiary education in the region is the Tairāwhiti Polytechnic.

In 2014/15, 26 people intending to study in Gisborne were granted student visas²¹. This is a decrease from the 32 reported the previous year. There has also been a decrease in the number of new international students in the region, down to 13 people from 17 in 2013/14 (see Appendix 4).

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

18 This includes primary and secondary school students.

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

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

21 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 Gisborne 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 Gisborne.

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Ten percent of Gisborne's population are overseas-born.
- › Of the overseas-born population in Gisborne, 36 percent were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, 14 percent were born in Asia and a further 14 percent were born in Australia. The proportion of the overseas-born population in Gisborne who were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland is higher than the proportion for New Zealand overall.
- › A total of 22 approved SMC principal applicants reside in Gisborne in 2014/15, most of whom arrive from India.
- › The majority of SMC principal applicants (permanent migrants) in Gisborne in 2014/15 were employed as Health Professionals (27 percent) and Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers (23 percent).
- › Fiji was the largest source country of Essential Skills temporary workers in Gisborne, followed by India and the United Kingdom.
- › The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in Gisborne in 2014/15 were Forestry and Logging Workers (32 percent), Chefs (8 percent) and General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers (6 percent).
- › Twenty-six people were granted student visas for study in Gisborne in 2014/15. This is a decrease from 32 people reported in 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	
Auckland	3,706	4,002	4,063	4,648	4,317	8%
Canterbury	861	754	990	774	1,629	-10%
Wellington	1,182	918	1,018	1,051	972	7%
Waikato	656	535	473	493	430	12%
Bay of Plenty	407	439	305	276	399	16%
Otago	288	313	378	162	374	-13%
Northland	205	203	146	143	142	18%
Manawatu-Whanganui	211	201	190	172	188	-15%
Hawke's Bay	137	139	87	125	135	10%
Taranaki	202	174	133	168	166	-14%
Southland	91	91	124	62	137	-5%
Nelson	84	66	92	42	90	-32%
Marlborough	63	60	76	31	73	-27%
West Coast	56	60	59	28	49	4%
Gisborne	21	16	22	26	17	29%
Other	137	122	103	100	101	3%
Total	8,307	8,093	8,259	8,301	9,219	3%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

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%	
West Coast	31	22	30	20	37	19	20	12	17	15	-12%	
Gisborne	102	91	67	42	31	34	16	20	32	26	-19%	
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

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%
Gisborne	72	67	44	27	24	18	4	12	17	13	-24%
West Coast	29	19	29	19	31	14	17	10	14	13	-7%
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: 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.

