

Migration and Labour Force Trends

Northland Overview **2015**

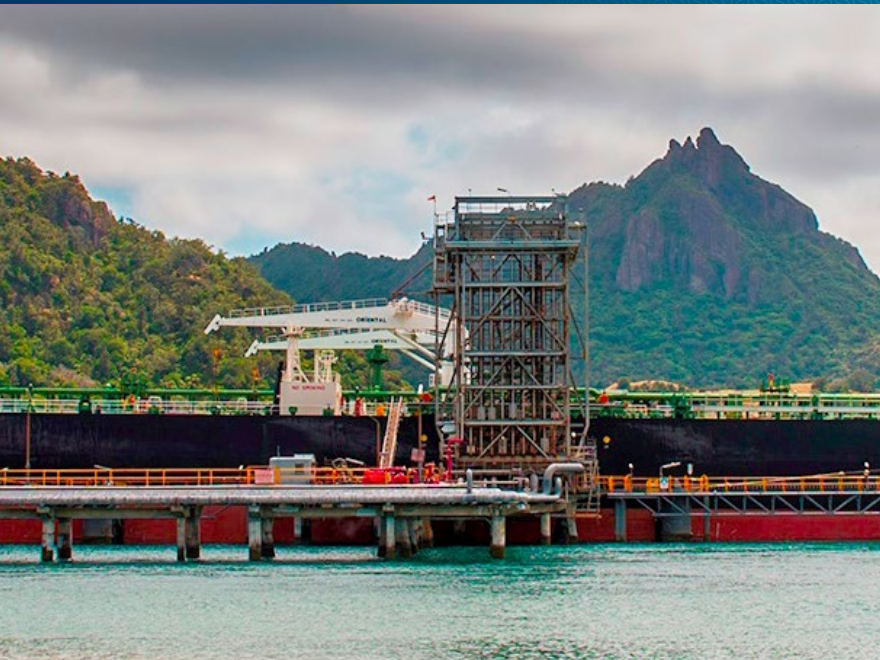


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New Zealand Government

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Northland Executive Summary

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

Northland has a small but growing overseas-born population

Sixteen percent of Northland's population (or 21,597 people) were born overseas according to the 2013 Census. This is an increase from the 12 percent (or 16,017 people) 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 Northland residents born in these countries is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (44 percent in Northland versus 26 percent nationwide). Northland's overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified compared with its New Zealand-born population.

Northland has a higher rate of unemployment compared with the national average

The Northland working-age population, in general, has a higher unemployment rate compared with New Zealand overall. Aggregated by birthplace, the overseas-born population in the region has a lower unemployment 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 Northland

In 2014/15, two percent (or 167 people) of New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (i.e. permanent migrants) found employment in the Northland region. This is an increase of 18 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 Northland in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (23 percent), Café and Restaurant Managers (9 percent), and Retail Managers (9 percent).

Essential Skills temporary workers increased over the past year in Northland

In 2014/15, 380 people were approved for Essential Skills work visa in the region. This is an increase of 19 percent over the past year. The Philippines, India and the United Kingdom were the top source countries for Essential Skills workers in the region.

The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in Northland in 2014/15 were Livestock Farmers (13 percent), Chefs (11 percent) and General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers (6 percent).

International Student numbers increase in Northland

In the 2014/15 year, 451 people were granted a student visa to study in Northland. This represents an eight percent increase from 2013/14. The Northland region had one of the smallest shares of international students in the country, making up one percent of the total student visas granted.

Introduction

The subtropical Northland region is the northernmost part of New Zealand; it stretches upwards from Auckland to the very top of New Zealand. It is the warmest region in New Zealand and receives 2,000 hours of sunshine per annum.

Key industries in the region are manufacturing (including the Marsden point oil refinery), tourism, agriculture, forestry and fishing.

According to the 2013 Census, the Northland region has a population of 151,692, which represents four percent of New Zealand's total population.

The Northland region has a high proportion of people who belong to the European ethnic group. Seventy-six percent of Northland's residents identify themselves as European (compared with 74 percent for New Zealand overall), 32 percent identify as Māori, 3 percent as Pacific and 3 percent as Asian. The share of Māori population in Northland is higher compared with New Zealand as a whole (15 percent for all of New Zealand).

The proportion of the overseas-born population in Northland is smaller compared with the national average. Sixteen percent of the population in the region are overseas-born, compared with 25 percent for the total New Zealand population. Forty-four percent of Northland's overseas-born population were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The Tai Tokerau Northland Growth Study¹ reports that the working-age² population in Northland is expected to decline over time. The region attracts very few working-age people from other regions and from offshore. Northland's own working-age population are being attracted to employment opportunities elsewhere in New Zealand. Compared with other regions in the country, Northland has low levels of growth from migration, possibly due to perceptions that there are few attractive jobs in the region. The report has identified that the region has a potential for significant employment growth, particularly in the primary industries.

1 Martin Jenkins (2015): Tai Tokerau Northland Growth Study: Opportunities Report February 2015

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

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

Northland's migrant demographics

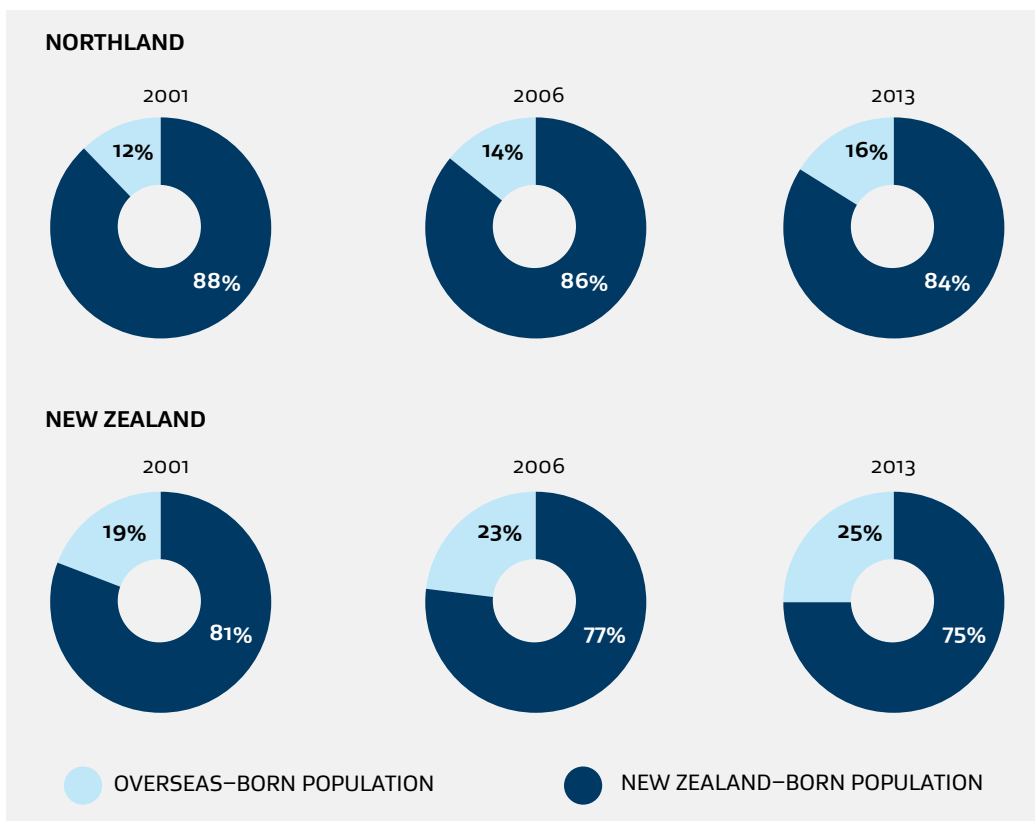
Northland is the eighth most populous region of the 16 regions in New Zealand. The 2013 Census reported Northland's usual resident population at 151,692, or four percent of the total New Zealand population.

The 2013 Census showed that 16 percent of Northland'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 Northland has been constantly growing but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population. The 2001 Census reported that 12 percent of the region's population was born overseas; this increased to 14 percent in the 2006 Census and further increased to 16 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 Northland and New Zealand overall



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

The male to female ratio of the overseas-born population within Northland is similar to the national proportions. Of those living in Northland who were born overseas, 48 percent are male and 52 percent female.

Birthplace of the overseas-born population

The Northland 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). Forty-four percent of the overseas-born residents in Northland were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Compared with the national average, the region also has a higher share of residents born in Australia and the rest of Europe.

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

Region of Origin	Northland	New Zealand
UK and Ireland	44%	26%
Asia	12%	32%
Europe*	12%	7%
Australia	12%	6%
Middle East and Africa	9%	9%
North America	6%	3%
Pacific Islands	5%	15%
Other	1%	1%

Source: Census 2013, 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 a majority of recent migrants in Northland were from Asia (27 percent) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (24 percent). Northland has a higher share of new migrants born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and Australia compared with the overall New Zealand population.

Table 2: Number and share of overseas-born population in Northland 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
Northland								
Number	300	93	483	204	180	543	177	33
% of overseas-born population	15%	5%	24%	10%	9%	27%	9%	2%
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%

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland.

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

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. Northland'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 Northland, 23 percent of those born overseas have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with only 10 percent of the New Zealand-born population. The trend is similar for New Zealand overall.

Table 3: Overseas and New Zealand-born population by the highest qualification attained, 2013

	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
Northland						
New Zealand-born	30%	0%	39%	20%	8%	2%
Overseas-born	15%	25%	17%	22%	14%	9%
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 Northland 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 Northland to meet skills 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 skills migration meets New Zealand's needs.

Northland context

Northland'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 Northland region's population is projected to increase by an average of 0.3 percent a year between 2013 and 2043, increasing to 182,900 people in 2043.

The Northland region employs three percent of New Zealand's workers. Industries with the highest share of workers in the region are in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (14 percent), Healthcare and Social Assistance (12 percent), and Retail Trade (10 percent).³

This section will focus on migrant participation in Northland'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 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 Northland in 2013, split by those born overseas and born in New Zealand. In Northland, the New Zealand-born population has a higher unemployment rate compared with the overseas-born population. The labour force participation rate in the region is lower than the national rate.

³ Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

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

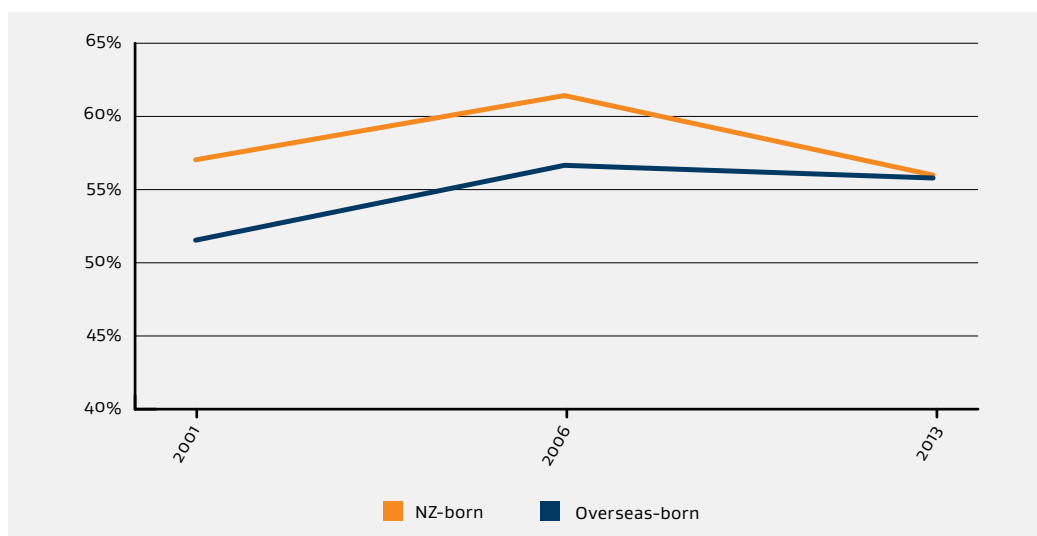
Table 4: Working-age population⁵ in Northland by labour force status by birthplace

		Employment rate	Unemployment rate	Participation Rate ⁶
Northland	Overseas-born	55.8%	6.2%	59.5%
	New Zealand-born	56.0%	10.4%	62.5%
New Zealand	Overseas-born	59.9%	7.4%	64.6%
	New Zealand-born	63.6%	7.0%	68.4%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 3 illustrates the employment rate of the working-age population in Northland 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.

Over time, the New Zealand-born population in Northland was more likely to be in employment compared to those who were born overseas. Historically, the overseas-born population has had a lower employment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population, but the overall trend shows that the employment rate for the overseas-born population is steadily increasing over time. In 2013, the employment rates for the overseas-born and New Zealand-born population are similar.

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

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

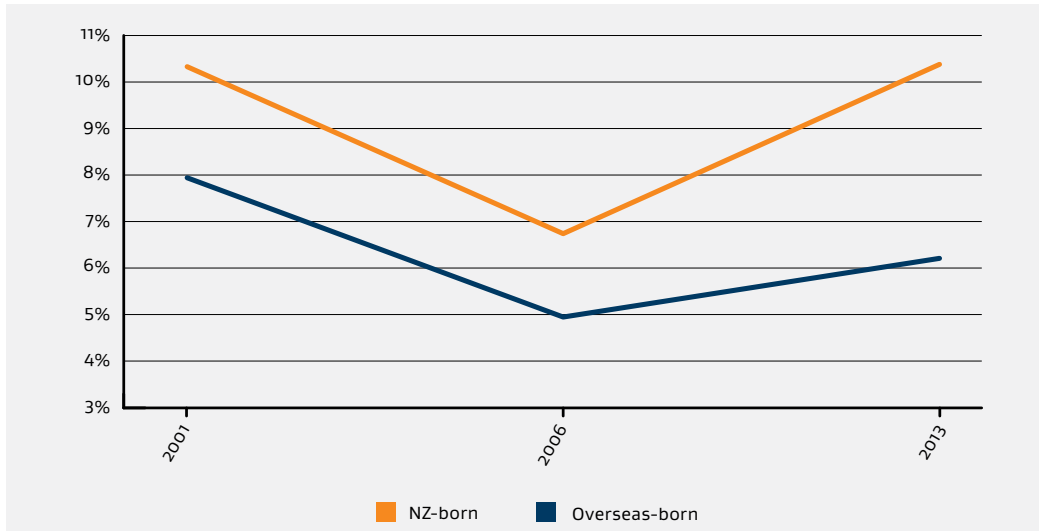
The unemployment rate is an indicator showing the percentage of individuals in the labour force without a job but is available for work and actively seeking work. Figure 4 shows that the overseas-born population in Northland is less likely to be unemployed than the New Zealand-born population. The Tai Tokerau Northland Growth Study⁷ reported that the unemployment rate in Northland is the highest of all New Zealand regions.

⁵ Working-age population comprises those aged 15 years and over.

⁶ The participation rate is the number of people in the labour force (i.e. employed and unemployed) divided by the total working-age population.

⁷ Martin Jenkins (2015): Tai Tokerau Northland Growth Study: Opportunities Report February 2015

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

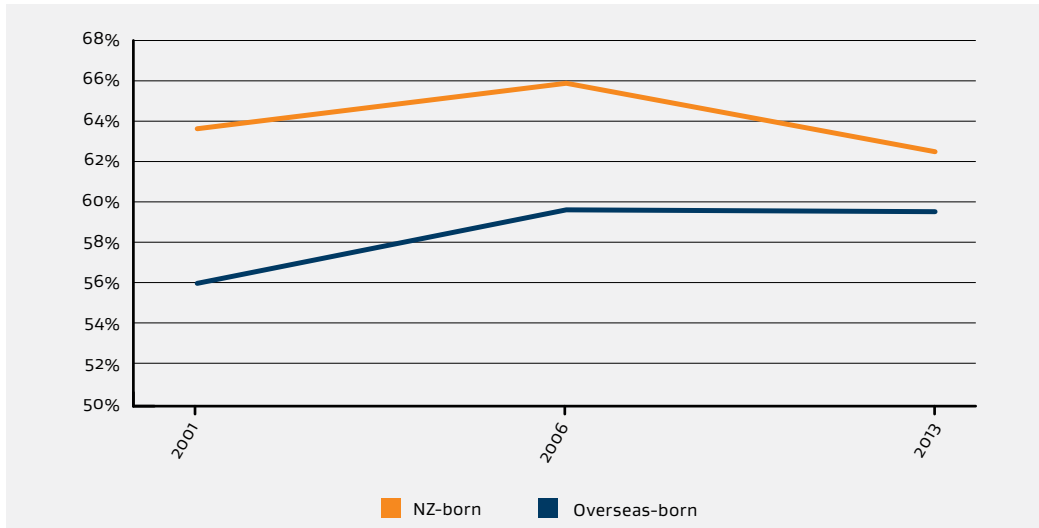


Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 5 shows the labour force participation rate of Northland'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 in Northland has remained steady over time, while the participation rate for the overseas-born is showing an increasing trend. The gap between the two has been narrowing over time.

Figure 5: Participation rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Northland, 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).

Northland context

In 2014/15, the Northland region attracted two percent (or 167 people) of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is an increase of 18 percent from the 142 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 Northland, followed by the United Kingdom and the Philippines. Together, the top five source countries represent 78 percent¹⁰ of the total SMC approved applicants in Northland in 2014/15.

Over the past year, there has been an increase in the number of SMC principal applicants from all top source countries.

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.

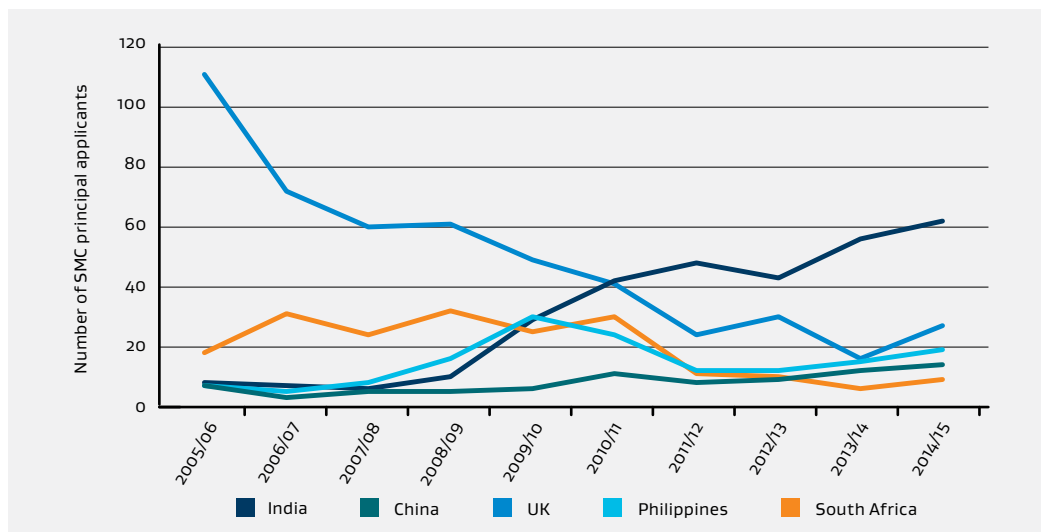
¹⁰ This may differ to the total in Table 5 due to rounding.

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

Source country of principal applicant	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	42 (21%)	48 (33%)	43 (30%)	56 (39%)	62 (37%)
UK	41 (20%)	24 (16%)	30 (21%)	16 (11%)	27 (16%)
Philippines	24 (12%)	12 (8%)	12 (8%)	15 (11%)	19 (11%)
China	11 (5%)	8 (5%)	9 (6%)	12 (8%)	14 (8%)
South Africa	30 (15%)	11 (8%)	10 (7%)	6 (4%)	9 (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 was 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 over time.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Occupations

Table 6 shows the top occupational groups¹¹ of SMC principal applicants in the Northland 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 Northland in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (23 percent), Café and Restaurant Managers (9 percent), and Retail Managers (9 percent).

Table 6: Occupations¹² of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in Northland, 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of applicants ¹³		% change over the past year ¹⁴	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 3 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Health Professionals	50	53	6%	India (51%), Philippines (19%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	25	34	36%	India (62%), China (12%)
Food Trades Workers	23	18	-22%	China (33%), India (11%)
Top 3 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Registered Nurses	38	39	3%	India (67%), Philippines (26%)
Café and Restaurant Managers	5	15	200%	India (47%), UK (20%)
Retail Managers	17	15	-12%	India (80%), Fiji (13%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹¹ 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.

¹² Due to the small number of counts for the region, only the top 3 occupations are reported.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Apply some caution in interpreting the percentage changes due to the low numbers reported for the region.

Temporary migration

The temporary work policy¹⁵ 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 visa¹⁶.

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.

Northland context

In 2014/15, a total of 380 people were approved to work in Northland under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix 2). Overall, there has been an increase of 19 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 7 shows the top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in Northland from 2010/11 to 2014/15. In 2014/15, the Philippines 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 61 percent¹⁷ of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in Northland.

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

16 MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15

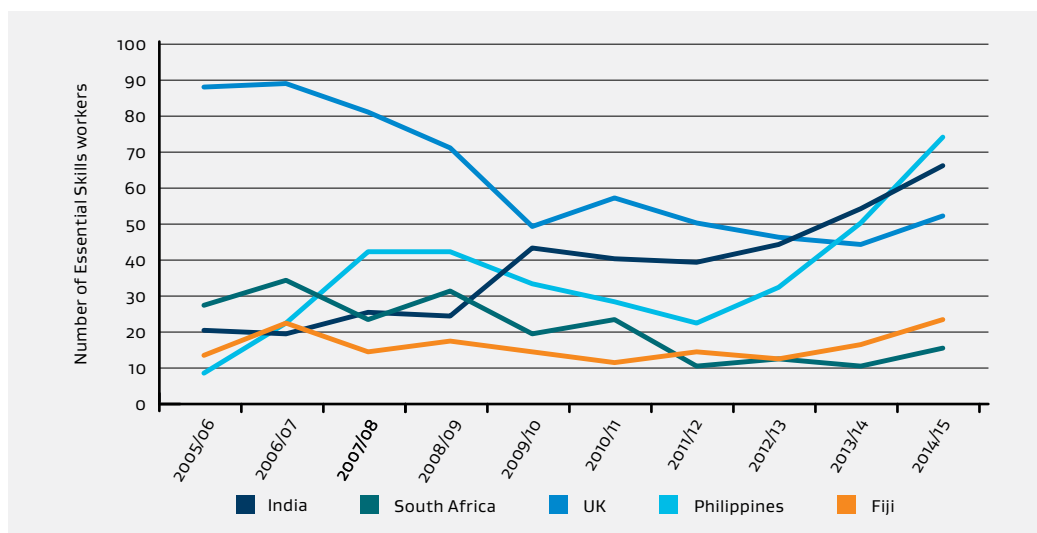
17 This may differ to the total in Table 7 due to rounding.

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

Source Country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Philippines	28 (10%)	22 (9%)	32 (12%)	50 (16%)	74 (19%)
India	40 (15%)	39 (16%)	44 (16%)	54 (17%)	66 (17%)
UK	57 (21%)	50 (20%)	46 (17%)	44 (14%)	52 (14%)
Fiji	11 (4%)	14 (6%)	12 (4%)	16 (5%)	23 (6%)
South Africa	23 (9%)	10 (4%)	12 (4%)	10 (3%)	15 (4%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The United Kingdom has been the main source country of Essential Skills workers in Northland up until 2012/13 (see Figure 7). The number of Essential Skills workers from the United Kingdom has been showing a downward trend over the ten-year period. Workers coming in from India and the Philippines have been steadily increasing over that same period. Over the past year, the total number of Essential Skills workers from the top five source countries has increased.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 8 shows the top five occupational groups¹⁸ 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 Northland in 2014/15 were Livestock Farmers (13 percent), Chefs (11 percent) and General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers (6 percent).

Table 8: Occupations¹⁹ of Essential Skills workers in Northland, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15²⁰

	Number of workers		% change over the past year ²⁰	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 5 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Health Professionals	88	65	-26%	UK (29%), Philippines (18%)
Farmers and Farm Managers	34	52	53%	Philippines (35%), Hungary (12%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	20	52	160%	India (48%), UK (17%)
Food Trades Workers	35	43	23%	Thailand (26%), India (24%)
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	12	29	142%	Philippines (55%), Fiji (21%)
Top 5 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Livestock Farmers	33	51	55%	Philippines (35%), Hungary (12%)
Chefs	35	40	14%	Thailand (28%), India (23%)
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	35	21	-40%	UK (33%), US (19%)
Retail Managers	7	21	200%	India (67%), Fiji (10%)
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	7	20	186%	UK (40%), India (35%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Due to the small number of counts for the region, only the top 5 occupations are reported.

²⁰ 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 billion²¹. 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 students²² 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 country²³.

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 visa²⁴. 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.

Northland context

International students are an important contributor to migration into and out of New Zealand. Getting international students into Northland plays an important role in bringing value into the region. NorthTec is the only tertiary education institute based in the region that provides foundation to degree level programmes. Nursing, hospitality and agriculture are some of the many qualifications available. To attract more international students, NorthTec is actively forming partnerships with China and India.

In 2014/15, 451 people intending to study in Northland were granted student visas²⁵. This represents an increase of 8 percent from 2013/14 (see Appendix 3). The number of new international students in the region has remained the same over the past year (see Appendix 4).

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

22 This includes primary and secondary school students.

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

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

25 Both new and returning.

Further readings on International Students

■ Student Visa Dashboard April 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/sites/public_files/April%202016%20Student%20Visa%20Dashboard.pdf

■ 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 Northland region and detailed information on the source country and occupations of migrants who come to New Zealand under the Skilled Migrant Category and the Essential Skills policy with job offers in Northland.

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Sixteen percent of Northland's residents are overseas-born.
- › Of the overseas-born population in Northland, 44 percent were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. This proportion is higher than the proportion for New Zealand overall (26 percent).
- › Two percent of New Zealand's approved SMC principal applicants resided in Northland in 2014/15, most of whom arrived from India, the United Kingdom and the Philippines.
- › The top three occupations of SMC principal applicants (permanent residents) in Northland in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (23 percent), Café and Restaurant Managers (9 percent), and Retail Managers (9 percent).
- › The Philippines was the largest source country of Essential Skills temporary workers in Northland (19 percent), followed by India (17 percent) and United Kingdom (14 percent).
- › The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Northland in 2014/15 were Livestock Farmers (13 percent), Chefs (11 percent) and General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers (6 percent).
- › One percent of New Zealand's student visas (451 people) granted in 2014/15, were for study in Northland. This is an increase of 8 percent on the previous year.

Appendices

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

Region	Financial Year		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	% change since 2013/14
	2009/10	2010/11						
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-Wanganui	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 2005/06-2014/15

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%
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 2005/06-2014/15

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%
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 2005/06-2014/15

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%
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.

