

Migration and Labour Force Trends

Taranaki Overview **2015**



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New Zealand Government

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Taranaki Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of Taranaki's recent migrant population and migration trends, with a particular focus on Taranaki'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.

Taranaki has a small but growing overseas-born population

Thirteen percent of Taranaki's population (or 13,227 people) were born overseas, compared with 25 percent for New Zealand overall. This is an increase from the 9 percent (or 9,078 people) reported in the 2001 Census. The majority of the overseas-born population were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The share of Taranaki residents born in these countries is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (40 percent in Taranaki versus 26 percent nationwide). Taranaki's overseas-born qualification is more likely to be highly qualified compared with its New Zealand-born population.

Taranaki has a lower unemployment rate compared with the national average

Taranaki, 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.

Skilled Migrant Category principal applicant numbers have decreased over the past year in Taranaki

In 2014/15, two percent (or 142 people) of New Zealand's approved Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (i.e. permanent migrants) found employment in the Taranaki region. This is a decrease of 14 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 Taranaki in 2014/15 were Retail Managers (10 percent), Registered Nurses (9 percent) and Chefs (8 percent).

Essential Skills temporary workers decreased over the past year in Taranaki

In 2014/15, 424 people were approved for Essential Skills work visa in the region. This is a 40 percent decrease over the past year. The United Kingdom, the Philippines and India were the top source countries for Essential Skills workers in the region.

The top three main occupations of Essential Skills workers in Taranaki in 2014/15 were Marine Transport Professionals (12 percent), Livestock Farmers (10 percent) and Chefs (8 percent).

International student numbers increase in Taranaki

In the 2014/15, 549 people were granted a student visa to study in Taranaki. This is a six percent increase from 2013/14. The Taranaki region had one of the smallest shares of international students in the country, making up one percent of the total student visas granted. Over the past year, there has been a decrease in the number of new international students in the region.

Introduction

The Taranaki region is situated on the west coast of the North Island. The volcanic peak of Mount Taranaki, which last erupted in the mid-18th century, is a dominant feature of the landscape and was the film location for the movie, "The Last Samurai". The rich volcanic soil and high rainfall support a successful dairy farming industry.

Taranaki's main centres are New Plymouth and Hawera.

The Hawera milk factory collects 14 million litres of milk a day and produces the largest volume of dairy ingredients, from a single factory, anywhere in the world.

Taranaki has land-based and off-shore oil and gas deposits, which are major contributors to the regional economy. The Taranaki Basin is currently New Zealand's only hydrocarbon producing area, and makes up the major part of the country's natural gas resources.

Taranaki's Regional Economic Development Strategy 2010-2035, produced by Venture Taranaki, lists "Talented Taranaki" as one of its six themes. The Talented Taranaki campaign is intended to enhance growth and remove barriers to development, address skills shortages and boost productivity. Their goal is to grow, retain, inspire and attract an educated and skilled community.

The Taranaki region has a population of 109,608, ranking it tenth in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand. The local population has increased five percent since the 2006 Census and is home to three percent of the New Zealand population.

Taranaki has a high proportion of people who belong to the European ethnic group. Eighty-six percent of the region's residents identify themselves as European (compared with 74 percent for New Zealand overall), 17 percent identify as Māori, 3 percent as Asian and 2 percent as Pacific.

Taranaki's overseas-born population is smaller compared with New Zealand's overall. Thirteen percent of people in the Taranaki region were born overseas, compared with 25 percent for the total New Zealand population. Forty percent of Taranaki's overseas-born population were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

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

Taranaki's migrant demographics

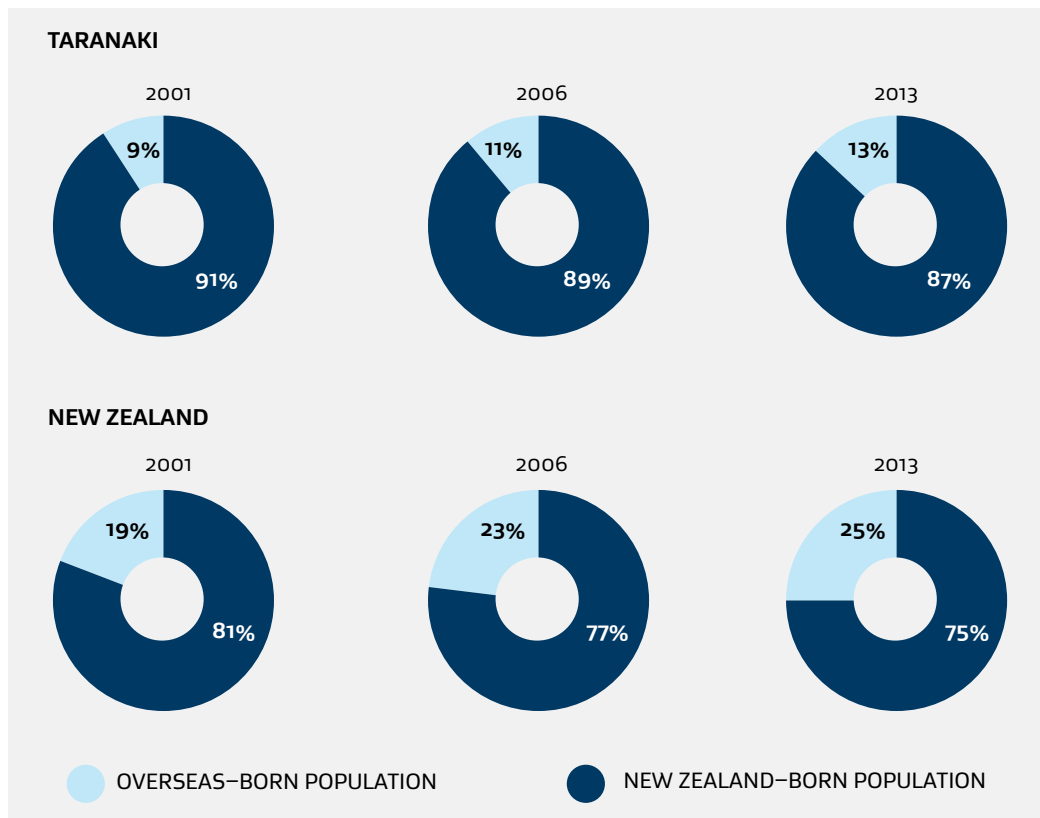
Taranaki is the tenth most populous region of the 16 regions in New Zealand. The 2013 Census reported Taranaki's usual resident population at 109,608, or three percent of New Zealand's population.

The 2013 Census showed that 13 percent of Taranaki's 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 Taranaki has been constantly growing but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population. The 2001 Census reported that 9 percent of the region's population was born overseas; this increased to 11 percent in the 2006 Census and further increased to 13 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 Taranaki and New Zealand overall



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

The male to female ratio of the overseas-born population within Taranaki is similar to the national proportions. Of those living in Taranaki who were born overseas, 49 percent are male and 51 percent female.

Birthplace of the overseas-born population

The Taranaki 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 percent of the overseas-born residents in Taranaki 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.

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

Birthplace (by broad geographic areas)	Taranaki	New Zealand
UK and Ireland	40%	26%
Asia	19%	32%
Australia	12%	6%
Middle East and Africa	10%	9%
Europe*	9%	7%
Pacific Islands	6%	15%
North America	4%	3%
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 the majority of recent migrants in Taranaki were from Asia (36 percent) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (21 percent). Taranaki 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 Taranaki 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
Taranaki								
Number	270	57	417	150	144	714	168	66
% of overseas-born population	14%	3%	21%	8%	7%	36%	8%	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. Taranaki'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 Taranaki, 26 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
Taranaki						
New Zealand-born	31%	0%	38%	21%	8%	2%
Overseas-born	13%	24%	17%	21%	16%	10%
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 Taranaki 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 Taranaki to meet skills shortages.

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

Taranaki context

Taranaki'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.

Taranaki region's population is projected to increase by an average of 0.5 percent a year between 2013 and 2043, increasing to 130,200 people in 2043.

Taranaki employs three percent of New Zealand's workers. Industries with the highest share of workers in the region are in Manufacturing (14 percent), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13 percent) and Health Care and Social Assistance (10 percent).¹

This section will focus on migrant participation in Taranaki's labour force. As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council²: 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 Taranaki in 2013, split by those born overseas and born in New Zealand. Taranaki in general has a lower unemployment rate and a higher participation rate compared with the national average. The overseas-born population in Taranaki has a lower unemployment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population.

¹ Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

² Auckland Council (2014): The Labour Market and Skills in Auckland 2014: Technical Report 2014/026

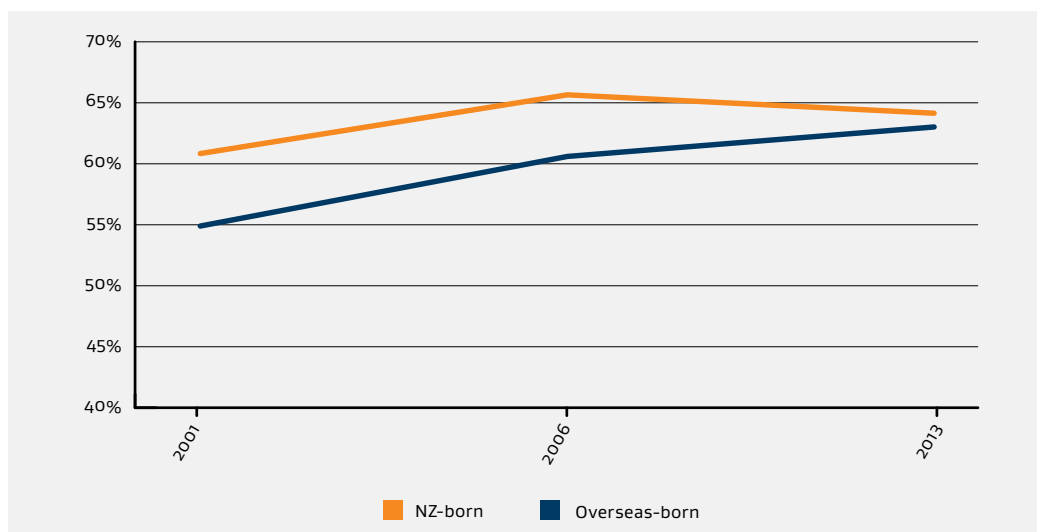
Table 4: Working-age population in Taranaki by labour force status and birthplace, 2001-2013

		Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate ³
Taranaki	Overseas-born	63.1%	4.8%	66.2%
	New Zealand-born	64.2%	5.7%	68.1%
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 Taranaki 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.

Historically, the overseas-born population in Taranaki has a lower employment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population, but the employment rate for the overseas-born population is steadily increasing over time, narrowing the gap between the two populations.

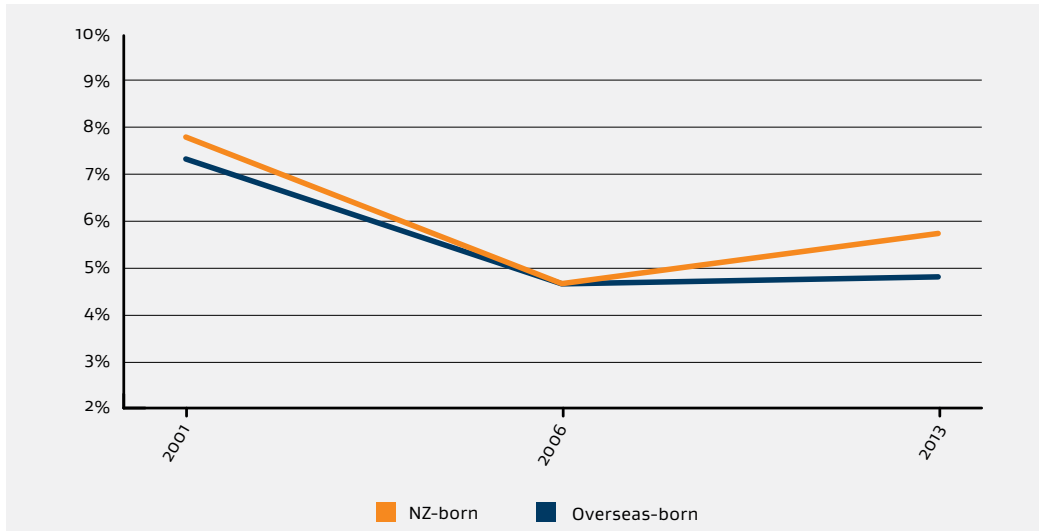
Figure 3: Employment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Taranaki, 2001-2013

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 Taranaki is less likely to be unemployed than the New Zealand born population in the region.

³ 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 Taranaki, 2001-2013

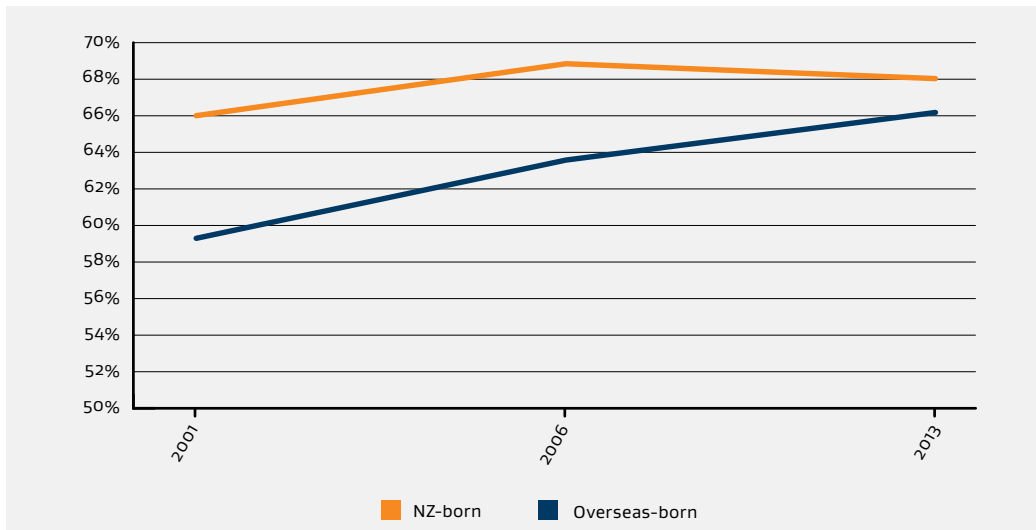


Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 5 shows the labour force participation rate of Taranaki'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 Taranaki 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 Taranaki, 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)⁴. This is a result of immigration policies that support the transition from temporary to permanent visa status⁵ 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. This will 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).

Taranaki Context

In 2014/15, the Taranaki region attracted two percent (or 142 people) of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is a 14 percent decrease from the 166 approved the previous year (see Appendix 1).

■ Source country

Table 5 shows the top source countries of SMC principal applicants in the region over the last five years. India is the largest source country of SMC principal applicants in Taranaki, followed by the United Kingdom and China. Over the past year, there has been a decrease in the numbers of skilled applicants from the top five source countries arriving into the region.

Together, the top five source countries represent 59 percent⁶ of the total SMC approved applicants in Taranaki in 2014/15.

⁴ MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15.

⁵ These policies include the Long-Term Business Visa, Work to Residence and Study to Work Policies for foreign graduates.

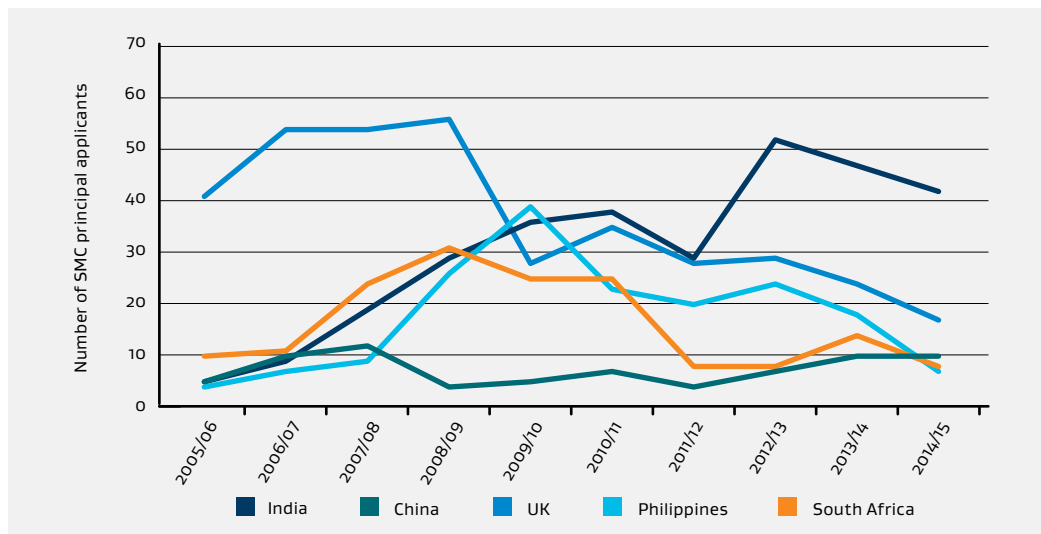
⁶ This may differ to the total in Table 5 due to rounding.

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

Source country of principal applicant	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	38 (22%)	29 (22%)	52 (31%)	47 (28%)	42 (30%)
UK	35 (20%)	28 (21%)	29 (17%)	24 (14%)	17 (12%)
China	7 (4%)	4 (3%)	7 (4%)	10 (6%)	10 (7%)
South Africa	25 (14%)	8 (6%)	8 (5%)	14 (8%)	8 (6%)
Philippines	23 (13%)	20 (15%)	24 (14%)	18 (11%)	7 (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. On the other hand, the number of skilled migrants arriving from India has been increasing over time. India has been the largest source of skilled migrants in the region for the last five years.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 6 shows the top occupation groups⁷ of SMC principal applicants in the Taranaki region for the 2014/15 year. It summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The top three occupations for skilled migrants in Taranaki in 2014/15 were Retail Managers (10 percent), Registered Nurses (9 percent), and Chefs (8 percent).

Table 6: Occupations⁸ of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in Taranaki, 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of applicants ⁹		% change over the past year ¹⁰	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 5 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Health Professionals	32	25	-22%	India (48%), UK (15%)
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	34	24	-29%	UK (21%), Pakistan (17%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	12	23	92%	India (78%), China (17%)
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	15	15	0%	India (20%), Philippines (20%)
Food Trades Workers	19	13	-32%	India (38%), China (15%)
Top 5 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Retail Managers	2	14	600%	India (64%), China (29%)
Registered Nurses	18	13	-28%	India (84%), Canada (8%)
Chefs	13	11	-15%	India (36%), China (18%)
Café and Restaurant Managers	8	8	0%	India (100%)
Livestock Farmers	2	7	250%	Fiji (29%), Philippines (29%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

⁷ 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.

⁸ Due to the small number of counts for the region, only the top 5 occupations at each level are reported.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Apply some caution in interpreting the percentage changes due to the low numbers reported for the region.

Temporary migration

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

Work visas allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal work shortages, 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 visa¹².

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

Essential Skills workers

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

The Essential Skills data series is a good indicator of labour demand as it is a labour market tested visa. This means that employers in New Zealand have proven that they 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.

Taranaki context

In 2014/15, a total of 424 people were approved to work in Taranaki under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix 2). Overall, there has been a decrease of 40 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 Taranaki from 2010/11 to 2014/15. In 2014/15, the United Kingdom was the main source country of Essential Skills workers in the region, followed by the Philippines and India. Over the past year, temporary workers from the top five source countries have decreased, especially those coming from the United Kingdom and the United States.

Together, the top five source countries accounted for 62 percent¹³ of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in Taranaki.

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

12 MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15

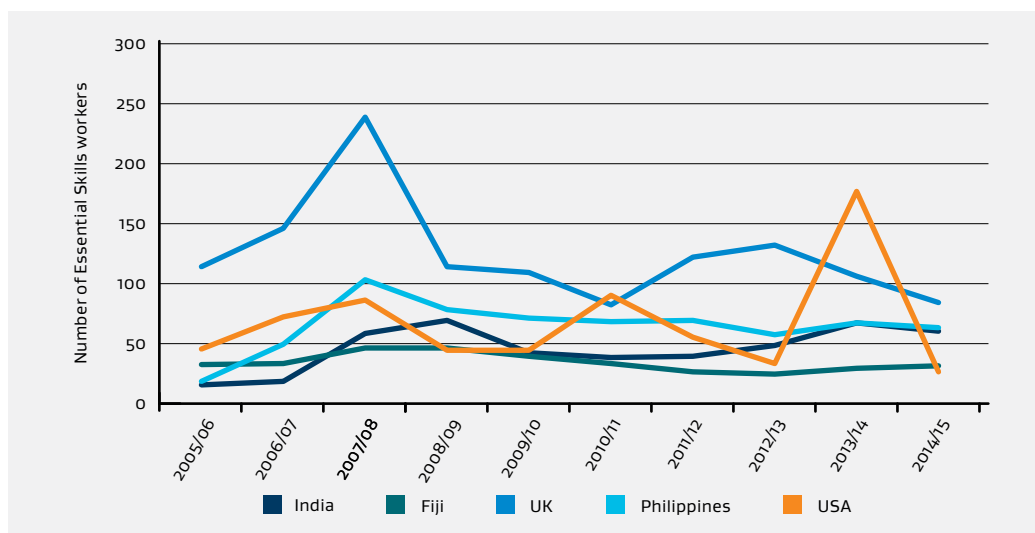
13 This may differ to the total in Table 7 due to rounding.

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

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
UK	82 (16%)	122 (24%)	132 (28%)	106 (15%)	84 (20%)
Philippines	68 (13%)	69 (14%)	57 (12%)	67 (9%)	63 (15%)
India	38 (7%)	39 (8%)	48 (10%)	67 (9%)	60 (14%)
Fiji	33 (6%)	26 (5%)	24 (5%)	29 (4%)	31 (7%)
USA	90 (18%)	55 (11%)	33 (7%)	177 (25%)	26 (6%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The United Kingdom has been the main source country of Essential Skills workers in Taranaki for most years (see Figure 7). Essential Skills workers arriving from the Philippines and India have been generally increasing over the last ten years.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 8 shows the top occupation groups¹⁴ of 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 Taranaki in 2014/15 were Marine Transport Professionals (12 percent), Livestock Farmers (10 percent) and Chefs (8 percent).

¹⁴ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented are at a high level breakdown (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 Taranaki, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of workers		% change over the past year	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	234	97	-59%	UK (32%), US (12%)
Health Professionals	64	45	-30%	US (29%), UK (20%)
Farmers and Farm Managers	35	42	20%	Philippines (48%), Uruguay (12%)
Food Trades Workers	43	36	-16%	India (33%), Thailand (17%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	28	26	-7%	India (69%), Philippines (4%)
Factory Process Workers	21	20	-5%	Fiji (60%), Malaysia (30%)
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	25	15	-40%	UK (27%), Fiji (20%)
Carers and Aides	13	14	8%	Philippines (64%), India (14%)
Mobile Plant Operators	13	11	-15%	UK (73%), Fiji (9%)
Construction and Mining Labourers	12	10	-17%	Philippines (100%)
Top 10 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Marine Transport Professionals	88	48	-45%	UK (35%), Malaysia (13%)
Livestock Farmers	35	42	20%	Philippines (48%), Uruguay (12%)
Chefs	37	33	-11%	India (36%), Thailand (18%)
Industrial, Mechanical and Production Engineers	64	20	-69%	UK (20%), Canada (20%)
Meat Boners and Slicers, and Slaughterers	14	16	14%	Fiji (56%), Malaysia (38%)
Retail Managers	12	16	33%	India (75%), Fiji (6%)
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	21	14	-33%	UK (36%), US (36%)
Registered Nurses	15	13	-13%	India (54%), Philippines (31%)
Aged and Disabled Carers	12	12	0%	Philippines (67%), India (17%)
Agricultural, Forestry and Horticultural Plant Operators	11	10	-9%	UK (80%), Fiji (10%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

International students

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

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

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 students¹⁶ 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 country¹⁷.

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 visa¹⁸. 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.

Taranaki context

Overseas students are an important contributor to migration into and out of New Zealand. Getting international students into Taranaki plays an important role in bringing value into the region. Graduates with the skills the region needs are encouraged to stay on and work after completing their studies.

The region is home to Western Institute of Technology at Taranaki (WITT), a government-owned tertiary education institution. Apart from offering certificate to degree level courses across a wide range of areas, it also specialises in English Language education and foundation programmes for overseas students.

Taranaki region had one of the smallest shares of international students in the country (ranked 11th), making up one percent of the total student visas granted.

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

16 This includes primary and secondary school students.

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

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

In 2014/15, 549 people intending to study in Taranaki were issued visas¹⁹. This represents a six percent increase from 2013/14 (see Appendix 3). However, there has been a decrease in the number of new international students in Taranaki, down 10 percent between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (see Appendix 4).

Further readings on International Students

■ Student Visa Dashboard June 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/June%20dashboard%202016.pdf

■ New Zealand International Education Snapshot: January to August 2015

Developed by 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 presented 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 Taranaki region and detailed information on the source country and occupations of migrants who come to New Zealand under the Skilled Migrant Category and the Essentials Skills policy with job offers in Taranaki.

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Thirteen percent of Taranaki's residents are overseas-born.
- › Of the overseas-born population in Taranaki, 40 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 Taranaki in 2014/15, most of whom arrived from India, the United Kingdom and China.
- › The top three occupation of SMC principal applicants (permanent residents) in Taranaki in 2014/15 were Retail Managers (10 percent), Registered Nurses (9 percent), and Chefs (8 percent).
- › The United Kingdom was the largest source country of Essential Skills temporary workers in Taranaki (20 percent), followed by the Philippines (15 percent) and India (14 percent).
- › The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in Taranaki were Marine Transport Professionals (12 percent), Livestock Farmers (10 percent) and Chefs (8 percent).
- › One percent of New Zealand's student visas (549 people) granted in 2014/15 was for study in Taranaki. This is an increase of six percent on the previous year.

¹⁹ Both new and returning.

Appendices

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

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 2005/06-2014/15

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 2005/06-2014/15

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 2005/06-2014/15

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: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast

Note 2: 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.

