

Migration and Labour Force Trends

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman Overview **2015**



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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 recent migration population and migration trends, and with a particular focus on the region's labour market. These three regions make up the top of the South Island and have been combined in this report due to their small population counts. The report shows trends to 2014/15 and compares recent immigration patterns with previous years.

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

Growing overseas-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman coming mainly from the United Kingdom and Ireland

The overseas-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman has been growing over time but the proportion is smaller compared to New Zealand overall. Of the overseas-born residents in these regions, the majority were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The share of the population born from these countries is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population. The proportion is also higher for those born in Australia and the rest of Europe. The overseas-born population in these regions is more likely to be highly qualified compared with its New Zealand-born population.

The overseas-born and New Zealand-born working-age population share similar unemployment rates in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions

The working-age population in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, in general, have a lower unemployment rate compared with the national average. Aggregated by birthplace, the overseas-born population in the region share a similar unemployment rate with the New Zealand-born population.

Number of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants decreased over the past year in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions

In 2014/15, one percent (or 114 people) of New Zealand's Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants (permanent migrants) found employment in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions. This is a decrease of 30 percent on the previous period. The United Kingdom and the Philippines were the top source countries for skilled migrants in the region.

The top three occupations for skilled migrants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (16 percent), Chefs (11 percent) and Café and Restaurant Managers (7 percent).

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

Together, the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions ranked as the eighth largest employer of Essential Skills temporary workers in the country. In 2014/15, a total of 796 people were approved for Essential Skills work visa in the region. This is an increase of five percent over the past year. The United Kingdom and the Philippines were the top source countries for Essential Skills workers in the region.

The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2014/15 were Food and Drink Factory Workers (32 percent), Crop Farm Workers (7 percent) and Chefs (6 percent).

International Students numbers increase in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman

In the 2014/15 year, 1,023 people were granted a student visa (new and returning) to study in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman. This represents a 52 percent increase from 2013/14. Over the past year, the number of new international students in the region increased by 73 percent.

Introduction

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman are located at the top of the South Island and are one of New Zealand's most scenic regions, known for its 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 five industries are supported by a strong aviation sector.

The area has a steadily growing natural products and nutraceuticals industry. The Waimea dam is an important project to secure the future water supply for the horticultural sector. Other regional economic opportunities include the development of mussel farms and increased wood processing.

The combined 'top of the South' has a population of 137,000 and is home to three percent of the New Zealand population. This represents an average increase of five percent since the 2006 Census. Of New Zealand's 16 regions, Tasman is ranked 12th, Nelson 13th and Marlborough 15th in population size.

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman have a higher proportion of people who belong to the European ethnic group compared with New Zealand overall. Eighty-nine percent of Nelson's residents identify themselves as European, 89 percent in Marlborough and 93 percent in Tasman (compared with 74 percent for New Zealand overall).

Recent employment forecasts released by MBIE¹ reported the pace of employment growth in Marlborough and Tasman regions is projected to be faster than the national average of 2.1 percent per annum. Between 2016 and 2019, employment in Marlborough region is forecast to increase on average by 3.6 percent per annum, contributing 3,600 workers to the total employment growth. Tasman is forecast to increase by 3.1 percent on average, contributing 1,875 workers to the total growth between 2016 and 2019.

¹ MBIE, Short-term Employment Forecasts: 2016-2019

Background

A driving goal of Government is to build a more competitive and internationally focused economy. Migration plays a key role in meeting this goal as it helps to grow New Zealand's labour force, which in turn drives our economy. Migration also increases international connections that give access to foreign knowledge, foreign capital and international trade.

In July 2014, Government approved the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy, a revised approach to successfully settle and integrate migrants in New Zealand.

The Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy builds on the New Zealand Settlement Strategy which led Settlement work in New Zealand for the past decade. It places value on the economic contribution of migration and stresses the importance of the long-term integration of migrants in conjunction with successful initial settlement.

The Strategy's aim is that migrants: "Make New Zealand their home, participate fully and contribute to all aspects of New Zealand life".

Key to achieving this aim are the Strategy's five outcomes – Employment, Education and Training, Inclusion, English Language and Health and Wellbeing (see Figure 1).

Employment, and Education and Training are the key outcomes for the Strategy (reflecting their importance to the Government's Business Growth Agenda). However all five outcomes are strongly interconnected and contribute to the Strategy's aim, as well as to each other. For example, good English language skills and good health support migrants' participation in employment, while education and training helps them to make social connections that support their wellbeing and inclusion.

Sixteen indicators measure progress towards achievement of the five outcomes overseas.

Figure 1: New Outcomes Framework for Migrant Settlement and Integration



As part of the Strategy, regional support to attract and retain migrants is being stepped up, with Immigration New Zealand establishing new Regional Partnership Agreements, the first of which was developed for the Auckland region.

Quality immigration data on the current migration population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, their participation in the workforce, as well as future projections of inward and outward migration helps inform the regions' economic planning, and in turn can help deliver on the outcomes defined in the Migration Settlement and Integration Strategy.

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman migrant demographics

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman are three of the smallest regions in the country in terms of population. The three regions' populations rank 12th (Tasman), 13th (Nelson) and 15th (Marlborough) in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand.

Population size and gender

■ Nelson Region

The 2013 Census reported Nelson's usual resident population at 46,437, or one percent of the total New Zealand population. This is an eight percent increase in population since the 2006 Census. The 2013 Census shows that 21 percent of Nelson's total population was born overseas, slightly less than the 25 percent of overseas-born population recorded across the overall New Zealand population.

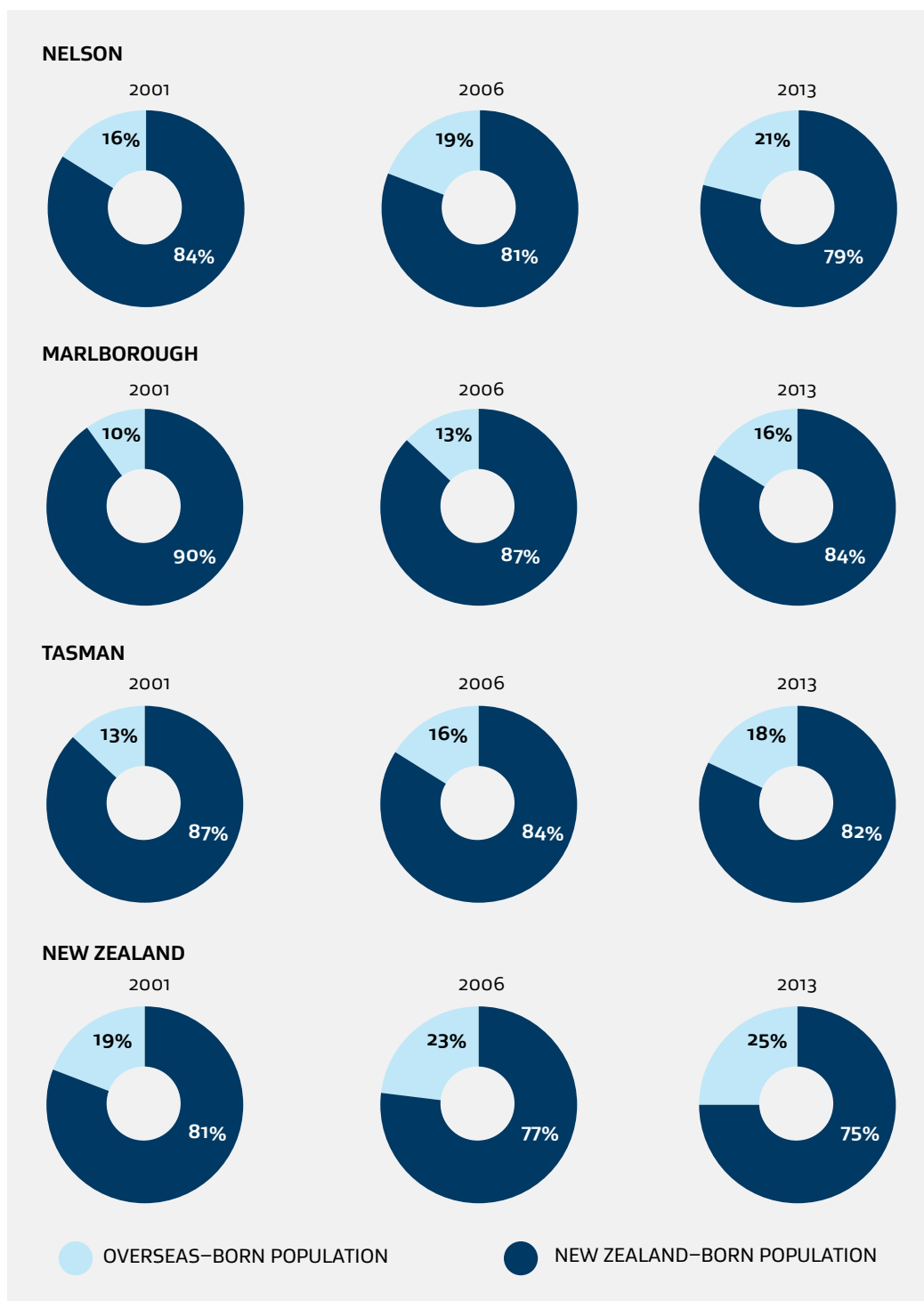
■ Marlborough Region

Marlborough's usual resident population according to the 2013 Census was at 43,416, or one percent of the total New Zealand population. This is a two percent increase since the 2006 Census. The 2013 Census shows that 16 percent of Marlborough's total population was born overseas, which is lower than the 25 percent of the overseas-born population recorded across the overall New Zealand population.

■ Tasman Region

Tasman's usual resident population was at 47,157, or one percent of the total New Zealand population. This is a 6 percent increase in population since the 2006 Census. The 2013 Census shows that 18 percent of Tasman's total population was born overseas, which is less than the 25 percent of the overseas-born population recorded across the overall New Zealand population.

Figure 2: The proportion of the overseas-born population compared with the New Zealand-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions and New Zealand overall



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

The male to female ratio of the overseas-born population is very similar nationwide. Of those living in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions that were born overseas, 48 percent are male and 52 percent are female.

Birthplace of the overseas-born population

The Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions have a larger share of overseas-born individuals who were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland in comparison with the overall New Zealand overseas-born population (see Table 1). The proportion is also higher for those born in Australia and rest of Europe in these regions.

Table 1: Overseas-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions by birthplace, 2013

Birthplace (by broad geographic areas)	Nelson	Marlborough	Tasman	New Zealand
UK and Ireland	46%	43%	50%	26%
Asia	17%	14%	8%	32%
Europe*	12%	11%	15%	7%
Australia	9%	10%	11%	6%
North America	6%	5%	7%	3%
Middle East and Africa	5%	6%	5%	9%
Pacific Islands	3%	8%	2%	15%
Other	1%	3%	1%	1%

Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland

Recent migrants

In this report, a 'recent' migrant is defined as those who have been living in New Zealand for under two years. Table 2 shows that the majority of recent migrants coming into Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions were from Asia (31 percent) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (25 percent). Altogether, these three regions have a higher share of overseas-born new migrants who were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland compared with the overall New Zealand population (25 percent versus 16 percent).

Table 2: Number and share of overseas-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions by their country of origin, who have been living in New Zealand for under two years in 2013

	Australia	Pacific Islands	UK & Ireland	Europe*	North America	Asia	Middle East & Africa	Other
Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman								
Number	324	219	717	333	204	906	123	84
% of overseas-born population	11%	7%	25%	11%	7%	31%	4%	3%
New Zealand								
Number	8,556	12,093	21,693	9,186	6,144	61,122	10,011	3,567
% of overseas-born population	6%	9%	16%	7%	5%	46%	8%	3%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Note: *Europe excluding UK and Ireland.

Highest qualification

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

Table 3 shows that the overseas-born population is more likely to be highly qualified than the New Zealand-born population. In Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 26 percent of those born overseas have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with only 13 percent of the New Zealand-born population. The trend is similar for New Zealand overall.

Table 3: Overseas and New Zealand-born population by highest qualification attained, 2013

	No qualification	Overseas secondary school qualification	Level 1-3 certificate	Level 4 certificate or Level 5 or 6 diploma	Bachelor degree and level 7 qualification	Honours or post-graduate degree
Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman						
New Zealand-born	26%	0%	38%	23%	9%	4%
Overseas-born	13%	23%	16%	22%	15%	11%
New Zealand						
New Zealand-born	24%	0%	39%	20%	12%	5%
Overseas-born	14%	22%	18%	17%	18%	11%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

Migration and the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman labour market

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

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman context

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman's migrants make for a labour market that is both ethnically and culturally diverse. This creates opportunities as well as challenges and reaffirms the need for long-term economic and social integration of migrants as an integral part of the region's economic growth.

Nelson's population is projected to grow by, on average, 0.5 percent a year (projected to increase to 55,900) between 2013 and 2043. Marlborough's population is projected to grow by 0.2 percent a year on average (projected to increase to 46,700) between 2013 and 2043. Tasman's population is projected to grow by 0.3 percent a year on average (projected to increase to 54,000) between 2013 and 2043.²

Overall, Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman employ three percent of New Zealand's workers. Industries with the highest share of workers in the regions are in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (13 percent), Manufacturing (11 percent) and Retail Trade (11 percent)³.

This section will focus on migrant participation in the regions' labour force. As stated in a technical report published by Auckland Council⁴: participation, employment and unemployment rates are three of the most commonly reported and widely understood indicators of the state of the labour market. Together, these three indicators can provide insight into the pressures that individuals are facing in relation to finding and keeping a job, and the decisions they make about whether to seek work or whether to pursue other, non-work activities.

Table 4 summarises the employment rate, unemployment rate and participation rate of the working-age population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2013, split by those born overseas and born in New Zealand. Together, Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman have a lower unemployment rate compared with the overall New Zealand working-age population. The labour force participation rate in the region is similar to that of the overall New Zealand population.

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

3 Source: 2013 Census, Statistics New Zealand

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

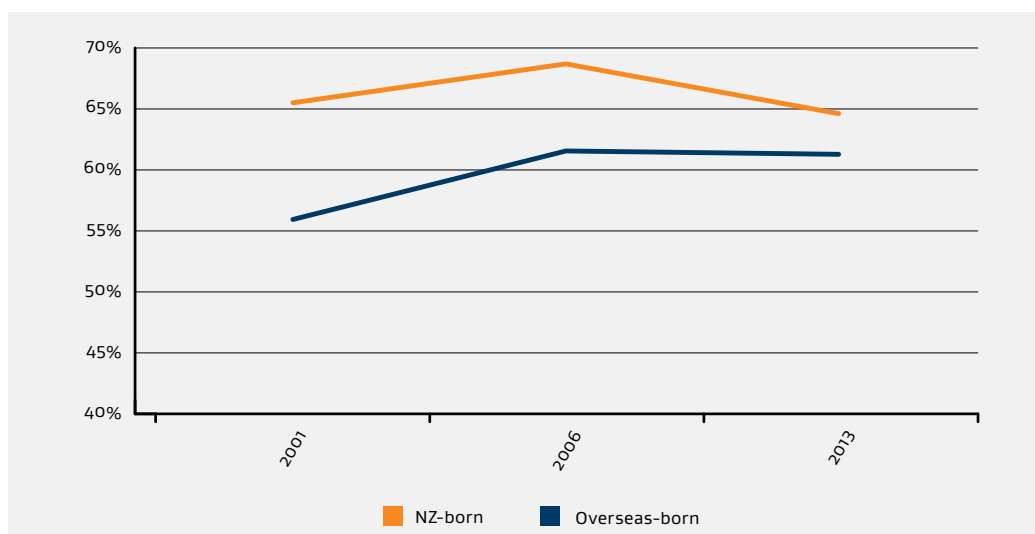
Table 4: Working-age population⁵ in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman by labour force status and birthplace, 2013

		Employment Rate	Unemployment Rate	Participation Rate ⁶
Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman	Overseas-born	61.2%	4.6%	64.1%
	New Zealand-born	64.5%	4.8%	67.8%
New Zealand	Overseas-born	59.9%	7.4%	64.6%
	New Zealand-born	63.6%	7.0%	68.4%

Source: Census 2013, Statistics New Zealand

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

The New Zealand-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman is more likely to be in employment compared to those who were born overseas. The overseas-born population has a lower employment rate compared with the New Zealand-born population, but the overall trend is showing that the employment rate for the overseas-born population is steadily increasing over time, narrowing the gap between the two populations.

Figure 3: Employment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2001–2013

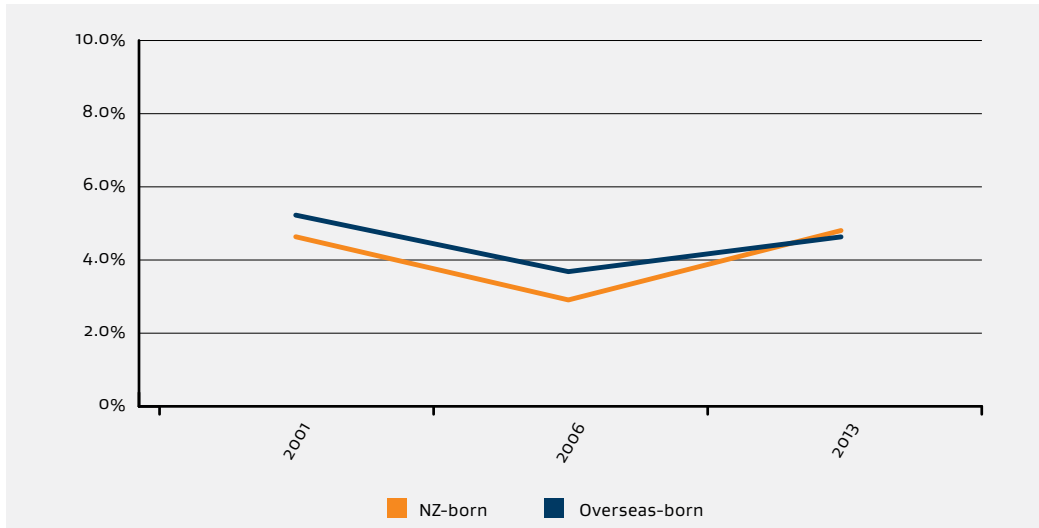
Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

The unemployment rate is an indicator showing the percentage of individuals in the labour force without a job but available for work and actively seeking work. Figure 4 shows that the New Zealand-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman was less likely to be unemployed than the overseas-born population. However, in 2013, the unemployment rate is similar for both the overseas-born and New Zealand-born population.

⁵ Working-age population comprises those aged 15 years and over.

⁶ The participation rate is the number of people in the labour force (i.e. employed and unemployed) divided by the total working-age population.

Figure 4: Unemployment rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2001-2013

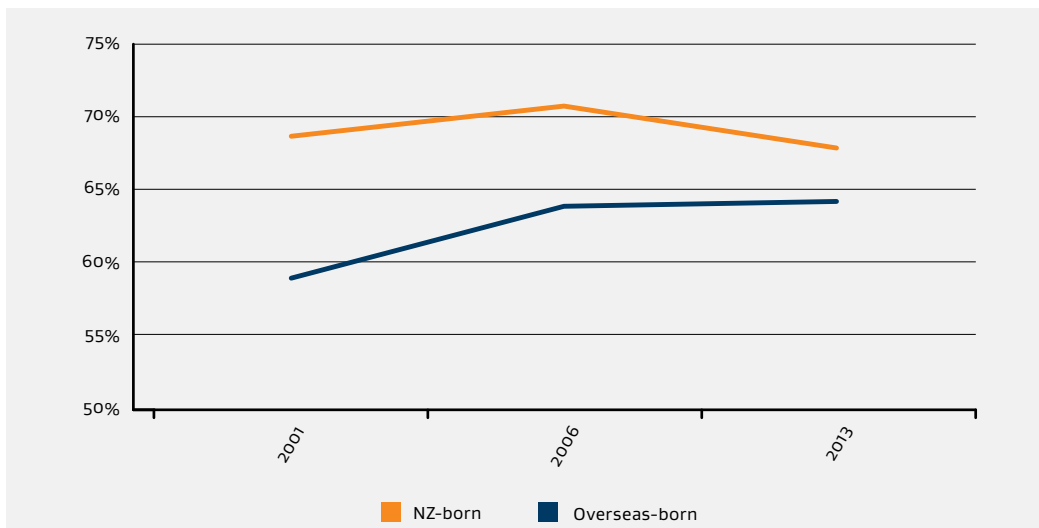


Source: 2001, 2006 and 2013 Censuses, Statistics New Zealand

Figure 5 shows the labour force participation rate of Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman's working-age population. The participation rate measures the proportion of the working-age population who are either employed, or unemployed and looking for work. This is a useful indicator to show the country's job market trends since short-term changes in the participation rate are linked to current job market conditions.

The New Zealand-born population, in general, have a higher labour force participation rate compared with the overseas-born population. The participation rate for the New Zealand-born population has remained steady over time, while the participation rate for the overseas-born population is showing an increasing trend. The gap between the two has been narrowing over time.

Figure 5: Participation rate of overseas-born and New Zealand-born individuals in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, 2001-2013



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

Permanent migration

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

New Zealand Residence Programme stream	Percentage of NZRP in 2014/15
Skilled/Business Stream	56%
Family Stream	35%
International (Pacific Access Category and the Samoan Quota) and Humanitarian (refugees) Stream	8%

Residence provides a person with the right to live in New Zealand and to gain access to all the normal work, business, education, property, and health privileges available to New Zealanders. The permanent migrant flows have been relatively stable over time. In 2014/15, there were 43,085 residence approvals in New Zealand, down from 44,008 in 2013/14. Of these, 72 percent of residence applications were approved in New Zealand (onshore)⁷. This is a result of immigration policies that support the transition from temporary to permanent visa status⁸ of migrants who have been living and working in New Zealand.

New Zealand needs skilled migrants to contribute to skills acquisition, productivity and growth in a range of industries. Under the Skilled/Business Stream, the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) has the largest number of residence approvals (49 percent in 2014/15). The Skilled Migrant Category is a points-based system designed to ensure people migrating to New Zealand have the skills, qualifications and work experience that New Zealand needs.

In 2014/15, 50 percent of residence approvals under the Skilled Migrant Category were principal applicants and 50 percent were secondary applicants (partners and children).

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman context

In 2014/15, the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions attracted one percent (or 114 people) of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants to New Zealand. This is a decrease of 30 percent from the 163 approved the previous year (see Appendix 1).

■ Source country

Table 5 shows the top source countries of SMC principal applicants over the last five years. India is the largest source country of SMC principal applicants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, followed by the United Kingdom and the Philippines. Together, the top three source countries represent 53 percent⁹ of the total SMC approved applicants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2014/15.

⁷ MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15.

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

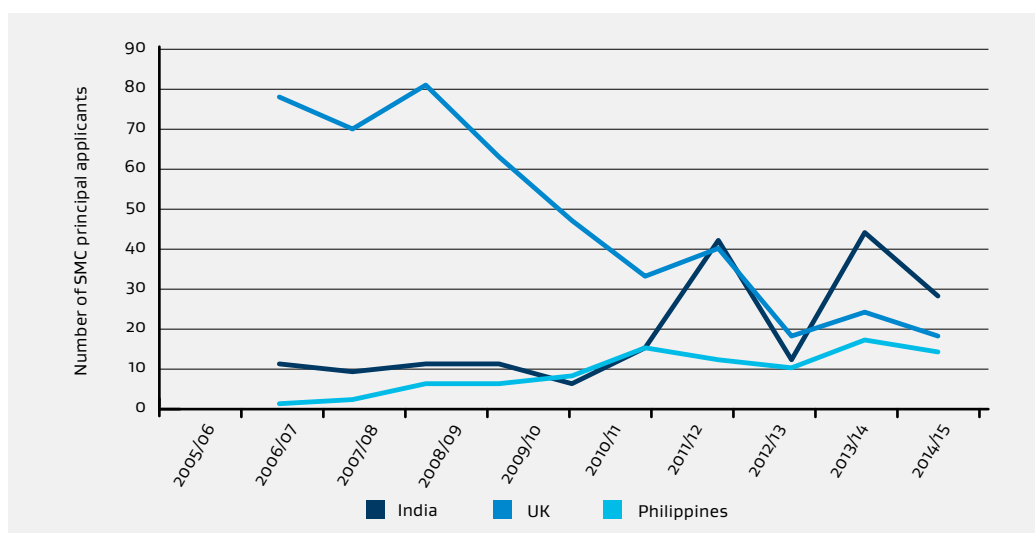
⁹ This may differ to the total in Table 5 due to rounding.

Table 5: Top source countries of Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) principal applicants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15

Source country of principal applicant	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
India	15 (12%)	42 (25%)	12 (16%)	44 (27%)	28 (25%)
UK	33 (26%)	40 (24%)	18 (25%)	24 (15%)	18 (16%)
Philippines	15 (12%)	12 (7%)	10 (14%)	17 (10%)	14 (12%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Figure 6 shows that in 2014/15 the number of SMC principal applicants from the United Kingdom has been declining over the last ten years. The United Kingdom has been the main source of skilled migrants in the region up until 2010/11. On the other hand, the number of skilled migrants coming in from India and the Philippines has been increasing over time.

Figure 6: The top three¹⁰ source countries of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

■ Occupations

Table 6 shows that top occupational groups¹¹ of SMC principal applicants in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions for the 2014/15 year. It also summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The top three occupations for skilled migrants in these regions are Registered Nurses (16 percent), Chefs (11 percent) and Café and Restaurant Managers (7 percent).

¹⁰ Due to the small number of counts for the regions, only the top 3 source countries are reported.

¹¹ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented at both a high level breakdown (i.e. 2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (i.e. 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

Table 6: Occupations¹² of Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants with a job offer in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of workers ¹³		% change over the past year ¹⁴	Top source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 5 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Health Professionals	42	26	-38%	India (38%)
Food Trades Workers	18	16	-11%	India (19%)
Hospitality, Retail and Service Managers	30	15	-50%	India (47%)
Business, Human Resource and Marketing Professionals	5	8	60%	China (25%)
Engineering, ICT and Science Technicians	8	8	0%	India, UK, South Africa (25%)
Top 5 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Registered Nurses	32	18	-44%	India (57%)
Chefs	14	13	-7%	India (23%)
Cafe and Restaurant Managers	11	8	-27%	India (63%)
Retail Managers	16	6	-63%	India (33%)
ICT Support Technicians	2	4	100%	India (50%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

¹² Due to the small number of counts for the region, only the top 5 occupations are reported.

¹³ Applicants whose occupation were not coded to ANZSCO or were classified as 'responses out of the current definition of the labour force' are excluded from the count.

¹⁴ Some caution must be applied in interpreting the percentage changes due to the low numbers reported for the region.

Temporary migration

The temporary work policy¹⁵ aims to facilitate the access of employers and industry to global skills and knowledge, while complementing the Government's education, training, employment and economic development policies.

Work visas allow employers to recruit temporary workers from overseas to meet particular or seasonal work shortages, while as protecting employment opportunities for New Zealand workers. In 2014/15, 170,814 people were granted work visas in New Zealand, an increase of ten percent from the 155,683 approvals in the previous year.

Temporary work policies can also lead to pathways to residence for those migrants who have the skills that New Zealand needs. In 2014/15, 18 percent of temporary workers had gained residence within three years of their first work visa¹⁶.

Working Holiday makers, partners of work visa holders, partners of some student visa holders and partners of New Zealand citizens and residents can also be issued temporary work visas.

Essential Skills workers

The Essential Skills policy facilitates the entry of people required on a temporary basis to fill shortages where there are no suitably qualified New Zealand citizens or residents for the work offered.

The Essential Skills data series is a good indicator of labour demand as it is a labour market tested visa. This means that employers in New Zealand have proven that they made genuine efforts to attract and recruit suitable citizens and residents to fill a position, but have been unable to find such people.

The demand for Essential Skills workers slowed down from October 2008 with the onset of the global financial crisis and its effect on the domestic economy. Since 2012/13, there has been a gradual increase in the number of Essential Skills workers in New Zealand. In 2014/15, a total of 28,548 people were approved to work in New Zealand under the Essential Skills work policy.

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman context

In 2014/15, a total of 796 people were approved to work in the Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions under the Essential Skills work policy (see Appendix 2). Overall, there has been an increase of five percent on the number of approved workers in these regions over the previous year (compared to an 8 percent increase nationwide).

■ Source country

Table 7 shows the top five source countries of Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions from 2010/11 to 2014/15. The top five source countries accounted for 36 percent of the total number of Essential Skills workers coming to jobs in these regions.

In 2014/15, the Philippines and the United Kingdom were the largest source of Essential Skills workers in these regions, followed by USA, Malaysia and India.

¹⁵ This includes Essential Skills, Work to Residence, Family and Study to Work.

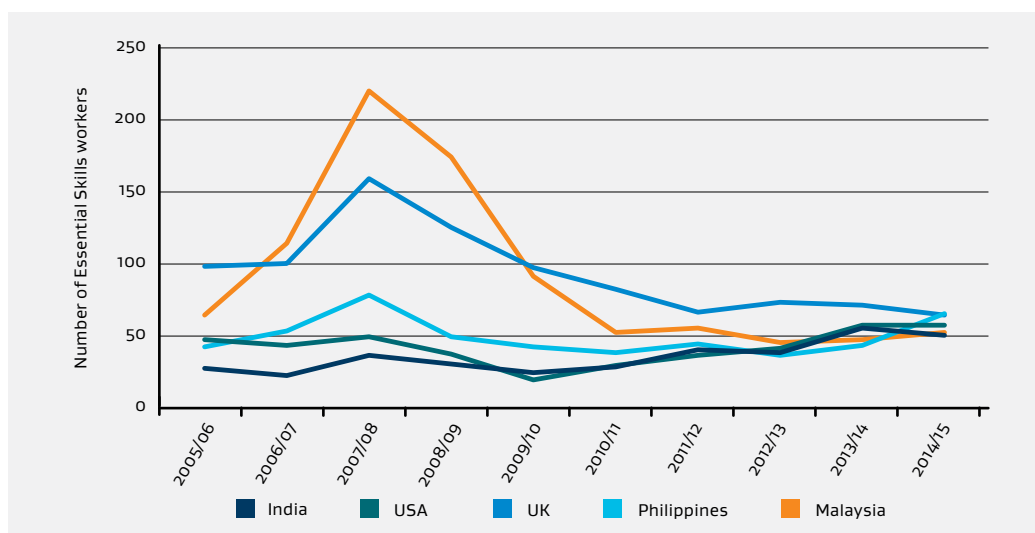
¹⁶ MBIE, Migration Trends and Outlook 2014/15

Table 7: Source country of Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, FY 2010/11 to 2014/15

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Philippines	38 (6%)	44 (7%)	36 (6%)	43 (6%)	65 (8%)
UK	82 (13%)	66 (10%)	73 (11%)	71 (9%)	64 (8%)
USA	29 (5%)	36 (5%)	41 (6%)	57 (8%)	57 (7%)
Malaysia	52 (9%)	55 (8%)	45 (7%)	47 (6%)	52 (7%)
India	28 (5%)	40 (6%)	38 (6%)	55 (7%)	50 (6%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Figure 7 shows the numbers of Essential Skills workers arriving from top source countries have been generally steady over the last ten years. Overall, the United Kingdom was the largest source of Essential Skills workers in the regions for most years.

Figure 7: The top five countries of Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions, FY 2005/06 to 2014/15

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Occupations

Table 8 shows the top five occupation groups¹⁷ of approved Essential Skills workers who received an offer of employment in the 2014/15 year. It also summarises the top source countries for each occupation group. The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman regions in 2014/15 are Food and Drink Factory Workers (32 percent), Crop Farm Workers (7 percent) and Chefs (6 percent).

¹⁷ Occupations are based on those defined in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Data presented at both a high level breakdown (i.e. 2-digit level ANZSCO) and a more detailed breakdown (i.e. 4-digit level ANZSCO) of occupations.

Table 8: Occupations of Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, FY 2013/14 and 2014/15

	Number of workers		% change over the past year	Top 2 source countries for each occupation
	2013/14	2014/15		
Top 10 occupations (2-digit level ANZSCO)				
Factory Process Workers	286	309	8%	Malaysia (9%), Spain (9%)
Farm, Forestry and Garden Workers	58	70	21%	Thailand (29%), Malaysia (18%)
Food Trades Workers	60	63	5%	Thailand (17%), India (11%)
Design, Engineering, Science and Transport Professionals	64	56	-13%	US (29%), UK (9%)
Carers and Aides	53	49	-8%	Philippines (63%), Fiji (14%)
Top 10 occupations (4-digit level ANZSCO)				
Food and Drink Factory Workers	238	256	8%	Spain (11%), US (10%)
Crop Farm Workers	51	54	6%	Thailand (37%), Malaysia (33%)
Chefs	52	48	-8%	Thailand (21%), India (8%)
Chemists, and Food and Wine Scientists	60	48	-20%	US (27%), Italy (10%)
Aged and Disabled Carers	49	46	-6%	Philippines (67%), Fiji (15%)

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

International students

International Education makes a considerable contribution to New Zealand's economy. The current economic value of export education is estimated to be worth \$2.75 billion¹⁸. 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.

The Student Policy is New Zealand's temporary entry policy for international students. It aims to attract genuine international students who have the skills and talent New Zealand needs. In 2014/15, 84,856 international students¹⁹ were approved to study in New Zealand, a 16 percent increase from 73,423 in 2013/14 (see Appendix 3).

International students have identified that they chose to study in New Zealand because of the quality and cost of education, opportunities to work after graduation and to apply for residence, and opportunities to study in an English language country²⁰.

Many international students stay on to work in New Zealand after they complete their study. Immigration policies enable the most skilled to stay in New Zealand and take up skilled employment, so that they can help drive economic growth. In 2014/15, 43 percent of skilled migrant category principal applicants were previously on student visa in New Zealand. Seventeen percent of full fee paying students were granted a resident visa within five years of being issued their first student visa²¹. The trend is a steady take up of permanent residence over time. Several factors might influence the length of time it takes a student to get residence, including the length of time of study and whether there is an intermediary move to a work visa before applying for residence.

To ensure New Zealand continues to benefit from having international students and secure a healthy growth in this sector, we must ensure that international students in New Zealand have a high quality experience, so New Zealand's reputation as a safe and attractive education destination is maintained.

Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman context

Overseas students are an important contributor to migration into New Zealand. 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.

In 2014/15, 1,023 people intending to study in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman were issued visas. (or one percent of the total student visas granted). This represents a 52 percent increase from 2013/14 (see Appendix 3). There has been an increase in the number of new international students in these regions, up 73 percent between 2013/14 and 2014/15 (see Appendix 4).

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

19 This includes primary and secondary school students.

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

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

Further reading on International Students

■ Student Visa Dashboard January 2016

This dashboard was developed by Education New Zealand and is based on Immigration New Zealand (INZ) data on student visas issued. It provides a monthly summary of where in New Zealand international students are choosing to study, and what education sector they are enrolled in. Student visa data is a strong indicator of whether students are entering, staying or leaving New Zealand to study, which can be used as a predictor for future enrolment trends.

http://www.enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Student%20Visa%20Dashboard%20January%202016.pdf

■ New Zealand International Education Snapshot: January to August 2015

Developed by Education New Zealand, this provides a snapshot of the trends in New Zealand's international student enrolments. It brings together data from a number of sources and the trends are presented by sector, fields of study, level of study, location of study and top movements by source country.

http://www.enz.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Final%20January-August%202015%20snapshot.pdf

Conclusion

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

Some of the key points of note are:

- › Twenty-one percent of Nelson's population, 16 percent of Marlborough's population and 18 percent of Tasman's population are overseas-born.
- › Of the overseas-born population in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman, the majority were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The proportion of the overseas-born population in these regions who were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland is higher than the proportion for New Zealand overall.
- › One percent of New Zealand's approved SMC principal applicants (permanent migrants) reside in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2014/15, most of whom arrive from India and the United Kingdom.
- › The top three occupations of SMC principal applicants in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2014/15 were Registered Nurses (16 percent), Chefs (11 percent) and Café and Restaurant Managers (7 percent).
- › The Philippines and United Kingdom were the largest source country of Essential Skills temporary workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman.
- › The top three occupations for Essential Skills workers in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman in 2014/15 were Food and Drink Factory Workers (32 percent), Crop Farm Workers (7 percent) and Chefs (6 percent).
- › One percent of student visas (1,023 people) granted in 2014/15 (where a region was specified) were for study in Nelson, Marlborough and Tasman. This is an increase of 52 percent on the previous year.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Region of skilled employment for Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants, FY 2009/10-2014/15

Region	Financial Year						% change since 2013/14
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Auckland	3,706	4,002	4,063	4,648	4,317	4,648	8%
Canterbury	861	754	990	774	1,629	1,473	-10%
Wellington	1,182	918	1,018	1,051	972	1,036	7%
Waikato	656	535	473	493	430	482	12%
Bay of Plenty	407	439	305	276	399	461	16%
Otago	288	313	378	162	374	327	-13%
Manawatu-Wanganui	211	201	190	172	188	160	-15%
Taranaki	202	174	133	168	166	142	-14%
Northland	205	203	146	143	142	167	18%
Southland	91	91	124	62	137	130	-5%
Hawke's Bay	137	139	87	125	135	148	10%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	147	126	168	73	163	114	-30%
Other	214	198	184	154	167	177	6%
Total	8,307	8,093	8,259	8,301	9,219	9,465	3%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast

Appendix 2: Number of people granted Essential Skills work visas by region of employment, FY 2005/06-2014/15

Region	Financial Year										% change since 2013/14
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Auckland	9,225	9,860	10,585	10,191	7,873	8,094	7,016	6,639	7,580	8,668	14%
Canterbury	3,234	3,499	4,545	3,567	2,910	2,469	3,335	4,694	6,592	7,166	9%
Otago	2,864	3,259	3,904	3,206	2,645	2,531	2,482	2,604	2,927	3,190	9%
Wellington	2,470	2,376	3,496	2,637	1,978	1,869	1,963	1,979	2,119	2,061	-3%
Waikato	1,610	1,673	1,776	1,492	1,100	1,086	1,198	1,195	1,342	1,450	8%
Bay of Plenty	882	1,526	1,529	1,035	833	826	809	709	920	998	8%
Southland	377	562	778	790	624	721	713	737	752	935	24%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	774	1,274	1,886	1,285	748	609	659	641	756	796	5%
Manawatu-Wanganui	601	589	667	573	480	481	462	455	507	515	2%
Hawke's Bay	525	955	750	382	304	299	284	331	380	429	13%
Taranaki	397	551	854	595	496	514	505	479	710	424	-40%
Northland	292	347	346	309	256	270	247	269	320	380	19%
West Coast	108	148	144	173	171	142	175	170	211	213	1%
Gisborne	92	116	91	111	88	111	152	172	181	193	7%
Region not specified	5,294	4,280	4,982	3,280	2,441	2,319	2,065	1,332	1,200	1,130	
Total where region is known	23,451	26,735	31,351	26,346	20,506	20,022	20,000	21,074	25,297	27,418	8%
Total	28,745	31,015	36,333	29,626	22,947	22,341	22,065	22,406	26,497	28,548	8%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Appendix 3: Number of people granted student visas by region of study, FY 2005/06-2014/15

Region	Financial Year										% change since 2013/14
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Auckland	31,366	29,866	30,774	33,278	33,952	36,499	34,741	31,984	38,929	46,697	20%
Canterbury	9,455	8,746	8,224	8,422	8,639	7,367	5,189	5,215	5,832	6,720	15%
Wellington	5,034	4,805	4,508	4,231	4,422	4,371	4,162	4,148	4,204	4,628	10%
Waikato	4,662	3,942	3,761	3,810	3,821	3,705	3,674	3,494	3,667	3,985	9%
Otago	3,511	3,312	3,220	3,360	3,556	3,629	3,524	3,526	3,587	3,749	5%
Bay of Plenty	952	996	1,079	1,396	1,520	2,238	2,057	1,792	2,311	2,680	16%
Manawatu-Wanganui	2,751	2,369	2,249	2,220	2,283	2,327	2,494	2,240	2,247	2,314	3%
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	632	649	728	796	882	886	830	673	671	1,023	52%
Southland	198	185	187	226	344	434	501	526	648	767	18%
Hawke's Bay	478	494	517	555	543	598	689	543	623	745	20%
Taranaki	652	512	442	474	544	546	536	463	517	549	6%
Northland	390	444	433	467	518	426	472	425	417	451	8%
Other	133	113	97	62	68	53	36	32	49	41	-16%
Region not specified	9,050	10,716	12,886	13,810	11,663	11,017	10,000	9,128	9,721	10,507	
Total where region is known	60,214	56,433	56,219	59,297	61,092	63,079	58,905	55,061	63,702	74,349	17%
Total	69,264	67,149	69,105	73,107	72,755	74,096	68,905	64,189	73,423	84,856	16%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast.

Appendix 4: Number of new students by region of study, FY 2005/06-2014/15

Region	Financial Year										% change since 2013/14
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	
Auckland	9,983	12,229	15,416	17,687	17,835	19,235	17,421	14,828	20,283	26,029	28%
Canterbury	3,701	4,214	4,394	4,869	4,700	3,685	2,104	2,558	3,217	3,858	20%
Wellington	1,916	2,089	2,176	2,333	2,482	2,438	2,246	2,291	2,316	2,797	21%
Waikato	1,586	1,653	1,958	2,177	1,917	1,827	1,776	1,725	1,936	2,208	14%
Otago	1,564	1,693	1,725	1,894	2,026	2,064	1,829	1,767	1,884	2,083	11%
Bay of Plenty	558	702	769	1,074	1,097	1,711	1,408	1,211	1,499	1,839	23%
Manawatu-Wanganui	1,026	1,088	1,240	1,182	1,141	1,115	1,214	1,038	1,033	1,123	9%
Nelson/Marlborough/ Tasman	407	473	517	578	597	594	544	472	471	813	73%
Southland	123	124	148	179	252	293	335	314	394	530	35%
Hawke's Bay	283	341	361	390	354	388	477	319	387	483	25%
Northland	257	335	337	382	430	367	401	341	331	332	0%
Taranaki	247	239	252	300	341	353	298	218	309	278	-10%
Other	101	86	73	46	55	32	21	22	31	26	-16%
Region not specified	5,589	7,205	8,576	8,605	5,130	4,484	4,351	4,337	5,027	5,631	
Total where region is known	21,752	25,266	29,366	33,091	33,227	34,102	30,074	27,104	34,091	42,399	24%
Total	27,341	32,471	37,942	41,696	38,357	38,586	34,425	31,441	39,118	48,030	23%

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

Note 1: In this analysis, a student is counted as 'new' the year in which their first visa was approved. This is a subset of Appendix 2.

Note 2: 'Other' includes Gisborne and West Coast

