

THE BROADER BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION TO NEW ZEALANDERS

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International education is an important contributor to New Zealand's GDP.



\$3.7 billion in 2019

direct financial contribution to GDP¹

6,000 jobs

in flow-on employment



\$0.8 billion in 2022

the impact of the pandemic and the borders being closed **reduced** international education's direct immediate financial contribution to \$0.8 billion

International students living and working in New Zealand after completing their studies, contributed economic, social, cultural, and international benefits.



\$5.9 billion in 2019

in labour supply and productivity to New Zealand's GDP²

\$6.1 billion in 2020



73,885

international students remained in New Zealand and transitioned into the domestic workforce in the previous 10 years



78%

of international students with post-degree and honours qualifications remain in New Zealand after the first year post-study



23%

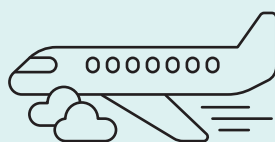
of international students transitioned into occupations in long term skill shortage areas



11%

of international students volunteer in their communities during study

Most international students return home after they have completed their studies.



62%

return to their country of origin after they have completed their studies

75%

have returned home after three years

International education can enable global competence.

More broadly, there is evidence that international education can enable domestic students to develop global competence within a structured teaching environment, and contributes to soft power in diplomacy, trade, and perceptions of New Zealand through a range of mechanisms, although these impacts were not directly quantifiable. Broader impacts for Māori are potentially also present across each area of impact from international education.

¹ The direct financial contribution was calculated using the Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) methodology. This methodology is more rigorous than previous analyses that used an Input Output methodology and calculated a direct financial contribution of \$5.0 billion.

² Determining this contribution involved using NZ Statistics Department IDI data and EY CGE modelling to estimate the GDP output and wage impacts associated with domestically trained international students who remained in New Zealand and transitioned into the domestic workforce in the 10 years leading up to each year.