

Overall performance: ■ ▲ ■

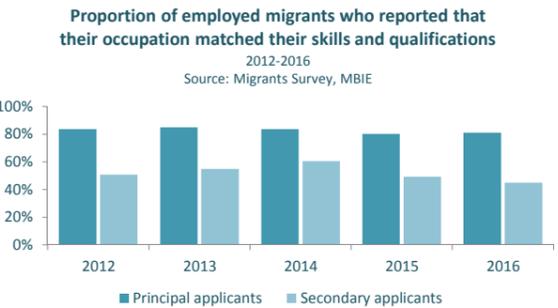
**Outcome 1: Employment**  
Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills

Eight out of ten employed principal applicants reported that their current role matched their skills and qualifications. This has remained high and stable over time. However, the proportion of employed secondary applicants is much lower in comparison and has continued to decrease over the year.

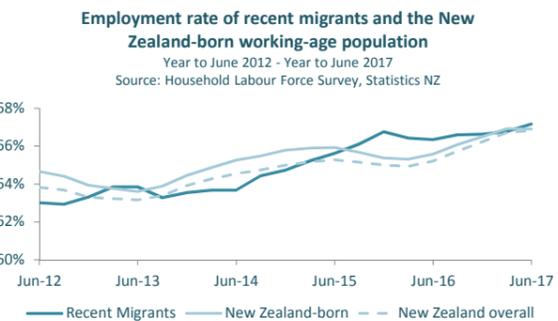
The employment rate of recent migrants continue to show an increasing trend. Recently, it is almost on par with the New Zealand-born population and New Zealand overall.

In 2016, 27% of all full-fee paying international students, who completed a Bachelor's degree or higher, have transitioned into residence within three years of their last student visa. This rate is higher compared to a year ago (24%).

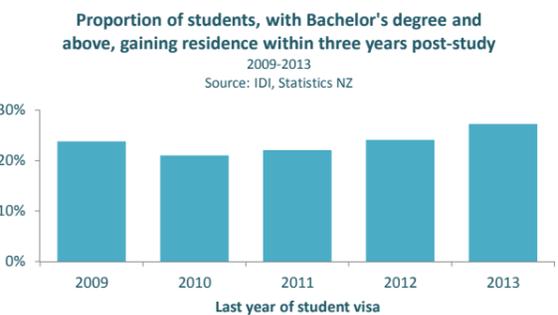
**Success Indicator**  
Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications



**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



Note: The 2014 and 2015 cohorts have been excluded because the three-year data for migrants in these cohorts is not yet available.

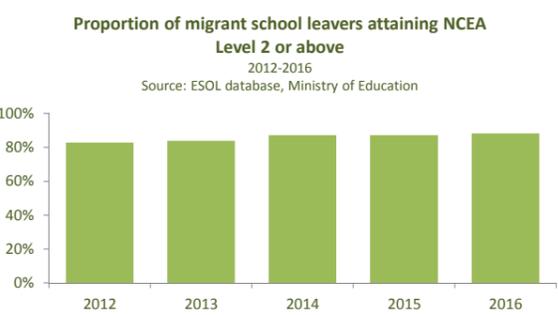
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**Outcome 2: Education and Training**  
Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications

In 2016, 88% of overseas-born migrant school leavers gained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification. This proportion has remained high and has been steadily increasing over time.

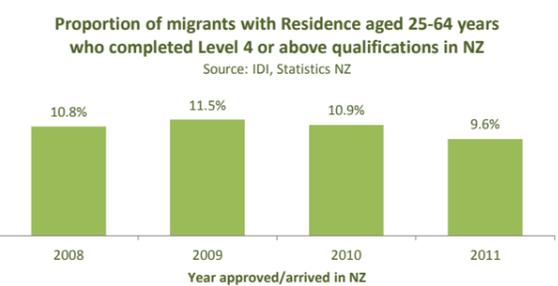
Some migrants do further study in New Zealand after gaining residence. Ten percent of migrants who were granted residence in 2011, aged 25-64 years, attained a Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand. This is a small decrease from the previous migrant cohort (11%).

**Success Indicator**  
Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system



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 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework



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.  
Note 3: Former international students were excluded.

**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 report 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 five years or less.  
**Secondary applicant:** The partner and/or dependent children included on a principal 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  
**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

Most recent migrants can speak English. In 2016, 9 out of 10 recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English well or very well.

In 2017, 41,048 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up half of those who receive ESOL funding.

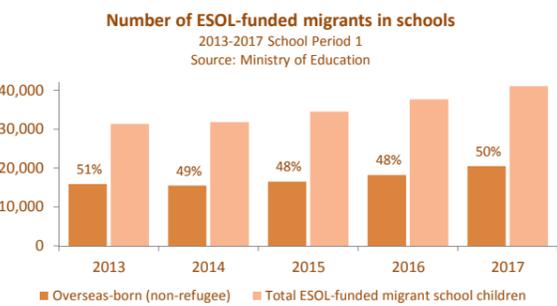
77% of recent migrants with pre-paid English language tuition entitlement ending in 2017 used all or part of their ESOL tuition as at 31 December 2017. The rate of uptake is higher compared to the previous years.

In 2016, 76% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, an increase from 72% reported in 2015.

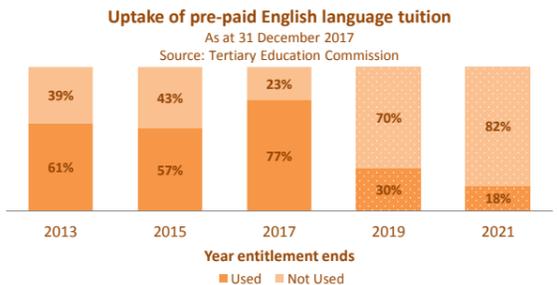
**Success Indicator**  
Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English

**90% of recent migrants in 2016 can hold a conversation in English well/very well**  
89% in 2015

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

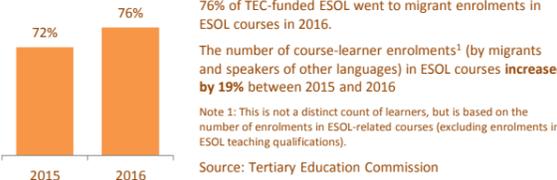


**Success Indicator**  
Increased uptake of prepaid ESOL



Note: The year in the graph refers to the year pre-paid entitlement funding ends. The data for 2019 and 2021 have a different shade because migrants from these cohorts have not reached their completion dates.

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



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

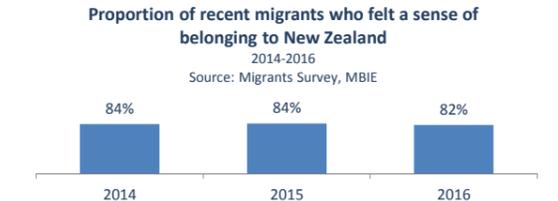
Most recent migrants feel they belong to New Zealand. In 2016, 8 out of 10 recent migrants felt a sense of belonging to New Zealand, similar to what was reported in previous years.

In 2016, 59% of recent migrants said they belonged to at least one social group or club - a small decrease from 63% in 2015.

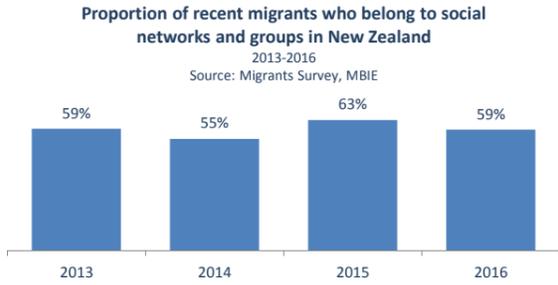
70% of eligible recent migrants said they voted in the 2014 NZ General Election. This is an increase from 66% who said they voted in the 2011 election.

Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination. In 2016, 26% of recent migrants said they had experienced discrimination over the last 12 months in New Zealand. This is an increase from the 18% reported in 2015.

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



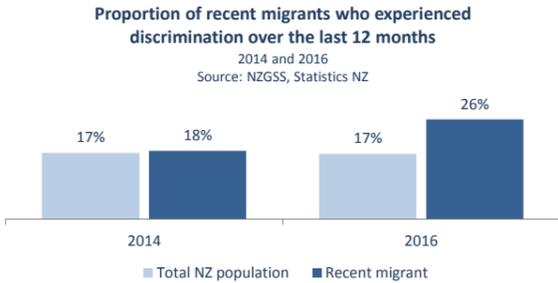
**Success Indicator**  
Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups)



**Success Indicator**  
Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in the General Elections

**70%** of eligible recent migrants voted in the 2014 New Zealand General Election  
66% voted in the 2011 General Election  
Source: 2012 and 2014 Migrants Survey, MBIE

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



Overall performance: ■ ▲ ■

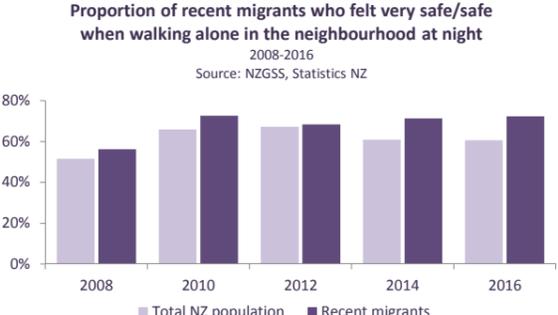
**Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing**  
Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe

Recent migrants are more likely to feel safe in New Zealand compared with the overall New Zealand population. In 2016, 72% of recent migrants reported feeling safe or very safe when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood.

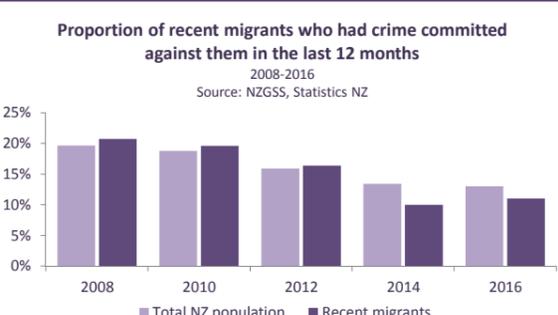
Only 11% of recent migrants said that they had crime committed against them in 2016 - a small increase from 10% in 2014. Despite the increase, the proportion for recent migrants is smaller compared with the overall New Zealand population (13%).

In 2016, 90.3% of migrants who arrived or were approved for residence in 2011 are enrolled in a primary health organisation within five years. This is a small decrease from the previous year (90.9%) but the rate has remained high and stable.

**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



Note: 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.