

Migration and Labour Force Trends

Auckland Overview **2014**



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New Zealand Government

Foreword

Ranked as one of the top ten most 'liveable' cities in the world, Auckland is an appealing prospect for migrants from around the globe who are looking for the best opportunities in life.

Auckland's universal appeal has seen it become home to more than 130 different ethnic communities. The percentage of people residing in Auckland who were born overseas has steadily grown, sitting at 39 percent in the 2013 Census.

In this report, we take an in-depth look at Auckland's migrants, forming a picture of who they are, where they have come from and how long they have lived in New Zealand. We also compare the Auckland migrant picture with the rest of New Zealand.

One of the key drivers for immigration is to supply the skills businesses need that cannot be located in our local labour market. This report identifies how Auckland's migrant population are represented in the Auckland labour force – with a particular focus on skilled migrants. A large proportion of New Zealand's skilled migrants settle in Auckland, and they make a significant contribution to Auckland's economy.

It is important that Auckland's economic growth continues to be both stimulated and sustained through the ongoing attraction and retention of skilled migrants, and Immigration New Zealand has developed a new partnership approach to support this goal.

The Auckland Regional Partnership Agreement is a collaboration between Immigration New Zealand, Auckland Council and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development with the aim of combining our effort and resources to attract and retain migrants with the skills and inward investment that Auckland's economy needs.

One of the priorities for action in the Auckland Regional Partnership is knowledge-sharing. The statistics and trends identified in this Immigration New Zealand report provide our Auckland partners with migrant-specific information that will explain current trends and guide future regional economic planning.

Steve McGill

GM – Settlement, Protection and Attraction



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Auckland Executive Summary

The Auckland region, located at the top of the North Island, extends from the mouth of the Kaipara Harbour to within a few kilometres of the mouth of the Waikato River. It is New Zealand's largest and most populated region, contributing 35 percent of the country's economy.

Auckland is home to 66 percent of New Zealand's top 200 companies and 31 percent of firms overall. Auckland is recognised for its food and beverage sector, high-value manufacturing, and as a centre for New Zealand's developing ICT industry.

With a long history of population growth, Auckland is home to 1.42 million people or 33 percent of New Zealand's total population. Around one in 10 Auckland residents identify as Māori and 15 percent identify as Pacific.

Auckland's Asian population has seen significant growth in the past years. In 2006, 19 percent of people living in the Auckland region identified with one or more Asian groups, this figure had risen to 23 percent by 2013.

Approximately 90 percent of Auckland's population lives in urban areas which account for only 10 percent of the region's land mass.

Thirty-nine percent of Auckland's population was born overseas, which is significantly higher than the rest of New Zealand (18 percent). Two-thirds of New Zealand's Asian and Pacific populations reside in the Auckland region, as do half of New Zealand's Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African populations. Auckland is also New Zealand's most multilingual region, with nearly 30 percent of the population speaking more than one language.

Based on the latest Census the top employment sectors in Auckland are Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (11.4 percent), Manufacturing (9.9 percent) and Retail Trade (9.7 percent) sectors.

Some key sectors such as ICT, Food and Beverage, and Construction cannot find the skilled workers they require, and these shortages are expected to continue. To fill specific industry gaps, Auckland aims to produce more graduates in required areas and attract and retain more skilled migrants

Auckland's Economic Development Strategy launched in 2012 identified five key strategic priorities to achieve economic targets set for the next 10 years:

- › Grow a business-friendly and well-functioning city.
- › Develop an innovation hub of the Asia-Pacific Rim.
- › Become internationally connected and export-driven.
- › Enhance investment in people to grow skills and a local workforce.
- › Develop a vibrant, creative international city.



Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of Auckland's current migrant population and migration trends, and specifically to look at the impact that migrants in Auckland have on the Auckland labour market.

The data in the report is publicly available through the websites of Statistics New Zealand and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).

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".

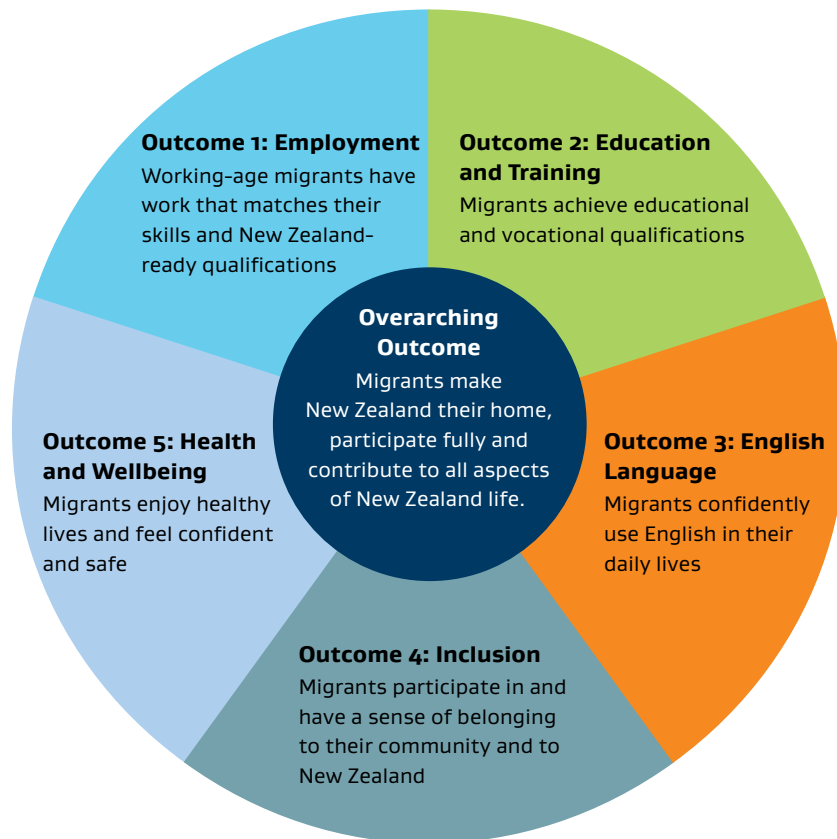
Key to achieving this aim are the Strategy's five outcomes – Employment, Education and Training, Inclusion, English Language and Health and Wellbeing (see page 6).

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 strategies 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.



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 (see page 12).

Quality immigration data on the current migrant population in Auckland, their participation in the work force, as well as future projections of inward and outward migration helps inform Auckland's Economic Development Strategy, and in turn can help deliver on the outcomes defined in the Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy.

Auckland's migrant demographics

Auckland is the most populated region in New Zealand. The 2013 Census estimated Auckland's population was 1.42 million – 33 percent of the total New Zealand population. Over the past 10 years, Auckland has experienced the fastest growth rate and has a younger population than any other region in New Zealand.

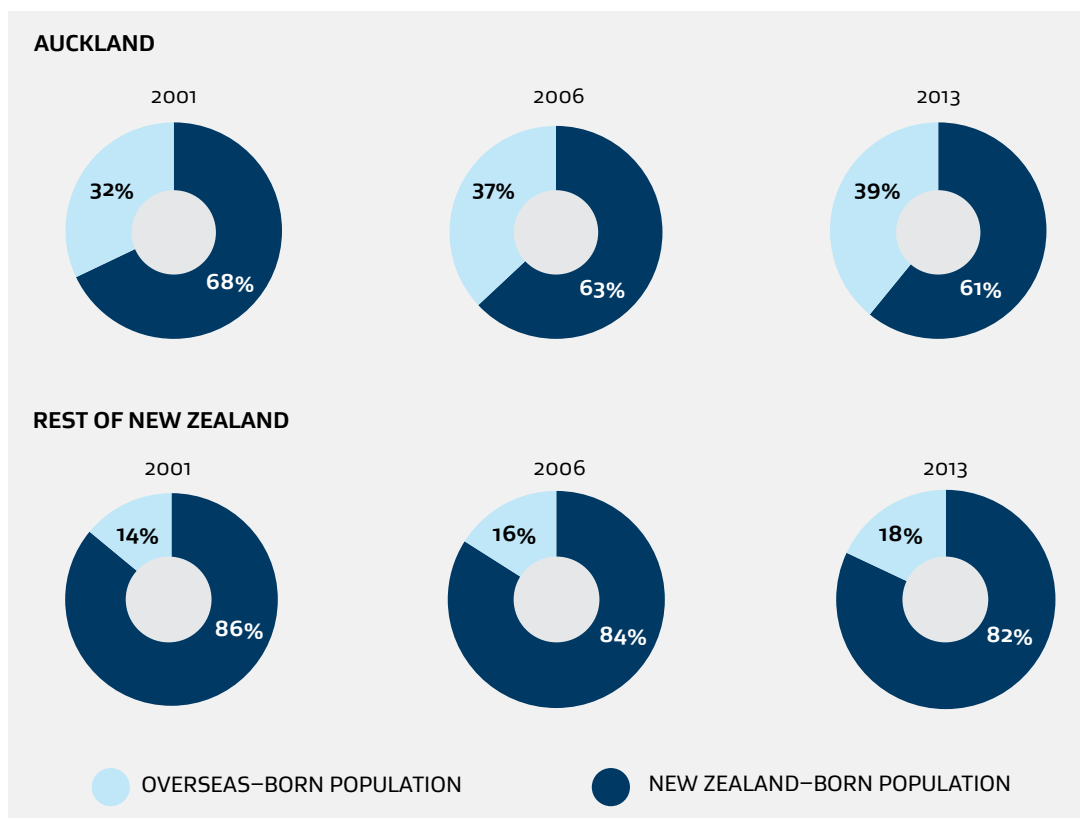
The 2013 Census estimated that 39 percent of Auckland's total population was born overseas. This is higher than the 18 percent of overseas-born in the total population recorded across the rest of New Zealand. With 131 different ethnic groups, Auckland is now a highly diverse international city of world communities, evident in the role that migrant networks and ethnic communities play in the landscape of Auckland.

This section of the report will look at the demographics of Auckland's migrant population by age, gender, country of birth, years since arrival in New Zealand, and their income levels. Comparisons will be made between the migrant and non-migrant population within Auckland, as well as a comparison with the migrant population of the rest of New Zealand¹.

Population size and gender

The 2001 Census estimated that 32 percent of Auckland's population was born overseas; this increased to 37 percent in the 2006 Census and further increased to 39 percent in the 2013 Census. The migrant population as a proportion of the total population has also increased for the rest of New Zealand over this time. However, the proportion is lower; growing from 14 percent in 2001 to 16 percent in 2006 and up to 18 percent in 2013. This is illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1: The proportion of the overseas-born population compared to the New Zealand-born population



The male to female ratio is about the same in Auckland, both for those born in New Zealand and for those born overseas. Of those living in Auckland who were born overseas, 48 percent are male and 52 percent are female.

Region of origin of the migrant population

Auckland has the largest number, and proportion of people born in Asian countries (see Table 1) relative to other regions in New Zealand. It is also the only region where those from Asia are the largest group within the overseas-born population. In all other regions within New Zealand, those from the UK and Ireland represent the largest group within the overseas-born population.

Table 1: Percentage of overseas-born population by region of origin in 2013

Area	Auckland	Rest of New Zealand
Asia	39%	23%
Pacific Islands	21%	9%
UK & Ireland	17%	36%
Middle East & Africa	10%	8%
Europe (excl UK & Ireland)	5%	9%
Australia	4%	9%
North America	2%	4%
Other	1%	1%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Years since arrival

Of the overseas-born population living in Auckland, 43 percent have been in New Zealand for less than 10 years. This figure is the same for the rest of New Zealand. This is split fairly evenly between those who have been in New Zealand for less than five years and those who have been here five to nine years (see figure 2).

Of the overseas-born population who have been in New Zealand for 10 or more years, the proportion in the 10-19 year group is higher in Auckland than in the rest of New Zealand. This contrasts with those migrants who have been in New Zealand for 20 years or longer where the proportion is lower for Auckland than the rest of New Zealand.

Figure 2: Proportion of migrants in Auckland and the rest of New Zealand by total length of time in New Zealand

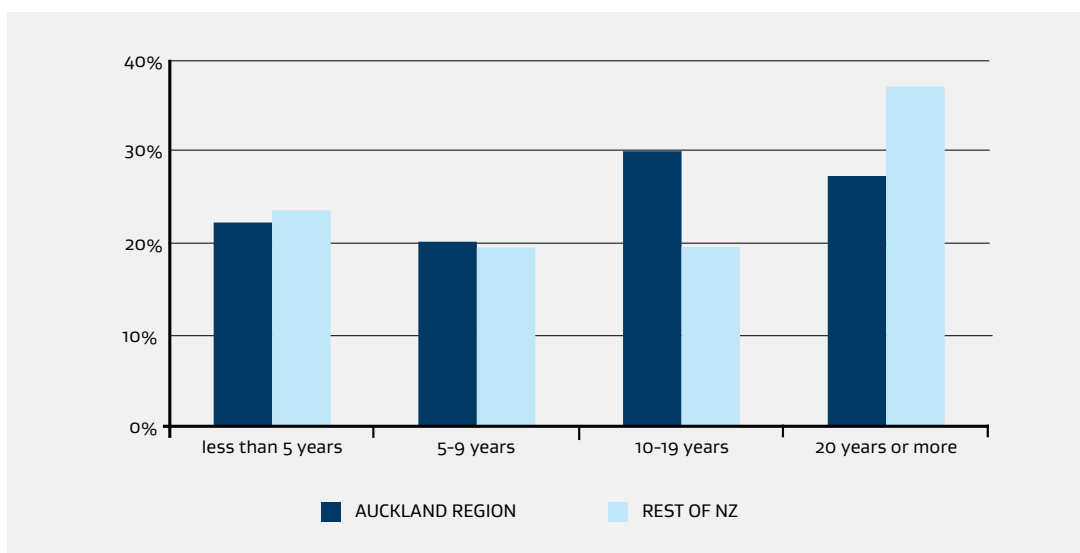
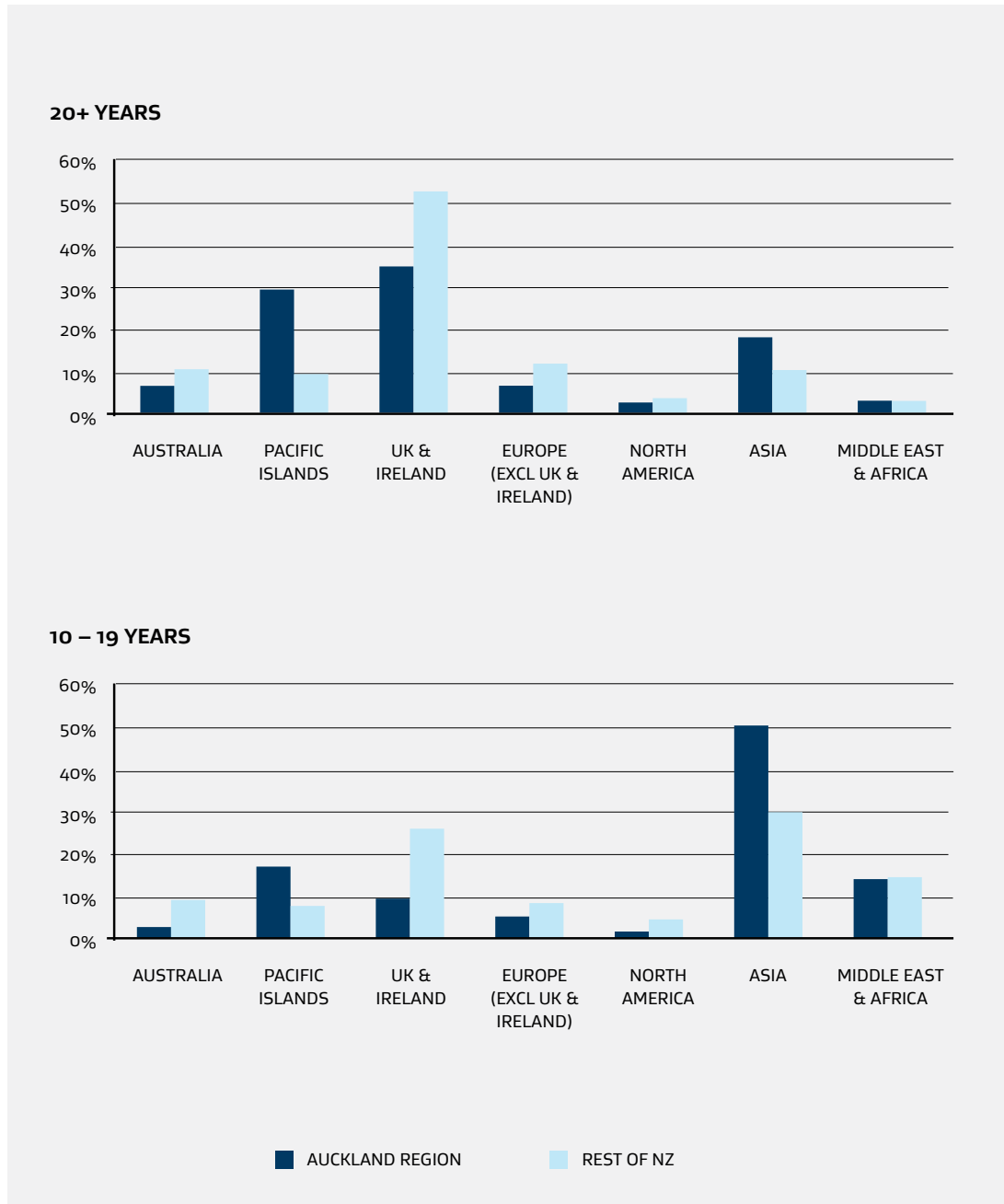


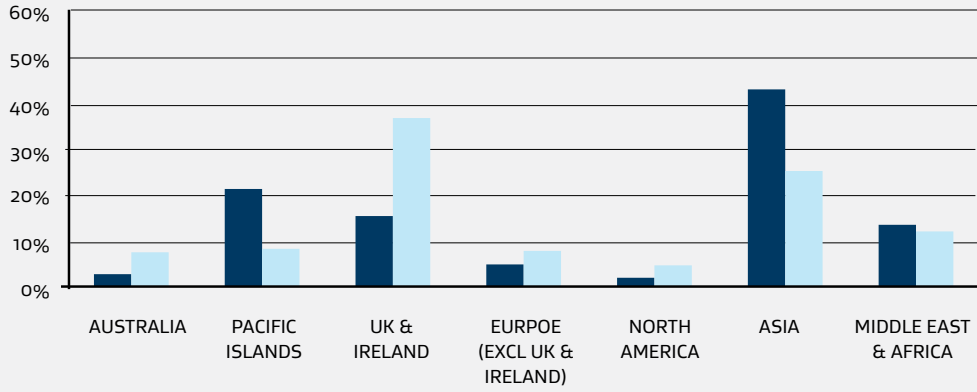
Figure 3 looks at the origins of the overseas-born population by length of time in New Zealand.

Figure 3: Region of origin of the overseas-born population currently living in Auckland by the number of years since arrival

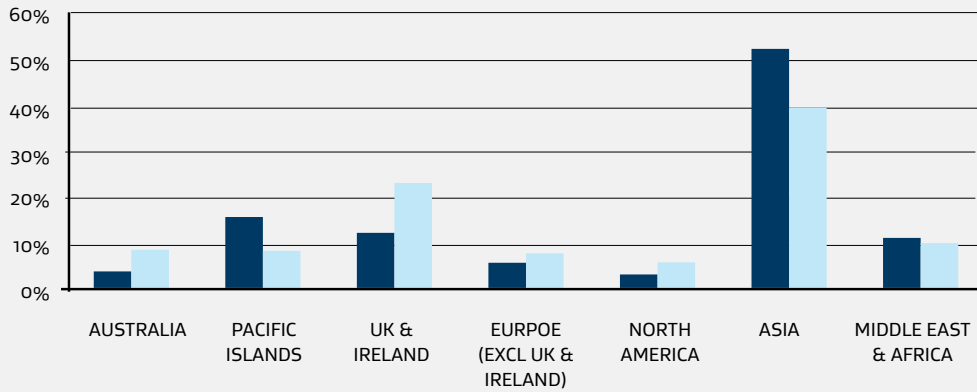
Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand



5 – 9 YEARS



LESS THAN 5 YEARS



■ AUCKLAND REGION ■ REST OF NZ

Recent migrants

Table 2 examines those migrants, living in Auckland, who have been in New Zealand for two years or less. Of this group living in Auckland, half (53 percent) came from Asia, with equal numbers (12 percent each) coming from the UK & Ireland and the Pacific Islands. This contrasts with the rest of New Zealand where the proportion of Asian migrants only accounted for 39 percent of recent migrants and the UK & Ireland a further 21 percent.

Table 2: Number and percentage of recent migrants by their region of origin, who have been in NZ for less than two years

	Australia	Pacific Islands	UK & Ireland	Europe*	North America	Asia	Middle East & Africa	Other
Auckland								
Total number	2,634	7,605	7,644	3,864	2,094	35,037	5,328	1,395
% of total overseas-born population	4%	12%	12%	6%	3%	53%	8%	2%
Rest of New Zealand								
Total number	5,919	4,488	14,049	5,322	4,050	26,088	4,686	2,169
% of total overseas-born population	9%	7%	21%	8%	6%	39%	7%	3%

*Europe excluding UK and Ireland

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Migrants qualifications

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. Auckland's economy and its role as New Zealand's commercial centre will continue to rely on offshore skills and talent to support its growth.

Table 3 shows that the overseas-born population of Auckland is more qualified than the New Zealand-born population. The disparity between these two groups, however, is greater in the rest of New Zealand than in the Auckland region.

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

	No 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	Overseas secondary school qualification
Auckland						
New Zealand-born	19%	40%	19%	15%	6%	1%
Overseas-born	14%	19%	15%	19%	10%	23%
New Zealand						
New Zealand-born	24%	39%	20%	12%	5%	0%
Overseas-born	14%	18%	17%	18%	11%	22%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Migration, collaboration and the Auckland labour market

Immigration New Zealand, (as part of MBIE) recognises the significance that migration plays in meeting workforce needs and together with Auckland Council has a shared interest in attracting and retaining migrants in Auckland's labour market to meet skill shortages.

In 2007, the Auckland Regional Settlement Strategy was launched by Auckland Council and Immigration New Zealand, to guide central and local government to jointly lead and work collaboratively with non-government organisations and communities across Auckland to better support new migrants and refugees to settle and contribute to New Zealand.

With the introduction of the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy in 2014 a new way of working collaboratively across central and local government to boost migrant attraction, retention and settlement within Auckland was developed – the Auckland Regional Partnership Agreement.

The Auckland Regional Partnership Agreement is a collaboration between Immigration New Zealand, Auckland Council and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development (ATEED), who have a shared interest in attracting and retaining migrants with the skills and inward investment Auckland needs, with a focus on skills for key sectors of competitive advantage, to complement the domestic labour market.

The priorities of the Auckland Regional Partnership Agreement 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.

Auckland context

Auckland's high proportion of 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 the long term economic and social integration of migrants to be central to efforts to grow the region's economy. This section will focus on migrant participation in Auckland's labour force.

Table 4 shows that both within Auckland and across the country the labour force participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate are similar. Figure 4 illustrates how in Auckland these rates have changed over time, with the rates for the overseas-born population aligning with those of the New Zealand-born population.

As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council²: participation, employment and unemployment rates are three of the most commonly reported and widely understood indicators of the state of the labour market. Respectively, they tell us the percentage of the population that is in the labour force, the percentage that is in work, and the percentage of individuals who want to work but are unable to find a job. Together, these three indicators provide insight into the pressures that individuals face 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: Work and labour force status by birthplace and resident location³

		Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Unemployed	NILF*
Auckland	Overseas-born	47%	12%	5%	36%
	NZ born	50%	14%	5%	31%
Rest of NZ	Overseas-born	47%	14%	4%	35%
	NZ born	48%	15%	5%	32%

*Not in labour force

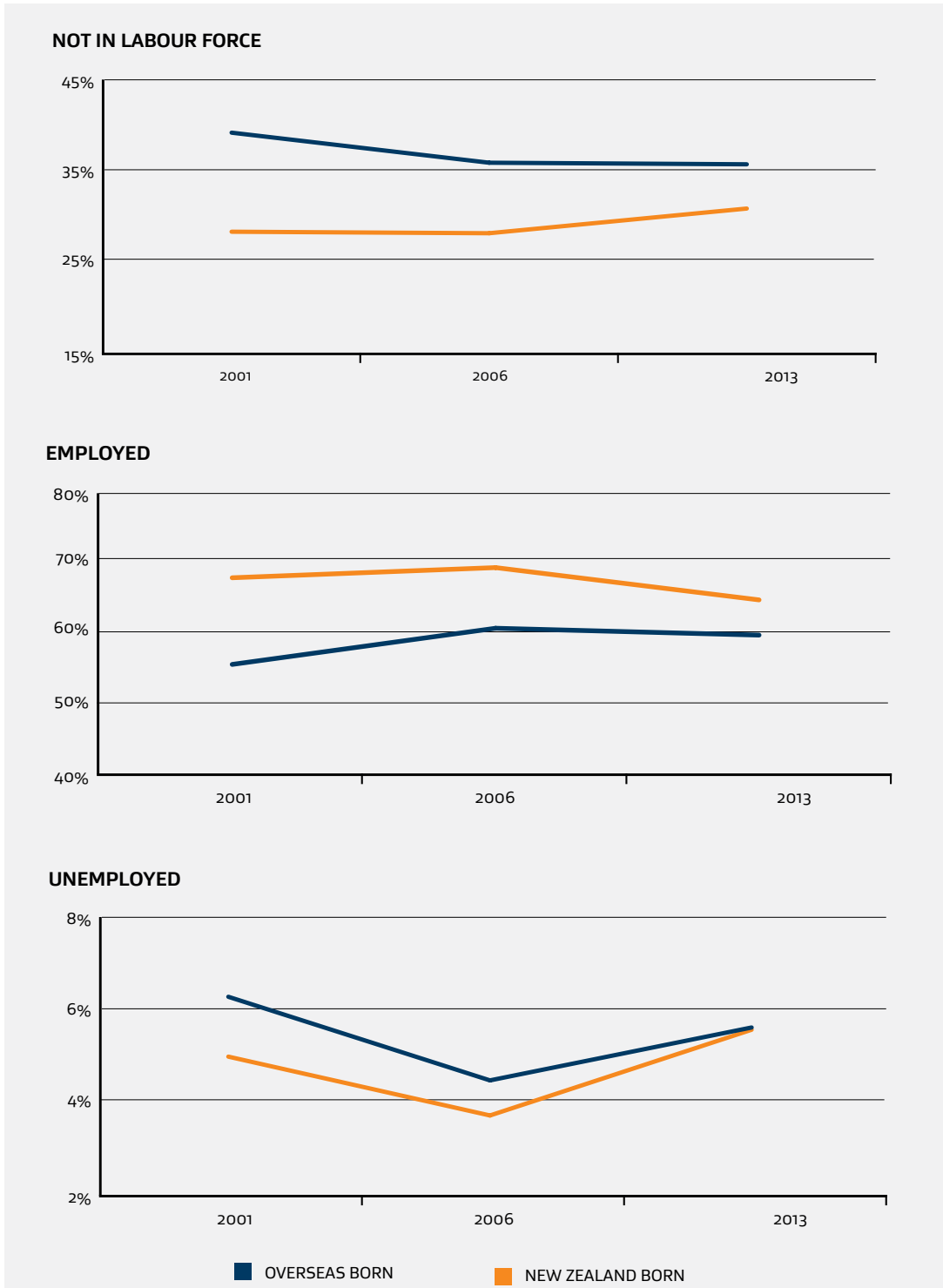
Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

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

³ Work and labour force status classifies a person aged 15 years and over by their inclusion or exclusion from the labour force. For an employed person, it distinguishes between full-time employment (30 hours or more per week) or part-time employment (fewer than 30 hours per week). A person who was not employed is classified as either 'Unemployed' or 'Not in the labour force'

MBIE projects that net migration will contribute 200,400 people to the Auckland region by 2031 in addition to an increase of 373,500 people through natural growth. Auckland is likely to dominate New Zealand’s population growth with 59 percent of the total growth forecast predicted to occur in the Auckland region in the next 10 years. Auckland’s population growth between 2001 and 2021 is projected to average 1.5 percent per year. Projected employment growth for Auckland over the next five years is expected to sufficiently absorb this population growth⁴.

Figure 4: Difference in employment rates between overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals



Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Permanent migration

People who wish to migrate permanently to New Zealand must apply through categories that come under one of the three residence streams of the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP). These are:

- › Skilled/Business Migrant Category – 52 percent of NZRP in 2013/14
- › Family Category – 40 percent of NZRP in 2013/14
- › International (Pacific Access Category and the Samoan Quota) and Humanitarian (refugees) – 8 percent of NZRP in 2013/14

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 2013/14, there were 44,008 residence approvals in New Zealand, up from 38,961 in 2012/13. In 2013/14, 73 percent of residence applications were approved in New Zealand (onshore). This is as a result of immigration policies that support the transition of migrants who have been living and work in New Zealand from temporary to permanent visa status⁵.

Auckland context

The data on permanent migrants in the Auckland region refers to migrants coming to New Zealand under the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC). New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to productivity, skills acquisition, diversity and growth in a variety of industries. The SMC is a points-based system designed to ensure people migrating to New Zealand have the skills, qualifications and work experience that New Zealand needs.

The Skilled Migrant Category is also the largest migrant stream in the NZRP, accounting for 46 percent of NZRP applications. In 2013/14, 51 percent of migrants approved under the Skilled Migrant Category were principal applicants and 49 percent were secondary applicants (partners and children).

In 2013/14, the Auckland region attracted 47 percent of skilled migrant category principal applicants to New Zealand.

Source country

The following table (Table 5) shows the source country of skilled migrant category principal applicants from 2009/10 to 2013/14. Figure 5 highlights what is both a national and regional trend of declining numbers of British and South African migrants, and the rise in migrants from China and India. A slight drop off in growth occurred across all source countries shown from the 2012/13 year to the 2013/14 year due to a decrease in the total number of SMC applicants.

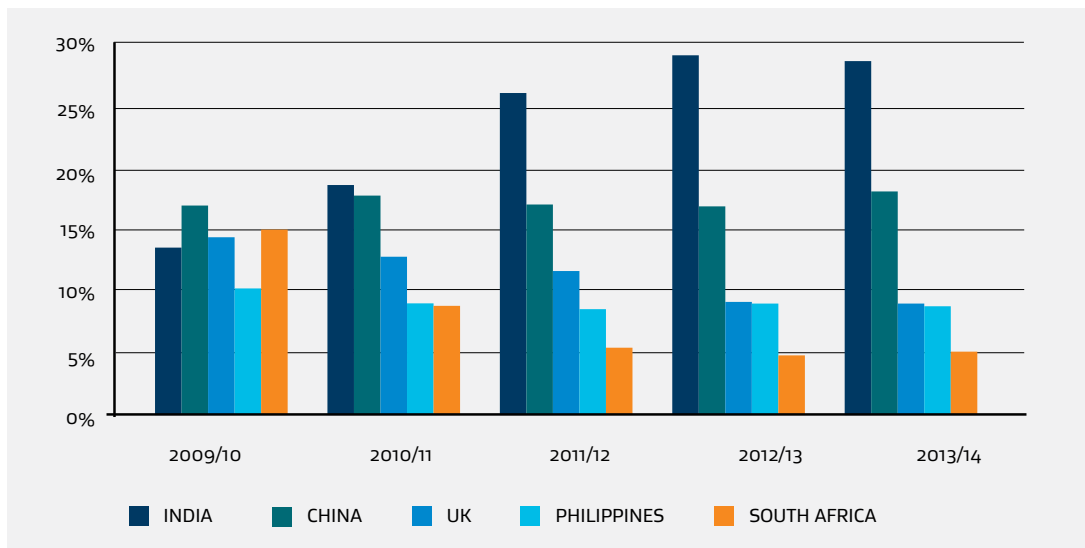
⁵ These policies include the Long Term Business Visa, Work to Residence, and Study to Work Policies for foreign graduates.

Table 5: Top source country of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants in Auckland

Source country of principal applicant	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
India	504 (13%)	725 (18%)	1022 (25%)	1,301 (28%)	1,190 (27%)
China	630 (16%)	692 (17%)	668 (16%)	755 (16%)	752 (17%)
UK	535 (14%)	499 (12%)	457 (11%)	409 (9%)	375 (9%)
Philippines	381 (10%)	352 (9%)	336 (8%)	403 (9%)	366 (8%)
South Africa	558 (14%)	344 (8%)	214 (5%)	216 (5%)	213 (5%)
Fiji	335 (9%)	352 (9%)	272 (7%)	238 (5%)	190 (4%)
South Korea	118 (3%)	211 (5%)	200 (5%)	210 (5%)	187 (4%)
Sri Lanka	81 (2%)	82 (2%)	47 (1%)	64 (1%)	92 (2%)
Russia	43 (1%)	52 (1%)	53 (1%)	101 (2%)	83 (2%)
United States	58 (1%)	66 (2%)	74 (2%)	54 (1%)	70 (2%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The top ten countries represent 81 percent⁶ of the total Auckland SMC approved applicants in 2013/14.

Figure 5: Trends in the source countries of SMC principal applicants in Auckland

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

⁶ This may differ to the total in the table due to rounding

Occupations

Table 6 shows the ranking for the top 10 occupational groups under which skilled migrants received an offer of employment for the 2013/14 year. It shows occupations by industry and occupations⁷.

The table shows the number of approved applicants for Auckland in the 2013/14 year. The second column of data shows the percentage change for each occupation from the 2012/13 year, whilst the last column shows the top two source countries for each.

Table 6: Skilled migrant category approved applicants, with a job offer in Auckland

	Number of applicants 2013/14	% change 2012/13 to 2013/14	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
Total SMC applicants with a job offer in Auckland	4,328	-7%	India, China
Top 10 occupations by industry			
Food Trade Workers	541	-9%	China, India
Hospitality, Retail & Service Managers	531	-16%	India, China
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	517	-13%	India, China
ICT Professionals	486	7%	India, China
Health Professionals	407	1%	Philippines, India
Business, Human Resource & Marketing Professionals	353	5%	China, India
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	226	4%	UK, China
Specialist Managers	213	-2%	UK, South Africa
Education Professionals	183	-24%	UK, China
Office Managers & Program Administrators	178	7%	India, China
Top 10 occupations			
Chefs	431	-14%	China, India
ICT Support Technicians	354	-25%	India, China
Registered Nurses	314	-23%	Philippines, India
Software and Applications Programmers	230	11%	India, China
Retail Managers	224	-8%	India, China
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	202	-12%	India, China
Accountants	94	5%	China, India
Advertising and Marketing Professionals	93	8%	China, India
Office Managers	91	29%	India, China
Early Childhood (Pre-primary School) Teachers	83	-35%	China, India

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

⁷ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Occupations listed under industry in this report, are equivalent to those listed under the ANZSCO sub-major group.

Temporary migration

The temporary work policy 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 as well as protecting employment opportunities and conditions for New Zealand workers. In 2013/14, 155,794 people were granted work visas in New Zealand, an increase of seven percent from the 144,936 approvals in the previous year. Immigration New Zealand statistics show that many temporary workers later secure permanent residence in New Zealand. Research⁸ shows that around one-third of temporary workers gain residence within five years.

The Essential Skills policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages where suitably qualified New Zealand citizens or residents are not available for the work offered. The demand for Essential Skills workers slowed down from October 2008 with the onset of the global economic recession and its effect on the domestic economy.

Auckland context

The trend in the last two years is that the demand for Essential Skills workers is increasing. In 2013/14, a total of 26,502 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills work policy with Auckland remaining the main region of employment for these workers. This is illustrated in Table 7.

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. However, it is not clear from the data how many of these individuals moved to the Auckland Region.

Essential skills workers

The Essential Skills series is a good indicator of labour demand as it is a labour market tested visa. This means that the occupation recorded on the Essential Skills visa is either on one of the Essential Skills in Demand lists or, a labour market test has been done to ensure there are no New Zealanders who can do, or be readily trained to do, the job offered and, that the employer has genuinely searched for suitably qualified and trained New Zealand workers.



8 MBIE, Migration trends and outlook 2012-2013

Table 7: Number of people granted Essential Skills work visas by region they are employed within

Region	Financial Year												% change 2012/13 to 2013/14
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14			
Auckland	8,286	9,225	9,860	10,583	10,191	7,873	8,094	7,016	6,638	7,584	14%		
Canterbury	2,946	3,233	3,499	4,545	3,568	2,910	2,469	3,335	4,694	6,591	40%		
Otago	2,495	2,864	3,259	3,904	3,206	2,645	2,531	2,482	2,604	2,927	12%		
Wellington	2,219	2,470	2,376	3,496	2,637	1,978	1,869	1,963	1,979	2,122	7%		
Waikato	1,597	1,610	1,673	1,776	1,492	1,100	1,086	1,198	1,195	1,342	12%		
Bay of Plenty	835	882	1,526	1,529	1,035	833	826	809	709	920	30%		
Nelson/Marborough/ Tasman	525	774	1,274	1,887	1,285	748	609	659	641	756	18%		
Southland	361	377	562	778	790	624	721	713	737	752	2%		
Taranaki	320	397	551	854	595	496	514	505	479	710	48%		
Manawatu-Wanganui	575	601	589	667	573	480	481	462	455	507	11%		
Hawkes Bay	464	525	955	750	382	304	299	284	331	379	15%		
Northland	261	292	347	348	309	256	270	247	269	320	19%		
West Coast	103	108	148	144	173	171	142	175	170	211	24%		
Gisborne	55	92	116	91	111	88	111	152	172	181	5%		
Total where region is known	21,042	23,450	26,735	31,352	26,347	20,506	20,022	20,000	21,074	25,302	20%		
% of total essential skills workers where region is known	76%	82%	86%	86%	89%	89%	90%	91%	94%	95%	1%		
Total	27,827	28,744	31,015	36,334	29,627	22,947	22,341	22,065	22,406	26,502	18%		

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Source country

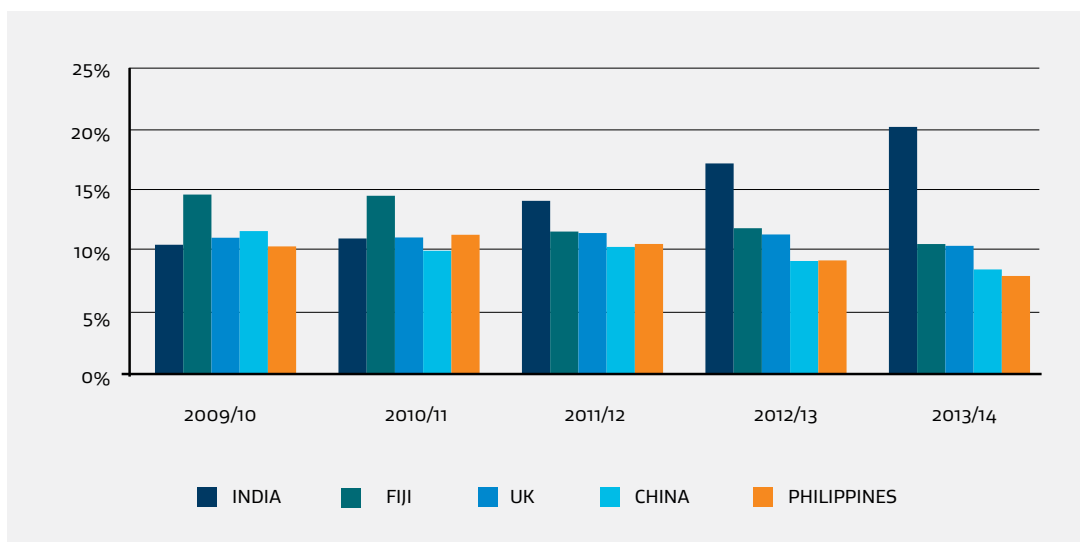
In 2013/14, 7,584 Essential Skills workers were approved with an offer of employment in Auckland. Table 8 shows the top five source countries of these workers. In 2013/14 these top five source countries accounted for over half (59 percent⁹) of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in Auckland.

Table 8: Source country of Essential Skills workers 2009/10 to 2013/14

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
India	9%	10%	14%	17%	20%
Fiji	13%	13%	11%	12%	11%
UK	10%	11%	11%	11%	10%
China	10%	9%	10%	9%	9%
Philippines	9%	10%	10%	9%	8%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Figure 6: Trends in the source countries of ES workers



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

⁹ This may differ to the total in the table due to rounding

Occupations

Table 9 shows the ranking for the top 10 occupational groups for which Essential Skills migrants received an offer of employment for the 2013/14 year. It shows occupations by industry and occupation¹⁰. The table shows the number of approved workers for Auckland in the 2013/14 year. The second column of data shows the percentage change for each occupation from the 2012/13 year, whilst the last column shows the top two source countries for each.

Table 9: Essential Skills migrant category approved workers, with a job offer in Auckland

	Number of workers 2013/14	% change 2012/13 to 2013/14	Top 2 source countries in 2013/14
Total workers approved Essential Skills visa	7530	16%	India, Fiji
Top 10 occupations by industry			
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	1026	24%	India, UK
Food Trades Workers	1013	28%	India, China
Health Professionals	514	1%	Philippines, UK
Other Technicians and Trades Workers	428	102%	Canada, USA
ICT Professionals	376	18%	India, China
Automotive and Engineering Trades Workers	350	5%	Fiji, South Africa
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	336	18%	India, UK
Specialist Managers	325	18%	India, UK
Road and Rail Drivers	300	1%	Fiji, India
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	290	16%	UK, India
Top 10 occupations			
Chefs	895	32%	India, China
Retail Managers	400	22%	India, China
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	394	20%	India, UK
Truck Drivers	285	4%	Fiji, India
Registered Nurses	275	2%	Philippines, India
Performing Arts Technicians	175	2,088% ¹¹	Canada, USA
ICT Support Technicians	167	9%	India, China
Motor Mechanics	154	18%	Fiji, South Africa
Software and Applications Programmers	153	20%	India, China
Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers	136	-17%	Philippines, Fiji

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹⁰ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Occupations listed under industry in this report, are equivalent to those listed under the ANZSCO sub-major group.

¹¹ The large increase in Performing Arts Technicians can be linked to Cirque de Soleil's extended tour of New Zealand.

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 \$2.6 billion. 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

International students also contribute to New Zealand's skilled workforce. Many of them (37 percent) stay to work in New Zealand after they complete their study and 42 percent of skilled migrant category principal applicants used to be an international student in New Zealand¹². 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 that we maintain New Zealand's reputation as a safe and attractive education destination.

International students have identified that they chose to study in Auckland 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 country¹³. The Regional Partnership Agreement between Auckland Council, ATEED and Immigration New Zealand identifies 'building a pipeline for students with the skills that Auckland needs' as one of its three priorities.

The Student Policy aims to facilitate the entry of genuine students with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills and talents New Zealand needs. Steps to promote pathways to work and residence for skilled international students are facilitated through immigration policies. These policies are intended to attract genuine international students and enable the most skilled to stay in New Zealand and take up skilled employment, so that they can help drive economic growth.

Over the past decade, 22 percent of student visa holders were granted a resident visa within five years of being issued their first student visa. 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.

In 2013/14, 73,510 international students were approved to study in New Zealand, a 15 percent increase from 64,190 in 2012/13.

Auckland context

Auckland is New Zealand's key study destination for international students and it makes sense that graduates with the skills Auckland businesses need are encouraged to stay and work after completing their studies. In the 2013/14 year 39,240 people were issued to international students intending to study in Auckland. This represents a 22 percent increase from the 2012/13 year (see Table 10). This growth is mostly due to an increase in the number of first students visas, up 37 percent between 2012/13 and 2013/14, issued to people studying in Auckland (see Table 11).

¹² MBIE, Migration trends and outlook 2012-2013

¹³ MBIE, Life After Study: An Assessment of the tertiary education needs of school leavers in the Auckland region, 2010

Table 10: Number of people granted student visas by region of study over the past 10 years

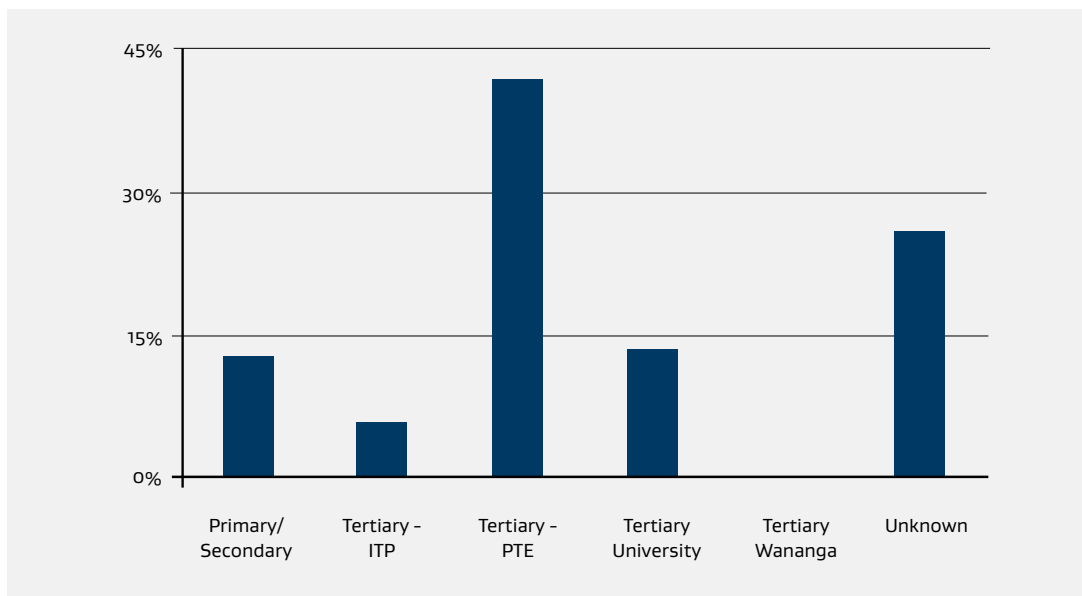
Region	Financial Year										% change 2012/13 to 2013/14
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Auckland	35,343	31,387	29,891	30,805	33,334	34,102	36,757	34,983	32,207	39,240	22%
Canterbury	11,172	9,434	8,721	8,193	8,366	8,489	7,109	4,947	4,992	5,592	12%
Wellington	7,000	5,034	4,805	4,508	4,231	4,422	4,371	4,162	4,148	4,206	1%
Waikato	5,189	4,662	3,942	3,761	3,812	3,821	3,705	3,674	3,494	3,670	5%
Otago	3,368	3,511	3,312	3,220	3,360	3,556	3,629	3,524	3,526	3,587	2%
Bay of Plenty	1,147	952	996	1,079	1,396	1,520	2,238	2,057	1,792	2,313	29%
Manawatu-Wanganui	3,035	2,751	2,369	2,249	2,220	2,283	2,327	2,494	2,240	2,247	0%
Nelson/Marlborough/ Tasman	664	632	649	728	796	882	886	830	673	672	0%
Southland	211	198	185	187	226	344	434	501	526	650	24%
Hawkes Bay	559	478	494	517	555	543	598	689	543	624	15%
Taranaki	655	652	512	442	474	544	546	536	463	517	12%
Northland	340	390	444	433	467	518	426	472	425	418	-2%
Gisborne	118	102	91	67	42	31	34	16	20	32	60%
West Coast	46	31	22	30	20	37	19	20	12	17	42%
Total where region is known	68,847	60,214	56,433	56,219	59,299	61,092	63,079	58,905	55,061	63,785	16%
% of total students where region is known	89%	87%	84%	81%	81%	84%	85%	85%	86%	87%	1%
Total	77,626	69,264	67,149	69,105	73,109	72,755	74,096	68,905	64,190	73,510	15%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Table 11: Number of people granted first student visas by region of study over the past 10 years

Region	Financial Year										% change 2012/13 to 2013/14
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Auckland	9,363	9,983	12,232	15,425	17,706	17,873	19,305	17,478	14,884	20,424	37%
Canterbury	3,669	3,701	4,211	4,385	4,850	4,662	3,616	2,047	2,502	3,146	26%
Wellington	1,966	1,916	2,089	2,176	2,333	2,482	2,438	2,246	2,292	2,319	1%
Waikato	1,525	1,586	1,653	1,958	2,179	1,917	1,827	1,776	1,725	1,939	12%
Otago	1,679	1,564	1,693	1,725	1,894	2,026	2,064	1,829	1,767	1,884	7%
Bay of Plenty	556	558	702	769	1,074	1,097	1,711	1,408	1,211	1,499	24%
Manawatu-Wanganui	848	1,026	1,088	1,240	1,182	1,141	1,115	1,214	1,038	1,035	0%
Nelson/Marlborough/ Tasman	386	407	473	517	578	597	594	544	472	472	0%
Southland	124	123	124	148	179	252	293	335	314	396	26%
Hawkes Bay	313	283	341	361	390	354	388	477	319	388	22%
Northland	194	257	335	337	382	430	367	401	341	332	-3%
Taranaki	194	247	239	252	300	341	353	298	218	309	42%
Gisborne	60	72	67	44	27	24	18	4	12	17	42%
West Coast	30	29	19	29	19	31	14	17	10	14	40%
Total where region is known	20,907	21,752	25,266	29,366	33,093	33,227	34,103	30,074	27,105	34,174	26%
% of total students where region is known	80%	80%	78%	77%	79%	87%	88%	87%	86%	87%	1%
Total	26,073	27,341	32,470	37,942	41,698	38,357	38,588	34,425	31,444	39,203	25%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Figure 7: Type of educational institute attended by Auckland International students in 2013/14

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Figure 7 shows the type of education institution that those students who had a student visa approved in 2013/14 studied at. In 2013/14, 87 percent of approved students indicated the region in which they intended to study. Of those who indicated Auckland 74 percent indicated the type of institution they were studying at. The graph illustrates the high proportion of unknown responses.

The following dashboard is based on Immigration New Zealand (INZ) data on student visas issued. This data source is the most immediate data available on the international education sector, as there is only a one month lag between student visas being approved and INZ publishing the data. This data is a strong indicator of whether students are remaining, leaving or entering New Zealand to study, which can be used as a predictor for future enrolment trends.

http://enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Overall%20student%20visa%20dashboard%20YTD%20October.pdf

The report below is from Education New Zealand's website. It provides a snapshot of the trends in New Zealand's international education industry for the 2014 year-to-date. The report uses data from the Export Education Levy, Single Data Return (SDR) and student visa statistics from INZ. This report builds on similar reports released for January- April 2013, January- August 2013, and a full year report for the 2013 year.

http://enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Final%20Snapshot%20Report%20January%20to%20April%202014%20web.pdf

Conclusion and further information

This report collated data from Statistics New Zealand's 2013 Census and INZ data sourced from MBIE. The report provides an overview of the demographics of the overseas-born population living in Auckland 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 Auckland. Some of the key points of note are:

- › 39 percent of Auckland's population are overseas-born
- › 39 percent of Auckland's overseas-born population come from Asia, and a further 21 percent from the Pacific Islands
- › 44 percent of the approved SMC principal applicants with a job offer in Auckland in 2013/14 came from India or China
- › The top three occupations for SMC principal applicants, in Auckland, were Chefs, ICT Support Technicians and Registered Nurses
- › 20 percent of approved Essential Skills workers in Auckland in 2013/14 came from India, with Fiji and the United Kingdom being the next largest source countries represented, with 11 percent each
- › The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers, in Auckland, were chefs, retail managers and café and restaurant managers
- › 62 percent of student visas granted in 2013/14, where a region was specified, were for study in Auckland
- › Of the student applications granted in 2013/14 where a region and institution type were specified, over a third were for study at Private Training Establishments

Key next steps are to seek feedback on the content of this report and to provide information on further data sources and research as it becomes available. Two projects already underway are outlined below.

Further Data/Projects

The Migration Research, Evaluation and Analysis team at MBIE are undertaking a project examining international students' migration pathways and labour market outcomes in New Zealand.

Three core questions are proposed for this work:

1. What proportion of international fee-paying students transition to work and/or residence in New Zealand?
2. What are the characteristics of students who transition and are there particular pathways for certain groups of students?
3. What are former students' labour market outcomes post transition to work and/or residence and do particular groups have more favourable outcomes than others?

This work is due for completion around the end of June 2015.

