

Overall performance: ■ ▲ ■

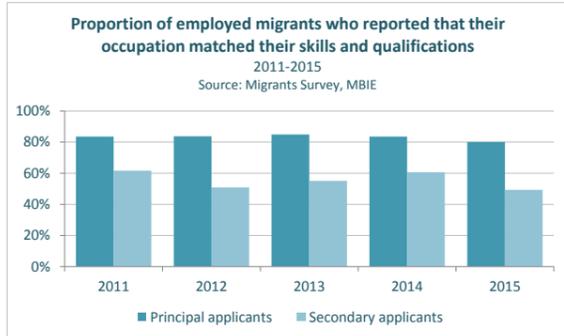
Outcome 1: Employment
Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications

In 2015, 80% of employed principal applicants reported that their current role match their skills and qualifications. Despite the slight decrease over the previous year (84% in 2014), this has remained high and stable over time. Among secondary applicants, almost half (49%) of those employed reported that their current job match their skills and qualifications. This is a decrease from 61% in 2014.

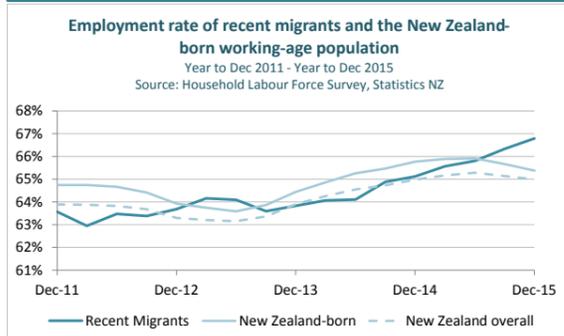
Generally, the employment rate of recent migrants is lower compared with the NZ-born population. However, in the year ending December 2015, recent migrants have a higher employment rate (66.8%) than the NZ-born population (65.4%).

In 2015, 24% of all full-fee paying international students who completed a Bachelor's degree or higher has transitioned into Residency within three years of their last student visa. This is a slight increase (22%) from a year ago.

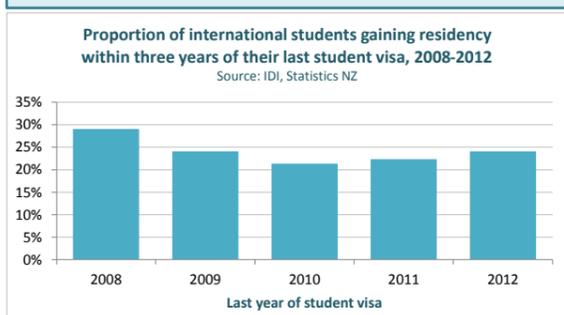
Success Indicator
Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications



Success Indicator
Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders



Success Indicator
Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with Bachelor's level qualifications and above



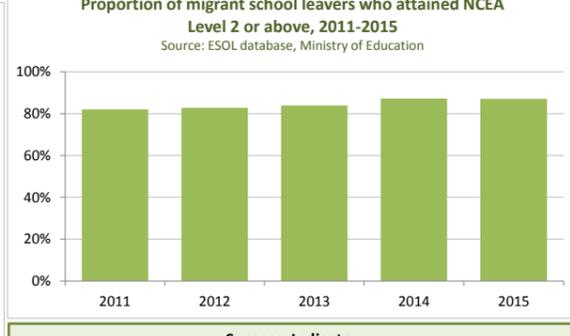
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Outcome 2: Education and Training
Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications

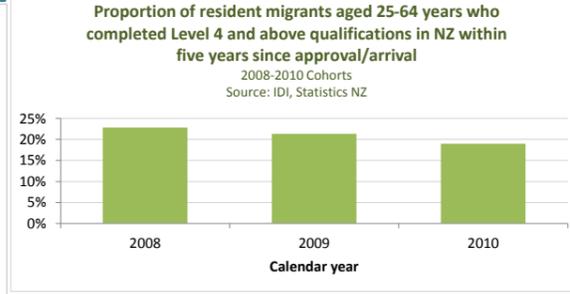
In 2015, 87% of migrant school leavers gained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification. This proportion has remained high and has been increasing over time.

Of migrants who arrived or were approved for residency in 2010, 19% attained level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualification Framework within five years.

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 25-64 year old recent migrants who have a level 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework



Note 1: The year in the graph refers to the year the migrant arrived or were approved for residency.
Note 2: Age is based on a migrant's age at the time of approval/arrival in New Zealand.

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 provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of the author, not Statistics NZ.

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 less than five years.
Secondary applicant: The primary applicant's partner and/or dependent children.
Working-age population: Usual NZ resident aged 15 years and over.

ACRONYMS
ESOL: English for Speakers of Other Languages
NCEA: National Certificate of Educational Attainment
NZGSS: New Zealand General Social Survey

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Outcome 3: English Language
Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives

According to the 2013 Census, 91% of recent migrants can hold a conversation in English.

The number of migrant children getting ESOL funding has increased from 16,500 in 2015 to 18,200 in 2016. New migrant children make up 48% of those who get ESOL funding. In addition, 47% are New Zealand born children of migrants, and the rest are refugees.

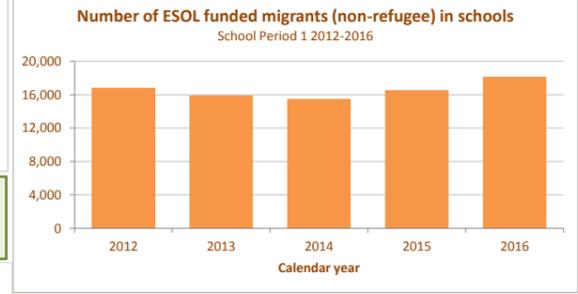
As at 30 May 2016, 57% of migrants used all or part of their ESOL pre-paid tuition entitlement in 2015. This is lower than the 64% reported in 2014.

In 2015, 72% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses.

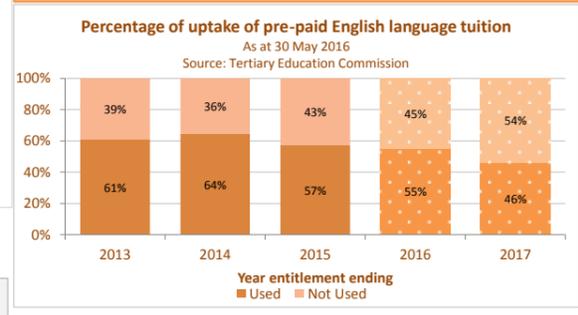
Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English

91% of recent migrants in 2013 can hold a conversation in English
Source: Census 2013, Statistics NZ

Success Indicator
Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children



Success Indicator
Increased uptake of prepaid ESOL



Note: The year in the graph refers to the year pre-paid entitlement funding ends. The data for 2016-2017 have a different shade because migrants from these cohorts have not reached their competition dates as at 30 May.

Success Indicator
Utilisation of TEC-funded English Language support by migrants with English language needs

72% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses in 2015
Source: Tertiary Education Commission

There were a total of 47,135 course-learner enrolments¹ (by migrants and speakers of other languages²) in ESOL courses.

Note 1: This is not a distinct count of learners, but based on the number of enrolments in ESOL-related courses (excluding enrolments in ESOL teaching qualifications).
Note 2: One of the data sources used to pull this information doesn't have a 'migrant' filter.

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Outcome 4: Inclusion
Migrants participate in and have a sense of belonging to their community and to New Zealand

Most migrants feel like they belong in New Zealand. In 2015, 84% of recent migrants felt a sense of belonging to New Zealand, similar to what was reported in the previous year.

In 2015, 63% of recent migrants said that they belonged to one or more social networks or groups, an increase from 55% in 2014.

Eighteen percent of recent migrants said they had experienced discrimination over the last 12 months in New Zealand in 2014. This is higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (16%).

According to the 2014 Migrants Survey, 70% of eligible migrant voters said they voted in the NZ General Election in September 2014. This is an increase from 66% in the 2011 election.

Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in local authority and General Elections

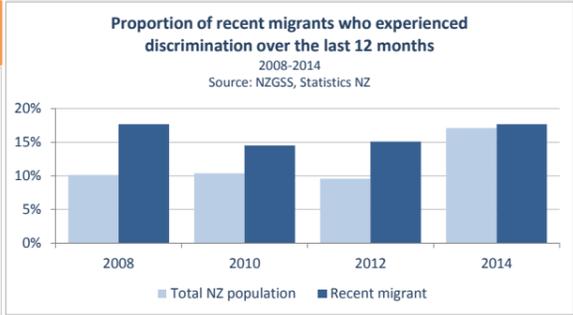
70% of eligible migrant voters said they voted in the NZ General Election in September 2014 (66% voted in the 2011 General Election)
Source: ISMP Migrants Survey 2013-2014, MBIE

Note: To be eligible to vote, migrants must be a resident of New Zealand, be 18 years or older and have lived in NZ for 12 months or more.

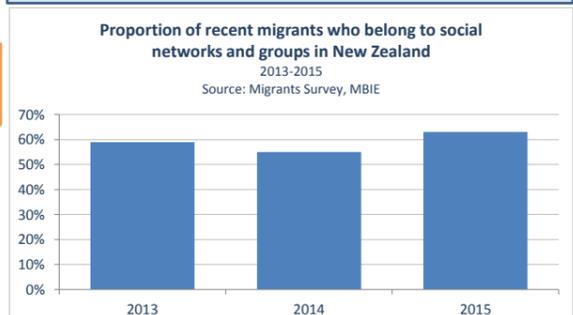
Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand

84% of recent migrants felt a sense of belonging to New Zealand (84% in 2014)
Source: ISMP Migrants Survey, MBIE

Success Indicator
Reduced proportion of recent migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand



Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups)



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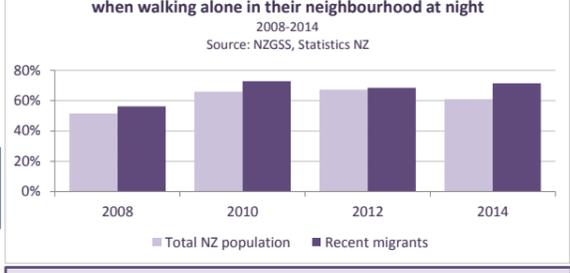
Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing
Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe

Recent migrants are more likely to feel safer in New Zealand. In 2014, 71% of recent migrants reported feeling safe or very safe when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood. This is an increase from 68% reported in 2012.

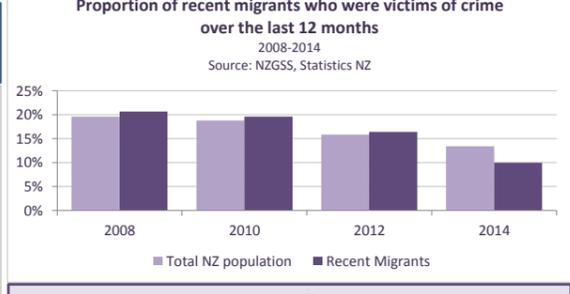
Fewer recent migrants reported to being victims of crime. Ten percent of recent migrants said they had crime committed against them in the last 12 months, a decrease from 16% in 2012. This is lower compared with the overall New Zealand population.

In 2015, 90.9% of migrants who arrived or approved for residency in 2010 were enrolled in a primary health organisation within five years (79% were enrolled within the first year). This is an increase from 90.8% for the 2009 migrant cohort.

Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand



Success Indicator
Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime



Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation

90.9% of migrants who arrived or approved for residency in 2010 were enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO) within five years (90.8% for the 2009 cohort)

