

Economic value of international education to the Canterbury region 2017/2018

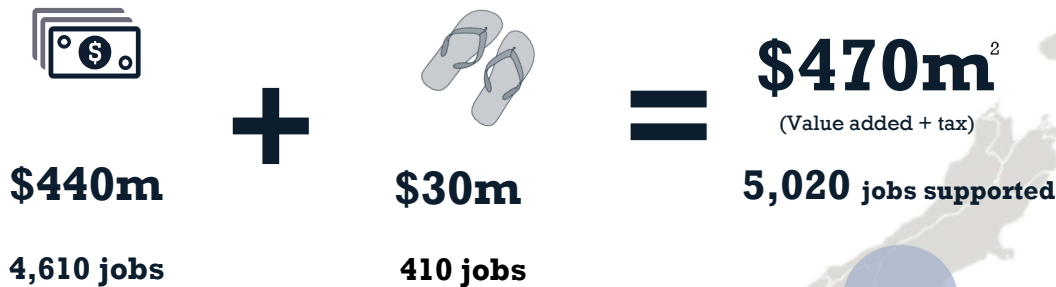


NEW ZEALAND
EDUCATION

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Economic contribution to region

Tuition and living costs Student tourism into Canterbury ¹



+62%

Value increase since 2016

11,815



Number of students ³

Sector breakdown ⁴

(student numbers and rounded value)

	Universities	3,729	\$170m
	PTE	3,375	\$111m
	Schools	2,007	\$88m
	ELS	1,612	\$53m
	ITP	1,110	\$46m

Visiting friends and relatives ⁵

(accounted for by Tourism New Zealand)

\$55m + **870 jobs supported**

Additional economic contribution
(Value added + tax)

Market Breakdown

Top five markets based on student numbers

80+ nationalities in Canterbury



This infographic was developed by Education New Zealand and is based on the *Economic Valuation of International Education in New Zealand 2017/18* (Market Economics). The valuation was based on the spending of approximately 7,500 survey respondents currently in-study nationally. It provides a snapshot of current spending on an annualised basis but does not include potential impacts such as intended future domestic travel. There are differences in methodology between 2016-2018 (such as a different economic modelling approach and the inclusion of additional spending paid to education providers which has not previously been captured). Total values may vary in this infographic due to rounding. (1) Refers to the value added to Canterbury by students studying elsewhere in New Zealand and visiting Canterbury. (2) Value Added plus tax reflects the total economic contribution generated by student spending, less earnings, and includes the supply chain impacts. (3) Includes full fee-paying students and international students paying domestic fees, studying for more than 0.02 EFTS in New Zealand but not including students who receive financial assistance, such as NZAID Students. A student can study in more than one region in more than one sector in a year which can result in the number of students by sector exceeding the total number of students in the region. (4) Inter-regional trade and student tourism by students from elsewhere in New Zealand contribute economic value even when no students are studying within a sector in a region. (5) The additional economic contribution and additional jobs from visiting friends and relatives are not included in the economic value as these are captured and accounted for by Tourism New Zealand.