

Migration and Labour Force Trends

West Coast Overview **2015**



Table of Contents

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

ISBN 978-0-947524-19-7 (online)

September, 2016

© Crown Copyright 2016

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

New Zealand Government

Tables

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

Figures

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

The West Coast Executive Summary

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

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

The West Coast has a small but growing overseas-born population

The West Coast region has one of the smallest proportions of overseas-born residents in New Zealand. Eleven percent of the West Coast's population were born overseas according to the 2013 Census. This is an increase from the eight percent reported in the 2001 Census. The share of the overseas-born population in the region has been constantly growing but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population (25 percent).

The majority of the overseas-born residents in the region were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The proportion of the West Coast's residents born in these countries is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (33 percent in the West Coast versus 26 percent nationwide). The West Coast's overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified compared with its New Zealand-born population.

In the West Coast, the unemployment rate of the overseas-born working-age population is similar to the New Zealand-born population

The overseas-born and the New Zealand-born working-age population have similar unemployment rates and labour market participation rates. The trend of unemployment for the overseas-born population in the region has been generally downward.

Small increase in the number of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants over the past year in the West Coast

In 2014/15, 51 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (i.e. permanent migrants) found employment in the West Coast region. This is an increase of four percent on the previous period. The majority of skilled migrants in the region were from India.

The majority of skilled migrants in the West Coast are employed as Registered Nurses (24 percent) in 2014/15.

Essential Skills temporary workers increased over the past year in the West Coast

In 2014/15, 213 people were approved for Essential Skills work visa in the region. This is an increase of one percent over the past year. The Philippines, India and Samoa were the top source countries of Essential Skills workers in the region.

The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in the West Coast in 2014/15 were Chefs (13 percent), Housekeepers (10 percent) and Livestock Farmers (7 percent).

International Student numbers decrease in the West Coast

The West Coast has one of the smallest shares of international students in the country. In the 2014/15 year, 15 people were granted a student visa to study in the West Coast. This is a decrease from the 17 reported in 2013/14. There has also been a decrease in the number of new international students in the region in 2014/15.

Introduction

The West Coast is a rugged, remote and sparsely populated area covering 23,276 square kilometres that lies between the Tasman Sea and the Southern Alps.

The West Coast's scenic Great Coast Road has been included in the Lonely Planet's "Top 10 Coastal Drives in the World". The 2013 Man Booker Prize winning novel "The Luminaries" by Eleanor Catton is set on the West Coast and has increased an already strong tourist interest in the area.

The region's four main centres are Greymouth, Westport, Hokitika and Reefton.

The West Coast economy is driven by mining, dairying, tourism, forestry and fishing. Coal and gold mining is the main source of employment and economic activity in the region and is worth billions of dollars to the New Zealand economy. High rainfall contributes to a successful dairy farming industry with its own independent dairy co-operative, Westland Milk Products. Other industries include forestry and wood processing, fishing (including whitebaiting), greenstone jewellery and brewing.

In 2014, an economic development plan was developed for the region. Aspirational targets by 2030 for the region include:

- › Growth in job numbers region-wide
- › Increase in the region's population figures
- › Increase in regional GDP
- › Exports as a percentage of GDP exceed 40 percent by 2030 (currently around 36 percent).

According to the 2013 Census, the West Coast region has a population of 32,148, making it the least populated of all 16 regions in New Zealand. Notwithstanding a population increase of three percent since the 2006 Census, it is home to less than one percent of the total New Zealand population.

The majority of the West Coast's residents belong to the European ethnic group. Ninety-one percent of the West Coast's residents identify themselves as European (compared with 74 percent for New Zealand overall), 11 percent as Māori, two percent as Asian and one percent as Pacific¹.

The proportion of the overseas-born population in the West Coast is smaller compared with other regions in the country. Eleven percent of the population in the West Coast region are overseas-born, compared with 25 percent of the total New Zealand population. Thirty-three percent of the West Coast's overseas-born population have migrated from the United Kingdom and Ireland, followed by migrants from Asia and Australia.

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

West Coast's migrant demographics

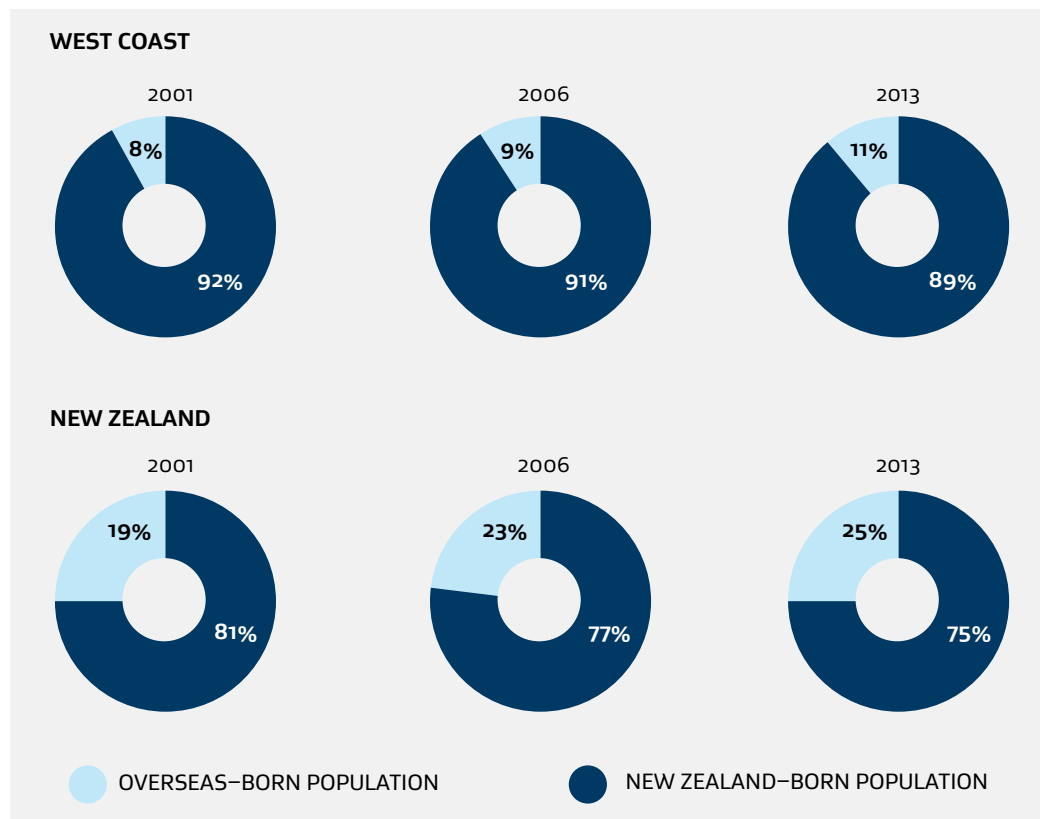
The 2013 Census reported the West Coast's usual resident population at 32,148 or less than one percent of the total New Zealand population. This is a three percent increase in population since the 2006 Census.

The 2013 Census shows that 11 percent of the West Coast's total population was born overseas. This is considerably lower than the 25 percent of the overseas-born population recorded across the overall New Zealand population.

Population size and gender

The share of the overseas-born population in the West Coast has been growing steadily but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population. The 2001 Census reported that 8 percent of the region's population was born overseas, this increased to 9 percent in the 2006 Census and this further increased to 11 percent in the 2013 Census. This is illustrated in Figure 2.

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



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

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

Birthplace of the overseas-born population

The West Coast 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 in the region is also higher for those born in Australia. Thirty-three percent of the overseas-born residents in the West Coast were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. A further 16 percent were born in Asia and 16 percent in Australia.

Table 1: Overseas-born population in the West Coast by birthplace, 2013

Birthplace (by broad geographic areas)	West Coast	New Zealand
United Kingdom and Ireland	33%	26%
Asia	16%	32%
Australia	16%	6%
Middle East and Africa	11%	9%
Europe *	11%	7%
North America	6%	3%
Pacific Islands	5%	15%
Other	2%	1%

Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland

Recent migrants

In this report, a 'recent' migrant is defined as those who have been living in New Zealand for under two years. Table 2 shows that the majority of recent migrants coming into the West Coast were from Asia (30 percent), followed by those from the United Kingdom and Ireland (17 percent). Compared with the national average, there is a higher share of recent migrants arriving into the region from Australia and the Middle East and Africa.

Table 2: Number and share of overseas-born population in the West Coast 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
West Coast								
Number	84	18	93	57	33	165	69	21
% of overseas-born population	15%	3%	17%	10%	6%	30%	13%	4%
New Zealand								
Number	8,556	12,093	21,693	9,186	6,144	61,122	10,011	3,567
% of overseas-born population	6%	9%	16%	7%	5%	46%	8%	3%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland.

Highest qualification

A knowledge-based society relies on a highly qualified labour force, not only in high-tech and research sectors, but increasingly in all sectors of the economy and society. The West Coast's economy will continue to rely on offshore skills and talent to support its growth.

Table 3 shows that the overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified than the New Zealand-born population. In the West Coast, 25 percent of those born overseas have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with only 8 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
West Coast						
New Zealand-born	33%	0%	39%	20%	6%	2%
Overseas-born	13%	22%	16%	23%	16%	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 West Coast labour market

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

West Coast context

The West Coast'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 33,000² in 2013 to 33,200 people in 2043 (medium projection).³

The West Coast region employs less than one percent of New Zealand's workers. Industries with the highest share of workers in the region are in Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry (12 percent), Construction (10 percent) and Retail Trade (10 percent).⁴

This section will focus on migrant participation in the West Coast'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 the West Coast 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 working-age 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

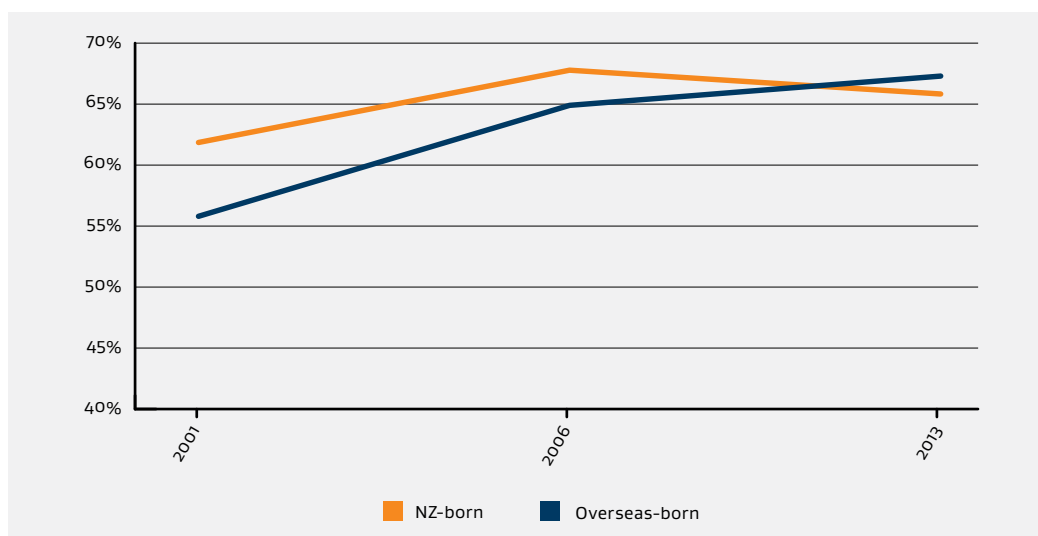
Table 4: Working-age population⁶ in the West Coast by labour force status and birthplace, 2013

		Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate ⁷
West Coast	Overseas-born	67.2%	4.3%	70.3%
	New Zealand-born	65.8%	4.8%	69.1%
New Zealand	Overseas-born	59.9%	7.4%	64.6%
	New Zealand-born	63.6%	7.0%	68.4%

Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

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

The New Zealand-born population in the West Coast 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 the West Coast, 2001-2013

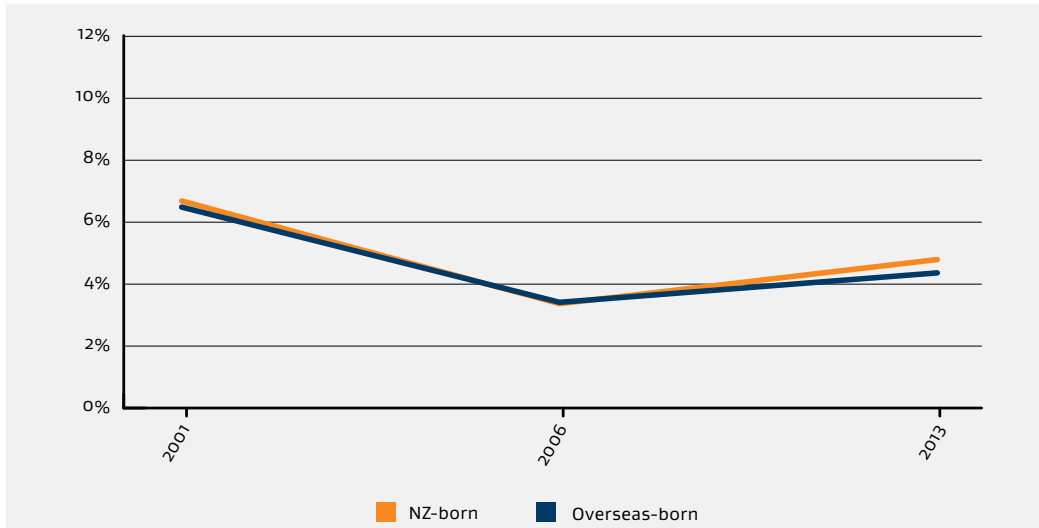
Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

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 unemployment rates for the overseas-born and New Zealand-born populations are similar, with the New Zealand-born having slightly higher rates than the overseas-born population. Although experiencing an increase in 2013, the unemployment rate for both populations 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 the West Coast, 2001-2013

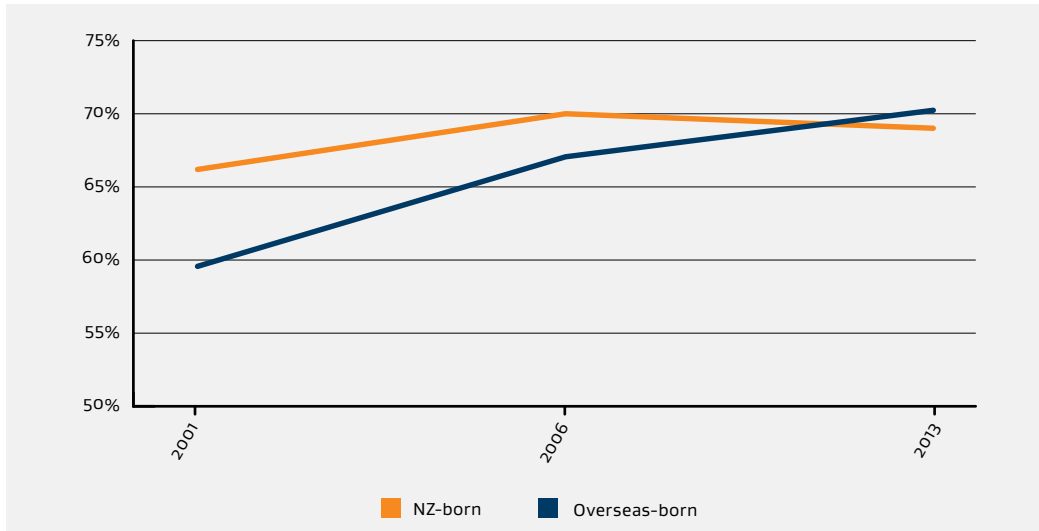


Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 5 shows the labour force participation rate of the West Coast'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 the West Coast historically has a higher participation rate than the overseas-born population. However in 2013, the rate for the overseas-born overtook the New Zealand-born population. The participation rate for the New Zealand-born population has remained steady over time, while the participation rate for the overseas born is showing an increasing trend.

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

West Coast context

In 2014/15, the West Coast region attracted 51 Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is an increase of four percent from the 49 applicants approved the previous year (see Appendix 1). The majority of these applicants came from India (45 percent).

■ Source country

Table 5 shows the top source countries of SMC principal applicants in the West Coast over the last five years. India is the largest source country of SMC principal applicants in the region, followed by the United Kingdom and the Philippines. Together, the top three source countries represent 73 percent¹⁰ of the total SMC approved applicants in the West Coast in 2014/15.

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.

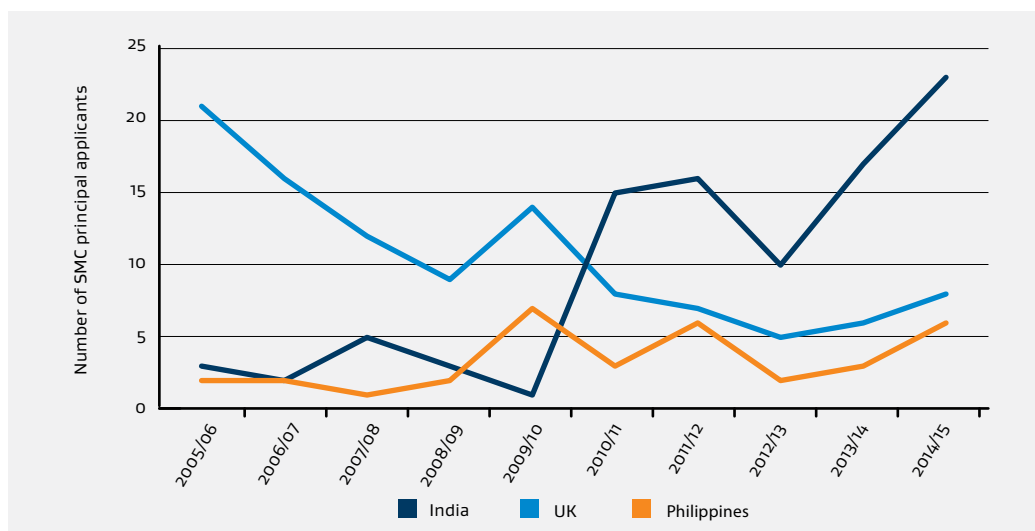
10 This may differ to the total in Table 5 due to rounding.

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

Source country of principal applicant	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	15 (25%)	16 (27%)	10 (36%)	17 (35%)	23 (45%)
UK	8 (13%)	7 (12%)	5 (18%)	6 (12%)	8 (16%)
Philippines	3 (5%)	6 (10%)	2 (7%)	3 (6%)	6 (12%)

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 decreasing over the last ten years. The United Kingdom was the main source of skilled migrants in the region up until 2009/10. The majority of skilled migrants in the West Coast over the last five years came from India. The number of skilled migrants coming in from India has been increasing over time.

Figure 6: The top three source countries of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in the West Coast, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 6 shows the top occupation groups¹¹ of SMC principal applicants in the West Coast region for the 2014/15 year. It also summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The majority of skilled migrants in the West Coast were employed as Registered Nurses (24 percent) in 2014/15.

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.

Table 6: Occupations¹² of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in the West Coast, 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 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Health Professionals	15	20	33%	India (60%), UK (20%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	5	8	60%	India (63%), UK (25%)
Food Trades Workers	6	6	0%	Philippines (33%), Fiji (33%)
Top 5 occupations¹³ (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Registered Nurses	11	12	9%	India (83%), Philippines (8%)
Chefs	6	6	0%	Philippines (33%), Fiji (33%)
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	2	4	100%	S ¹⁵

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

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.

¹⁵ "S" denotes suppressed due to small numbers.

Temporary migration

The temporary work policy¹⁶ 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 visa¹⁷.

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.

West Coast context

In 2014/15, a total of 213 people were approved to work in the West Coast under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix 2). Overall, there has been an increase of one 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 the West Coast 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 Samoa. The top five source countries together accounted for 57 percent¹⁸ of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in the West Coast.

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

17 MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15

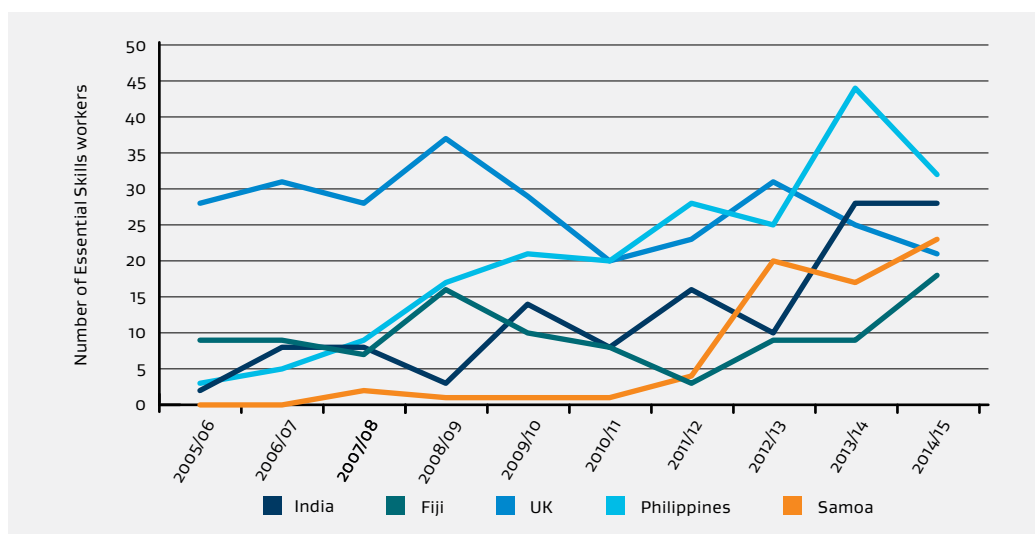
18 This may differ to the total in Table 7 due to rounding.

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

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Philippines	20 (14%)	28 (16%)	25 (15%)	44 (21%)	32 (15%)
India	8 (6%)	16 (9%)	10 (6%)	28 (13%)	28 (13%)
Samoa	1 (1%)	4 (2%)	20 (12%)	17 (8%)	23 (11%)
UK	20 (14%)	23 (13%)	31 (18%)	25 (12%)	21 (10%)
Fiji	8 (6%)	3 (2%)	9 (5%)	9 (4%)	18 (8%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The United Kingdom had been the main source country of Essential Skills workers in the West Coast up until 2010/11 (see Figure 7). The number of Essential Skills workers from the United Kingdom has been showing a downward trend over the ten-year period. On the other hand, workers coming in from India and the Philippines have been increasing over that same period.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 8 shows the top five occupation groups¹⁹ of approved Essential Skills workers who received an offer of employment in the 2014/15 year. It also summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in the West Coast in 2014/15 were Chefs (13 percent), Housekeepers (10 percent) and Livestock Farmers (7 percent).

¹⁹ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented at a high level break down (2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (i.e. 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

Table 8: Occupations of Essential Skills workers in West Coast, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of workers		% change over the past year ¹⁹	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 5 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Food Trades Workers	24	31	29%	Fiji (23%), India (19%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	9	28	211%	India (39%), UK (11%)
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	20	26	30%	Samoa (42%), Philippines (27%)
Hospitality Workers	17	24	41%	Samoa (21%), Philippines (17%)
Sports and Personal Service Workers	17	15	-12%	UK (33%), USA (27%)
Top 5 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Chefs	21	28	33%	India (21%), Fiji (21%)
Housekeepers	19	21	11%	Philippines (33%), Samoa (29%)
Livestock Farmers	18	14	-22%	Fiji (21%), Philippines (14%)
Other Hospitality Workers	2	14	600%	Samoa (36%), Philippines (21%)
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	5	12	140%	India (42%), UK (17%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

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.

West Coast context

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

The West Coast has one of the smallest shares of international students in the country. The main provider of tertiary education in the region is Tai Poutini Polytechnic.

In 2014/15, 15 people intending to study in the West Coast were granted student visas²⁵. This is a decrease from the 17 reported the previous year. There has also been a small decrease in the number of new international students in the region, down to 13 from 14 people from 2013/14 (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 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/news-and-research/research/new-zealand-international-education-snapshot3a-january-to-august-2015/>

Conclusion

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

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Eleven percent of the West Coast's population are overseas-born.
- › Of the overseas-born population in the West Coast, 33 percent were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, 16 percent were born in Asia and a further 16 percent were born in Australia. The proportion of the overseas-born population in the West Coast who were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland is higher than the proportion for New Zealand overall.
- › A total of 51 approved SMC principal applicants reside in the West Coast in 2014/15, most of whom arrive from India.
- › The majority of SMC principal applicants (permanent migrants) in the West Coast in 2014/15 were employed as Registered Nurses (24 percent).
- › The Philippines was the largest source country of Essential Skills temporary workers in the West Coast, followed by India and Samoa.
- › The top three occupations of Essential Skills workers in the West Coast in 2013/14 were Chefs (13 percent), Housekeepers (10 percent) and Livestock Farmers (7 percent).
- › Fifteen people were granted student visas for study in the West Coast in 2014/15. This is a decrease from 17 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		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%
West Coast	56	60	59	28	49	51	4%
Gisborne	21	16	22	26	17	22	29%
Other	137	122	103	100	101	104	3%
Total	8,307	8,093	8,259	8,301	9,219	9,465	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 2005/06-2014/15

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

