



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION



Regional Migration Trends

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman Overview **2015/16**



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New Zealand Government

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Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman's migrant population and migration trends. The report shows trends to 2015/16 and compares recent immigration patterns with previous years.

Increase in the number of approved Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions over the past year

In 2015/16, one percent (or 160 people) of New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (permanent migrants) found employment in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions. This is an increase from 114 approved on the previous year. India, the United Kingdom and the Philippines were the top source countries of skilled migrants in these regions.

The main occupations of these migrants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman were Registered Nurses (12 percent) and Chefs (11 percent).

Essential Skills temporary workers increased over the past year in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions

In 2015/16, 950 people were approved for the Essential Skills work visa in these regions. This is a 19 percent increase over the past year. The United Kingdom, the Philippines and India were the top source countries for Essential Skills workers in the region.

The main occupations of Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2015/16 were Food and Drink Factory Workers (30 percent), Chefs (9 percent) and Aged and Disabled Workers (6 percent).

International student numbers increased in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions

In 2015/16, 1,083 international students were approved for study in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman. This is a six percent increase from the previous year. The Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions combined had the sixth largest share of student visa approvals in the country, making up three percent of the total student visas granted.

Introduction

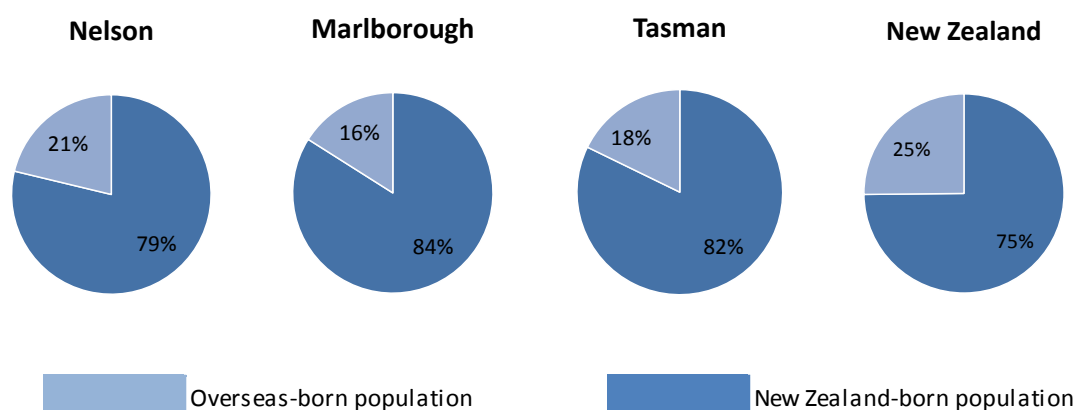
Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman are located at the top of the South Island and are some of New Zealand's most scenic regions, known for their beaches and national parks. Marlborough, the sunniest region in New Zealand, is the country's largest wine growing region and the home of world-renowned sauvignon blanc.

The Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman economies are focused on the five "Fs": fruit, forestry, fishing, farming and foreigners (tourism). These regions also have a steadily growing natural products and nutraceuticals industry. Other regional economic opportunities in these regions include the development of mussel farms and increased wood processing.

As at 30 June 2016, the combined 'top of the South' has an estimated population of 146,400¹, which represents three percent of New Zealand's total population.

According to the 2013 Census, around 20 percent of each regions' population were born overseas (21 percent in Nelson, 16 percent in Marlborough and 18 percent in Tasman), compared with 25 percent for New Zealand overall. The majority of new migrants² coming into Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman combined were from Asia (31 percent) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (25 percent).

Figure 1: Proportion of the overseas-born and the New Zealand-born population in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions and New Zealand overall, 2013



Source: 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics NZ

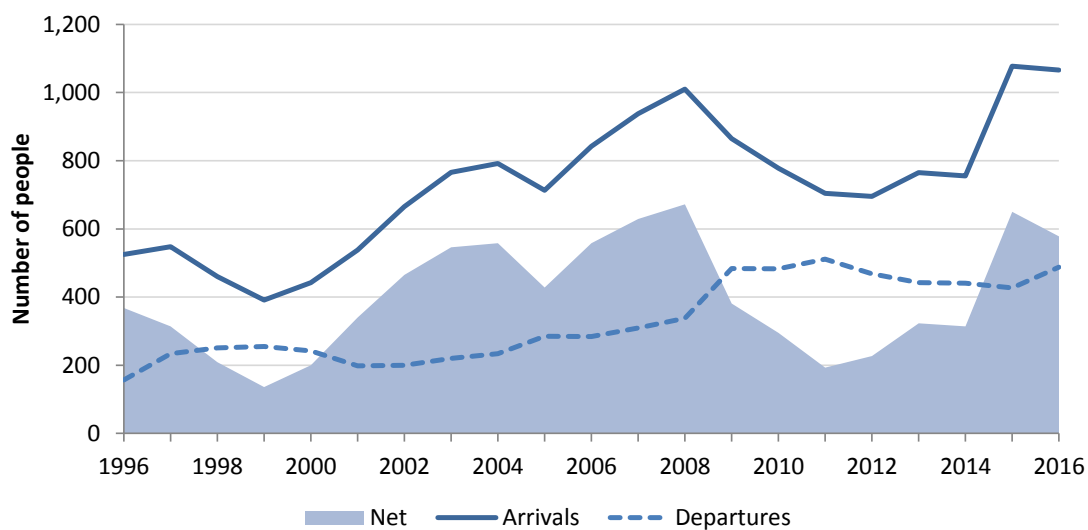
¹ Subnational Population Estimates as at 30 June 2016 (provisional), Statistics NZ.

² Those who have been living in New Zealand for under two years at the time of the 2013 Census.

New Zealand’s population is affected by migration flows. Apart from new resident migrants, this includes the arrival and departures of temporary migrants on work and student visas.

Figure 2 below shows that there have been more permanent and long-term³ arrivals of non-New Zealand and non-Australian citizens than departures in the region. In June 2016, there were 1,066 permanent and long-term arrivals in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, a small decrease from 1,077 arrivals recorded the previous year. Permanent and long-term departures totalled 488 in 2016. This resulted in a net gain of 578 in 2016. Note that these figures are based on people’s intention rather than their actual stay in New Zealand.

Figure 2: Annual permanent and long-term migration (excluding New Zealand and Australian Citizens) to the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, year to June 1996-2016



Source: Permanent and long-term statistics, Statistics NZ

Note: Net migration flow is the difference between the number of permanent and long-term (PLT) arrivals and departures.

³ An arrival or departure is ‘permanent and long-term’ if the intended length of stay or absence is 12 months or more.

Residence Approvals

Permanent residence provides a person with the right to live in New Zealand and to gain access to all the work, business, education, property, and health privileges available to New Zealanders.

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:

- Skilled/Business Stream
- Family Stream
- International/Humanitarian Stream.

This chapter describes the trends in the number of people coming in on a residence visa rather than a number at a single point in time. After a decrease from the previous year, the number of New Zealand residence approvals has increased by 21 percent from 43,085 in 2014/15 to 52,052 in 2015/16.⁴

New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to skills acquisition, productivity and growth in a range of industries. Most migrants under the NZRP were approved under the Skilled/Business Stream (57 percent). Within the Skilled/Business Stream, the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) has the largest number of residence approvals (50 percent in 2015/16). 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.

In 2015/16, 49 percent of residence approvals under the SMC were principal applicants (13,096 people) and 51 percent were secondary applicants (12,660). Secondary applicants include partners and/or dependent children of principal applicants. Regional breakdown of data for secondary applicants is not available.

Regional data on residence approvals is only available for SMC principal applicants who specified their region of employment. The following section will focus on SMC principal applicants with a job or job offer in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions.

⁴ MBIE. (2016). *Migration Trends 2015/16*

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman context

In 2015/16, the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions attracted one percent (or 160 people) of the SMC principal applicants to New Zealand. This is an increase from the 114 approved the previous year (see Appendix Table 1).

Source country

India is the main source country of SMC principal applicants in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, followed by the United Kingdom and the Philippines. Together, the top three source countries represent almost half (48 percent) of the total approved SMC principal applicants in the region in 2015/16.

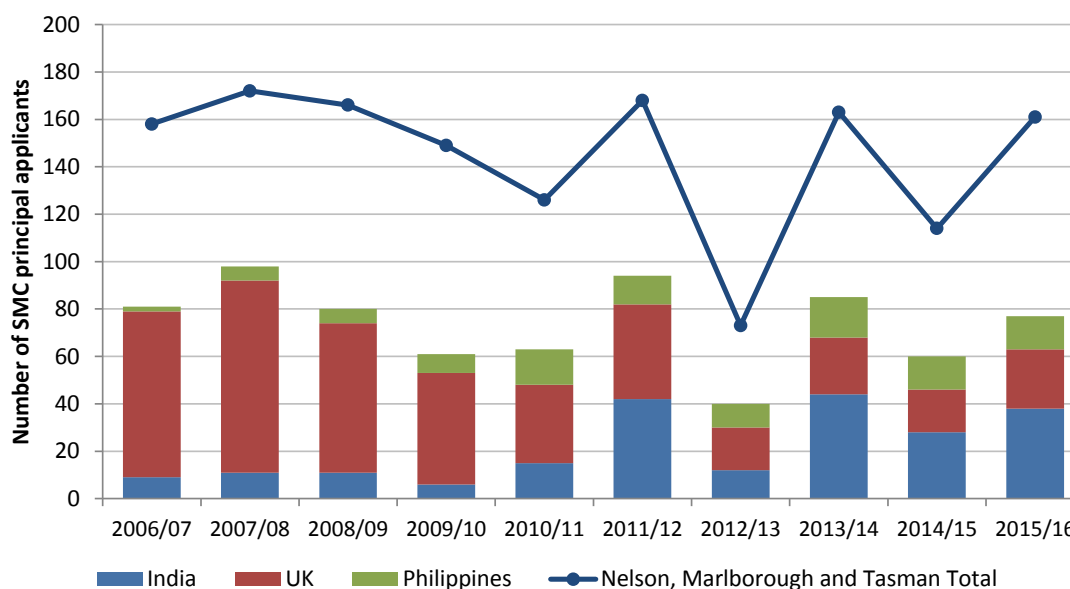
Table 1: Top source countries of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Source country of principal applicant	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
India	42 (25%)	12 (16%)	44 (27%)	28 (25%)	38 (24%)
UK	40 (24%)	18 (25%)	24 (15%)	18 (16%)	25 (16%)
Philippines	12 (7%)	10 (14%)	17 (10%)	14 (12%)	14 (9%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The number of skilled migrants coming into these regions has remained steady over time (see Figure 3 below). While the number of skilled migrants from the United Kingdom has declined over the last decade, the number of skilled migrants coming from India has been increasing.

Figure 3: The top five source countries of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, 2006/07 to 2015/16



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Occupations

Table 2 below shows the main occupations of SMC principal applicants with a job or job offer in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions in the 2015/16 year. It also lists the top source countries for each occupation group.

The most common occupations of skilled migrants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2015/16 were Registered Nurses (12 percent) and Chefs (11 percent).

Table 2: Occupations of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job or job offer in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2014/15 and 2015/16

	Number of applicants ⁵		Change over the past year	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2014/15	2015/16		
Top 3 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Health Professionals	26	36	↑	Philippines, UK
Food Trades Workers	16	23	↑	India, Italy
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	15	20	↑	India, Nepal
Top 3 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Registered Nurses	18	19	↑	Philippines, India
Chefs	13	18	↑	India, Italy
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	8	9	↑	India, Germany

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note 1: Occupations are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data are reported at both a high level breakdown (ie 2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (ie 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

Note 2: Due to the small number of counts for the region, only the top three occupations are reported.

⁵ Applicants whose occupations were not coded to ANZSCO or were classified as 'responses out of the current definition of the labour force' are excluded from the count.

Temporary Workers

The temporary work policy allows people to enter New Zealand for a variety of work-related purposes. Work visas allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to fill skill shortages, while still protecting employment opportunities for New Zealand workers.

There are three main work policies. These are:

- Essentials Skills policy
- Working Holiday Schemes
- Family policy.

This chapter describes the trends in the number of people coming in on a temporary work visa rather than a number at a single point in time. In 2015/16, 192,688 people were granted work visas in New Zealand, an increase of 13 percent from 170,814 in 2014/15. Of these, 16 percent were approved for the Essential Skills visa.⁶

Regional data on temporary work visa approvals is only available for Essential Skills visa holders. The next section will focus on temporary migrants who were granted Essential Skills visas for employment in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions.

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. It is a labour market tested visa, which means that employers in New Zealand have proven that they made genuine efforts to attract and recruit New Zealanders to fill a position but have been unable to find such people.

The number of approved Essential Skills workers in New Zealand has been gradually increasing over time. In 2015/16, 31,766 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills work policy, an increase of 11 percent from 28,548 in 2014/15. The increase in the number of temporary workers indicates an ongoing demand for labour in New Zealand.

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman context

The Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions combined have one of the smallest shares of Essential Skills workers in the country. In 2015/16, a total of 950 people were approved to work in these regions under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix Table 2). This is an increase of 19 percent on the number of approved workers in the regions over the previous year (compared to an 11 percent increase nationwide).

Source country

Table 3 below shows the top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman over the last five years. Together, the top five source countries accounted for 38 percent of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in the regions.

In 2015/16, the United Kingdom was the main source country of Essential Skills workers in these regions, followed by the Philippines and India.

⁶ MBIE. (2016). *Migration Trends 2015/16*

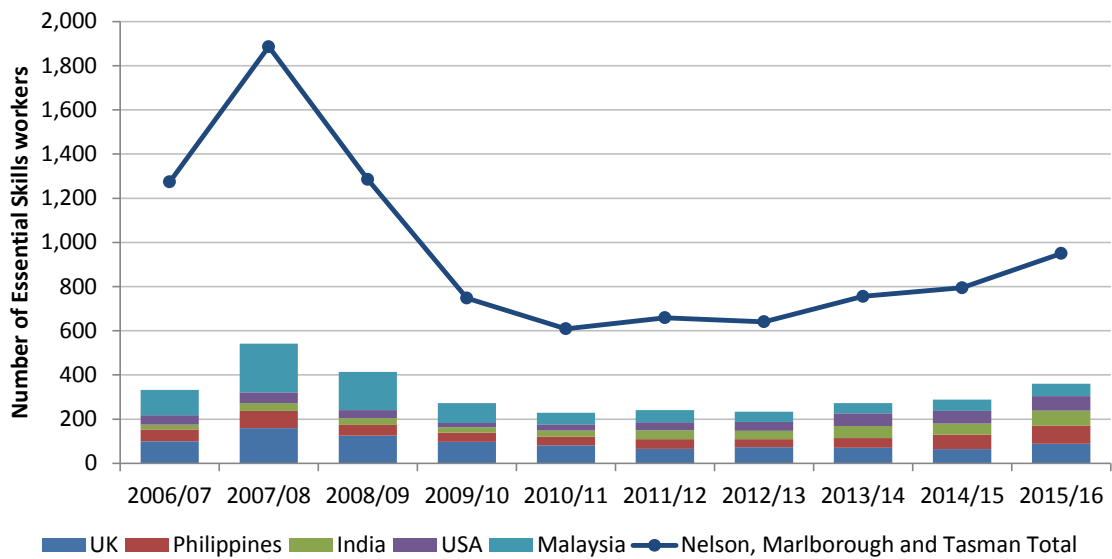
Table 3: Source country of Essential Skills workers in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Source country of Essential Skills workers	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
UK	66 (10%)	73 (11%)	71 (9%)	65 (8%)	89 (9%)
Philippines	44 (7%)	36 (6%)	43 (6%)	65 (8%)	81 (9%)
India	40 (6%)	38 (6%)	55 (7%)	50 (6%)	68 (7%)
USA	36 (5%)	41 (6%)	57 (8%)	57 (7%)	66 (7%)
Malaysia	55 (8%)	46 (7%)	47 (6%)	52 (7%)	56 (6%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The number of Essential Skills workers coming into these regions has been steadily increasing over time. Overall, the United Kingdom has been the main source country of Essential Skills workers in these regions (see Figure 4 below). Over the last 10 years, Essential Skills workers coming in from India and the Philippines have been increasing.

Figure 4: The top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2006/07 to 2015/16



Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Occupations

Table 4 below shows the main occupations of approved Essential Skills workers who received an offer of employment in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions. It also lists the main source countries for each occupation group.

The most common occupations of Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2015/16 were Food and Drink Factory Workers (30 percent), Chefs (9 percent) and Aged and Disabled Workers (6 percent).

Table 4: Occupations of Essential Skills workers in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2014/15 and 2015/16

	Number of applicants		Change over the past year	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2014/15	2015/16		
Top 5 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Factory Process Workers	309	337	↑	US, Chile
Food Trades Workers	63	100	↑	Thailand, India
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	70	71	↑	Malaysia, Thailand
Carers and Aides	49	62	↑	Philippines, Fiji
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	56	54	↓	US, France
Top 5 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Food and Drink Factory Workers	256	279	↑	US, Chile
Chefs	48	83	↑	Thailand, UK
Aged and Disabled Carers	46	59	↑	Philippines, Fiji
Crop Farm Workers	54	55	↑	Malaysia, Thailand
Chemists, and Food and Wine Scientists	48	46	↓	US, France

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note 1: Occupations are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented at both a high level breakdown (ie 2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (ie 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

Note 2: Due to the small number of counts for the regions, only the top five occupations are reported.

International Students

International education makes a considerable contribution to New Zealand’s economy. The economic value of international education was estimated to be \$4.0 billion in 2015/16⁷.

In 2015/16, a total of 91,261 international students⁸ were approved to study in New Zealand, an 8 percent increase from 84,856 in 2014/15.

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-speaking country⁹.

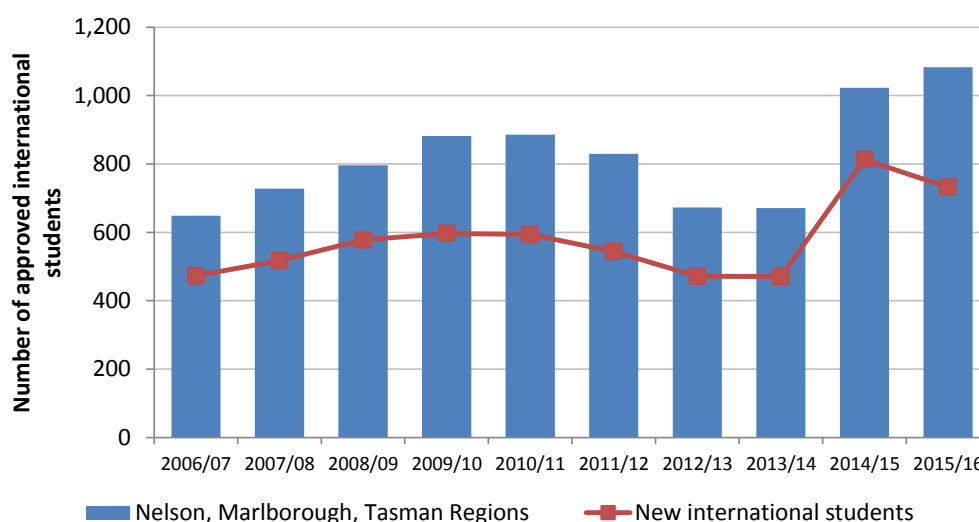
Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman context

International students are an important component of migration flows into New Zealand. Attracting international students into Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman plays an important role in bringing value into these regions. Graduates with the skills and qualification these regions need are encouraged to stay on and work after completing their studies.

Nelson is a popular destination for international students, especially for those developing their skills in the English language. The region is also home to the Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology and is popular for students wanting to study viticulture and winemaking.

The Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions combined had the sixth largest share of student visa approvals in the country. In 2015/16, 1,083 international students were approved for study in these three regions, making up three percent of the total student visas granted. This is a six percent increase from 1,023 in 2014/15 (see Figure 5 below). However, over the same period, there has been a 10 percent decrease in the number of new international students in these regions.

Figure 5: Approved international students in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2006/07 to 2015/16



Note: This is a count of individuals approved for a student visa rather than the number of visa applications.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

⁷ Infometrics and the National Research Bureau. (2016). *The Economic Impact of International Education 2015/16*. Wellington: Education New Zealand.

⁸ This includes primary and secondary school students.

⁹ Department of Labour (2010). *Life After Study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

Appendices

Appendix Table 1: Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, 2009/10 to 2015/16

Region	Financial year							% change since 2014/15
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Auckland	3,706	4,002	4,063	4,648	4,310	4,641	5,382	16%
Canterbury	861	754	990	774	1,624	1,470	1,772	21%
Wellington	1,194	939	1,045	1,076	991	1,055	1,220	16%
Waikato	670	553	493	512	452	501	604	21%
Bay of Plenty	407	438	305	276	398	461	584	27%
Otago	288	313	378	162	374	328	368	12%
Hawkes Bay	137	139	87	125	134	147	226	54%
Manawatu-Whanganui	211	201	190	171	188	160	206	29%
Northland	205	203	146	143	142	168	203	21%
Taranaki	202	174	133	168	166	142	169	19%
Southland	93	97	131	64	140	135	155	15%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	147	126	168	73	163	114	160	40%
Other	186	153	130	107	124	133	178	34%
Total where region is known	8,307	8,093	8,259	8,301	9,219	9,465	11,227	19%
Total SMC principal migrants	11,800	9,903	9,408	9,109	10,312	10,621	13,096	23%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast

Appendix Table 2: Number of people granted Essential Skills work visas by region of employment, 2006/07 to 2015/16

Region	Financial Year										% change since 2014/15
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Auckland	9,860	10,585	10,191	7,873	8,094	7,016	6,639	7,580	8,668	11,249	30%
Canterbury	3,499	4,545	3,567	2,910	2,469	3,335	4,694	6,592	7,166	7,204	1%
Otago	3,259	3,904	3,206	2,645	2,531	2,482	2,604	2,927	3,190	3,914	23%
Wellington	2,376	3,496	2,637	1,978	1,869	1,963	1,979	2,119	2,061	2,094	2%
Waikato	1,673	1,776	1,492	1,100	1,086	1,198	1,195	1,342	1,450	1,513	4%
Southland	562	778	790	624	721	713	737	752	935	1,074	15%
Bay of Plenty	1,526	1,529	1,035	833	826	809	709	920	998	1,022	2%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	1,274	1,886	1,285	748	609	659	641	756	796	950	19%
Manawatu-Whanganui	589	667	573	480	481	462	455	507	515	496	-4%
Hawkes Bay	955	750	382	304	299	284	331	380	429	438	2%
Northland	347	346	309	256	270	247	269	320	380	453	19%
Taranaki	551	854	595	496	514	505	479	710	424	288	-32%
West Coast	148	144	173	171	142	175	170	211	213	270	27%
Gisborne	116	91	111	88	111	152	172	181	193	152	-21%
Total where region is known	26,735	31,351	26,346	20,506	20,022	20,000	21,074	25,297	27,418	31,117	13%
Total Essential Skills workers	31,015	36,333	29,626	22,947	22,341	22,065	22,406	26,497	28,548	31,766	11%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix Table 3: Number of people granted student visas by region of study, 2006/07 to 2015/16

Region	Financial Year										% change since 2014/15
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Auckland	29,866	30,774	33,278	33,952	36,499	34,741	31,984	38,929	46,697	49,615	6%
Canterbury	8,746	8,224	8,422	8,639	7,367	5,189	5,215	5,832	6,720	7,512	12%
Wellington	4,805	4,508	4,231	4,422	4,371	4,162	4,148	4,204	4,628	5,206	12%
Waikato	3,942	3,761	3,810	3,821	3,705	3,674	3,494	3,667	3,985	5,036	26%
Otago	3,312	3,220	3,360	3,556	3,629	3,524	3,526	3,587	3,749	4,012	7%
Manawatu-Whanganui	2,369	2,249	2,220	2,283	2,327	2,494	2,240	2,247	2,314	2,282	-1%
Bay of Plenty	996	1,079	1,396	1,520	2,238	2,057	1,792	2,311	2,680	2,088	-22%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	649	728	796	882	886	830	673	671	1,023	1,083	6%
Southland	185	187	226	344	434	501	526	648	767	934	22%
Hawkes Bay	494	517	555	543	598	689	543	623	745	878	18%
Taranaki	512	442	474	544	546	536	463	517	549	531	-3%
Northland	444	433	467	518	426	472	425	417	451	484	7%
Other	113	97	62	68	53	36	32	49	41	28	-32%
Total where region is known	56,433	56,219	59,297	61,092	63,079	58,905	55,061	63,702	74,349	79,689	7%
Total students	67,149	69,105	73,107	72,755	74,096	68,905	64,189	73,423	84,856	91,261	8%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note 1: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast.

Note 2: This includes secondary school and tertiary students.

Note 3: This is a count of individuals approved for a student visa rather than the number of visa applications. The number of approved student visa holders will be lower than the number of student enrolments reported by the Ministry of Education.

