

New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy: Outcome Indicators Dashboard Report 2018

Overall performance:	Overall performance:	Overall performance:	Overall performance:
Outcome 1: Employment Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications	Outcome 2: Education and Training Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications	Outcome 3: English Language Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives	Outcome 4: Inclusion Migrants participate in and have a sense of belongin community and to New Zealand
 In 2017, 8 out of 10 employed principal applicants reported that their current job matched their skills and qualifications. This continues to remain high and stable over time. However, the proportion of employed secondary applicants is much lower in comparison but has improved over the last year. The employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an upward trend. Over the last year, the employment rate of recent migrants has been higher than the NZ-born and the overall New Zealand working-age population. Out of all former international students, with a Bachelor's degree or above, whose last student visa ended in 2014, 29% transitioned to residence within three years. There has been an increasing trend over the last five years. 	In 2017, 90% of overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant school leavers gained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification, higher than the average for all school leavers of 81%. This proportion has remained high and has been steadily increasing over time. Some migrants do further study in New Zealand after gaining residence. Of those aged 25-64 years, who were granted residence in 2012, 9% attained a Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand. This is similar to the previous migrant cohort. There has been a decreasing trend over the last five years.	Most recent migrants can speak English. Nine out of ten recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English well or very well. In 2018, 45,233 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up just over half of those who receive ESOL funding. 59% of recent migrants with pre-paid English language tuition entitlement ending in 2018 used all or part of their ESOL tuition as at 31 December 2018. The rate of uptake is higher compared to the previous years. In 2017, 76% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, no change from the previous year.	The majority of recent migrants feel they belong to New Zea 2017, 82% of recent migrants reported feeling that New Zea home, similar to what was reported in previous years. In 2017, 61% of recent migrants said they belonged to at lea social group or club - a small increase from 59% in the previou 71% of recent migrants said they voted in the 2017 NZ Gene This is a small increase from 70% who said they voted in the election. Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination New Zealand-born population. The proportion of those who experiencing discrimination has increased from 18% in 2014 2016.
Success Indicator Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand- ready qualifications	Success Indicator Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system	Success Indicator Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English	Success Indicator Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense o to New Zealand
Proportion of employed migrants who reported their occupation matched their skills and qualifications 2013-2017 Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE	Proportion of migrant school leavers attaining NCEA Level 2 or above 2013-2017 Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education	89% 90% 91% 91% of recent migrants can hold a conversation in English well/very well 2015 2016 2017 Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE	Proportion of recent migrants who felt that New Zea is their home 2014-2017 Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE 84% 84% 82% 82
80% - 60% -	80% - 60% - 40% -	Success Indicator Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children	2014 2015 2016 20
40% - 20% - 0% - 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017	20% - 0% - 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 Migrant background Total school leavers	Number of ESOL-funded migrants in schools 2014-2018 School Period 1 Source: Ministry of Education	Success Indicator Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to soci and groups (including sports groups)
 Principal applicants Success Indicator Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders 	Note: These are migrant school leavers who have been in the New Zealand education system for five years or more, as defined by their enrolment in ESOL. Success Indicator Increased proportion of 25-64 year old recent migrants who have a level	30,000 - 20,000 - 49% 48% 48% 50% 51%	Proportion of recent migrants who belong to soc groups or clubs in New Zealand 2013-2017 Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE 59% 63% 59%
Employment rate of recent migrants and the New Zealand-born working-age population Year to June 2013 - Year to June 2018 Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ	4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework Proportion of migrants with residence aged 25-64 years who completed Level 4 or above qualifications in NZ Source: IDI, Statistics NZ 10.7%	0 + 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 • Overseas-born (non-refugee) • Total ESOL-funded children with migrant background Success Indicator	55% 55%
68% -	10.7% 10.8% 9.4% 9.3%	Increased uptake of prepaid ESOL	2013 2014 2015 2016
64%		Uptake of pre-paid English language tuition As at 31 December 2018 Source: Tertiary Education Commission	Success Indicator Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence wh the General Elections
60% Jun-13 Jun-14 Jun-15 Jun-16 Jun-17 Jun-18 — Recent Migrants — New Zealand-born — New Zealand overall Success Indicator Increased transition rate from study to residence for international	2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 Year approved/arrived in NZ Note 1: The year in the chart refers to the year the migrant approved for residence arrived in New Zealand or was in New Zealand when approved for residence. Note 2: Age is based on a migrant's age at the time of approval/arrival in New Zealand. Former international students were excluded.	43% 45% 41% 53% 67% 57% 55% 55% 59% 47% 33%	2011 2014 2017 71%
students with Bachelor's level qualifications and above	Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) Disclaimer Access to the data used in this dashboard was provided by Statistics New Zealand under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality	2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 Year entitlement ends	2011 2014 2017 Source: Milgrants su General Election year Success Indicator
Proportion of students, with Bachelor's degree and above, gaining residence within 3 years post-study 2010-2014 Source: IDI, Statistics NZ	provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this report are the work of the author, not Statistics NZ.	Note: The year in the graph refers to the year pre-paid entitlement funding ends. The data for 2019 and 2020 have a different shade because migrants from these cohorts have not reached their completion dates.	Reduced proportion of recent migrants who have expendence discrimination in New Zealand
21% 22% 24% 21%	Definitions Employment rate: The proportion of the working-age population who are employed for at least one hour per week. Principal applicant: Primary applicant for Residency. Recent migrant: Migrant who has been living in New Zealand for five years or less. Secondary applicant: The partner and/or dependent children included on a principal	Success Indicator Utilisation of TEC-funded English Language support by migrants with English language needs	Proportion of recent migrants who experienced discrimination over the last 12 months 2014 and 2016 Source: NZGSS, Statistics NZ 21
2010 2011 2012 2013 2014	applicant's residence visa. Working-age population: Usually resident in New Zealand aged 15 years and over. Acronyms ESOL: English for Speakers of Other Languages	72% 76% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrants went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses in 2017.	17% 18% 17%
Last year of student visa Note: The 2015 and 2016 cohorts have been excluded because the three-year data for migrants in these cohorts is not yet available.	NCEA: National Certificate of Educational Attainment NZGSS: New Zealand General Socal Survey	Source: Tertiary Education Commission	2014 2016 Total NZ population Recent migrant

TREND KEY



Needs attention Moderate

