

# Migration and Labour Force Trends

## Manawatu-Whanganui Overview **2015**



# Table of Contents

Manawatu-Whanganui Executive Summary	2
Introduction	4
Background	5
Manawatu-Whanganui 's migrant demographics	7
Migration and the Manawatu-Whanganui labour market	10
Permanent migration	13
Temporary migration	16
International students	19
Conclusion	20
Appendices	21

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## Tables

Table 1	Overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui by birthplace, 2013	8
Table 2	Number and share of overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui by their country of origin, who have been in New Zealand for under two years in 2013	8
Table 3	Overseas and New Zealand-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui by the highest qualification attained, 2013	9
Table 4	Working-age population in Manawatu-Whanganui by labour force status and birthplace, 2013	11
Table 5	Top source countries of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants in Manawatu-Whanganui, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15	14
Table 6	Occupations of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in Manawatu-Whanganui, 2013/14 and 2014/15	15
Table 7	Top source countries of Essential Skills workers in Manawatu-Whanganui, FY2010/11-2014/15	17
Table 8	Occupations of Essential Skills workers in Manawatu-Whanganui, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15	18
Appendix 1	Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, FY 2009/10-2014/15	21
Appendix 2	Number of people granted Essential Skills work visas by region of employment, FY 2005/06-2014/15	22
Appendix 3	Number of people granted student visas by region of study, FY 2005/06-2014/15	23
Appendix 4	Number of new students by region of study, FY 2005/06-2014/15	24

## Figures

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

# Manawatu-Whanganui Executive Summary

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

## **Small but growing overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui**

Fourteen percent of Manawatu-Whanganui's resident population (or 29,658 people) were born overseas according to the 2013 Census. This is an increase from the 11 percent (or 23,439 people) reported in the 2001 Census. The share of the overseas-born population in the region has been constantly growing but has remained considerably 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 Manawatu-Whanganui residents born from these countries is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (35 percent in Manawatu-Whanganui versus 26 percent nationwide). Manawatu-Whanganui's overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified compared with its New Zealand-born population.

## **Lower unemployment rate for the overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui**

The working-age population in Manawatu-Whanganui, 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 unemployment rate for the overseas-born population has been showing a downward trend over time.

## **Decrease in the number of approved Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in Manawatu-Whanganui over the past year**

In 2014/15, two percent (or 160 people) of New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (i.e. permanent migrants) found employment in the Manawatu-Whanganui region. This is a decrease of 15 percent on the previous period. India, China and the Philippines were the top source countries for skilled migrants in the region.

The top three occupations of skilled migrants in Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (18 percent), Retail Managers (7 percent) and Livestock Farmers (6 percent).

## **Essential Skills temporary workers increased over the past year in Manawatu-Whanganui**

In 2014/15, a total of 515 people were approved for Essential Skills work visa in the region. This is an increase of two 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 Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15 were Livestock Farmers (13 percent), Chefs (12 percent) and Registered Nurses (7 percent).

## **International student numbers increase in Manawatu-Whanganui**

In the 2014/15 year, 2,314 people were granted a student visa to study in Manawatu-Whanganui. This represents a three percent increase from 2013/14. The Manawatu-Whanganui region had the seventh largest share of international students in the country, making up three percent of the total student visas granted. Over the past year, the number of new international students in the region increased by nine percent between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

# Introduction

The Manawatu-Whanganui region spans a large proportion of the lower half of the North Island, and is dominated by two magnificent rivers: Whanganui River and Manawatu River. The Whanganui River is considered sacred to Māori iwi and is one of the longest navigable rivers in New Zealand. The Manawatu River runs across the centre of the region and through the Manawatu Gorge between the Ruahine and Tararua mountain ranges. Tongariro National Park, a designated world heritage area, is at the centre of the region and is the oldest national park in the country. Palmerston North and Whanganui are the region's main centres.

The Manawatu-Whanganui region has a population of 222,672 people according to the 2013 Census, which represents five percent of New Zealand's population. Its population ranked sixth of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

Manawatu-Whanganui has a high proportion of people who belong to the European ethnic group. Eighty-one percent of the region's residents identify themselves as European (compared with 74 percent for New Zealand overall), 21 percent identify as Māori, 5 percent as Asian and 4 percent as Pacific.

The share of Māori population is higher in Manawatu-Whanganui compared with New Zealand as a whole (15 percent for all of New Zealand). With a Māori population of 43,596, the region's strong Māori community offers Manawatu-Whanganui a unique point of difference that encourages new forms of business, international partners, and service provision and experiences for visitors to the region through their cultural, economic and business models.

Manawatu-Whanganui's overseas-born population is smaller compared with New Zealand's overall. Fourteen percent of the population in the region are overseas-born, compared with 25 percent for the total New Zealand population. Thirty-five percent of Manawatu-Whanganui's overseas-born population were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

The agricultural sector underpins the economy of the wider Manawatu-Whanganui region, producing quality livestock and high yield crops, supplying the food processing industry and operating as an important part of the New Zealand dairy industry.

Main centre Palmerston North's largest employer is the healthcare and social assistance sector which employs 15 percent of the labour force in the city.

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



# Manawatu-Whanganui migrant demographics

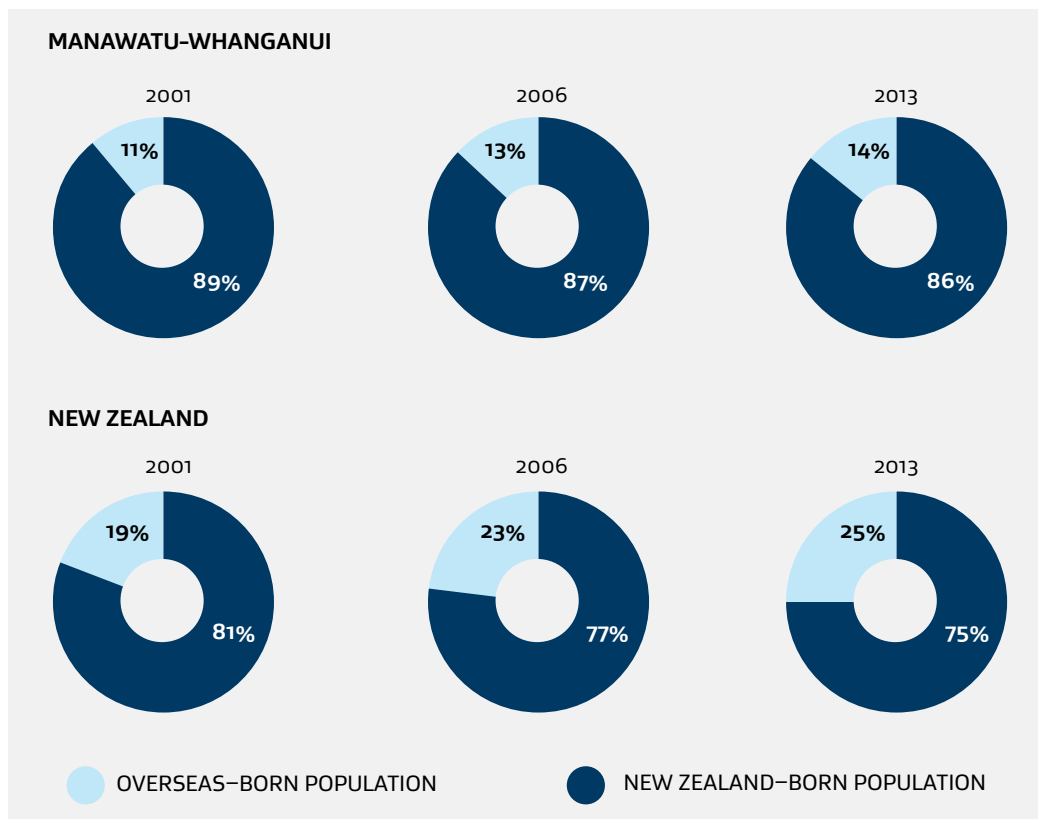
Manawatu-Whanganui is ranked as the sixth most populated region in New Zealand. According to the 2013 Census, the region's usual resident population was 222,672, or five percent of the total New Zealand population.

The 2013 Census showed that 14 percent of Manawatu-Whanganui'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 Manawatu-Whanganui has been gradually growing but has remained less than that of the overall New Zealand population. The 2001 Census reported that 11 percent of the region's population was born overseas; this increased to 13 percent in the 2006 Census and increased slightly to 14 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 Manawatu-Whanganui 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 Manawatu-Whanganui who were born overseas, 48 percent are male and 52 percent female.

## Birthplace of the overseas-born population

The Manawatu-Whanganui 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). Thirty-five percent of the overseas-born residents in Manawatu-Whanganui were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. A further 25 percent were born in Asia.

**Table 1: Overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui by birthplace, 2013**

Birthplace (by broad geographic areas)	Manawatu-Whanganui	New Zealand
United Kingdom and Ireland	35%	26%
Asia	25%	32%
Pacific Islands	10%	15%
Australia	10%	6%
Middle East and Africa	8%	9%
Europe*	7%	7%
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 over half of the recent migrants in Manawatu-Whanganui region were from Asia (51 percent). Twelve percent were from the United Kingdom and Ireland and a further 11 percent from Pacific Islands. The region has a higher share of new migrants from the Pacific Islands and Asia compared with the overall New Zealand population.

**Table 2: Number and share of overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui 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
<b>Manawatu-Whanganui</b>								
Number	354	459	528	186	246	2,193	273	69
% of overseas-born population	8%	11%	12%	4%	6%	51%	6%	2%
<b>New Zealand</b>								
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. Manawatu-Whanganui'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 Manawatu-Whanganui, 28 percent of those born overseas have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with only 12 percent of the New Zealand-born population. The trend is similar for New Zealand overall.

**Table 3: Overseas and New Zealand-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui 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
<b>Manawatu-Whanganui</b>						
New Zealand-born	29%	0%	40%	19%	9%	3%
Overseas-born	16%	21%	18%	17%	15%	13%
<b>New Zealand</b>						
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 Manawatu-Whanganui 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 Manawatu-Whanganui 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.

## Manawatu-Whanganui context

Manawatu-Whanganui'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 231,200<sup>1</sup> in 2013 to 234,700 people in 2043 (medium projection).<sup>2</sup>

The Manawatu-Whanganui region employs five percent of New Zealand's workers. Industries with the highest share of workers in the region are Healthcare and Social Assistance (12 percent), Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (12 percent), and Retail Trade (10 percent).<sup>3</sup>

This section will focus on migrant participation in Manawatu-Whanganui's labour force. As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council<sup>4</sup>: 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 Manawatu-Whanganui in 2013, split by those born overseas and born in New Zealand. In Manawatu-Whanganui, the overseas-born population has a lower unemployment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population. The labour force participation rate in the region is lower than the national rate.

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

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

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 population<sup>5</sup> in Manawatu-Whanganui by labour force status and birthplace, 2013**

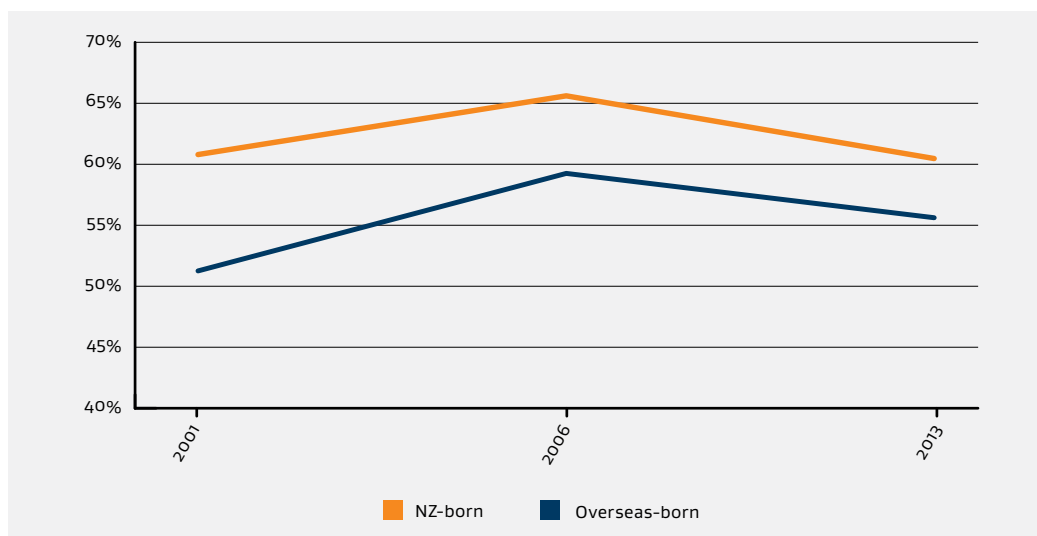
		Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate <sup>6</sup>
Manawatu-Whanganui	Overseas-born	55.6%	7.3%	60.0%
	New Zealand-born	60.4%	7.9%	65.6%
New Zealand	Overseas-born	59.9%	7.4%	64.6%
	New Zealand-born	63.6%	7.0%	68.4%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 3 illustrates the employment rate of the working-age population in Manawatu-Whanganui 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 Manawatu-Whanganui is more likely to be in employment compared to those who were born overseas. Historically, the overseas-born population has 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.

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



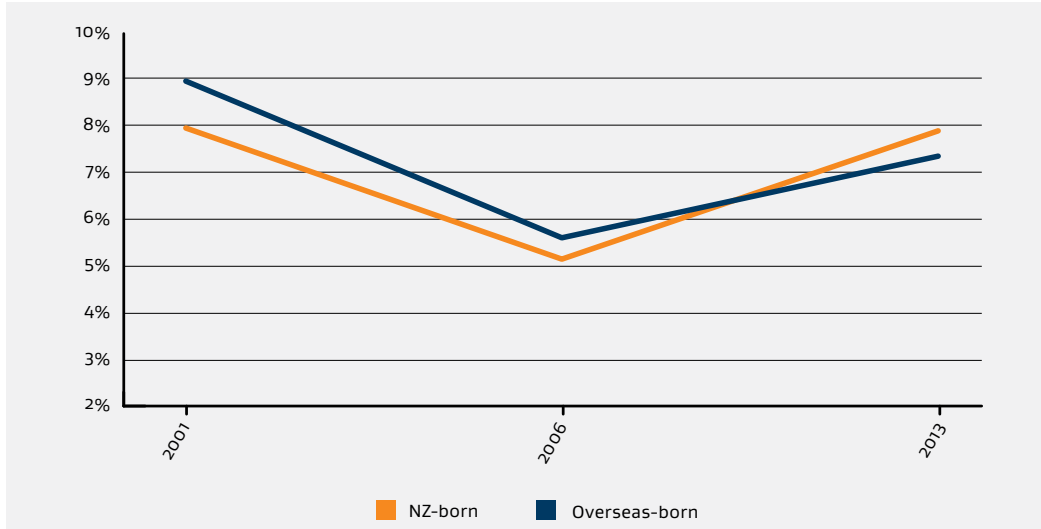
Source: 2001, 2006, 2013 Censuses, Statistics NZ

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 historically, the overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui was more likely to be unemployed than the new Zealand-born population. The unemployment rate for the overseas-born population has been showing a downward trend over time. In 2013, the unemployment rate for the overseas-born population was less than that of the New Zealand-born population.

<sup>5</sup> Working-age population comprises those aged 15 years and over.

<sup>6</sup> 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 Manawatu-Whanganui, 2001-2013**

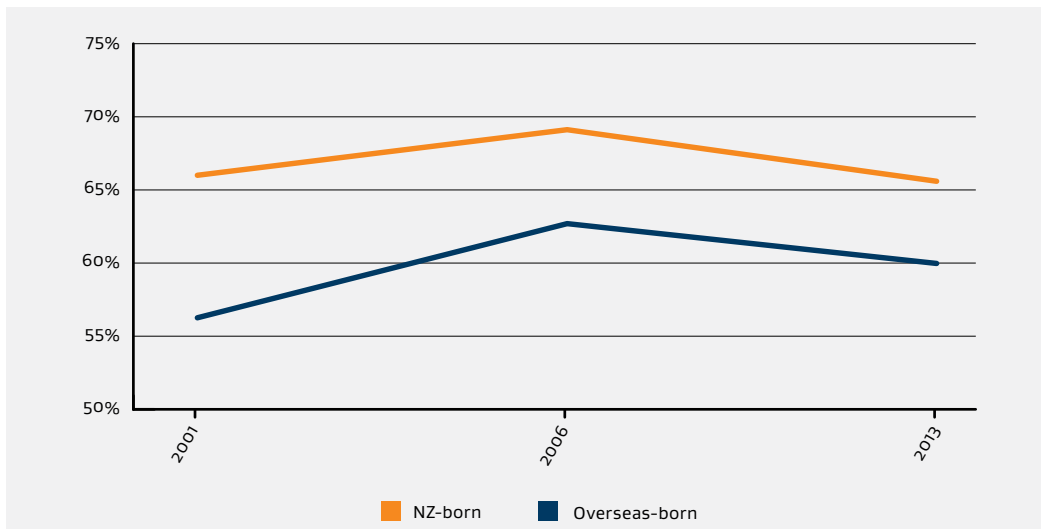


Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics NZ

Figure 5 shows the labour force participation rate of Manawatu-Whanganui’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 Manawatu-Whanganui has remained steady over time, while the participation rate for the overseas-born is showing an increasing trend.

**Figure 5: Participation rate of the overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Manawatu-Whanganui, 2001-2013**



Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics NZ

## 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)<sup>7</sup>. This is a result of immigration policies that support the transition from temporary to permanent visa status<sup>8</sup> 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).

### Manawatu-Whanganui context

In 2014/15, the Manawatu-Whanganui region attracted two percent (or 160 people) of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is a decrease of 15 percent from the 188 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 was the largest source country of SMC principal applicants in Manawatu-Whanganui, followed by China and the Philippines. Together, the top five source countries represent 67 percent<sup>9</sup> of the total SMC approved applicants in Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15.

7 MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15.

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

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

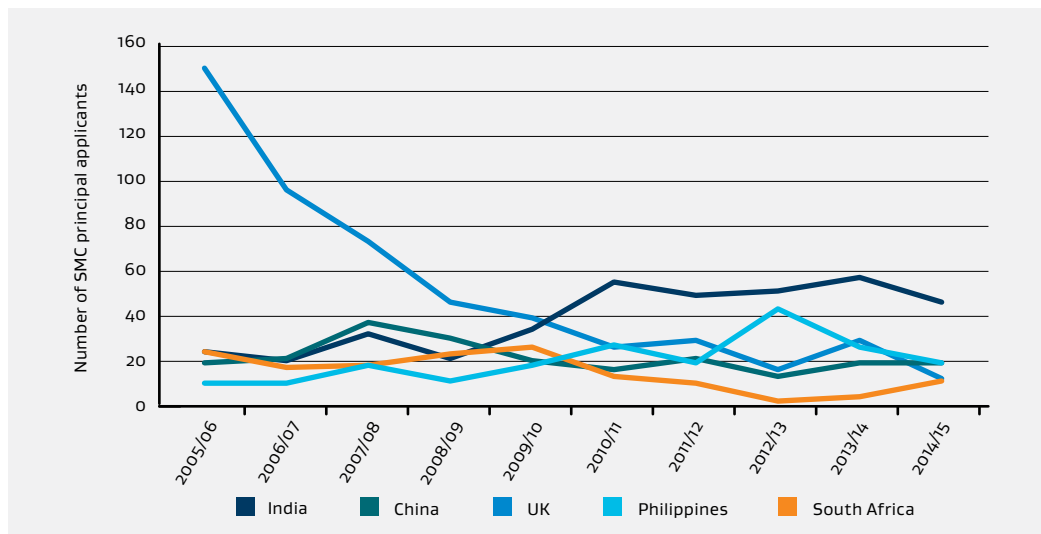
**Table 5: Top source countries of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants in Manawatu-Whanganui, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Source country of principal applicant	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	55 (27%)	49 (26%)	51 (29%)	57 (30%)	46 (29%)
China	16 (8%)	21 (11%)	13 (8%)	19 (10%)	19 (12%)
Philippines	27 (13%)	19 (10%)	43 (25%)	26 (14%)	19 (12%)
UK	26 (13%)	29 (15%)	16 (9%)	29 (15%)	12 (8%)
South Africa	13 (6%)	10 (5%)	2 (1%)	4 (2%)	11 (7%)

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, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15**



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment



## ■ Occupations

Table 6 shows the top occupation groups<sup>10</sup> of SMC principal applicants in the Manawatu-Whanganui 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 Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (18 percent), Retail Managers (7 percent) and Livestock Farmers (6 percent).

**Table 6: Occupations<sup>11</sup> of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in Manawatu-Whanganui, 2013/14 and 2014/15**

	Number of applicants <sup>12</sup>		% change over the past year <sup>13</sup>	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
<b>Top 3 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)</b>				
Health Professionals	84	45	-46%	India (49%), Philippines (11%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	12	17	42%	India (76%), China (12%)
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	17	15	-12%	India (27%), China (20%)
<b>Top 3 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)</b>				
Registered Nurses	54	29	-46%	India (76%), Philippines (17%)
Retail Managers	4	11	175%	India (100%)
Livestock Farmers	4	10	150%	Philippines (50%), Sri Lanka (20%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Due to the small number of counts for the region, only the top 3 occupations are reported.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Apply some caution in interpreting the percentage changes due to the low numbers reported for the region.

## Temporary migration

The temporary work policy<sup>14</sup> 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 visa<sup>15</sup>.

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.

### Manawatu-Whanganui context

In 2014/15, a total of 515 people were approved to work in Manawatu-Whanganui under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix 2). Overall, there has been an increase of two percent on the number of approved workers in the region over the previous year (compared to an eight percent increase nationwide).

#### ■ Source country

Table 7 shows the top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in Manawatu-Whanganui over the last five years. In 2014/15, the Philippines was the main source country of Essential Skills workers in Manawatu-Whanganui, followed by India and the United Kingdom. Together, the top five source countries accounted for 65 percent<sup>16</sup> of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in the region.

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<sup>14</sup> This includes Essential Skills, Work to Residence, Family and Study to Work.

<sup>15</sup> MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15

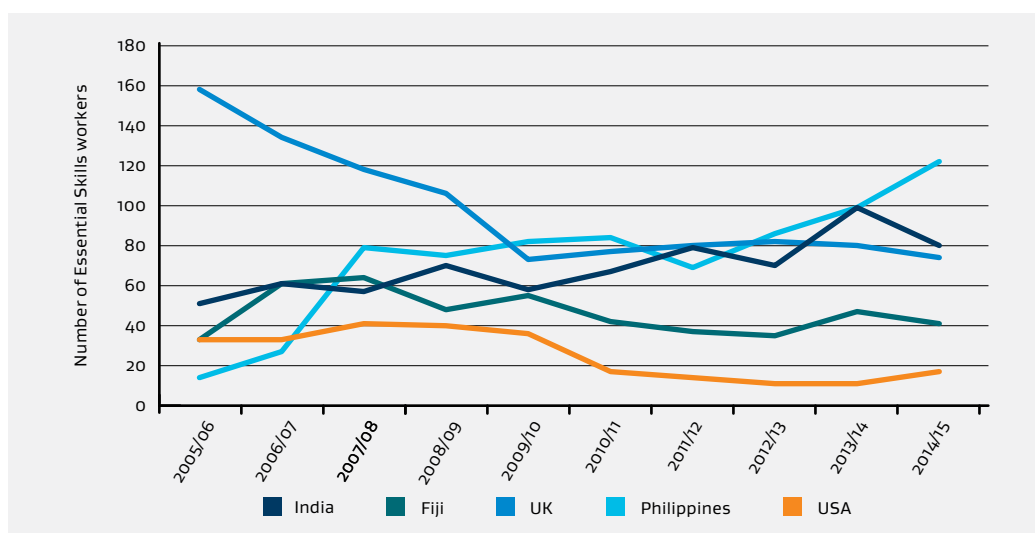
<sup>16</sup> This may differ to the total in Table 7 due to rounding.

**Table 7: Top source countries of Essential Skills workers in Manawatu-Whanganui, FY2010/11–2014/15**

Source country	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Philippines	84 (17%)	69 (15%)	86 (19%)	99 (20%)	122 (24%)
India	67 (14%)	79 (17%)	70 (15%)	99 (20%)	80 (16%)
UK	77 (16%)	80 (17%)	82 (18%)	80 (16%)	74 (14%)
Fiji	42 (9%)	37 (8%)	35 (8%)	47 (9%)	41 (8%)
South Africa	17 (4%)	14 (3%)	11 (2%)	11 (2%)	17 (3%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The United Kingdom has been the main source country of Essential Skills workers in Manawatu-Whanganui up until 2008/09 (see Figure 7). The number of Essential Skills workers from the United Kingdom has been showing a downward trend over the ten-year period. In contrast, workers coming in from India and the Philippines have been steadily increasing over that same period.

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

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

### ■ Occupations

Table 8 shows the top 10 occupational groups<sup>17</sup> 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 Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15 were Livestock Farmers (13 percent), Chefs (12 percent) and Registered Nurses (7 percent).

<sup>17</sup> 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 Manawatu-Whanganui,  
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		
<b>Top 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)</b>				
Health Professionals	115	95	-17%	UK (53%), Philippines (18%)
Food Trades Workers	68	65	-4%	China (26%), Thailand (23%)
Farmers and Farm Managers	49	63	29%	Philippines (73%), India (6%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	32	41	28%	India (63%), UK (7%)
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	23	32	39%	Philippines (53%), Fiji (31%)
Carers and Aides	27	21	-22%	Philippines (62%), India (19%)
Factory Process Workers	17	21	24%	Fiji (81%), Malaysia (10%)
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	18	19	6%	Philippines (53%), UK (11%)
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	19	18	-5%	US (22%), Italy (17%)
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	19	16	-16%	UK (44%), Philippines (19%)
<b>Top 10 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)</b>				
Livestock Farmers	46	63	37%	Philippines (73%), India (6%)
Chefs	57	59	4%	China (27%), Thailand (25%)
Registered Nurses	45	36	-20%	Philippines (47%), India (44%)
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	40	34	-15%	UK (68%), US (12%)
Retail Managers	20	25	25%	India (72%), Malaysia (4%)
Aged and Disabled Carers	23	19	-17%	Philippines (63%), India (16%)
Livestock Farm Workers	15	19	27%	Philippines (79%), India (11%)
Meat Boners and Slicers, and Slaughterers	16	19	19%	Fiji (79%), Malaysia (11%)
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	10	11	10%	India (55%), China (27%)
Forestry and Logging Workers	7	10	43%	Fiji (100%)

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 billion<sup>18</sup>. 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 students<sup>19</sup> 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 country<sup>20</sup>.

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 visa<sup>21</sup>. 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.

## Manawatu-Whanganui context

Overseas students are an important contributor to migration into and out of New Zealand. Getting international students into Manawatu-Whanganui 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.

In 2014/15, the Manawatu-Whanganui region had the seventh largest share of international students in the country, making up three percent of the total student visas granted. Manawatu-Whanganui is home to a number of tertiary education institutions, including Massey University. Massey's Manawatu campus is the largest institution for the life science, agricultural, horticultural and veterinary teaching and research in New Zealand.

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

19 This includes primary and secondary school students.

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

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

In 2014/15, 2,314 people intending to study in Manawatu-Whanganui were issued visas<sup>22</sup>. This represents a three percent increase from 2013/14 (see Appendix 3). There has been an increase in the number of new international students in Manawatu-Whanganui, up nine 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](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](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 Manawatu-Whanganui 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 Manawatu-Whanganui.

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Fourteen percent of Manawatu-Whanganui's residents are overseas-born.
- › Of the overseas-born population in Manawatu-Whanganui, 35 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 (permanent residents) resided in Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15, most of whom arrived from India, China and the Philippines.
- › The top three occupations of SMC principal applicants (permanent residents) in Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (18 percent), Retail Managers (7 percent) and Livestock Farmers (6 percent).
- › The Philippines was the largest source country of Essential Skills temporary workers in Manawatu-Whanganui (24 percent), followed by India (16 percent) and the United Kingdom (14 percent).
- › The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Manawatu-Whanganui in 2014/15 were Livestock Farmers (13 percent), Chefs (12 percent) and Registered Nurses (7 percent).
- › Three percent of New Zealand's student visas (2,314 people) granted in 2014/15 was for study in Manawatu-Whanganui. This is an increase of 3 percent on the previous year.

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22 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	
Auckland	3,706	4,002	4,063	4,648	4,317	8%
Canterbury	861	754	990	774	1,629	-10%
Wellington	1,182	918	1,018	1,051	972	7%
Waikato	656	535	473	493	430	12%
Bay of Plenty	407	439	305	276	399	16%
Otago	288	313	378	162	374	-13%
Northland	205	203	146	143	142	18%
Manawatu-Whanganui	211	201	190	172	188	-15%
Hawke's Bay	137	139	87	125	135	10%
Taranaki	202	174	133	168	166	-14%
Southland	91	91	124	62	137	-5%
Nelson	84	66	92	42	90	-32%
Marlborough	63	60	76	31	73	-27%
Other	214	198	184	154	167	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,307</b>	<b>8,093</b>	<b>8,259</b>	<b>8,301</b>	<b>9,219</b>	<b>3%</b>

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%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,745</b>	<b>31,015</b>	<b>36,333</b>	<b>29,626</b>	<b>22,947</b>	<b>22,341</b>	<b>22,065</b>	<b>22,406</b>	<b>26,497</b>	<b>28,548</b>	<b>8%</b>	

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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,264</b>	<b>67,149</b>	<b>69,105</b>	<b>73,107</b>	<b>72,755</b>	<b>74,096</b>	<b>68,905</b>	<b>64,189</b>	<b>73,423</b>	<b>84,856</b>	<b>16%</b>

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	26,029	28%
Canterbury	3,701	4,214	4,394	4,869	4,700	3,685	2,104	2,558	3,217	3,858	3,858	20%
Wellington	1,916	2,089	2,176	2,333	2,482	2,438	2,246	2,291	2,316	2,797	2,797	21%
Waikato	1,586	1,653	1,958	2,177	1,917	1,827	1,776	1,725	1,936	2,208	2,208	14%
Otago	1,564	1,693	1,725	1,894	2,026	2,064	1,829	1,767	1,884	2,083	2,083	11%
Bay of Plenty	558	702	769	1,074	1,097	1,711	1,408	1,211	1,499	1,839	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	1,123	9%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	407	473	517	578	597	594	544	472	471	813	813	73%
Southland	123	124	148	179	252	293	335	314	394	530	530	35%
Hawke's Bay	283	341	361	390	354	388	477	319	387	483	483	25%
Northland	257	335	337	382	430	367	401	341	331	332	332	0%
Taranaki	247	239	252	300	341	353	298	218	309	278	278	-10%
Other	101	86	73	46	55	32	21	22	31	26	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	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	42,399	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,341</b>	<b>32,471</b>	<b>37,942</b>	<b>41,696</b>	<b>38,357</b>	<b>38,586</b>	<b>34,425</b>	<b>31,441</b>	<b>39,118</b>	<b>48,030</b>	<b>48,030</b>	<b>23%</b>

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.



