

**FOREIGN FEE-PAYING STUDENT
STATISTICS TO 2001**

Published by the:
International Policy and Development Unit
Strategic Information and Resourcing Division
Ministry of Education
NEW ZEALAND

August 2002

ISSN: 1175-9089

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Summary of New Findings	3
Primary Schools	4
Number of FFP students	4
Country of Citizenship	5
School Type.....	7
Regional Distribution	7
School Participation	7
Age and Gender	9
Secondary Schools	10
Number of FFP students	10
Country of Citizenship	10
School Type	14
Regional Distribution	14
School Participation	15
Year of Study	18
Age and Gender	18
Subject Choice.....	19
Public Tertiary Institutions	20
Number of FFP students	20
Country of Citizenship.....	20
Growth Patterns	24
Institution Participation.....	25
Regional Distribution.....	27
Age.....	28
Subject Choice.....	29
Level of Qualification	29
International Comparison.....	31
Private Training Establishments (including English Language schools)	32
PTEs (Ministry of Education data).....	32
English Language Schools (Statistics New Zealand data).....	32
Country of Citizenship.....	33
Offshore Education.....	35
Involvement in offshore delivery	35
Mode of delivery	35
Offshore programmes by region and by country.....	35
Offshore programmes by type of provider.....	36
Offshore programmes by level of award.....	36
Student numbers	37
Offshore programmes by field of study	37
Historical comparison	38
Appendices	
Appendix 1 - Data Sources and Definitions	39
Appendix 2 - March 2002 Update.....	40
Appendix 3 –Field of Study Categories (Public Tertiary Institutions).....	41

Introduction

Foreign fee-paying (FFP) students are now an established part of the New Zealand education system. This report gives a statistical overview of the situation of FFP students in New Zealand and the institutions hosting them, and is designed to underpin planning and research. An overview is given of trends regarding countries of origin of FFP students, and distribution of FFP students throughout New Zealand by region and socio-economic status of schools' communities. It updates statistical data for 2000 published last year in *Foreign Fee-Paying Students In New Zealand: Trends, A Statistical Overview*.

Summary of New Findings

Since 1999, New Zealand has entered a new phase of engagement in international education. There has been rapid growth in international student numbers and in provider involvement in export education activities both on and offshore. There were around 52,700 FFP students studying in New Zealand in 2001. This represents a 36% increase over 2000 numbers (38,753) and an 86% increase over 1999 numbers (28,340).

Table 1: Number of FFP students in New Zealand, 2001

Number of FFP Students in New Zealand, 2001 ¹							
Schools ²		State Tertiary			Private Tertiary	English Language Schools	Total
Primary	Secondary	Uni	Poly	Coll of Ed			
1,823	8,732	8,247	4,337	65	3,289	26,203	52,696

The majority of FFP students in 2001 were of Asian citizenship. For example, 92% of both primary and secondary school FFP students, and 83% of public tertiary FFP students were of Asian citizenship. China was the most common country of citizenship of FFP students in 2001, but Japan remained the most common country of citizenship of FFP students in English Language schools (11,634 Japanese FFP students in 2001).

Auckland was the main destination region for FFP students in 2001. This continues a trend over the last decade. 67% of primary school FFP students, 53% of secondary FFP students and approximately half ³ of public tertiary FFP students were studying in Auckland. Data for language schools is currently not available by region.

Data for this report have largely been drawn from the July 2001 statistical returns made by education providers to the Ministry of Education. However, in the case of the Private Training Establishments (PTEs), the data has been supplemented by information collected by Statistics New Zealand. More details about data sources and definitions are contained throughout the text and are explained in **Appendix 1**.

¹ Data based on the Ministry of Education statistical returns for July 2001. English Language schools information is taken from a Statistics New Zealand survey from March 2001.

² Data based on July return by year of schooling (years 1 – 8 students = primary; years 9 – 15= secondary). Totals will not necessarily reflect the growth rates on pages 4 and 10, which relate to school type as opposed to year of schooling.

³ Regional breakdowns for public tertiary institutions are made on the basis of the main campus location of the institution and do not take into account the fact that institutions have multiple sites in more than one region. The dominance of Auckland in this sector is therefore under-represented.

Primary Schools

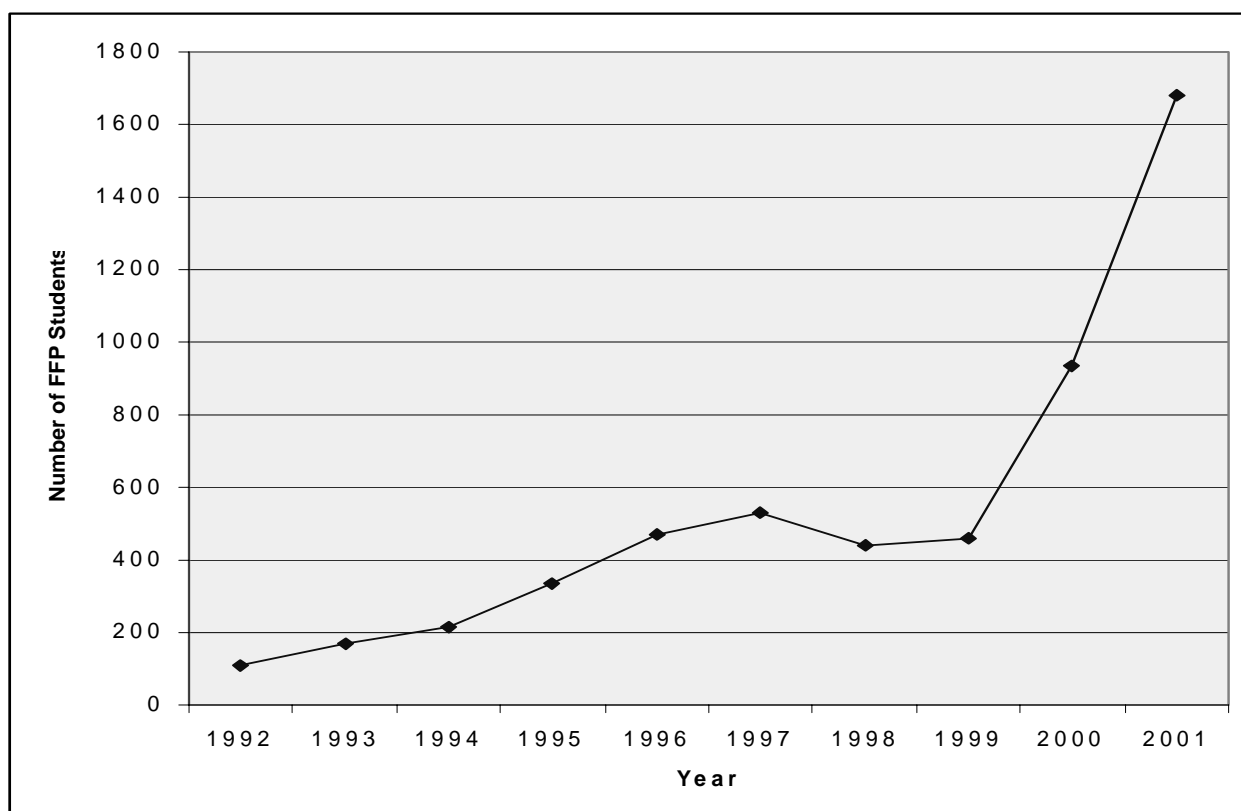
Number of FFP students⁴

In the past 9 years (1993-2001⁵) there has been rapid growth in the number of FFP students undertaking study at New Zealand primary schools. Numbers have risen from 208 in 1993 to 1,682 in 2001, an increase of 709%.

Growth however, has not been uniform across this period, with a slight decline occurring between 1997 and 1999. This decrease in FFP students coincided with the Asian economic downturn. Very strong growth has occurred since 1999, with numbers increasing from 462 in 1999 to 933 in 2000 (102%) and then to 1,682 in 2001 (a further 67%).

This strong growth can be attributed in part to the recovery of the Asian economy following the economic downturn and the tightening of Australian student visa policy. Growth in response to demand from just one country – South Korea, has been the biggest driver of all. However, there are still relatively few FFP students in most primary schools and FFP students make up a small percentage of total rolls.

Figure 1: Number of Primary FFP Students, 1992-2001



⁴ Data based on July return by school type. It includes full primary, contributing and intermediate schools and excludes composite and year 7-15 schools.

⁵ Schools have been able to enrol FFP students since 1990, but data have only been collected since 1992.

Country of Citizenship⁶

The majority of FFP students (92%) in primary schools in 2001 were of Asian citizenship. Over two thirds (70%) of primary FFP students in 2001 were of South Korean citizenship. The number of South Korean primary FFP students has increased significantly over the last few years – by 224% from 1999 to 2000; and, by 99% from 2000 to 2001. China provided the next highest proportion of primary FFP students, with just 3% of the total in 2001.

Table 2 sets out the number of FFP students in years 1 to 8 by region and country of citizenship for the period 1996 to 2001. Within each region only the countries with the greatest numbers of students are shown.

Table 2: Numbers of FFP Students, Years 1 to 8, by Region and Country of Citizenship, 1996-2001

Region	Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific		70	73	67	70	76	64
	Solomon Islands	8	5	9	11	16	15
	Fiji	27	24	10	15	16	14
	Tonga	11	17	19	13	12	11
	Papua New Guinea	7	11	6	7	6	10
	Tuvalu	-	9	6	5	2	4
Asia		433	504	383	395	892	1,680
	South Korea	189	276	196	196	636	1,266
	People's Republic of China	17	12	18	23	33	59
	Taiwan	77	53	41	39	62	58
	Thailand	42	37	25	34	39	48
	Japan	26	38	25	16	30	47
	Hong Kong S.A.R	24	16	17	11	23	20
	India	7	6	5	9	7	14
	Cambodia	4	6	4	7	10	9
	Malaysia	23	36	26	19	16	7
	Philippines	5	7	7	3	6	5
	Indonesia	12	7	9	19	16	4
	Nepal	0	0	0	3	3	4
	Sri Lanka	0	0	2	3	2	4
North America		9	4	1	9	10	17
	United States of America	8	1	1	8	10	14
Central and South America		7	1	5	1	7	6
	Chile	-	1	-	-	3	4
Africa		3	0	6	9	8	20
	South Africa	3	0	2	8	3	10
	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	4
Europe		25	13	12	23	32	32
	Russia	10	1	1	4	7	8
	England	2	4	1	4	11	5
	France	1	2	2	5	3	5
Middle East		3	3	1	0	1	4
Total		550	598	475	507	1,026	1,823

⁶ Data based on July return by year of schooling (year 1-8 student). Totals will not necessarily reflect the growth rates on page 4, which relates to school type as opposed to year of schooling.

Table 3 sets out the percentage of FFP students in years 1 to 8 by region and country of citizenship for the period 1996 to 2001. Within each region only the countries with the greatest number of students are shown.

Table 3: Percentage of FFP Students, Years 1 to 8, by Region and Country of Citizenship, 1996-2001

Region	Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific		12.7	12.2	14.1	13.8	7.4	3.5
	Solomon Islands	1.5	0.8	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.8
	Fiji	4.9	4.0	2.1	3.0	1.6	0.8
	Tonga	2.0	2.8	4.0	2.6	1.2	0.6
	Papua New Guinea	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6
	Tuvalu	-	1.5	1.3	1	0.2	0.2
Asia		78.7	84.3	80.6	77.9	86.9	92.2
	South Korea	34.4	46.2	41.3	38.7	62.0	69.5
	People's Republic of China	3.1	2.0	3.8	4.5	3.2	3.2
	Taiwan	14.0	8.9	8.6	7.7	6.0	3.2
	Thailand	7.6	6.2	5.3	6.7	3.8	2.6
	Japan	4.7	6.4	5.3	3.2	2.9	2.6
	Hong Kong S.A.R.	4.4	2.7	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.1
	India	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.8
	Cambodia	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.5
	Malaysia	4.2	6.0	5.5	3.7	1.6	0.4
	Philippines	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
	Indonesia	2.2	1.2	1.9	3.7	1.6	0.2
	Nepal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
	Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
North America		1.6	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.9
	United States of America	1.5	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.8
Central and South America		1.3	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
	Chile	-	.2	-	-	0.3	0.2
Africa		0.5	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.1
	South Africa	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.6
	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Europe		4.5	2.2	2.5	4.5	3.1	1.8
	Russia	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.4
	England	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.3
	France	0.2	0.3	0.4	1	0.3	0.3
Middle East		0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figures 4 and 5 on page 13, respectively, give a graphical illustration of origins of all school FFP students for 2001.

School Type

In 2001, 87% of FFP primary students were in state schools (unchanged from 87% in 2000), 10% were in state integrated schools (cf. 9% in 2000), and 3% were in private schools (cf. 4% in 2000).

Regional Distribution ⁷

Over the period 1993 to 2001 the majority of primary FFP students studied at schools in the Auckland region, accounting for 67% of all primary FFP students in 2001. The next largest region, Canterbury, accounted for 22% of primary FFP students in 2001. Table 4 sets out the regional breakdown of primary school FFP students from 1993 to 2001.

Table 4: Regional Breakdown of Primary School FFP Students, 1993-2001⁸

Region	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Auckland	121	143	194	273	288	225	276	607	1,128
Canterbury	33	36	54	86	118	108	103	179	316
Waikato	14	19	28	29	39	44	37	64	74
Manawatu-Wanganui	13	9	19	39	45	45	42	53	44
Wellington	13	12	17	27	24	26	37	51	50
Bay of Plenty	0	2	8	10	11	13	11	21	27
Otago	6	10	30	27	39	23	12	15	23
Northland	2	1	6	4	2	0	5	9	7
Hawkes Bay	3	3	3	2	7	3	3	4	5
Nelson	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	2	1
Gisborne	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	3
Chatham Islands County	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marlborough	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Southland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Taranaki	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Tasman	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
West Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	208	240	360	500	577	490	528	1,006	1,682
Growth (number)		35	119	141	75	-87	37	478	676
Growth (%)		16.8	49.0	39.0	14.9	-15.1	7.5	90.5	67.2

Figure 2 on page 9 gives a graphical representation of primary and secondary FFP students' distribution and percentage of overall rolls throughout New Zealand's regions.

School Participation ⁹

Relatively few primary schools hosted FFP students during the period 1993 – 2000 but participation increased during 2000 and 2001. By 2001 335 primary schools, or 27.8% of the total had at least 1 FFP student enrolled.

⁷ Data based on July return by school type. It therefore includes primary and intermediate schools and excludes composite and year 7-15 schools. In this case the data include MFAT students, the overall numbers of which are around 10% of the total.

⁸ The totals for table 4 differ from table 2 because table 2 counts students by year of schooling, whereas table 4 counts students by school type.

⁹ Data based on July return by school type. It therefore includes primary and intermediate schools and excludes composite and year 7-15 schools.

Of those schools who had FFP students in 2001 just under 30% had only one student and just under 20% had 6 – 10 students. Table 5 sets out the participation rates of primary schools in the FFP student market in 2001.

Table 5: Participation of Primary Schools in the FFP Student Market in 2001

Number of Primary Students per School	% of Total Primary Schools	Cumulative %
0	72.2	72.2
1	8.2	80.4
2	4.9	85.3
3	2.1	87.4
4	1.6	89
5	1.9	90.9
6-10	5	95.9
11+	4.1	100.0

Table 6 illustrates this participation as a percentage of each school's enrolments.

Table 6: FFP Students as a Percentage of each Primary School's Enrolment, 2001

% FFP Students of School Enrolments	% of Total Primary Schools	Cumulative %
0%	85.9	85.9
>0-1%	7.5	93.4
>1-2%	3.1	96.5
>2-3%	1.5	98
>3-5%	1.3	99.3
>5%	0.7	100.0

Table 7 sets out the participation rates of primary schools by decile¹⁰ in 2001.

Table 7: Participation of Primary Schools in the FFP Student Market by Decile, 2001

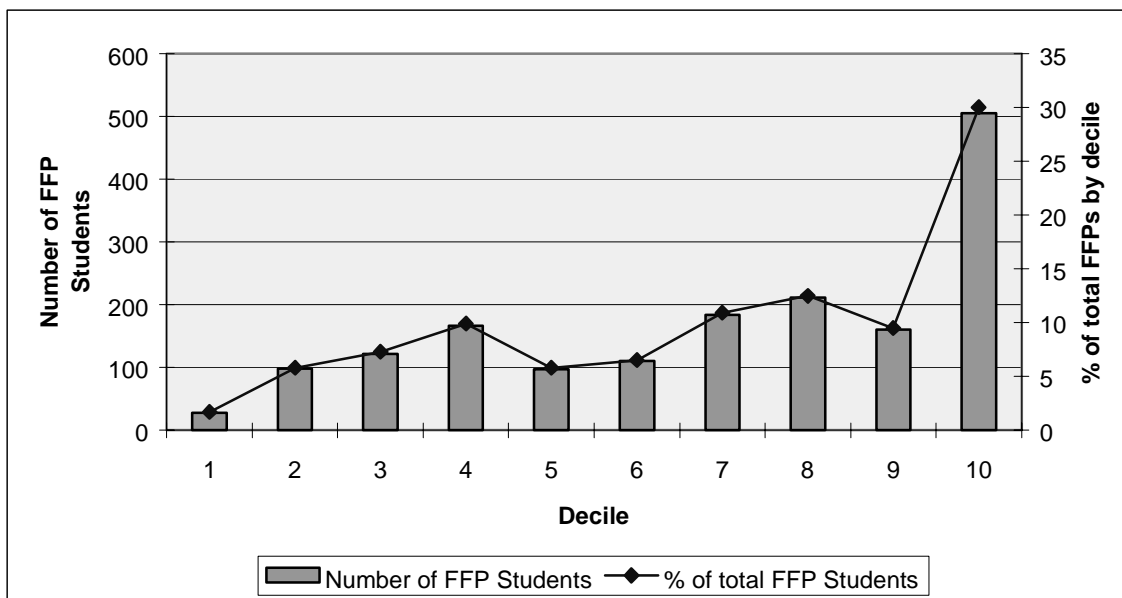
Decile	Number of Schools in Decile	Number of Schools with FFP Students	% of Schools with FFP Students	% of total FFP Student Schools	Number of FFP Students	% of total FFP Students	Cumulative %		Average Number FFPs per school
1	25	14	5.6	4.2	28	1.7	1.7	100	2.0
2	224	31	13.8	9.3	98	5.8	7.5	98.3	3.2
3	208	26	12.5	7.8	122	7.3	14.8	92.5	4.7
4	235	39	16.6	11.6	166	9.9	24.7	85.2	4.3
5	191	26	13.6	7.8	97	5.8	30.5	75.3	3.7
6	209	30	14.4	9.0	110	6.5	37	69.5	3.7
7	219	30	13.7	9.0	184	10.9	47.9	63	6.1
8	229	34	14.8	10.0	211	12.5	60.4	52.1	6.2
9	224	32	14.3	9.5	160	9.5	69.9	39.6	5.0
10	215	72	33.5	21.5	505	30	99.9	30.1	7.0
Not known	20	1	5.0	0.3	1	0.1	100	0.1	1.0
Total	1999	335	16.8	100.0	1682	100			5.0

¹⁰ All state and state integrated schools are given a decile ranking (1-10), depending on the extent to which they draw from low socio-economic communities. Schools with lower decile rankings have proportionately more students from a low socio-economic background than those with higher decile rankings.

About 30% of primary school FFP students were in decile 10 schools. 34% of decile 10 schools had FFP students, compared to approximately 6% of decile 1 schools. Decile 10 schools had more FFP students per school than those in any other decile.

Figure 2 below illustrates the distribution of primary FFP students by school decile for 2001, and primary FFP students as a percentage of the overall roll by decile. While participation is relatively evenly spread across middle decile schools, it shows a pattern of greater participation in the FFP market by higher decile schools.

Figure 2: Number of Primary FFP Students by Decile and as Percentage of total FFP Students by Decile, 2001



Age and Gender

Figure 8 on page 18 gives a graphical representation of age and gender distribution of primary and secondary foreign students in New Zealand for 2001.

Secondary Schools

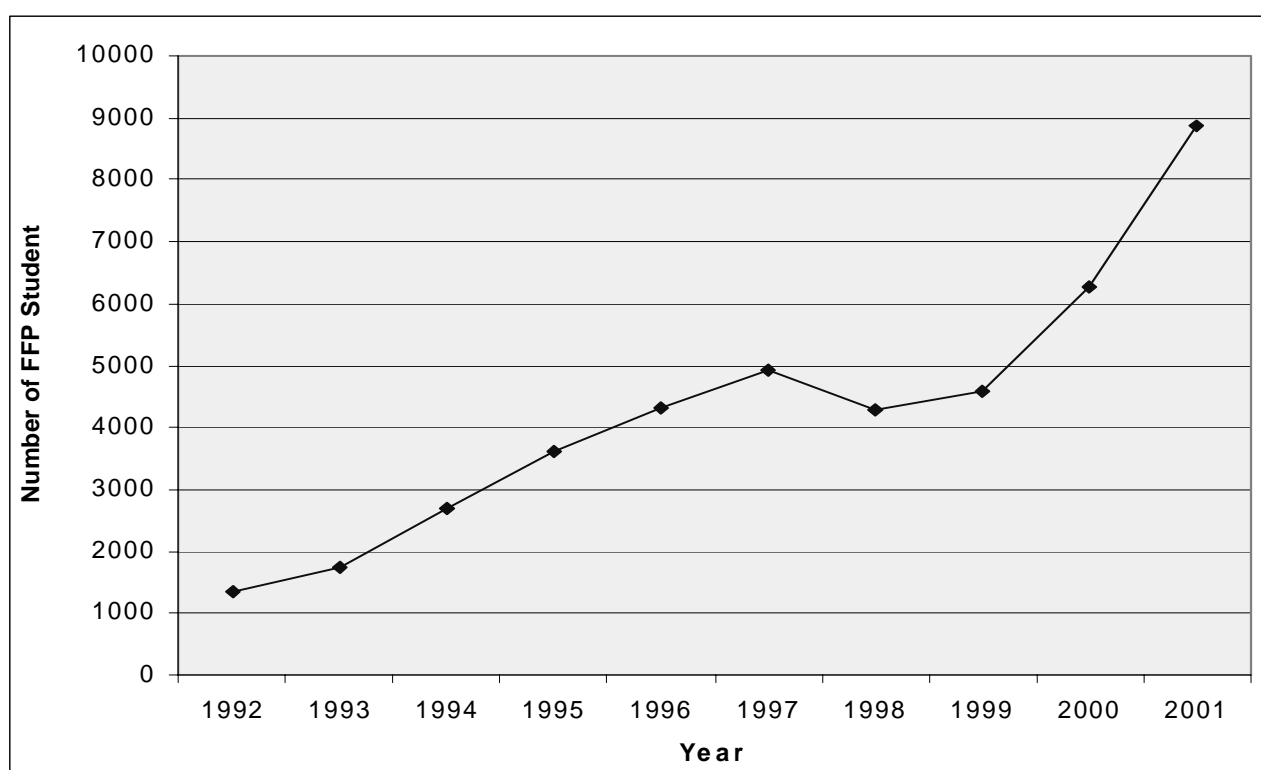
*Number of FFP students*¹¹

In the past 9 years (1993-2001 inclusive) there has been strong overall growth in the number of FFP students undertaking study at New Zealand secondary schools. Numbers increased from 1,749 in 1993 to 8,870 in 2001, an increase of 507%.

Growth however, has not been uniform across this period, with a significant slump occurring between 1997 and 1999. This decrease in FFP students coincided with the Asian economic downturn.

There was a 42% increase in secondary FFP students between 2000 and 2001. Figure 3 below illustrates growth over the period 1993 to 2001.

Figure 3: Number of Secondary FFP Students, 1993-2001



*Country of Citizenship*¹²

The majority of FFP students were of Asian citizenship (92% in 2001), with the leading countries of citizenship being China, Japan and South Korea. In 2001 there was continuing growth in the number of secondary FFP students of Chinese citizenship (a 79% increase over the previous year), making China the largest single source country.

Table 8 sets out the numbers of FFP students in years 9 to 15 by region and country of citizenship for the period 1996 to 2001. Within each region only the countries with the greatest numbers are shown.

¹¹ Data based on July return by school type. It includes composite and year 7-15 schools.

¹² Data based on July return by year of schooling for year 9-15 students.

Table 8: Number of FFP Students, Years 9 to 15, by Region and Country of Citizenship, 1996-2001

Region	Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific		178	174	239	205	228	272
	Fiji	64	63	60	56	62	96
	Solomon Islands	14	17	19	22	22	34
	Tonga	29	34	66	54	22	52
	Papua New Guinea	27	18	18	5	20	18
	Samoa	17	19	28	22	18	15
Asia		3,934	4,580	3,836	4,019	5,614	8,031
	China	43	53	96	562	1,956	3,495
	Japan	878	1,011	1,024	1,049	1,224	1,375
	Korea	804	1,406	1,085	770	860	1,356
	Thailand	756	742	520	470	474	580
	Taiwan	536	546	457	420	364	372
	Hong Kong	437	372	357	387	351	370
	Indonesia	86	141	115	159	122	90
	Malaysia	295	217	112	92	74	132
	Vietnam	1	10	4	22	71	139
	Cambodia	6	7	17	25	58	48
	India	47	10	10	15	14	20
	Maldives	1	2	3	6	11	12
	Macau	7	7	4	3	9	5
	Philippines	4	11	7	12	8	7
	Singapore	16	26	20	17	8	12
North America		17	9	9	21	15	14
	United States of America	14	7	8	18	14	12
Central and South America		8	27	64	170	129	205
	Brazil	4	24	59	164	121	194
Africa		7	9	6	12	12	15
	South Africa	6	7	3	9	7	5
Europe		74	70	96	106	162	187
	Germany	29	33	51	64	106	139
	Russia	20	13	14	15	19	15
Middle East		0	1	4	4	5	8
Total		4,218	4,870	4,254	4,537	6,165	8,732

Table 9 sets out the percentage of FFP students in years 9 to 15 by region and country of citizenship for the period 1996 to 2001. Within each region only the countries with the greatest market share are shown.

Table 9: Percentage of FFP Students, Years 9 to 15, by Region and Country of Citizenship, 1996-2001

Region	Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific		4.2	3.6	5.6	4.5	3.7	3.1
	Fiji	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
	Solomon Islands	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	Tonga	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.6
	Papua New Guinea	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
	Samoa	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Asia		93.3	94.0	90.2	88.6	91.1	92
	China	1.0	1.1	2.3	12.4	31.7	40
	Japan	20.8	20.8	24.1	23.1	19.9	15.7
	Korea	19.1	28.9	25.5	17.0	13.9	15.5
	Thailand	17.9	15.2	12.2	10.4	7.7	6.6
	Taiwan	12.7	11.2	10.7	9.3	5.9	4.3
	Hong Kong	10.4	7.6	8.4	8.5	5.7	4.2
	Indonesia	2.0	2.9	2.7	3.5	2.0	1
	Malaysia	7.0	4.5	2.6	2.0	1.2	1.5
	Vietnam	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.6
	Cambodia	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5
	India	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
	Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Macau	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Philippines	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Singapore	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
North America		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
	United States of America	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Central and South America		0.2	0.6	1.5	3.7	2.1	0.1
	Brazil	0.1	0.5	1.4	3.6	2.0	2.2
Africa		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
	South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Europe		1.8	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.1
	Germany	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6
	Russia	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Middle East		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

Figure 4 illustrates numbers of all school-aged (primary and secondary) FFP students by region of citizenship for 2001.¹³

Figure 4: Primary and Secondary FFP Students by Region of Citizenship, 2001

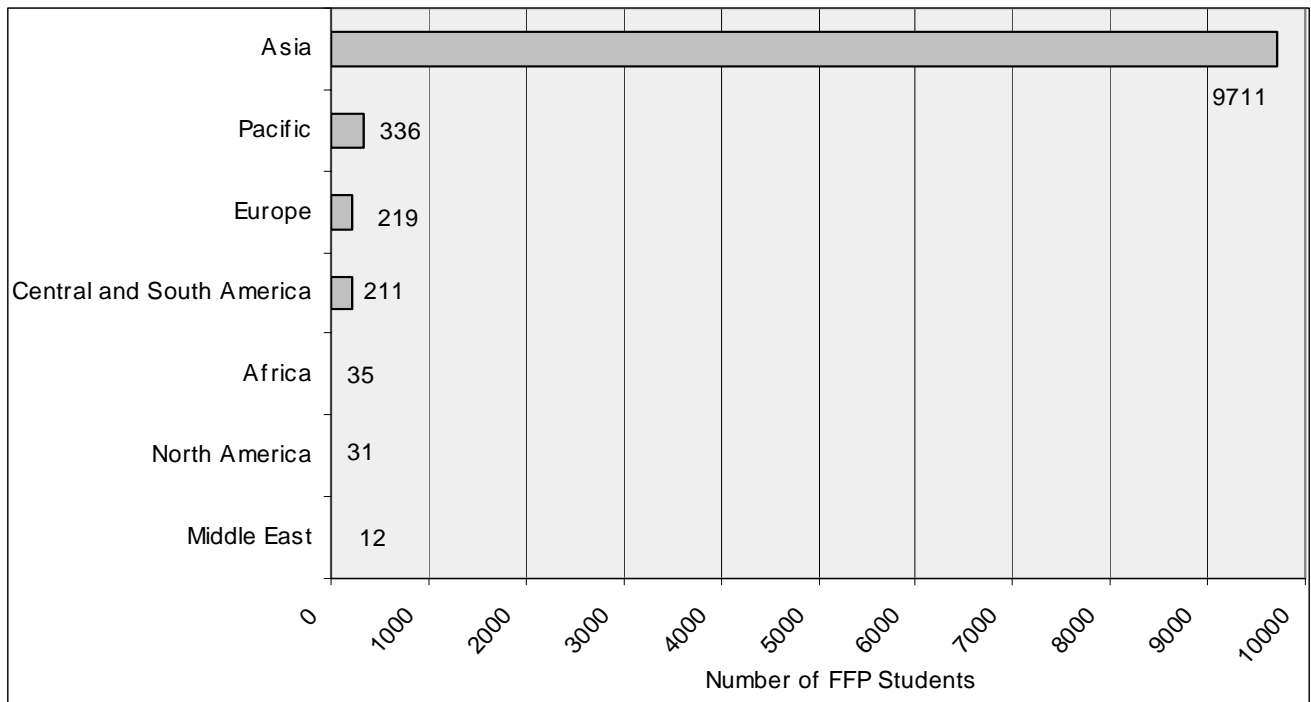
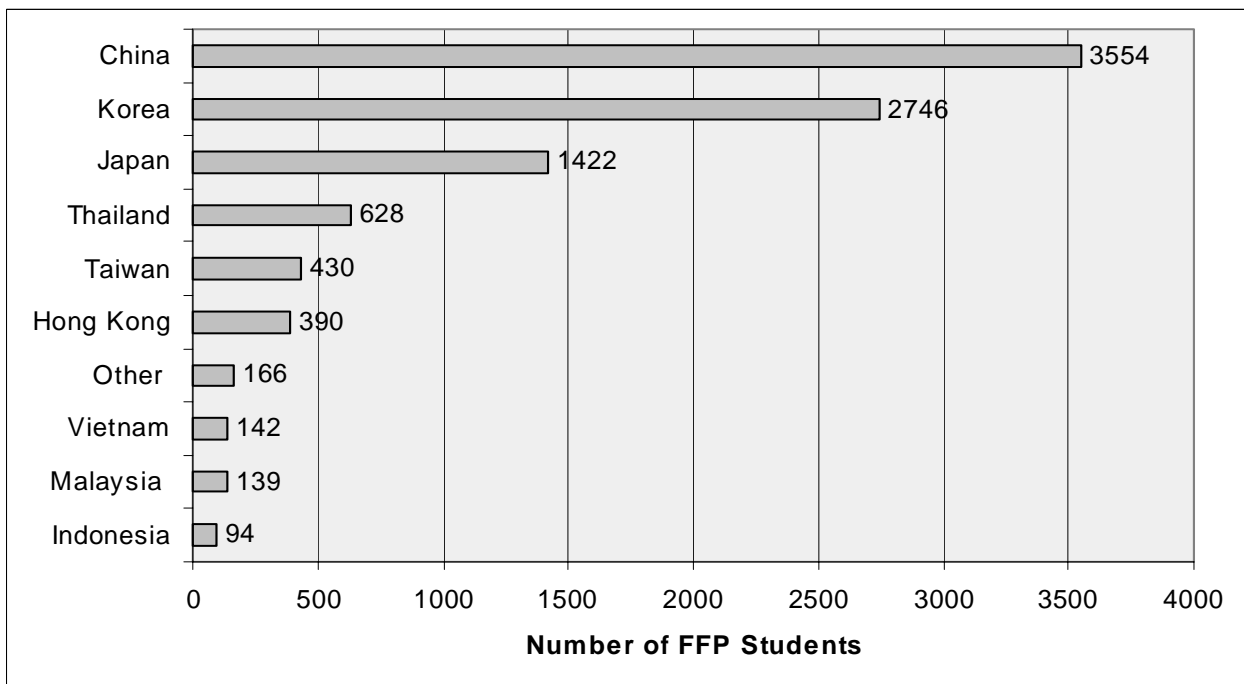


Figure 5 illustrates numbers of all school-aged (primary and secondary) Asian FFP Students by country of citizenship for 2001

Figure 5: Primary and Secondary Asian FFP Students by Country of Citizenship, 2001



¹³ Based on July return by year of schooling for years 1-15. It includes all FFP students and excludes MFAT students.

School Type¹⁴

In 2001, 67% of secondary FFP students were in state schools (cf. 75% in 2000), 14% were in state integrated schools and 19% were in private schools. In terms of the percentage of enrolments that FFP students form in each sector, private schools have a higher percentage than either state or state integrated schools. In 2001 FFP students formed 18.6% of the total private secondary school roll (cf. 7.4% in 2000), 3.1% of state integrated (cf. 2.2% in 2000) and 3% of state secondary school rolls (cf. 2.4% in 2000). The total proportion of FFP students in secondary schools was 3.5% (cf. 2.5% in 2000) of the total roll.

Regional Distribution¹⁵

Over the period 1993 to 2001 the largest group of secondary FFP students studied at schools in the Auckland region, accounting for 53% of all FFP students in 2001. Canterbury and Wellington were the next two largest regions, accounting for 20% and 9% respectively in 2001. Table 10 sets out the regional breakdown of secondary FFP students for the period 1993 to 2001.

Table 10: Regional Breakdown of Secondary FFP Students, 1993-2001¹⁶

Region	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Auckland	828	1,158	1,503	1,820	2,210	1,851	1,992	3,035	4,720
Bay of Plenty	22	44	89	97	114	112	120	154	251
Canterbury	339	536	745	843	927	791	825	987	1,343
Gisborne	5	7	8	17	12	9	12	20	41
Hawkes Bay	34	82	103	123	138	121	116	141	181
Manawatu-Wanganui	118	180	225	253	304	258	275	290	335
Marlborough	7	4	10	16	20	16	13	29	55
Nelson	29	52	63	74	67	65	70	74	87
Northland	36	40	73	77	69	71	56	66	69
Otago	89	158	233	287	309	292	341	450	529
Southland	4	10	15	21	44	47	62	63	89
Taranaki	20	42	34	30	32	32	26	28	36
Tasman	3	8	13	11	8	16	21	17	22
Waikato	57	116	188	251	232	241	239	316	434
Wellington	157	236	306	352	427	345	404	578	671
West Coast	0	0	10	13	9	8	5	6	7
TOTAL	1,748	2,673	3,618	4,285	4,922	4,275	4,577	6,254	8,870
Growth (number)		925	945	667	637	-647	302	1,677	2,616
Growth (%)		53	35	18	15	-13	7	37	42

Individual Territorial Local Authorities (TLA) have driven much of the growth within each region. In the Auckland Region for example, Auckland City has risen from having 37% of all FFP students in the region in 1993 to having over 52% of all FFP students in the region in 2001.¹⁷

¹⁴ Data based on July return by school type and include secondary and composite schools.

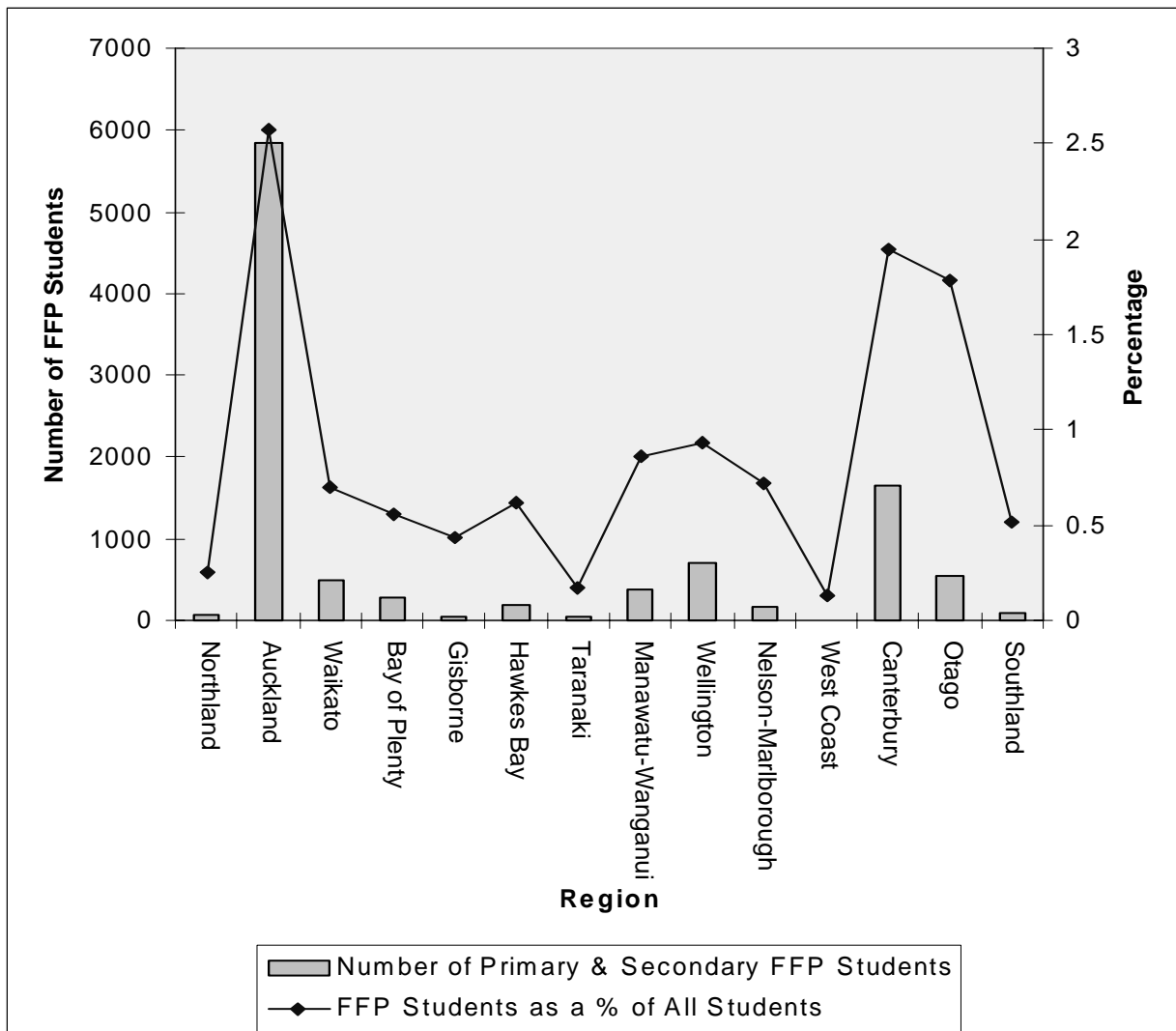
¹⁵ Data based on July return by school type and include composite and year 7-15 schools.

¹⁶ The totals for table 10 differ from table 8 because table 8 counts students by year of schooling, whereas table 10 counts students by school type.

¹⁷ In 2001, Auckland City had 30% of all FFP students nationally.

Figure 6 below illustrates numbers¹⁸ of primary and secondary FFP students by region in 2001. The line graph illustrates primary and secondary FFP students as a percentage of the total roll of each region in 2001. It should be noted that the percentage accounted for by FFP students is higher in secondary schools (for which the regional average is 2.3%, but rising to over 6.4% in Auckland). In the senior years of schooling the percentage of FFP students is even higher.

Figure 6: Number and Percentage of FFP Students as a Percentage of All Students by Region, 2001



School Participation¹⁹

Just as particular TLAs and regions have been growth leaders so too individual secondary schools have driven growth within the sector.²⁰ In 2001 just 10% of secondary schools had over 51 FFP students, while over a third of schools had no FFP students at all. Over 55% of schools had less than six FFP students. Table 11 sets out the participation rates of secondary schools in the FFP student market in 2001. Compared to 2000, the proportion of schools with no FFP students increased slightly in 2001. However, participation by individual schools on the margin can fluctuate when examined over short periods of time.

¹⁸ Data based on July return for all schools.

¹⁹ Data based on July return by school type. It includes composite and year 7-15 schools.

²⁰ Individual school growth tracks have exhibited great volatility, with large increases one year followed by decreases the next.

Table 11: Participation of Secondary Schools in the FFP Student Market, 2001

Number of FFP Students per School	% of Total Secondary Schools		Cumulative %	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
0	33.9	37.2	33.9	37.2
1-5	18.7	18.5	52.9	55.7
6-10	11.6	8	64.1	63.7
11-20	15.4	10	79.5	73.7
21-30	5.3	8.3	84.9	82
31-50	8.0	8.0	92.9	90
51-100	5.8	8.5	98.7	98.5
>100	1.3	1.5	100.0	100.0

Table 12 illustrates this participation as a percentage of each school's enrolments.

Table 12: FFP Students as a Percentage of each Secondary School's Enrolments, 2001

% FFP Students of School Enrolments	% of Total Secondary Schools		Cumulative %	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
0%	33.9	37.2	33.9	37.2
>0-1%	17.2	17.4	51.1	54.6
>1-2%	17.4	12	68.5	66.5
>2-3%	10.5	9.6	79.0	76.1
>3-4%	7.9	5.9	86.9	82
>4-5%	3.3	5.2	90.2	87.2
>5-6%	5.1	4.3	95.3	91.5
>6-10%	3.8	7.8	99.1	99.3
>10%	0.9	0.7	100.0	100.00

Nearly a third of secondary FFP students were in decile 10 schools²¹ in 2001, compared with a quarter in 2000. Nearly 98% (cf. 96% in 2000) of decile 10 secondary schools have FFP students, compared to 18% (cf. 25% in 2000) of decile 1 secondary schools. Decile 10 schools have more FFP students per school than schools in any other decile. Table 13 sets out the participation rates of secondary schools in the FFP student market by decile in 2001.

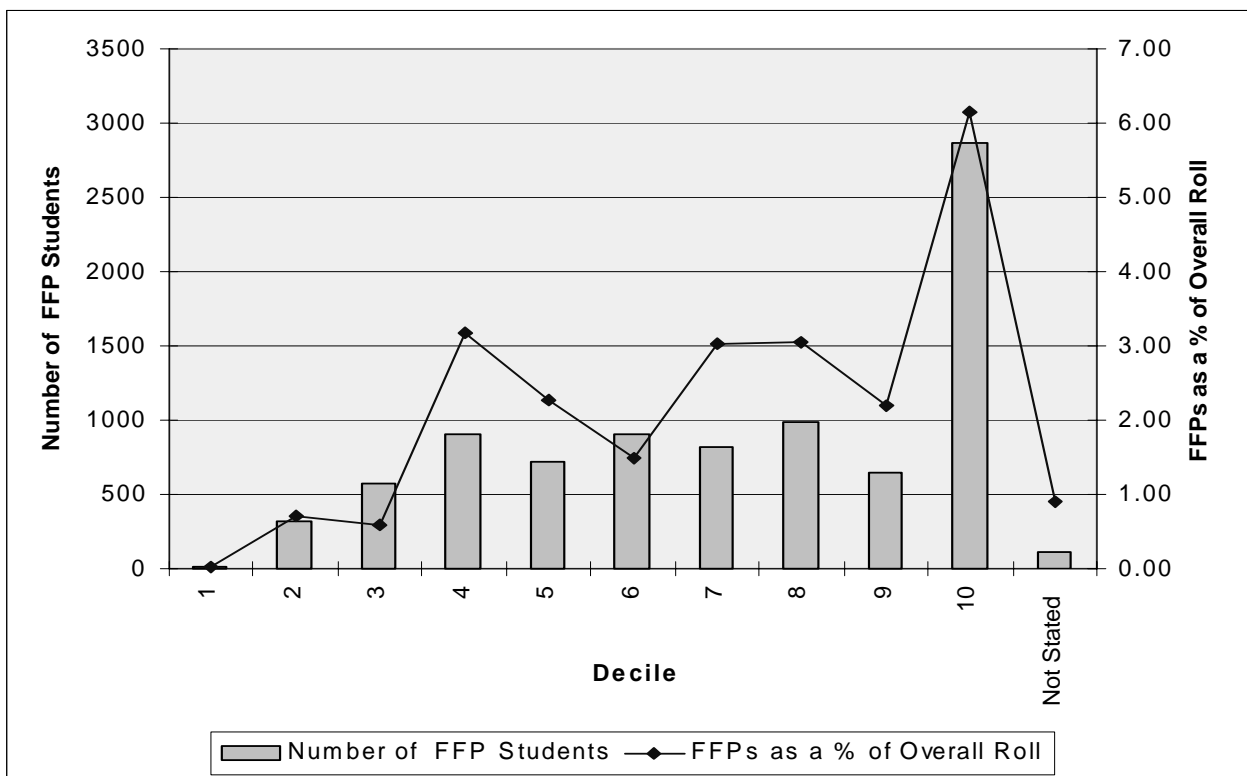
²¹ All state and state integrated schools are given a decile ranking (1-10), depending on the extent to which they draw from low socio-economic communities. Schools with lower decile rankings have proportionately more students from a low socio-economic background than those with higher decile rankings.

Table 13: Participation of Secondary Schools in the FFP Student Market by Decile, 2001

Decile	Number of Schools in Decile	Number of Schools with FFP Students	% of Schools with FFP Students	% of total FFP Student Schools	Number of FFP Students	% of total FFP Students	Cumulative %	Average Number FFPS per FFPS School
1	33	6	18.2	1.9	16	0.2	0.2	2.7
2	47	19	40.4	6	321	3.6	3.8	16.9
3	41	30	73.2	9.4	579	6.5	10.3	19.3
4	45	35	77.8	11	906	10.2	20.5	25.9
5	53	36	67.9	11.3	717	8.1	28.6	19.9
6	50	41	82.0	12.9	900	10.2	38.8	22.0
7	41	31	75.6	9.8	816	9.2	48	26.3
8	44	37	84.1	11.6	990	11.2	59.2	26.8
9	32	28	87.5	8.8	644	7.3	66.5	23.0
10	48	47	97.9	14.8	2865	32.3	98.8	61.0
not known	27	8	29.6	2.5	107	1.2	100	13.4
Total	461	318	69.0	100.0	8861	100		27.9

Figure 7 below illustrates the distribution of secondary FFP students by school decile for 2001, and FFP students as a percentage of the overall roll for each decile. It shows that there were more FFP students in the highest decile schools than the lowest, and that there was a trend towards FFP students making up a greater percentage of the overall roll in higher decile schools (over 6% in decile 10 schools).

Figure 7: Numbers of Secondary FFP Students by Decile, and Secondary FFP Students as Percentage of Overall Roll by Decile, 2001



Year of Study²²

Table 14 shows the number of secondary FFP students by year of study within secondary schools. Although FFP students made up 3.5% of the total year 9-15 roll in 2001, they were concentrated in years 12 and 13.

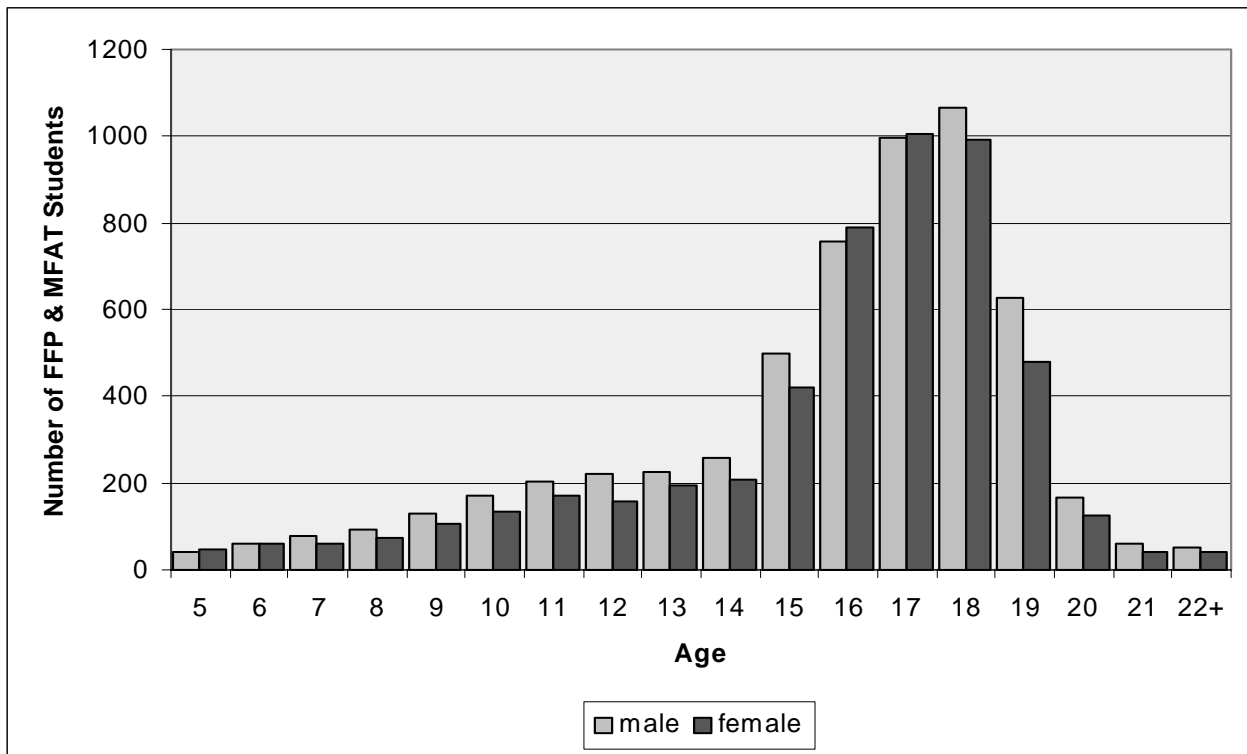
Table 14: Number and Percentage of Total Roll of Secondary FFP Students by Year of Study, 2001

Year	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9-15
Number FFP students	478	775	1,324	2,558	2,752	415	430	8,732
Total number of students	59,144	55,792	54,184	45,541	32,276	2,141	788	249,866
FFP Students as Percentage of All Students	0.8	1.4	2.4	5.6	8.5	19.4	54.6	3.5

Age and Gender²³

Most FFP students in schools were between the ages of 15 and 19, with 18 years being the most common age in 2001. There were slightly more males than females in most years. Figure 8 illustrates the age distribution of male and female FFP students in primary and secondary schools in 2001.

Figure 8: Age and Gender Distribution of Primary and Secondary FFP & MFAT Students, 2001



²² Data based on the July return by year of schooling.

²³ Data based on the July return. Includes MFAT scholarship holders.

Subject Choice

The Ministry is not currently able to collect national data on subject choice for secondary FFP students. However, some information is available from a small number of secondary schools involved in a pilot programme in 2000 for the electronic transfer of statistical returns.²⁴

The data suggest that English as a Second Language (ESOL) was, as to be expected, a very strongly preferred subject for secondary FFP students in 2000. In general, mathematics-related subjects and selected sciences tend to have proportionally larger enrolments. Interest is also high in economics and accountancy.

Table 15 sets out the percentage of FFP students enrolled in years 9 to 14²⁵ undertaking the fifteen most popular subjects in 2000. Caution needs to be exercised with the data due to the small sample size.

Table 15: Percentage Years 9-14 FFP Students by Subject, at a Sample of Secondary Schools, 2000

Year of Schooling	9	10	11	12	13	14	All FFP Students	All Students
English as a Second Language	60.0	76.3	71.4	82.4	65.7	0.0	72.1	4.7
Mathematics	75.0	94.7	97.4	90.3	14.0	33.3	62.4	79.6
Physics	0.0	0.0	5.2	52.1	47.8	33.3	36.6	9.6
Economics	15.0	15.8	39.0	34.5	32.6	0.0	31.8	13.4
Mathematics with Statistics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	77.0	16.7	28.7	7.1
Mathematics with Calculus	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	71.3	0.0	27.5	5.0
Science	75.0	92.1	75.3	6.7	5.1	16.7	26.7	66.5
Accounting	0.0	0.0	33.8	34.5	22.5	0.0	25.4	7.9
Chemistry	0.0	0.0	9.1	36.4	28.7	16.7	24.6	8.9
English	75.0	84.2	27.3	16.4	9.0	66.7	23.8	90.0
Physical Education	75.0	92.1	46.8	7.9	6.2	16.7	22.9	61.9
Japanese	35.0	15.8	22.1	12.7	18.5	16.7	17.6	7.6
Art	70.0	52.6	24.7	14.5	2.8	16.7	17.1	25.8
Social Studies	70.0	92.1	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	10.7	42.9
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	26.4	0.0	10.5	0.4

²⁴ The sample consists of 15 schools and 498 FFP students enrolled in years 9-14.

²⁵ There were no year 15 students in the sample.

Public Tertiary Institutions ²⁶

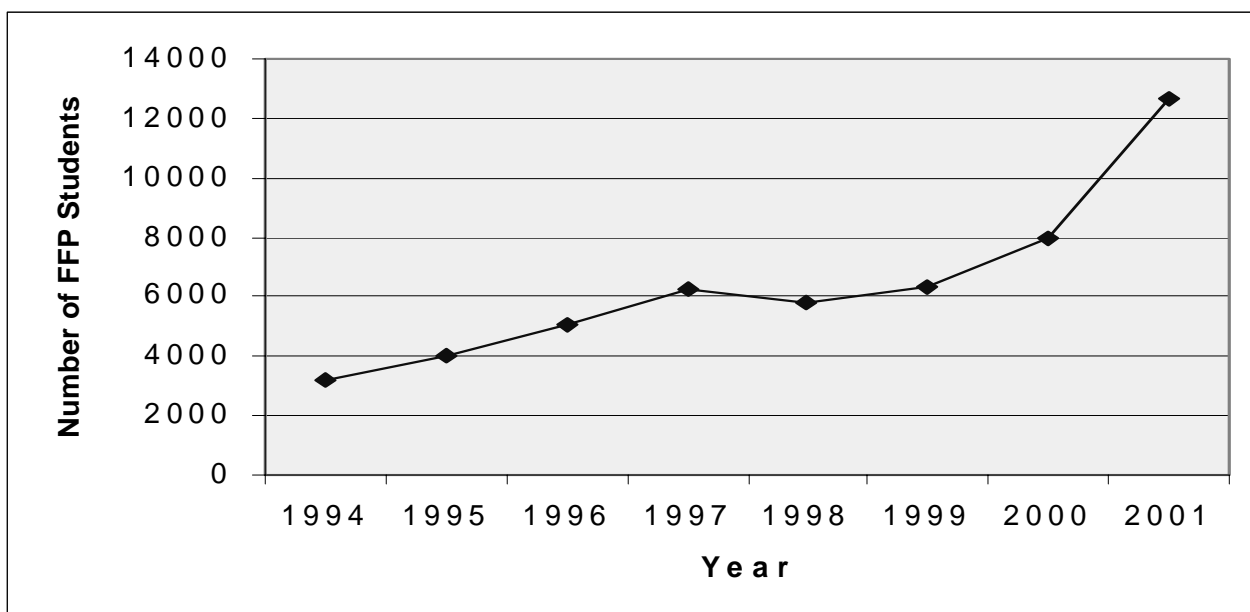
Number of FFP students

There has been strong growth in the numbers of FFP students in public tertiary institutions over the period 1994 to 2001. Over that time, numbers have increased by 295%, from 3,199 in 1994 to 12,649 in 2001.

As with schools there was a drop in numbers following the Asian economic downturn in 1997. However there was growth again in 2000, with numbers up approximately 21% from 1999. In the period 2000-2001, numbers increased by 64% (from 7,961 in 2000).

Figure 9 illustrates growth over the period 1994 to 2001.

Figure 9: Number of Public Tertiary FFP Students, 1994-2001



Country of Citizenship

The majority of FFP students in public tertiary institutions were of Asian citizenship (83% in 2001), with the leading countries of citizenship being China, Malaysia, South Korea and Japan, in that order.

There continued to be significant growth in the number of public tertiary FFP students from China, with a 271% increase from 1999 to 2000, and a 209% increase from 2000 to 2001. Conversely, from 1999 to 2000 Malaysia FFP student numbers dropped by 20% and from 2000 to 2001 dropped by a further 8%.

²⁶ Data used in this paper for public tertiary institutions are, unless stated otherwise, July 2001 figures based on statistical returns made to the Ministry by tertiary institutions. The figures do not include students involved in programmes that institutions may have offshore. Full year data, which capture students on short courses, show significantly higher numbers. Also students involved in very short courses outside the July time period have not been captured.

Table 16 sets out the numbers of FFP students in public tertiary institutions by region and country of citizenship for the period 1994 to 2001. Within each region only the countries with the greatest numbers of students are shown.

Table 16: Number of Public Tertiary FFP Students by Region and Country of Citizenship, 1994-2001 ²⁷

Region	Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific		290	312	355	436	435	486	616	741
	Fiji	133	122	170	213	191	201	235	344
	Tonga	53	52	50	45	74	77	119	93
Asia		2,303	3,188	4,204	5,197	4,755	4,966	6,275	10,543
	China	49	52	56	75	89	457	1,696	5,236
	Malaysia	995	1,568	2,351	2,461	2,043	1,552	1,235	1,126
	Korea	98	139	182	404	314	400	561	851
	Japan	229	354	383	636	704	725	707	766
	Hong Kong	263	273	266	338	350	396	375	465
	Taiwan	94	155	199	324	357	369	396	417
	Thailand	188	199	271	375	320	353	361	409
	Indonesia	117	153	185	279	233	298	309	347
	India	22	16	16	27	44	61	190	333
	Singapore	223	235	229	196	173	202	195	180
	Vietnam	1	1	10	6	21	31	51	129
	Sri Lanka	18	16	21	26	32	53	63	78
	Cambodia	-	-	1	3	18	7	33	46
	Pakistan	10	8	10	14	4	4	25	44
	Philippines	5	3	5	12	12	13	13	31
North America		124	139	156	179	228	283	401	459
	United States of America	108	126	139	156	207	241	354	397
Central and South America		14	17	28	22	26	39	41	56
	Brazil	3	6	10	8	17	12	20	22
Africa		20	23	29	20	40	50	62	97
	South Africa	6	7	6	10	13	18	23	29
Europe		147	164	212	268	250	397	533	680
	Great Britain	42	41	54	60	72	91	119	137
	Norway	2	8	11	8	23	60	95	139
	Sweden	19	9	23	29	46	70	99	114
	Germany	56	69	75	86	43	65	102	101
Middle East		21	19	24	20	12	12	32	70
	Saudi Arabia	-	1	1	2	1	1	9	31
not stated		280	150	41	86	58	118	1	3
TOTAL		3,199	4,012	5,049	6,228	5,804	6,351	7,961	12,649

²⁷ Please note that the equivalent table (Table 15, page 27) in the 2000 version of this publication included both FFP students and MFAT-sponsored students, and erroneously included statistics from both July and the end of year period.

Table 17 sets out the percentage of FFP students in public tertiary institutions by region and country of citizenship for the period 1994 to 2001. Within each region only the countries with the greatest market share are shown.

Table 17: Percentage of FFP Public Tertiary Students by Region and Country of Citizenship, 1994-2001

Region	Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific		9.1	7.8	7.0	7	7.5	7.7	7.7	5.9
	Fiji	4.2	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7
	Tonga	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.7
Asia		72.0	79.5	83.3	83.4	81.9	78.2	78.8	83.4
	China	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	7.2	96.7	41.4
	Malaysia	31.1	113.9	46.6	39.5	35.2	24.4	15.5	8.9
	Korea	3.1	3.5	3.6	6.5	5.4	6.3	7.0	6.7
	Japan	7.2	8.8	7.6	10.2	12.1	11.4	8.9	6.1
	Hong Kong	8.2	6.8	5.3	5.4	6	6.2	4.7	3.7
	Taiwan	2.9	3.9	3.9	5.2	6.2	5.8	5.0	3.3
	Thailand	5.9	5.0	5.4	6	5.5	5.6	4.5	3.2
	Indonesia	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.5	4	4.7	3.9	2.7
	India	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1	2.4	2.6
	Singapore	7.0	5.9	4.5	3.1	3	3.2	2.4	1.4
	Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0
	Sri Lanka	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
	Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
	Pakistan	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
	Philippines	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
North America		3.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.9	4.5	5.0	3.6
	United States of America	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.6	3.8	4.4	3.1
Central and South America		0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
	Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Africa		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
	South Africa	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Europe		4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	6.3	6.7	5.4
	Great Britain	1.3	1.0	1.1	1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1
	Norway	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.1
	Sweden	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9
	Germany	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.7	1	1.3	0.8
Middle East		0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2
not stated		4.7	1.0	1.7	0.9	2	0	0	0
TOTAL		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 10 illustrates numbers of public tertiary FFP students by region of citizenship for 2001.

Figure 10: Public Tertiary FFP Students by Region of Citizenship, 2001

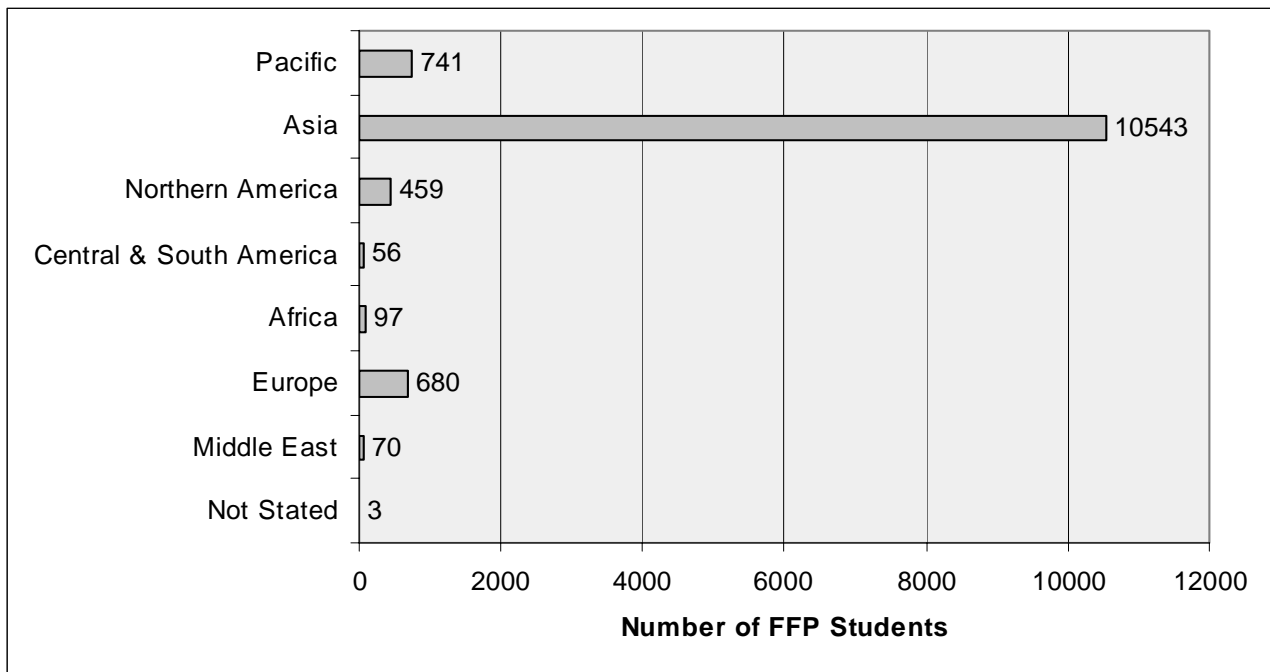


Figure 11 below illustrates numbers of public tertiary FFP students from the Asian region (top 10 countries of citizenship only) by country of citizenship for 2001.

Figure 11: Public Tertiary FFP Students from the Asian Region by Country of Citizenship, 2001

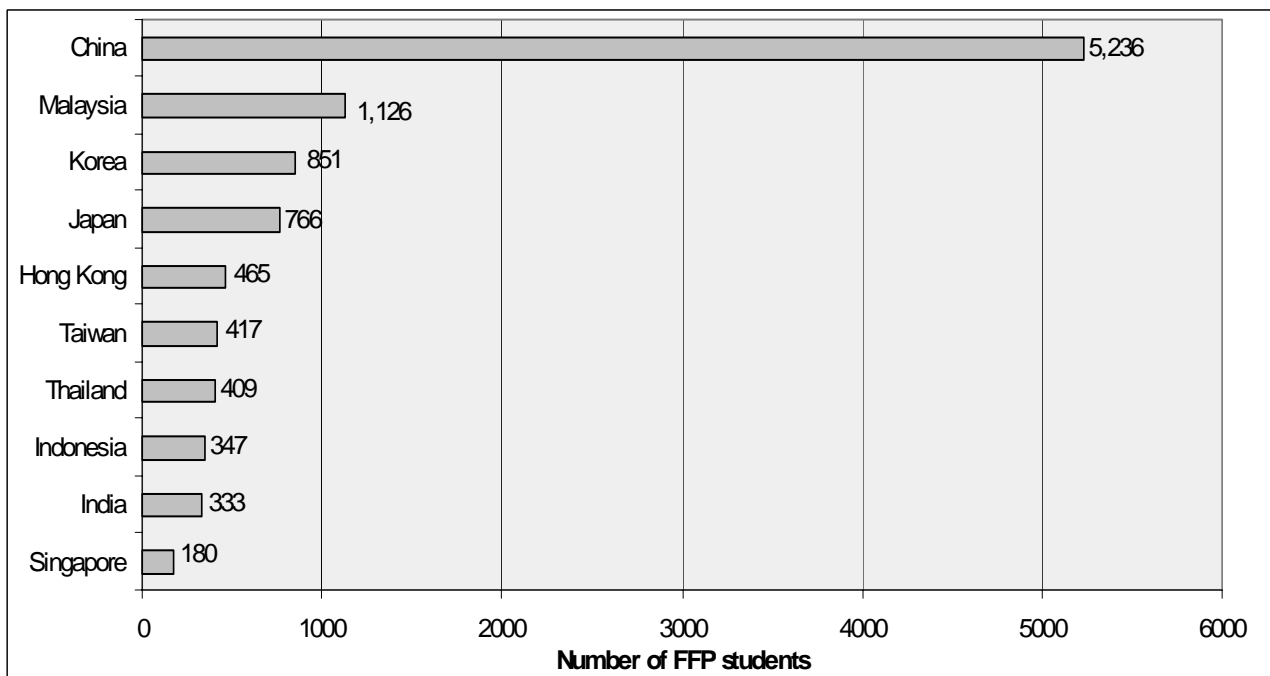
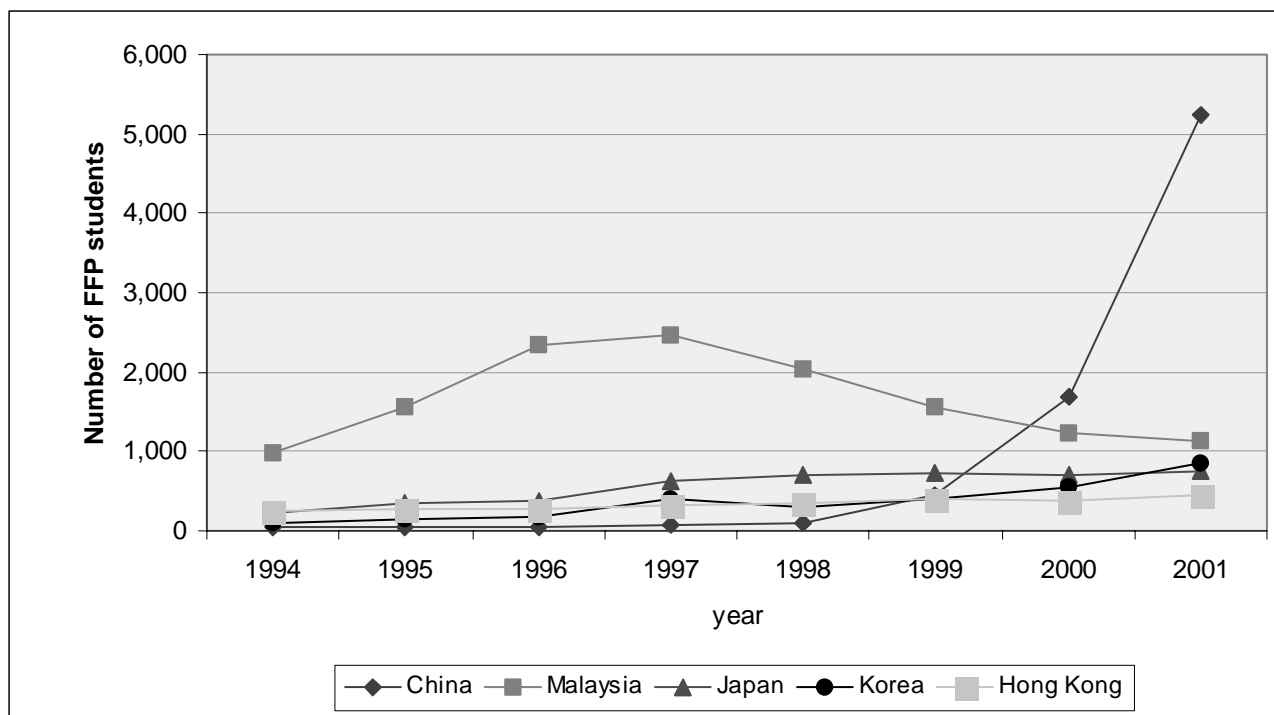


Figure 12 illustrates numbers of public tertiary FFP students from the top five countries of citizenship (again, from Asia) between 1994 and 2001.

Figure 12: Numbers of Public Tertiary FFP Students From Top 5 Source Countries, 1994-2001



Growth Patterns

Growth patterns for universities, polytechnics and colleges of education vary, with universities and polytechnics showing the greatest increase²⁸. Table 18 illustrates the growth patterns and number and percentage increases for each institution type from 1994 to 2001. Note that at wananga over this time period, one FFP student was recorded in 1998, two in 2000 and one in 2001.

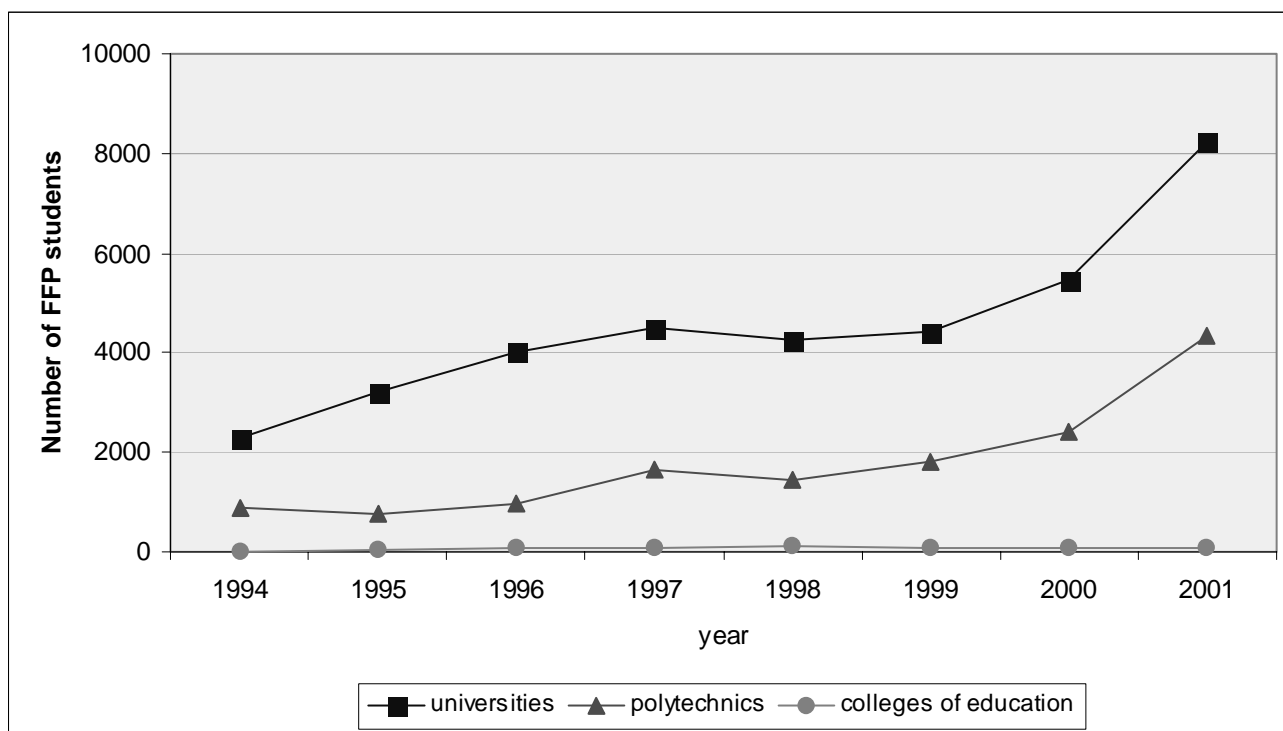
Table 18: Growth of Public Tertiary FFP Students by Institution Type, 1994-2001

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Universities	2,299	3,199	4,003	4,489	4,251	4,428	5,462	8,246
growth %		39.1	25.1	12.1	-5.3	4.2	23.4	51
growth number		900	804	486	-238	177	1,034	2,784
Polytechnics	880	774	983	1,660	1,440	1,824	2,416	4,337
growth %		-12	27	68.9	-13.3	26.7	32.5	79.5
growth number		-106	209	677	-220	384	592	1921
Colleges of Education	20	39	63	79	112	99	81	65
growth %		95	61.5	25.4	41.8	-11.6	-18.2	-19.8
growth number		19	24	16	33	-13	-18	-16
Total	3,199	4,012	5,049	6,228	5,804	6,351	7,961	12,649
growth %		25.4	25.8	23.4	-6.8	9.4	25.4	58.9
growth number		813	1,037	1,179	-424	547	1,610	4,688

²⁸ Because their core programmes are aimed at training in the New Zealand curriculum and in teaching methods appropriate to New Zealand schools, the colleges of education do not have a strong focus on seeking to enrol international students in these programmes, but rather have engaged in export education through contracts for the provision of tailored courses for in-service teachers from other countries.

Figure 13 shows FFP student numbers for each institution type over the period 1994-2001. Note that while there are occasionally FFP students at wananga, the numbers are too low to be shown on this graph.

Figure 13: FFP Student Numbers in Universities, Polytechnics, and Colleges of Education, 1994-2001



Institution Participation

Universities accounted for the largest proportion (65%) of public tertiary FFP students in 2001. University growth since 1999 has been accentuated by the change from polytechnic to university status of Auckland University of Technology (formally Auckland Institute of Technology). Polytechnics accounted for 34 % of public tertiary FFP students in 2001 while Colleges of Education accounted for less than 1%. There was one FFP student studying at a wananga in 2001.

Table 19 shows the relative size of FFP student programmes across public tertiary institutions.

Table 19: Participation of Public Tertiary Institutions in the FFP Student Market, 2000/ 2001

Number of FFP Students per Institution		0-100	101-300	301-500	501-700	700+
Number of Institutions (n=36)	2000	17	8	1	6	4
	2001	16	8	3	3	6

Table 20 illustrates FFP student numbers as a percentage of each institution's enrolments. Between 2000 and 2001 the number of institutions in which FFP students make up less than 1% of their roll decreased significantly. Of those institutions enrolling greater than 6% of their total roll as FFP students, UNITEC Institute of Technology had 17% FFP students, Lincoln University had 15%, the University of Waikato had 11% and the Auckland University of Technology had 10%.

Table 20: FFP Students as a Percentage of each Tertiary Institution’s Enrolments, 2000 / 2001

% FFP Students of Institution Enrolments	Number of Institutions	
	2000	2001
0-1%	12	7
>1-2%	4	7
>2-3%	8	2
>3-4%	3	5
>4-5%	3	2
>5-6%	1	5
>6%	7	8

Table 21 sets out the proportion of total enrolments that FFP students comprised for each tertiary institution group from 1994 to 2001. The proportion of total enrolment that comprised FFP students is steadily increasing for both polytechnics and universities. Polytechnics were below the total average while universities were above the average of 5.4%.

Table 21: FFP Students as a Percentage of Total Formal Enrolments by Tertiary Institution Type, 1994-2001

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Polytechnics	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.9
Colleges of Ed	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6
Universities	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.8	6.6
Wananga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.9	5.4

Regional Distribution

There is no direct data available on the regional distribution of FFP public tertiary students. Table 22 provides a regional breakdown of FFP student numbers on the basis of the main campus location of the institution. This breakdown does not, therefore, take into account the fact that some institutions have multiple sites that are in more than one region.²⁹ Although this table under-represents the dominance of Auckland, it does indicate the relatively high growth rate within that region, particularly between 2000 and 2001 (71% compared with 58.9% nationally).

Table 22: Number of FFPs at public tertiary institutions by Region of Main Campus, 1994-2001

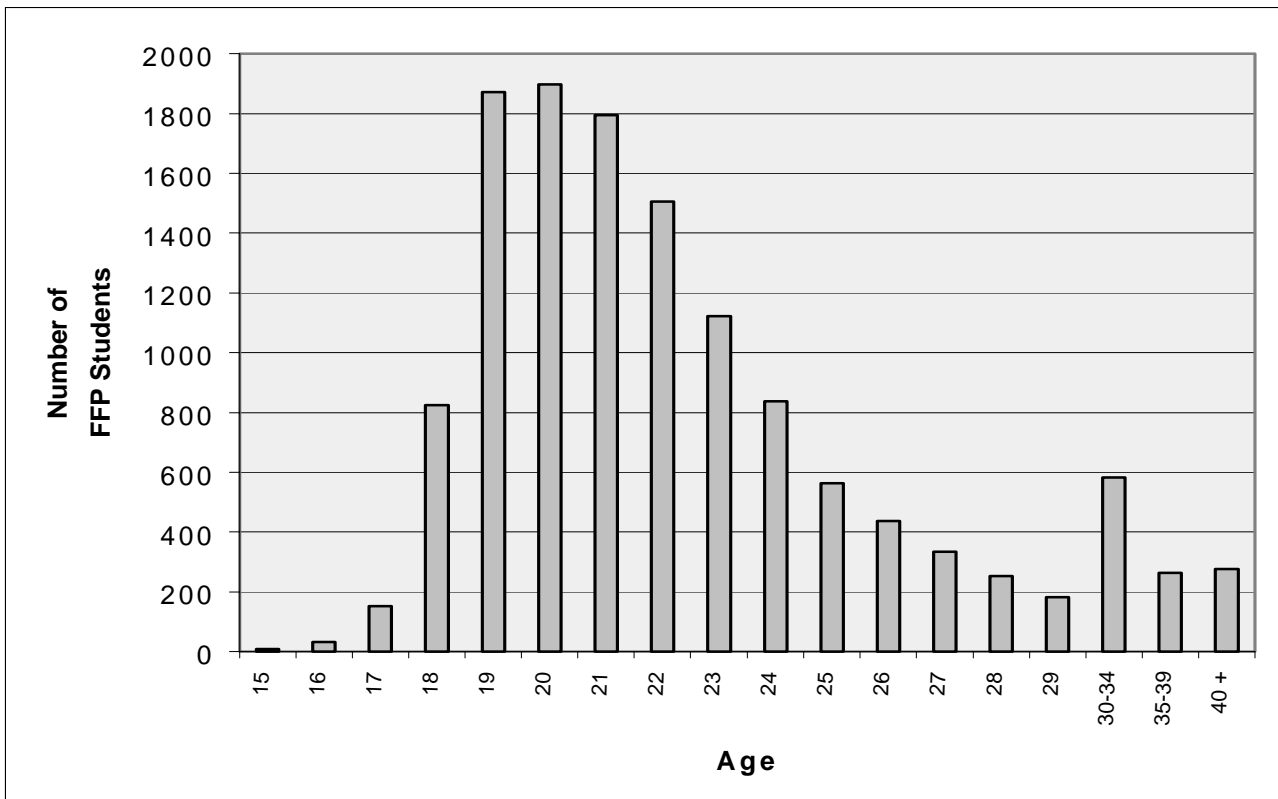
Region	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Auckland	727	917	1,040	1,766	1,614	2,090	3,156	5,393
Bay of Plenty	47	22	18	37	42	37	72	146
Canterbury	539	810	1,067	1,188	1,247	1,088	1,242	1,569
Gisborne	20	21	27	26	20	30	25	30
Hawkes Bay	20	9	40	34	40	78	72	121
Manawatu – Wanganui	297	436	584	683	617	676	885	1311
Nelson	4	20	144	176	121	104	96	146
Northland	17	40	-	43	32	60	81	119
Otago	503	885	1,083	1,053	889	875	770	822
Southland	-	28	34	12	6	38	28	62
Taranaki	2	1	-	16	39	57	13	36
Waikato	262	263	401	556	451	493	658	1,438
West Coast	1	1	-	1	3	1	2	8
Wellington	760	559	611	637	683	724	861	1,448
Total	3,199	4,012	5,049	6,228	5,804	6,351	7,961	12,649

²⁹ Massey University, for example, has campuses in the Auckland and Wellington regions, but all its FFP students are recorded as being in the Manawatu-Wanganui region.

Age

Figure 14 illustrates the age distribution of all public tertiary FFP students.³⁰

Figure 14: Age Distribution of Public Tertiary FFP Students, 2001



³⁰ Data based on the July return. (MFAT-sponsored students included).

Subject Choice

Public tertiary FFP student choice of field of study is strongly skewed towards literacy and numeracy programmes and commercial and business programmes, compared with the choices of students generally. According to OECD data FFP students in New Zealand are more strongly represented in business and related programmes relative to all students, than in any other OECD country. Information Technology is also somewhat more popular among FFP students than among all students. Table 23 sets out the percentage of students by field of study³¹.

Table 23: Percentage Public Tertiary FFP Students by Field of Study, 2001

Field of Study ³²	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	All	FFPs	All	FFPs	All	FFPs	All	FFPs	All	FFPs	All	FFPs	All	FFPs	All	FFPs
Natural and Physical Sciences	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.4	6.9	4.6	7.9	5.3	8.2	6.7	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.3
Information Technology	2.5	1.9	2.7	1.4	2.9	1.5	3.6	2.9	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.3	6.6	5.6	7.1
Engineering and Related Technologies	10.2	9.8	10.5	6.9	9.2	5.1	9.3	5.7	8.5	5.3	8.2	6.1	8.4	5.5	8.2	4.3
Architecture and Building	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	2.7	1.4	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.6	1.4	2.9	1.6	2.9	1.2
Agriculture and Environmental Studies	4.0	2.0	3.6	1.6	3.3	1.2	3.4	1.0	3.4	1.0	3.0	1.4	2.8	1.7	2.5	1.2
Health	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.2	5.3	6.3	4.0	6.2	4.2	6.5	4.0	6.7	3.9	7.0	2.9
Education	9.6	1.7	9.2	2.2	9.1	2.3	10.0	2.9	9.7	3.3	10.7	2.4	10.1	1.5	8.6	0.9
Management and Commerce	23.5	44.4	24.5	48.4	25.3	52.8	24.6	48.2	23.7	46.5	23.0	39.8	23.6	37.0	22.1	36.9
Society and Culture	23.7	13.8	23.3	13.2	23.4	12.5	22.6	14.4	21.5	12.7	21.3	16.0	21.0	12.7	21.3	14.3
Creative Arts	3.1	2.2	3.6	2.2	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.4
Food, Hospitality & Personal Services	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.8	0.7
Mixed Field Programmes	4.6	6.9	4.4	8.0	5.3	8.2	4.8	10.0	6.0	11.0	5.6	12.5	5.5	17.8	8.3	19.6

Level of Qualification

Numbers of FFP students enrolled at certificate level increased by 94% between 2000 and 2001, and by 74% at diploma level. Numbers of FFP students studying at degree level increased by 46% between 2000 and 2001. Growth of student numbers at the postgraduate level has been much slower, with no increase between 1999 and 2000, and a 13% increase between 2000 and 2001.

Table 24 shows the distribution of FFP students by the institution type and level of qualification.

³¹ Field of Study is derived from the programme that a student is enrolled in and does not necessarily reflect the individual subjects that the student is undertaking.

³² A breakdown of the subjects under each of these heading is supplied in **Appendix 3**

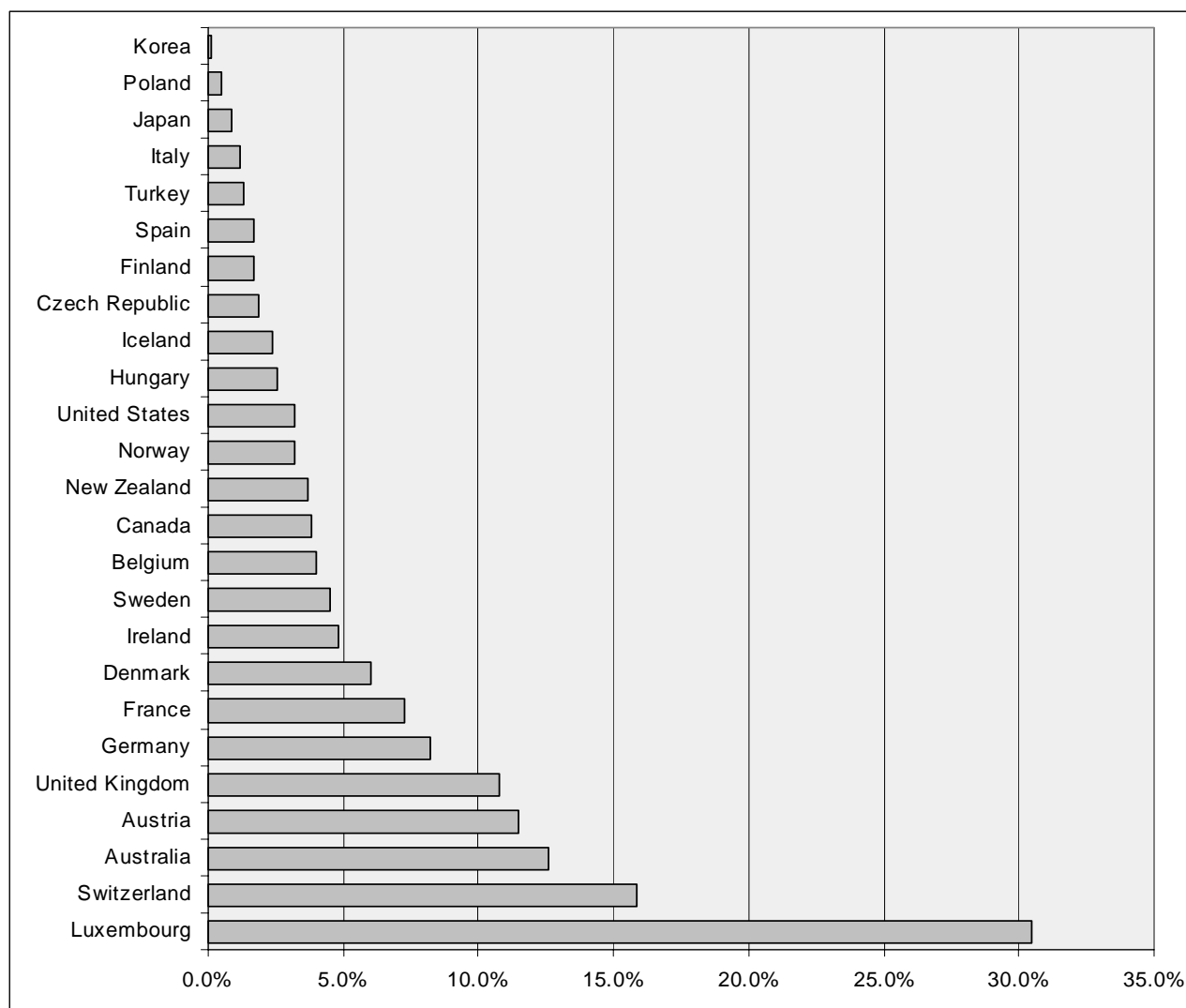
Table 24: Numbers of FFP Students Studying at Tertiary Institution by Institution Type and Level of Qualification, 1994-2001

Institution Type	Level of Qualification	Year of Study							
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Polytechnics	Post-Graduate Level	-	-	-	12	5	7	22	36
	Degree Level	43	61	273	330	318	415	660	1,002
	Diploma Level	301	223	288	444	411	465	553	936
	Certificate Level	536	490	422	874	706	937	1,181	2,363
	Total	880	774	983	1,660	1,440	1,824	2,416	4,337
Colleges of Education	Post-Graduate Level	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Degree Level	2	26	25	60	85	58	59	45
	Diploma Level	17	13	37	18	25	34	18	18
	Certificate Level	1	-	1	-	2	7	4	2
	Total	20	39	63	79	112	99	81	65
Universities	Post-Graduate Level	364	434	512	561	405	618	603	673
	Degree Level	1,776	2,393	3,120	3,303	3,166	3,096	3,643	5,313
	Diploma Level	57	95	70	165	149	193	325	604
	Certificate Level	102	277	301	460	531	521	891	1,656
	Total	2,299	3,199	4,003	4,489	4,251	4,428	5,462	8,246
Wananga	Degree Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
	Diploma Level	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
	Certificate Level	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	Total	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Total	Post-Graduate Level	364	434	512	574	410	625	625	709
	Degree Level	1,821	2,480	3,418	3,693	3,569	3,569	4,362	6,360
	Diploma Level	375	331	395	627	586	692	898	1,559
	Certificate Level	639	767	724	1,334	1,239	1,465	2,076	4,021
	Total	3,199	4,012	5,049	6,228	5,804	6,351	7,961	12,649

International Comparison

Figure 15 sets out international students as a proportion of total enrolments in tertiary education in OECD countries which host international students. Although countries such as the United States of America, Canada and Japan had much larger numbers of international students studying in their countries, as a proportion of their total enrolments they achieve a similar or lower rank than New Zealand. In a relative sense then, New Zealand is more engaged with international students than crude numbers suggest.

Figure 15: Percentage of Tertiary Students who are not Citizens of the Country of Study, 1998³³



³³ This data is sourced from *Education at a Glance OECD Indicators 2000*, which uses 1998 as the base year. However, for some countries the data collected may have been for a year earlier than 1998.

Private Training Establishments (including English Language schools)

There is no complete data picture available of the private training sector and the data which is available in relation to Private Training Establishments (PTEs), which include English Language schools, is limited compared to that for the public tertiary sector.

PTEs (Ministry of Education data)

The Ministry of Education receives statistical returns, in the same way as for public tertiary institutions, from those PTEs that are in receipt of tuition subsidies from the Ministry and/or are recognised for student loans and allowances. This however only represents a minority of the private training providers. It does not include most English Language schools, for example, which concentrate on foreign students. These providers in general do not qualify for government tuition subsidies or loans and allowances that are only available for students who are New Zealand citizens or permanent residents.

The Ministry sends a questionnaire to all other PTEs registered with the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA). However, despite a very good response rate, almost a third of the providers report no foreign students at the time of the survey, which is generally a one-week snapshot in July. This may partly reflect the nature of the provider's business, with a number of short courses being offered throughout the year, as opposed to a full year programme. However, it also reflects the way in which data is requested. As a result, FFP student numbers appear to be lower than is actually the case.

Based on the July statistical returns for both funded and unfunded providers, FFP student numbers appeared to be static over the period 1997 to 1999. However returns for 2000 and 2001 both show annual increases of 64%. Table 25 sets out the number of FFP students in PTEs, based on the July statistical returns, between 1997 and 2001.

Table 25: Numbers of FFP Students in PTEs surveyed by the Ministry of Education

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number FFP Students	1,282	1,392	1,227	2,010	3,299

English Language Schools (Statistics New Zealand data)

Statistics New Zealand conducts annual data collections from English Language providers. These form part of its reporting on New Zealand's balance of payments.

The first data collection, for the year ended 30 June 1999, was a "census" of 90 English language providers. The following two exercises (for the year ended 30 June 2000 and then the year ended 31 March 2001), were "surveys" of 49 English language providers. The results are therefore not directly comparable, as the first was a full census and the others only samples, from which a total is derived by extrapolation.

Table 26: Numbers of FFP Students in English Language Providers

Year	1999	2000	2001
Number FFP Students	15,718	18,054	26,203
Number of providers	90	49	49

Country of Citizenship

PTEs (Ministry of Education data)

Based on the July return for both funded and unfunded providers, there was a 62% growth in numbers of FFP students studying in PTEs in 2001 over 2000. The majority of FFP students in the private training sector were of Asian citizenship (83% in 2001, down from 89% in 2000). The most common country of citizenship of FFP students in 2001 was China, with 37% of all FFP students in PTEs. Chinese student numbers showed an increase from 580 students in 2000 to 1,206 students in 2001.

Table 27 sets out the region and country of citizenship for private tertiary FFP students for the period 1997 to 2001, based on the Ministry's July return for both funded and unfunded providers. Within each region only the countries with the greatest numbers of students are shown.

Table 27: Numbers and Percentages of FFP Students in PTEs by Region and Country of Citizenship, 1997-2001

Region	Country	Number					Percentage				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pacific		32	50	69	98	260	2.5	3.6	5.6	4.9	7.9
	Fiji	23	32	34	34	64	1.8	2.3	2.8	1.7	2
	Tonga	4	11	13	15	6	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.2
Asia		1087	1023	987	1782	2,737	84.8	73.5	80.4	88.7	83.2
	Japan	550	424	369	425	452	42.9	30.5	30.1	21.1	12.8
	South Korea	306	295	239	318	504	23.9	21.2	19.5	15.8	15.3
	China	19	59	80	580	1,206	1.5	4.2	6.5	28.9	36.7
	Thailand	118	106	73	82	103	9.2	7.6	5.9	4.1	3.1
	Taiwan			67	136	165	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.8	5
	Indonesia	50	47	41	42	34	3.9	3.4	3.3	2.1	1
	Philippines			29	34	12	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.7	0.4
	India			18	40	133	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	4
North America		7	5	31	18	56	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.9	1.7
	United States of America	7	5	21	15	32	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.7	1
Central and South America		0	0	2	13	41	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.2
Africa		0	0	6	15	23	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
Europe		3	9	68	75	165	0.2	0.6	5.5	3.7	5
	Great Britain			19	17	38	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.2
	Germany	3	9	12	8	40	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.2
	Russia			12	7	8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3
Middle East		0	0	5	5	5	5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other		153	305	49	4	2	11.9	21.9	4.0	0.2	0.1
Not Stated				10	3		3	0.0	0.8	0.1	
TOTAL		1282	1392	1227	2010	3299	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

English Language Schools (Statistics New Zealand data)

The great majority of students at English Language Providers were of Asian citizenship, with Japan as the most common country of citizenship (34%), followed by China (19%) and South Korea (15%). Table 28 sets out a comparison of the number of students at English Language providers by country of citizenship between the fiscal years 1998/99 and 2000/01.

Table 28³⁴: Percentages of FFP Students at English Language Providers by Country of Citizenship, Fiscal Years 1999 to 2001 (Statistics New Zealand)

Country	Percentage ³⁵		
	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Japan	54.3	48.8	34.4
China	5.5	11.7	19.3
South Korea	7.5	10.4	14.6
Thailand	5.2	5.0	5.0
Taiwan	6.0	4.6	5.7
Switzerland	5.0	4.3	5.2
Germany	2.6	3.0	4.3
Hong Kong	2.1	1.8	1.3
New Caledonia	1.2	1.5	0.8
Brazil	1.4	1.3	1.9
Indonesia	1.2	0.9	0.6
Vietnam	1.7	0.9	1.2
Tahiti	0.0	0.8	0
Cambodia	0.3	0.7	0.2
Czech Republic & Slovakia	0.3	0.7	0.8
Russia	0.3	0.5	0.6
Argentina	0.4	0.0	0.3
France	0.3	0.0	0.3
French Polynesia	1.6	0.0	0.5
Holland	0.1	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.3	0.0	0.3
Malaysia	0.2	0.0	0.2
Myanmar	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nepal	0.1	0.0	0.0
Poland	0.1	0.0	0.1
Spain	0.3	0.0	0.2
Sweden	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Countries	1.9	3.0	2.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

³⁴ The 2000 and 2001 fiscal year percentages are based on a survey of 49 providers, while the 1999 fiscal year figures are based on a census of 90 providers.

³⁵ Percentages only are used due to the non-comparability of the two data sets.

Offshore Education

A stocktake of offshore activity by New Zealand's public tertiary education providers in 2001 was released by the Ministry of Education in April 2002³⁶.

Involvement in offshore delivery

Seventeen of 36 public tertiary education providers (or 47%) were involved in the delivery of offshore programmes in the 2001 academic year.

Mode of delivery

There are a variety of ways by which offshore education programmes can be delivered. The stocktake focussed on three modes of delivery:

- distance education;
- campus-based teaching offshore; or
- a combination of campus-based teaching and distance education.

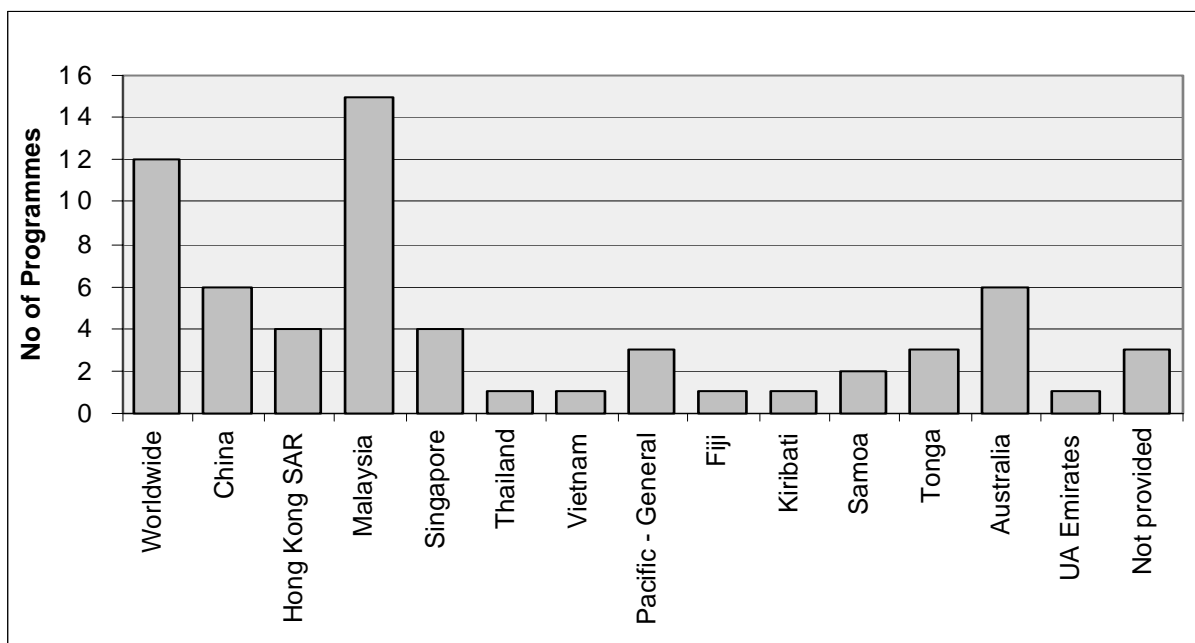
Data on mode of delivery were received for 62 of the 63 offshore programmes. Twenty-six programmes were delivered through campus-based teaching offshore, 20 programmes were delivered entirely by distance education and 16 programmes were delivered through a combination of these modes. Respondents stated that 12 of the 63 programmes delivered entirely by distance education could potentially be delivered 'world-wide' due to their mode of delivery.

Offshore programmes by region and by country

New Zealand's offshore delivery is primarily focussed in South-East Asia, China/Hong Kong and the Pacific. Thirty-one of 63 programmes were delivered in Asia (with the largest proportion delivered in Malaysia). Sixteen programmes were delivered in the Pacific Islands and Australia. This pattern echoes New Zealand's existing or past international education relationships. Asia was both the main source of public tertiary foreign fee-paying (FFP) students studying onshore in New Zealand in 2001 and the site of most of New Zealand public tertiary providers' offshore programmes. China, Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore accounted for the majority of these programmes.

³⁶ The full report is available on-line at www.minedu.govt.nz/goto/international.

Figure 16: Number of Offshore Programmes by Country, 2001



Offshore programmes by type of provider

Table 29: Offshore programmes by type of provider, 2001

Type of provider	No of institutions with 1 or more programmes	Total no of programmes
College of Education (N=4)	1	3
Polytechnic / Institute of Technology (N=21)	9	26
University (N=8)	7	34
Wananga (N=3)	0	0
	Total = 17	Total = 63

New Zealand universities offered the most offshore programmes of public tertiary providers in 2001. Level of involvement varied greatly – just three institutions accounted for 35 of 63 programmes – two universities (24 programmes) and one polytechnic/institute of technology (11 programmes). Many providers offered just one programme offshore.

Offshore programmes by level of award

The level of programmes offered offshore in 2001 was relatively evenly spread between post-secondary, undergraduate and postgraduate study. One third of programmes offered offshore (21 out of 63) were towards post-secondary sub-degree qualifications. Just over one third of programmes (25 out of 61) were towards under-graduate qualifications. Slightly under a third of programmes (17 out of 61) were towards post-graduate qualifications.

Student numbers

Not all respondents provided details of the number of students enrolled in offshore programmes. Data on student numbers were received for 42 of the 63 offshore programmes.

The total number of students enrolled in these 42 offshore programmes in 2001 was 1,472. The average number of students enrolled was, therefore, 35 students per programme. However, one programme had 304 students enrolled and several programmes had less than ten students.

If the average number of students enrolled per programme is extrapolated across all offshore programmes, then the total number of students enrolled in offshore programmes with New Zealand public tertiary providers in 2001 can be estimated at approximately 2,200.

Offshore programmes by field of study

Table 30. Offshore programmes by field of study, 2001

Subject or field of study of programme	Total no of programmes
Business Administration / Commerce	10
Commerce / Computer Science ³⁷	9
Information Technology / Computing	2
Management (Marketing = 1)	8
Tourism (incl eco-tourism)	2
English Language / Foundation Studies	3
Education	4
Teaching	5
Landscape Architecture	1
Engineering	1
Trades (eg. welding, heavy machinery)	3
Retailing	2
Sciences	1
Specialised Mathematics	1
Specialised Medicine (Pharmacy = 1)	10
Nursing	1
	Total = 63

Offshore programme subject matter varied. Business Administration, Commerce and Management courses featured often, but vocational/professional programmes in the fields of Nursing or specialised Medicine, Teaching and the Trades were also delivered offshore.

³⁷ These Commerce courses are listed in conjunction with Computer Science because one provider offers a number of courses in common to both programmes, and students may subsequently take more specialised courses in either field.

Historical comparison

In 1998, the Ministry commissioned a stocktake of internationalisation strategies in New Zealand tertiary institutions based on 1997 data³⁸. Offshore education did not make up a major part of the 1997 stocktake. However, the stocktake did find that six tertiary institutions maintained offshore campuses or twinning programmes. Four offshore programmes were in Malaysia and two in Australia. In 1997, there were 380 students enrolled in these offshore programmes.

We can therefore see rapid growth in the provision of offshore programmes by public tertiary providers – from six providers involved in 1997 to 17 in 2001, and from 380 student enrolments in 1997 to an estimated 2,200 in 2001.

³⁸ *Internationalisation and Tertiary Education Institutions in New Zealand*, Ken Back, Dorothy Davis & Alan Olsen, IDP Education Australia (for the New Zealand Ministry of Education), June 1998.

Appendix 1 - Data Sources and Definitions

Foreign Fee-Paying (FFP) Students

“Foreign fee-paying students” includes all international students who pay full fees, but does not include MFAT (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) sponsored students, exchange students or domestic tertiary students who pay partial tuition fees.

Primary and Secondary Schools

Primary and secondary school student numbers are reported in two ways. Some data are based on school type. The primary school sections use data returns from primary and intermediate schools, but exclude data from year 7-15 schools and composite schools. The secondary school sections use data from secondary schools, composite schools and year 7-15 schools. For this reason primary school student numbers measured in this way may appear to be lower than is actually the case.

Other data is based on year of schooling data. Year of schooling (1-15) measures the number of years of schooling a student has received. It provides the Ministry of Education with a method of counting students for funding and staffing purposes that is independent of the way schools are organised or the particular programme of study that a student may be undertaking. In these cases, the primary sector is based on years 1-8, and the secondary sector is based on years 9-15.

Data are drawn from the July return made to the Ministry of Education by each school. This return is a headcount of all students enrolled at 1 July and therefore may include part-time students.

Decile rankings

All state and state integrated schools are given a decile ranking (1-10), depending on the extent to which they draw from low socio-economic communities. Schools with lower decile rankings have proportionately more students from a low socio-economic background than those with higher decile rankings.

Public Tertiary

The term ‘public tertiary’ includes universities, polytechnics and institutes of technology, colleges of education, and wananga. Wananga are centres for tertiary learning according to Maori traditions and customs. Data for the public tertiary sector are based on July returns made to the Ministry by public tertiary institutions. The figures do not include students involved in programmes that institutions may have offshore. It is also possible that students involved in very short courses have not been captured. Full year data includes all students enrolled in any length of course over the entire year and therefore shows larger FFP student numbers. However, in this publication July 2001 data (the most recent at the time of going to print) has been used.

Private Training Establishments (PTEs)

PTEs include non-public providers of tertiary programmes and English language schools.

Two data sources have been used in this report for the private training area: Ministry of Education July snapshot data, based on statistical returns made to the Ministry by providers; Statistics New Zealand data from the annual census/survey of English Language providers.

Appendix 2 - March 2002 Update

Schools

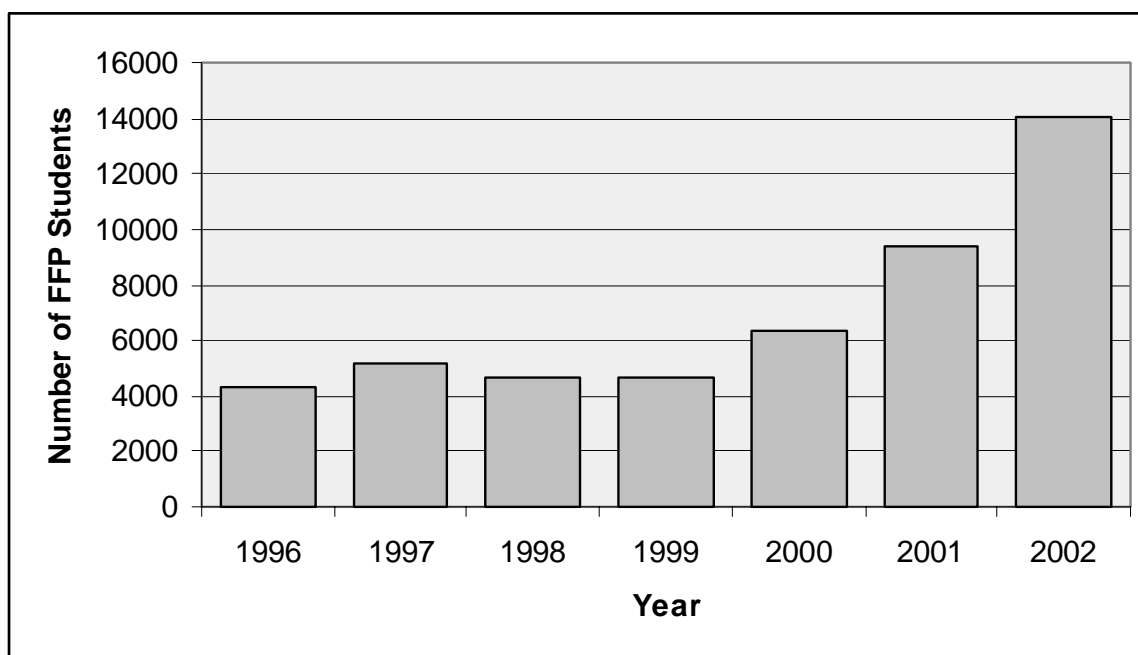
At March 2002 there were 14,026 FFP students attending all New Zealand schools. This compared with 9,429 in March 2001, representing an increase of 48.8%. FFP students accounted for 1.9% of the total school population at the time of the March 2002 return.

The increase in FFP student numbers in 2002 impacts most strongly on rolls in secondary schools - just over one third of the total increase in years 9-15 students this year is due to FFP students (an extra 3,242 students).

In 2002, the Auckland Region again hosts the largest number of FFP students with a total of 8,037, or 57% of all FFP students. Canterbury is the only other region to host more than 1,000 FFP students with 2,149 although the Wellington Region is close with 920 FFP students.

Figure 17 illustrates the growth of FFP students based on the March return for schools from 1996 to 2002.

Figure 17: Foreign Fee-Paying School Students Based on March Return for all Schools, 1996-2002



English Language Schools

Statistics New Zealand's survey of 61 English language schools (with a 97% response rate) showed that there were a total of 41,725 students studying in the year ended March 2002. The previous year's survey of 49 English language schools (with a 90% response rate) showed that there were 26,203 students studying at those schools in the year ended March 2001.

The figures showed that for the first time, the number of Chinese English language students (6,571) exceeded than the number of Japanese English language students (6,418).

The results of the Statistics New Zealand English Language Schools survey can be viewed on www.stats.govt.nz.

Appendix 3 –Field of Study Categories (Public Tertiary Institutions)

1. Natural and Physical Sciences	Mathematical Sciences Physics and Astronomy Chemical Sciences Earth Sciences Biological Sciences Other Natural and Physical Sciences
2. Information Technology	Computer Science Information Systems Other Information Technology
3. Engineering and Related Technologies	Manufacturing, Engineering and Technology Process and Resources Engineering Automotive Engineering and Technology Mechanical/Industrial Engineering & Technology Civil Engineering Geomatic Engineering Electrical/Electronic Engineering & Technology Aerospace Engineering and Technology Maritime Engineering and Technology Other Engineering and Related Technologies
4. Architecture and Building	Architecture and Urban Environment Building
5. Agriculture and Environmental Studies	Agriculture Horticulture and Viticulture Forestry Studies Fisheries Studies Environmental Studies Other Agriculture & Environmental Studies
6. Health	Medical Studies Nursing Pharmacy Dental Studies Optical Science Veterinary Studies Public Health Rehabilitation Therapies Complementary Therapies Other Health
7. Education	Teacher Education Curriculum and Education Studies Other Education
8. Management and Commerce	Accountancy Business and Management Sales and Marketing Tourism Office Studies Banking, Finance and Related Fields Other Management and Commerce

Appendix 3 continued over

Appendix 3 – Continued

9. Society and Culture

Political Science and Policy Studies
Studies in Human Society
Human Welfare Studies and Services
Behavioural Science
Law
Justice and Law Enforcement
Librarianship & Curatorial Studies
Language and Literature
Philosophy and Religious Studies
Sport and Recreation
Other Society and Culture

10. Creative Arts

Performing Arts
Visual Arts and Crafts
Graphic and Design Studies
Communication and Media Studies
Other Creative Arts

11. Food, Hospitality & Personal Services

Food and Hospitality
Personal Services

12. Mixed Field Programmes

General Education Programmes
Social Skills Programmes
Employment Skills Programmes
Other Mixed Field Programmes