

# Migration and Labour Force Trends

## West Coast Overview **2014**



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New Zealand Government

# Foreword

Rugged, remote and sparsely populated, the West Coast offers a unique and peaceful lifestyle for those migrants looking for a slower pace of life and an outdoor-driven lifestyle.

In this report, we take an in-depth look at the West Coast'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 West Coast migrant picture with the rest of New Zealand.

One of the key drivers of immigration is to supply the skills businesses need that cannot be located in our local labour market. This report identifies how the West Coast's migrant population is represented in the West Coast labour force – with a particular focus on skilled migrants.

It is important that the West Coast's economic growth continues to be stimulated and sustained through the ongoing attraction and retention of skilled migrants, and Immigration New Zealand has developed a number of approaches to support this goal.

Immigration New Zealand works closely with key agencies and groups on the West Coast in order to attract and retain migrants with the skills and inward investment that the local economy needs.

One of the key ways in which this can be achieved is through knowledge-sharing. The statistics and trends identified in this Immigration New Zealand report provide migrant-specific information that will explain current trends and guide future economic planning.



**Steve McGill**

GM – Settlement, Protection and Attraction

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## The West Coast Context

The West Coast is a rugged, remote and sparsely populated area covering 23,276 km<sup>2</sup> that lies between the Tasman Sea and the Southern Alps.

The regions four main centres are Greymouth, Westport, Hokitika and Reefton.

The West Coasts 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.

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.

The West Coast 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.

Eleven percent of West Coast residents were born overseas, this is less than the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland), where 18 percent were born overseas. Thirty-three percent of overseas-born residents are from the United Kingdom and Ireland. Thirty-one percent of most recent migrants (those arriving in the past two years) have come from Asia.

The migrant population is more qualified than the New Zealand population, which is consistent with other regions in New Zealand.

The West Coast Economic Development Strategy recognises that recruitment and retention of staff, particularly skilled staff, together with an aging population and the ongoing departure of young people, poses a challenge to economic growth. The Strategy has three priorities: Economy, People and Environment. People goals are to Train, Gain and Retain.

The Strategy's Economic goals:

- › Sustain key sectors - dairy, mining and tourism
- › Support secondary drivers - fishing, forestry timber, engineering, construction, education
- › Investigate new drivers - energy initiatives, horticulture, aquaculture
- › Build capacity & capability
- › Support robust infrastructure
- › Encourage investment



# Introduction

## Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the West Coast's current migrant population and migration trends, and specifically to look at the impact that migrants on the West Coast have on the region's 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 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 strategy's aim, as well as to each other. For example, good English language skills and good health supports 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 increased by Immigration New Zealand establishing new Regional Partnership Agreements. The first of these Agreements is underway in Auckland.

Quality immigration data on the current migrant population on the West Coast, their participation in the work force, 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.



# The West Coast's migrant demographics

The 2013 Census estimated the West Coast's usual resident population at 32,148 – less than one percent of the total New Zealand population. This is a three percent increase in population since the 2006 Census. The West Coast is the least populous of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

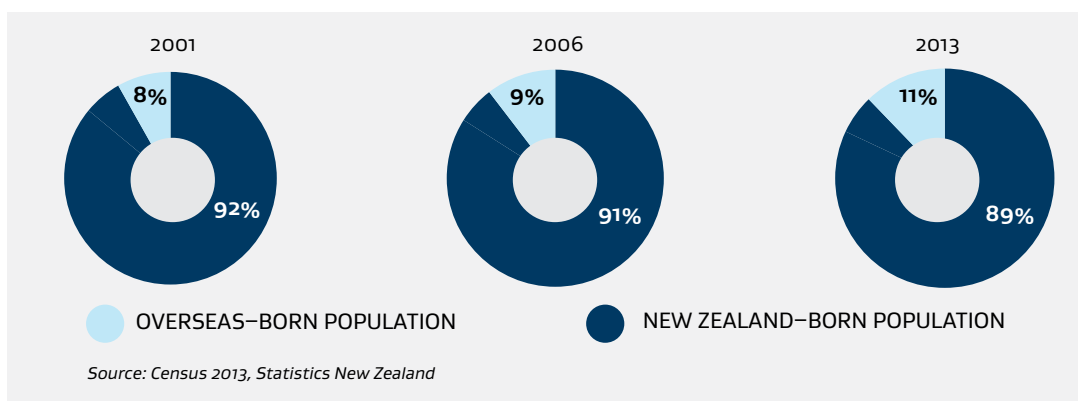
The 2013 Census estimated that 11 percent of the West Coast's total population was born overseas. This is lower than the 18 percent of overseas-born in the total population recorded across the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland)<sup>1</sup>, and much lower than Auckland where 39 percent of the population were born overseas.

This section of the report will look at the demographics of the West Coast's migrant population by country of birth, and years since arrival in New Zealand. Comparisons will be made between the migrant population and non-migrant population on the West Coast, as well as a comparison with the migrant population of the rest of New Zealand.

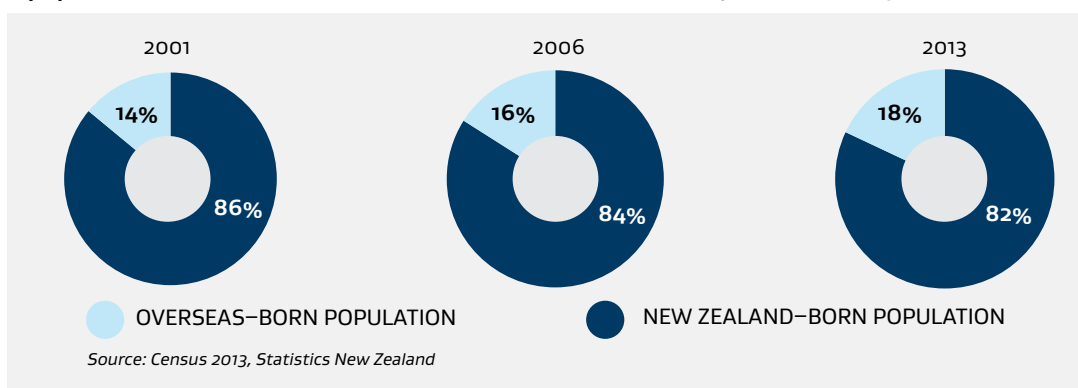
## Population size

The 2013 Census estimated that 11 percent of the West Coast's population was born overseas. This is an increase on the two previous censuses with nine percent in the 2006 and eight percent in the 2001 Census. This is comparable to the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland) where the migrant population as a proportion of the total population has also grown from 14 percent in 2001 to 18 percent in 2013. This is illustrated in Figures 1-3.

**Figure 1: The proportion of the overseas-born population compared to the New Zealand-born population on the West Coast in 2001, 2006 and 2013**

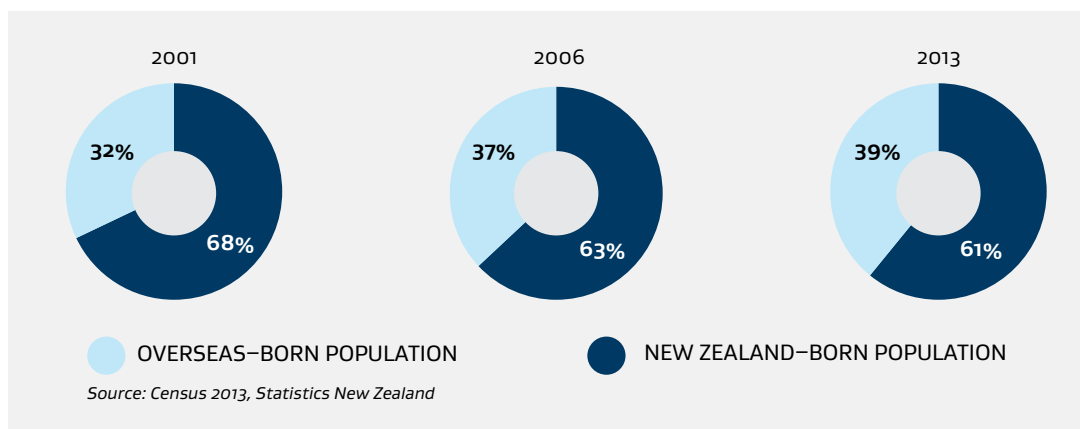


**Figure 2: The proportion of the overseas-born population compared to the New Zealand-born population in the Rest of New Zealand (excl. Auckland) in 2001, 2006 and 2013**



<sup>1</sup> The West Coast has been compared to the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland) and to Auckland. Auckland has a proportionally much larger migrant population than the rest of New Zealand.

**Figure 3: The proportion of the overseas-born population compared to the New Zealand-born population in Auckland in 2001, 2006 and 2013**



## Region of origin of the migrant population

The region of origin composition of the overseas-born population on the West Coast is illustrated in Table 1. Thirty-three percent of the West Coast's overseas-born population is from the United Kingdom and Ireland. Like all other regions in New Zealand, except Auckland, this is the largest group within the region. The proportion of migrants from Asia is lower than the figure for the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland) and for Auckland. However, the proportion of Australian-born and European-born migrants on the West Coast is higher than for the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland) and Auckland.

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

Region of origin	West Coast	Rest of New Zealand (excl Auckland)	Auckland
UK & Ireland	33%	36%	17%
Asia	16%	23%	39%
Australia	16%	9%	4%
Europe*	11%	9%	5%
Middle East and Africa	11%	8%	10%
North America	6%	4%	2%
Pacific Islands	5%	9%	21%
Other	2%	1%	1%

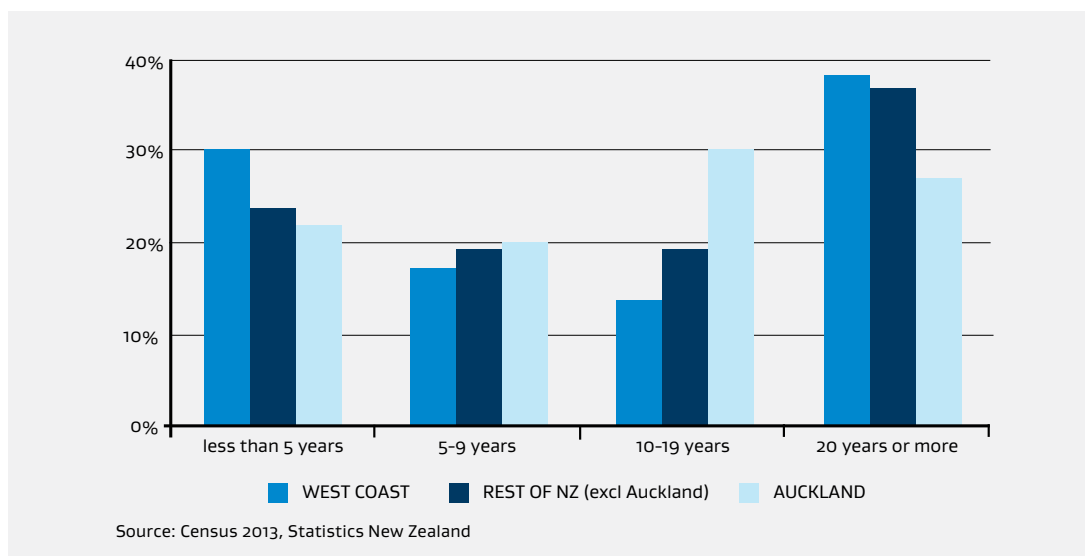
Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

\* Europe (excl UK & Ireland)

## Years since arrival

The West Coast has a higher proportion of recent migrants (the overseas-born population who have been in New Zealand for less than five years) than that of the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland), and a slightly higher proportion of overseas-born who have been in New Zealand for 20 years or more.

**Figure 4: Proportion of migrants on the West Coast, in the Rest of New Zealand (excluding Auckland) and Auckland by total length of time in New Zealand**



### Most recent migrants

Table 2 examines those migrants, living on the West Coast, who have been in New Zealand for two years or less. Of this group, just under one third (31 percent) came from Asia; a further 17 percent came from the United Kingdom and Ireland. The West Coast has the highest proportion of most recent migrants from the Middle East across all 16 regions in New Zealand

**Table 2: Number and percentage of 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
<b>West Coast</b>								
Total number	84	18	93	57	33	165	69	21
% of total overseas-born population	16%	3%	17%	11%	6%	31%	13%	4%
<b>Rest of New Zealand (excl Auckland)</b>								
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%
<b>Auckland</b>								
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%

\*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 for 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 on the West Coast is more qualified than the New Zealand-born population. This trend is the same across New Zealand.

**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
<b>West Coast</b>						
New Zealand-born	33%	39%	20%	6%	2%	0%
Overseas-born	13%	16%	23%	16%	9%	22%
<b>Rest of New Zealand (excl. Auckland)</b>						
New Zealand-born	25%	39%	20%	11%	4%	0%
Overseas-born	14%	18%	18%	17%	12%	22%
<b>Auckland</b>						
New Zealand-born	19%	40%	19%	15%	6%	1%
Overseas-born	14%	19%	15%	19%	10%	23%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand



# Migration and the West Coast labour market

Statistics New Zealand projects net migration will result in a population decrease of 1,100 for the West Coast region by 2031. This will be offset by an increase of 2,300 people through natural increase<sup>2</sup>.

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

This section will focus on migrant participation in the West Coast's labour force.

Table 4 shows that both on the West Coast and across the country the labour force participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate are similar. Figures 5-7 illustrate how the rates have changed over time on the West Coast.

**Table 4: Work and labour force status by birthplace and resident location<sup>3</sup>**

		Employed full-time	Employed part-time	Unemployed	NILF*
West Coast	Overseas-born	52%	15%	3%	30%
	NZ born	50%	16%	3%	31%
Rest of NZ (excl Auckland)	Overseas-born	47%	14%	4%	35%
	NZ born	48%	15%	5%	32%
Auckland	Overseas-born	47%	12%	5%	36%
	NZ born	50%	14%	5%	31%

\*Not in labour force

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

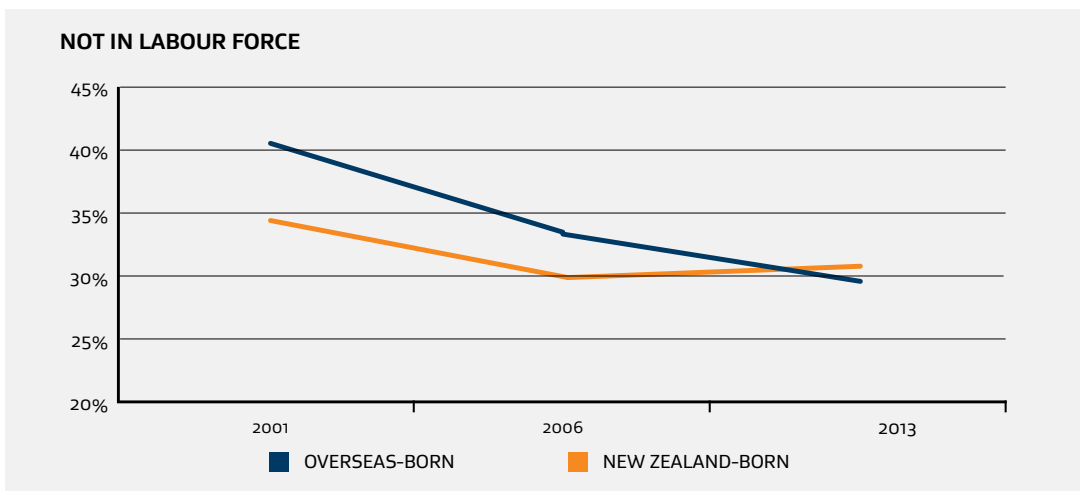
As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council<sup>4</sup>: participation, employment and unemployment rates are three of the most commonly reported and widely understood indicators of the state of the labour market. Respectively, they tell us the percentage of the population that is in the labour force, what percentage of the population is in work, and what percentage of individuals who want to work are unable to find a job. 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.

<sup>2</sup> Three alternative series (designated low, medium and high) have been produced for each area using different fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. At the time of release, the medium projection series is considered the most suitable for assessing future population change and is consistent with the 50th percentile (median) of the 2011-base National Population Projections

<sup>3</sup> 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'

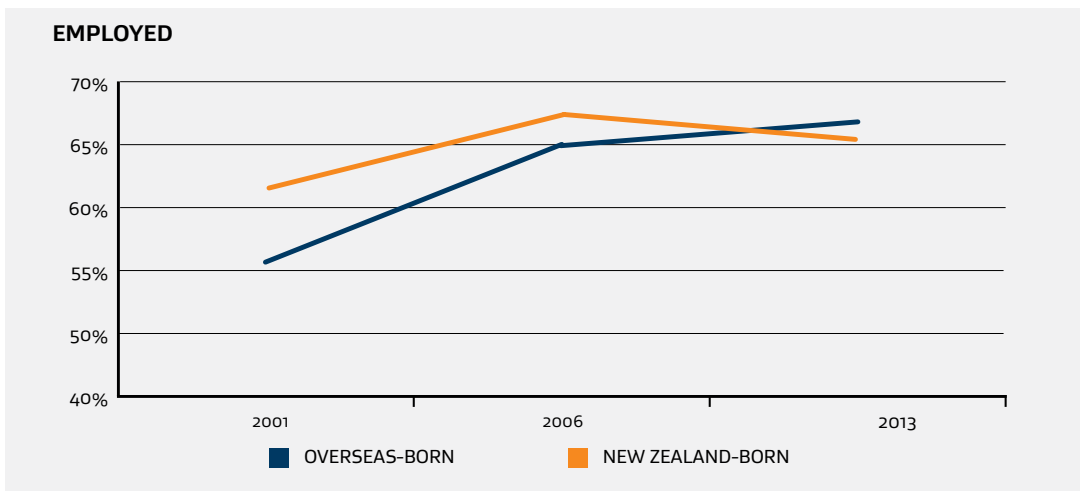
<sup>4</sup> Auckland Council (2014); The Labour Market and Skills in Auckland 2014: Technical Report 2014/026

**Figure 5: Percentage of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals who are not in the labour force on the West Coast**



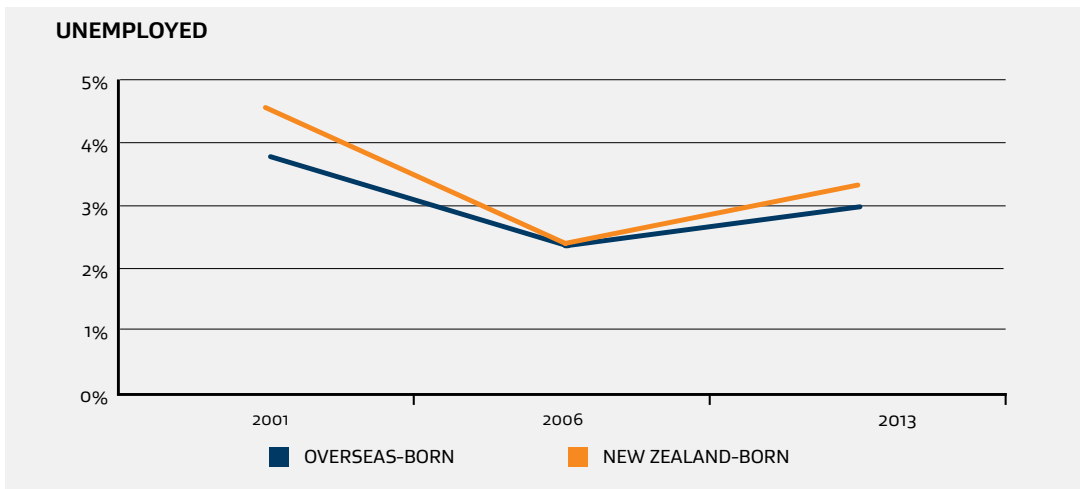
Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

**Figure 6: Percentage of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals who are employed on the West Coast**



Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

**Figure 7: Percentage of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals who are unemployed on the West Coast**



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 (partners and dependent children) – 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 working in New Zealand from temporary to permanent visa status<sup>5</sup>.

## West Coast context

The data on permanent migrants on the West Coast 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 SMC is also the largest migrant stream in the New Zealand Residence Programme (NZRP), accounting for 46 percent of NZRP applications. In 2013/14, 51 percent of migrants approved under the SMC were principal applicants and 49 percent were secondary applicants (partners and children).

In 2013/14, the West Coast attracted 49 SMC principal applicants to New Zealand. 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.

Of the 49 SMC principal applicants in 2013/14 nearly half (47 percent) came from India (17 applicants), followed by the United Kingdom (6 applicants). The top two occupations in which the SMC applicants are employed are registered nurses and chefs.

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

## 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 secured permanent residence in New Zealand. Research shows that around one-third of temporary workers gain residence within five years<sup>6</sup>.

The Essential Skills policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages where suitable 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 slowdown and its effect on the domestic economy.

### West Coast context

The last two years the demand for Essential Skills workers has increased. In 2013/14, a total of 26,502 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills work policy with the West Coast accounting for 211 of these workers. This is illustrated in Table 5.

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 the administrative data does not identify how many of these individuals moved to the West Coast.

### Essential skills workers

The Essential Skills category 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 concerned has genuinely searched for suitably qualified and trained New Zealand workers.



<sup>6</sup> MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2012-2013



Table 5: 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	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/Marlborough/ 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-Whanganui	575	601	589	667	573	480	481	462	455	507	11%		
Hawke's 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%		
<b>Total where region is known</b>	<b>21,042</b>	<b>23,450</b>	<b>26,735</b>	<b>31,352</b>	<b>26,347</b>	<b>20,506</b>	<b>20,022</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>21,074</b>	<b>25,302</b>	<b>20%</b>		
% of total essential skills workers where region is known	76%	82%	86%	86%	89%	89%	90%	91%	94%	95%	1%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,827</b>	<b>28,744</b>	<b>31,015</b>	<b>36,334</b>	<b>29,627</b>	<b>22,947</b>	<b>22,341</b>	<b>22,065</b>	<b>22,406</b>	<b>26,502</b>	<b>18%</b>		

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

## Source country

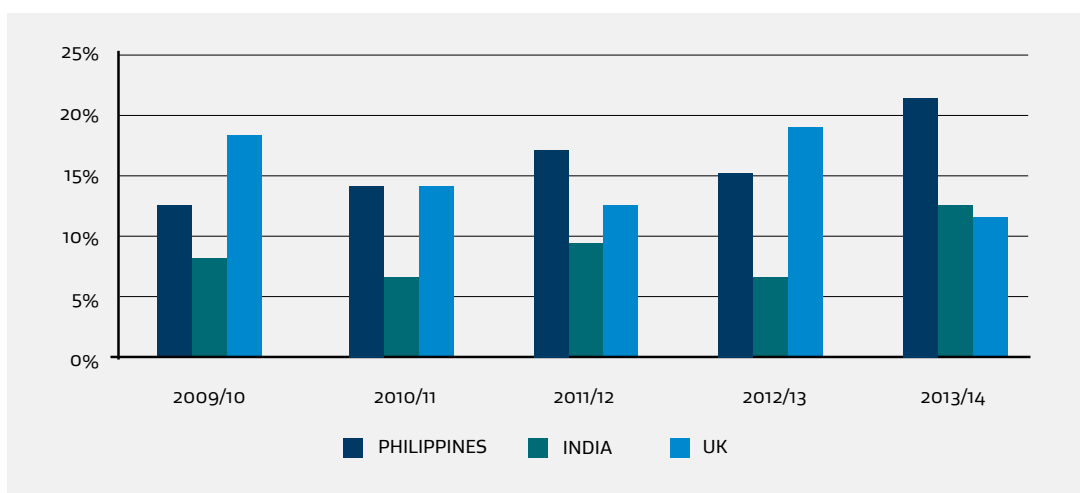
In 2013/14, 211 Essential Skills workers were approved with an offer of employment on the West Coast. Table 8 show the top three source countries of these workers. In 2013/14, these top three source countries accounted for 46 percent of the total number of Essential Skills workers with a job offer on the West Coast.

**Table 6: Source country of Essential Skills workers 2009/10 to 2013/14**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Philippines	21 (12%)	20 (14%)	28 (16%)	25 (15%)	44 (21%)
India	14 (8%)	8 (6%)	16 (9%)	10 (6%)	28 (13%)
UK	29 (17%)	20 (14%)	23 (13%)	31 (18%)	25 (12%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

**Figure 9: Trends in the source countries of Essential Skills workers**



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

## Occupations

Table 9 shows the ranking for the top three occupational groups for which Essential Skills migrants received an offer of employment for the 2013/14 year. It shows occupations by industry and occupation<sup>7</sup>. The table shows the number of approved workers for the West Coast in 2012/13 and 2013/14. The third column of data shows the top source country for each.

<sup>7</sup> These 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.

**Table 7: Essential Skills migrant category approved workers, with a job offer in the West Coast**

	Number of workers 2012/13	Number of workers 2013/14	Top source country in 2013/14
<b>Total workers approved Essential Skills visa</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>Philippines</b>
<b>Top 3 occupations by industry</b>			
Health Professionals	17	27	India
Food Trades Workers	27	24	Samoa
Cleaners and Laundry Workers	21	20	Samoa
<b>Top 3 occupations</b>			
Chefs	24	21	Samoa
Housekeepers	8	19	Samoa
Livestock Farmers	13	18	Philippines

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 \$2.6 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 Zealand<sup>8</sup>. 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. This enables us to maintain New Zealand's reputation as a safe and attractive education destination.

The Student Policy aims to facilitate the entry of genuine students with a focus on attracting and developing students who have the skills 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<sup>9</sup>. The trend is a steady take up of permanent residence over time. Several factors may 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.

### West Coast context

In the 2013/14 year, 17 people intending to study on the West Coast were granted student visas. This represents an increase from the 2012/13 year (see Table 8). Fourteen of these visas were granted to new students (see Table 9).

<sup>8</sup> MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2012/2013

<sup>9</sup> MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2012/2013

Table 8: 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-Whanganui	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%
Hawke's 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%
<b>Total where region is known</b>	<b>68,847</b>	<b>60,214</b>	<b>56,433</b>	<b>56,219</b>	<b>59,299</b>	<b>61,092</b>	<b>63,079</b>	<b>58,905</b>	<b>55,061</b>	<b>63,785</b>	<b>16%</b>
% of total students where region is known	89%	87%	84%	81%	81%	84%	85%	85%	86%	87%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,626</b>	<b>69,264</b>	<b>67,149</b>	<b>69,105</b>	<b>73,109</b>	<b>72,755</b>	<b>74,096</b>	<b>68,905</b>	<b>64,190</b>	<b>73,510</b>	<b>15%</b>

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Table 9: 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%
Hawke's 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%
<b>Total where region is known</b>	<b>20,907</b>	<b>21,752</b>	<b>25,266</b>	<b>29,366</b>	<b>33,093</b>	<b>33,227</b>	<b>34,103</b>	<b>30,074</b>	<b>27,105</b>	<b>34,174</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>% of total students where region is known</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,073</b>	<b>27,341</b>	<b>32,470</b>	<b>37,942</b>	<b>41,698</b>	<b>38,357</b>	<b>38,588</b>	<b>34,425</b>	<b>31,444</b>	<b>39,203</b>	<b>25%</b>

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

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 approved and INZ publishing the data. Student visa 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](http://enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Overall%20student%20visa%20dashboard%20YTD%20October.pdf)**

The report linked 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](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 West Coast and detailed information on the source country and occupation of migrants who have come to New Zealand under the SMC and the Essential Skills policy with job offers on the West Coast. Some of the key points of note are:

- › 11 percent of the West Coast's population are overseas-born
- › 33 percent of the West Coast's overseas-born population come from the United Kingdom and Ireland
- › 24 percent of approved Essential Skills workers on the West Coast come from the Philippines
- › The top occupation for Essential Skills workers on the West Coast is chefs

### **Other sources:**

Directory of site listings and regional information as well as graphical maps for regions

<http://www.nzs.com/region/>





