

New Zealand International Student Enrolments—2016 Full Year

131,609 international students in 2016

Overview

International student enrolments increased by +7,245 (6%) to 131,609 in 2016.

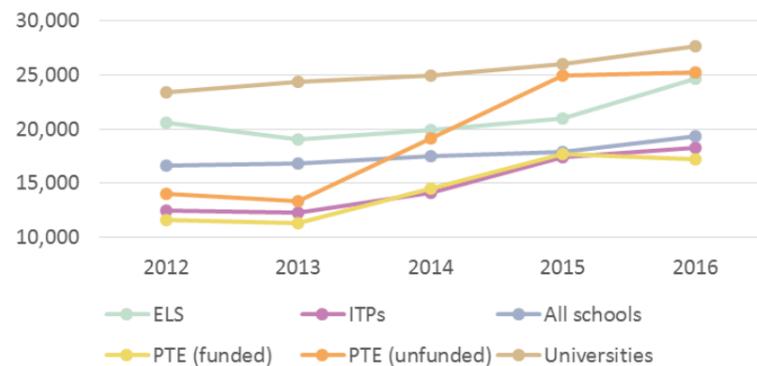
- China continued to grow, while the Indian market showed signs of rebalancing.
- There are signs of increasing diversification in the markets we are drawing from.
- Student numbers increased across all sectors except for private training establishments (PTEs, funded), which decreased slightly by -453 (-3%). This reflects a decrease in Indian student numbers.

The **economic value** of New Zealand's international education industry in 2016 is now estimated to be **\$4.5 billion** (including \$4.2 billion onshore and \$242 million offshore), an increase of \$200 million on 2015 student numbers.

Sector	2015	2016	Number change	% change
English Language Schools (ELS)	20,940	24,635	+3695	18%
Universities	26,024	27,640	+1616	6%
PTE (unfunded)	24,977	25,237	+260	1%
Institutes of Technology and Polytechnics (ITPs)	17,453	18,239	+786	5%
PTE (funded)	17,692	17,239	-453	-3%
Secondary Schools	15,408	16,390	+982	6%
Primary / Intermediate Schools	2,519	2,912	+393	16%

Note: Wānanga students (9) are not included.

Number of international students by sector (2012 - 2016)



Outlook

Student visa approvals have continued to increase in 2017. This is a reliable indicator that 2017 enrolments are also likely continue to increase from 2016 levels. **It is not yet clear if the recently announced changes for the skilled migrant visa category (SMC) will impact enrolment numbers, or if it will result in a rebalancing of course selection by migration-focussed markets.**

The **India** market is expected to continue declining in volume but increase in value. We foresee a rebalancing of course and subject, moving away from lower-level qualifications and towards university enrolments. It is likely that the SMC changes will impact Indian student numbers in Level 5-6 diplomas, hospitality and management programmes.

China is expected to continue to grow, as some providers have reportedly shifted recruitment focus from India to China.

Key market trends

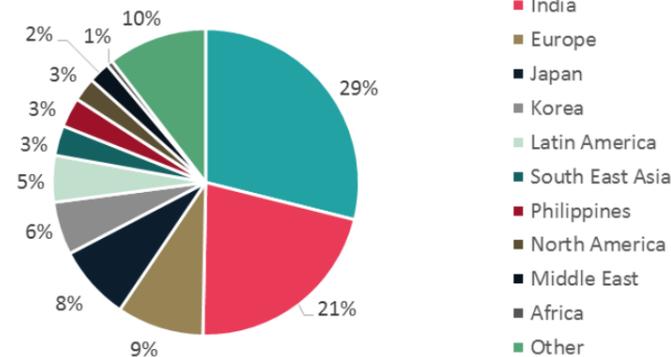
50% of international students came from China and India in 2016 (2015: 50%).

China led the growth with +4,429 students or a 13% increase (total 38,046). All sectors except for ITPs grew from 2015. Students in ELS grew +718 or 23% (3,791).

India declined by -996 or 3% (total 28,154). This change was concentrated across the unfunded PTE (-1268, -10%) and funded PTE (-1092, -13%) sectors, but was offset by growth in ELS (+254, 391%) and ITP (+792, 12%) sectors. This is a rebalancing of the India market, following the implementation of Rule 18 in 2015, and subsequent additional measures.

Japan had the second-largest increase with +907 or 10% (total 10,375). This came from a 19% growth in ELS students (+968) as Japan prepares for the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo. **Philippines** increased by +469 or 13% (4,112). **Indonesia** continued to show growth with +207 or 22% (1,142).

Students by market 2016



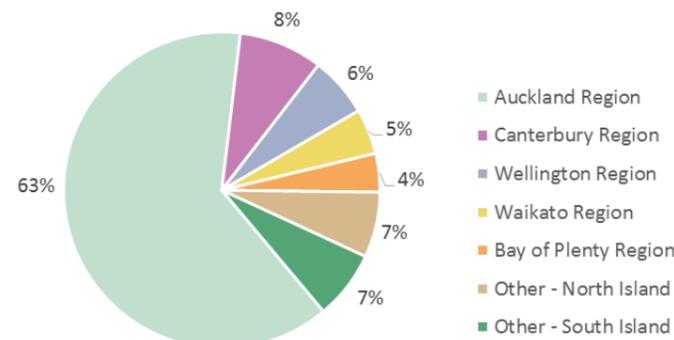
Regional distribution

Auckland at 63% (83,609) continues to be the dominant place to study for international students (2015: 63%).

Overall, regional market share remained relatively static compared to 2015.

Wellington grew by +746 or 10% (8,179 students). **Bay of Plenty** grew by +260 or 5% (5,249 students), **Canterbury** by +875 or 8%, (11,364 students) and **Auckland** by +4,827 or 6% (83,609 students).

Regional distribution of international students 2016



Universities

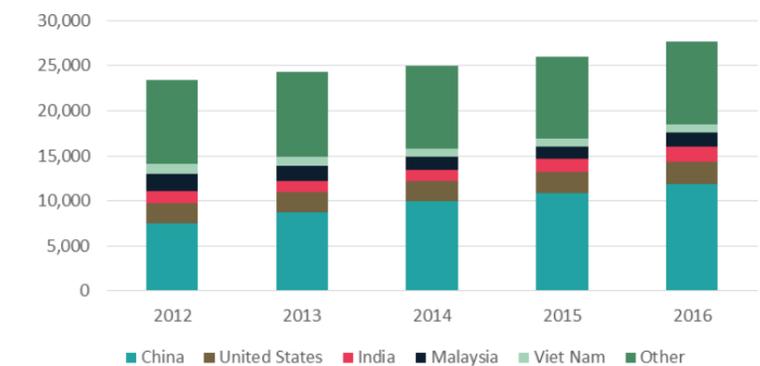
There were 27,640 international students studying at universities in 2016. The sector grew by +1,616 (6%) overall, with an increase in post-graduate enrolments.

Key market trends: **China** showed steady year-on-year growth, up +1,024 or 9% (11,846). **India** increased by +275 or 19% (1,688) and **Malaysia** grew by +122 or 9% (1,534). **Saudi Arabia** declined by -142 or -21% (547) and **Brazil** by -119 or -48% (128). This was due to scholarship schemes no longer running in these markets.

Level of study: Postgraduate enrolments increased at all levels, with graduate certificates/diplomas increasing by +160 or 32% (667), masters degrees increasing by +513 or 14% (4,142), and doctoral degrees up +395 or 10% (4,472).

Regional distribution: 50% of students in the university sector were in the Auckland region (13,376), followed by Wellington (3,402) and Canterbury (3,307) with 12% each.

University students by selected markets 2012 - 2016



English Language Schools (ELS)

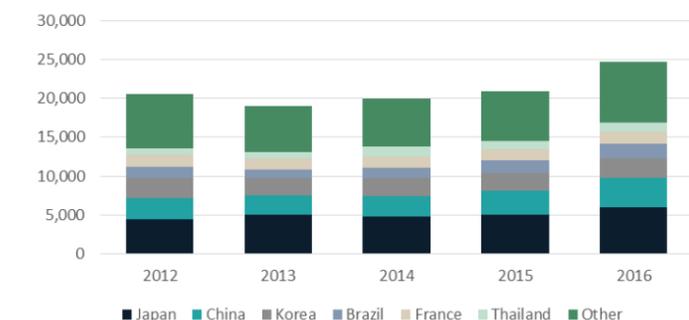
There were 24,635 international students in the ELS sector in 2016, an increase of +3,695 (18%) on 2015.

Key market trends: There were student increases from almost all markets. **Japan** showed the largest increase at +968 or 19% (5,956), driven by an increase in ELS students ahead of the upcoming Tokyo Olympics. This was followed by **China** at +718 or 23% (3,791), **Brazil** at +284 or 17% (1,951) and **Thailand** at +232 or 23% (1,226).

Regional distribution: 72% of ELS students (17,650) are based in **Auckland**, which had +2,895 or 20% growth. This accounted for the majority of the increase.

Overall, **Canterbury** (+257 or 17%, 1,754 students), **Wellington** (+239 or 20%, 1,447 students) and **Bay of Plenty** (1,107 students, +116 or 12%) regions showed an increase.

English Language School international students by market 2012 - 2016

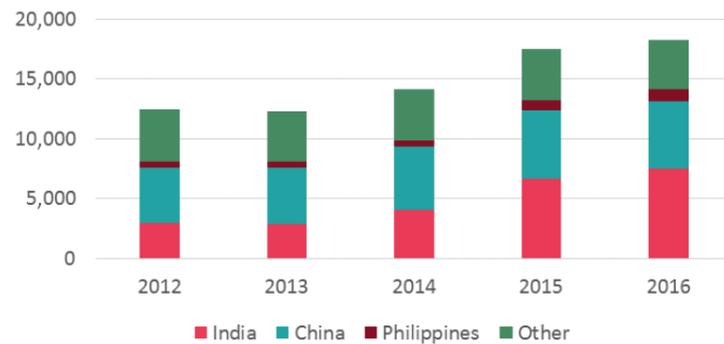


Institutes of technology and polytechnics (ITP)

There were 18,239 enrolments in the ITP sector in 2016, an increase of +786 or 5%.

Key market trends: Students from India (7,495) made up 41% of this sector, while 31% (5,656) were from China and 6% (1,006) were from the Philippines. Student numbers are generally increasing, particularly Indian students up 12% or +792.

ITP students by market
2016



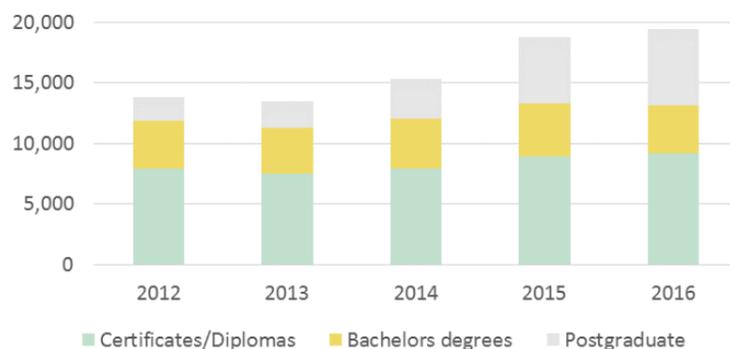
Level of study*: Enrolments for Level 5-7 certificates/diplomas grew +545 or 11% (5,387), and graduate certificates/diplomas grew +433 or 12% (4,112).

Level 5-7 certificates: India and China made up 75% of the enrolments in this sector and drove the increase (+189 or 9% and +234 or 16% respectively).

Honours/Postgraduate programmes: Growth (+348 or 22%, 1,964 students) was driven by India with +124 (12%) and Philippines with +84 (58%).

Bachelors degrees: Enrolments decreased by -431 or -10% (3,944), due to decreased student numbers from China -399 or -16% (2,046).

Students by level of study
2016



Regional distribution: Auckland hosted 40% of students, the Bay of Plenty hosted 10% and Wellington hosted 9%.

Regional growth: Auckland at +588 or 9% (7,274), Wellington at +202 or 14% (1,636), Bay of Plenty at +123 or 7% (1,782), Waikato at +107 or 8% (1,371) and Otago at +75 or 20% (459). Decline in Canterbury at -125 or -9% (1,237).

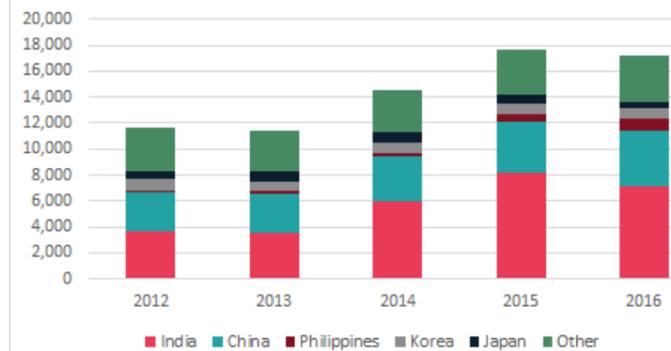
*Students can enrol in courses at multiple levels. Therefore, the number of students in this graph exceeds the total number of students studying at ITPs.

Private training establishments (PTE) sector (funded)

There were 17,239 international enrolments in the funded PTE sector in 2016, a decrease of -453 or -3% on 2015.

Key market trends: India decreased (-1,092 or -13%, 7,112 students), as did Japan (-147 or -21%, 527 students). There was growth in the China market (+431 or 11%, 4,347 students) and the Philippines (+244 or 40%, 849 students).

Funded PTE students by market
2016



Level of study: The majority of students (11,795 students or 68%) studied certificates/diplomas at level 5-7 in 2016. India supplied 5,855 students, China supplied 2,933 students and the Philippines supplied 642.

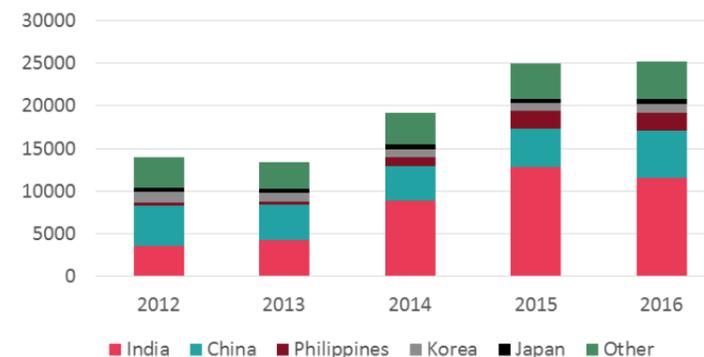
Regional distribution: 13,495 students (78%) were based in Auckland, followed by 995 or 6% in Canterbury.

Private training establishments sector (unfunded)

There were 25,237 international students studying in the unfunded PTE sector in 2016, stable with +260 or 1% on 2015.

Key market trends: The sector was stable after a large jump of +5,810 students or +30% in 2015. 11,505 students were from India, a -1,268 or -10% decrease which may reflect both the Rule 18 implementation in late 2015, and increased visa applications immediately prior. China grew 23% or +1,054 in 2016, to 5,617 students. The Philippines and Japan were stable with 2,038 and 527 students, and Korea (1,085 students, an increase of +96 or 10%) also grew. **Of note:** Brazil grew by +163 students or 47% (512 students), and Thailand grew by +122 or 37% (453 students).

Non-funded PTE students by market
2016



Regional distribution: 21,001 students (83%, an increase of 1%) were based in Auckland, while 2,341 (9%, an increase of 9%) were based in Canterbury.

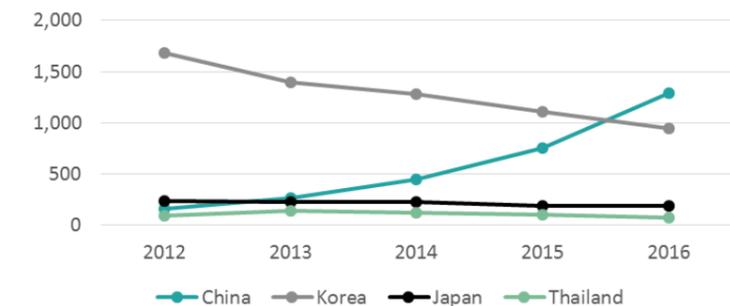
Schools sector

Primary & intermediate schools⁽¹⁾

There were 2,912 students in the primary and intermediate schools sector in 2016. This was an increase of +393 students or 16% on 2015.

Key market trends: The key increase came from growth in contributing primary schools, with +322 students or 26%. Intermediate schools (686) continued a slight decline. The majority of students came from China (1,292 students, +536 or 71%, including 1,055 primary students), making up 44% of the market. This was followed by Korea (948 students, -161 or -15%) and Japan (184 students, -4 or -2%). The Korean market continued to decline in reflection of the Korean economy, coupled with improved domestic English teaching capability.

Primary and intermediate students
by selected markets
2016



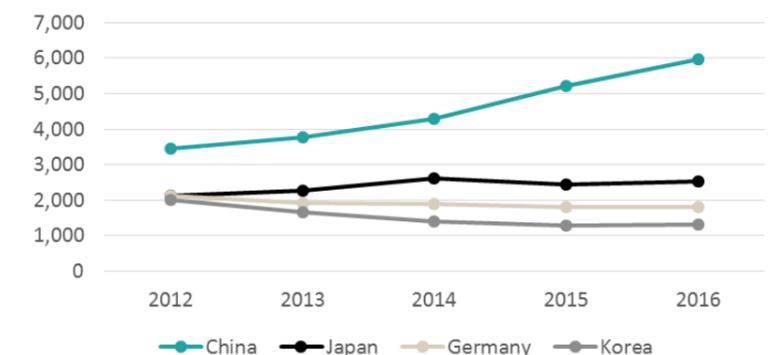
Regional distribution: The main growth was in Auckland, with 1951 (+225 or 13% growth). 67% of students lived here. This was followed by Bay of Plenty (315 or 11%), Wellington (188 or 6%) and Canterbury (181 or 6%).

Secondary schools⁽²⁾

There were 16,390 secondary school students in 2016, an increase of +982 or 6%.

Key market trends: China continued to grow with 5,966 students (+739 or 14%), 36% of the sector. Japan followed with 2,533 students (+87 or 4%), 15% of the sector. Germany (1,806 students, 0% change) and Korea (+22 or 2%, 1,304 students) both stabilised following previous declines, and made up 11% and 8% of the sector.

Secondary students by selected markets
2016



Regional distribution: Auckland grew to 8,931 students in 2016 (+630 or 8%). 54% of students resided here. Canterbury had 1,613 students and grew 5% (+78), with 10% of students. Wellington had 1,287 students and grew 11% (+130), with 8% of students here.

This dashboard combines the data sources from the Ministry of Education: the Export Education Levy and Single Data Return (SDR) data. Offshore students are included if classified as offshore in the SDR. Link to data source: student numbers (www.educationcounts.govt.nz). Outlook: Immigration New Zealand Student Visas Data. Students currently enrolling in unfunded PTE and ELS do not receive a national student number. As a result of this students enrolled in more than one unfunded provider are counted at each provider they enrolled in.

(1) Includes Full Primary, Contributing Primary, and Intermediate. (2) Includes Special, Secondary School (Year7 - Year13), Composite School (Year1 - Year13), Restricted Composite School, and Secondary School (Year9 - Year13)