



**NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION**

New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy: Outcomes Indicators 2017

> Supplementary Report



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

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Executive summary

This is the second report produced to supplement the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (the Strategy) outcomes dashboard report. It uses data from multiple sources to measure and monitor trends across key outcome areas within the Strategy. This report is based on the 2017 year performance and uses the most recent data available up to December 2017. Notes on the data sources used are listed in the Appendix at back of the report.

Employment outcome

Employment is a key indicator of successful settlement and an important means of integration. Overall, the indicators within the *Employment* outcome area remained stable over the last period.

It is important for new migrants to be able to use their skills and qualifications productively in New Zealand. In 2016, 8 out of 10 employed principal applicants reported that their occupation matched their skills and qualifications and the rate has remained high and stable. In comparison, fewer (45 percent) employed secondary applicants are in jobs that match their skills and qualifications.

Recent migrants have higher labour force participation compared with the overall New Zealand population. The employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an upward trend over the past year. In the year to June 2017, recent migrants have a slightly higher employment rate (67.2 percent) compared with the overall New Zealand population (66.8 percent).

While the majority of student visa holders leave New Zealand after their studies, the proportion of those who transitioned to residence has continued to increase. Twenty-seven percent of all full-fee paying international students who completed a Bachelor's level or above qualification in 2013 transitioned to residence within three years of their last student visa. This rate is slightly higher compared to the 2012 cohort (24 percent).

Education and training outcome

Education and training provide migrants with the knowledge and skills needed to participate fully in society. The *Education and Training* outcome area looks into the qualification attainment of migrant school leavers and the adult migrant population. Overall, the indicators within the *Education and Training* outcome area show moderate progress over the last period.

Higher school qualifications serve as a foundation for tertiary study, as well as preparation for entry into the workforce. In 2016, 88 percent of overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant school leavers gained at least National Certificate of Educational Attainment (NCEA) Level 2 qualification. The rate has been steadily increasing over time and is higher compared with the national average (80 percent).

Recent migrants are generally well-qualified. A relatively small proportion of migrants with residence, aged 25-64 years, have gained New Zealand qualifications since arriving in the country. Ten percent of migrants who were granted residence and arrived in 2011 attained qualifications at Level 4 or above on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF).

English language outcome

English language confidence and competence is key to successful settlement. Overall, most of the indicators within the *English Language* outcome area show a generally positive picture of improvement over the last period.

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.

Children with the highest English language needs are entitled to ESOL (English for Speakers of English Language) funding. In 2017, 41,048 school children with a migrant background (i.e. they are either an overseas-born migrant, a refugee, or a New Zealand-born child of a migrant) received ESOL support in the first half of the school period. Most of these children are in primary school and most are of Asian or Pasifika ethnic background. Overseas-born migrant children (non-refugee) make up half of those who receive English language support.

Pre-purchased English language tuition (PELT) is a requirement for some migrants applying for residence. Seventy-seven percent of migrants used all or part of their PELT entitlement in 2017. The rate of PELT uptake has increased from 57 percent reported in 2015.

The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) funds ESOL learning opportunities, particularly for migrants with poor English language skills. In 2016, 76 percent of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, the remaining 24 percent went to refugee enrolments.

Inclusion outcome

Social interaction and participation helps facilitate successful settlement. Most of the indicators within the *Inclusion* outcome area show a moderate improvement over the last period.

The majority of recent migrants feel they belong to New Zealand. In 2016, 8 out of 10 recent migrants felt that New Zealand was their home. The rate has remained high and consistent over time.

Being part of a social network provides migrants with support and a sense of belonging. In 2016, 59 percent of recent migrants belonged to at least one social group or club, mainly in sports clubs or groups (24 percent) and religious groups (18 percent).

Migrants' participation through voting in the national elections is another way to demonstrate commitment and belonging to New Zealand. Seventy percent of eligible recent migrants voted in the 2014 general election, an increase from 66 percent who voted in the 2011 general election. The rate, however, is lower than the national average (78 percent).

Discrimination can prevent migrants from participating fully in society. Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination in New Zealand compared with the overall New Zealand population. In 2016, 26 percent of recent migrants said they had experienced discrimination over the last 12 months (compared with 17 percent for the overall New Zealand population). This is an increase from 18 percent reported in 2014.

Health and wellbeing outcome

Good health is fundamental to migrants' settlement and wellbeing so they can participate in society and the economy. Most of the indicators within the *Health and Wellbeing* outcome area have remained stable over the last period.

Feeling safe in a new environment may affect how quickly migrants settle and whether they decide to stay. Compared with the overall New Zealand population, recent migrants feel safer in New Zealand (72 percent of recent migrants versus 61 percent of the overall population) and are less likely to have had a crime committed against them over the last year (11 percent versus 13 percent of the overall population).

Primary health organisation (PHO) enrolment of migrants is used as a proxy for access to primary health care. Most migrants with residence (9 out of 10) enrol in a PHO within their first five years of arrival in New Zealand. However, migrants from North Asia (especially from South Korea and China) and North America (especially those from USA) and those aged 20 years and under have PHO enrolment rates lower than average.

Summary table of indicators

The following is a summary table of the NZ Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy outcomes indicator measures. The current levels, changes over time and performance of each indicator are shown.

Trend key

● Needs attention
 ● Moderate
 ● Strong

Success indicators	Previous period	Latest period ¹	Trend	Overall progress
Outcome 1: Employment Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications.				
Increased proportion of employed principal applicants whose occupation in New Zealand match their skills and NZ-ready qualifications.	80%	81%	▲1pp	●
Increased proportion of employed secondary applicants whose occupation in New Zealand match their skills and NZ-ready qualifications.	49%	45%	▼4pp	●
Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders.	66.3%	67.2%	▲0.9pp	●
Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with Bachelor's level qualifications and above, three years post study.	24%	27%	▲3pp	●
Outcome 2: Education and Training Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications.				
Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA Level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system.	87%	88%	▲1pp	●
Increased proportion of 25–64 year old recent migrants who have completed Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualifications Framework.	11%	10%	▼1pp	●

¹ A range of data sources underpin the indicators, collected over different time periods. Available data which is closest to 2017 has been used for all indicators.

Outcome 3: English Language Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives.				
Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English.	89%	90%	▲1pp	●
Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.	37,646	41,048	▲9%	●
Increased uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition.	57%	77%	▲20pp	●
Utilisation of TEC-funded English language support by migrants with English language needs.	72%	76%	▲4pp	●
Outcome 4: Inclusion Migrants participate in and have a sense of belonging to their community and to New Zealand.				
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand.	84%	82%	▼2pp	●
Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups).	63%	59%	▼4pp	●
Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in General Elections.	66%	70%	▲4pp	●
Reduced proportion of recent migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand.	18%	26%	▲8pp	●
Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe.				
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand.	71%	72%	▲1pp	●
Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime.	10%	11%	▲1pp	●
Increased proportion of recent migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation.	91%	90%	▼1pp	●

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Recent migrant	A migrant who has been living in New Zealand for five years or less.
Principal applicant	The primary applicant for a residence visa.
Secondary applicant	The partner and/or dependent children (if any) included on a principal applicant's residence visa.
Working-age population	The usually resident (i.e. living in New Zealand for more than 12 months) population comprises those aged 15 years and over.
New Zealand-born	Individual who was born in New Zealand.
Employment rate	The number of people, aged 15 years and over, who were employed for at least one hour per week, expressed as a percentage of the working-age population.
Unemployment rate	The number of people aged 15 years and over who were not employed and who were actively seeking and available for paid work, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force.

Acronyms

Term	Definition
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
NCEA	National Certificate of Educational Attainment
NZQA	New Zealand Qualification Authority
NZQF	New Zealand Qualification Framework
PELT	Pre-purchased English Language Tuition
PHO	Primary Health Organisation
SMC	Skilled Migrant Category

The NZ Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy

The New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (the Strategy), approved by Cabinet in 2014, is the government's approach to successfully settle and integrate migrants in New Zealand so that they *"make New Zealand their home, participate fully and contribute to all aspects of New Zealand life"*.

The Strategy identifies five measurable outcome areas integral to the successful settlement and integration of recent migrants (see Figure 1):

- Employment
- Education and Training
- English Language
- Inclusion
- Health and Wellbeing.

Figure 1: Outcomes framework for migrant settlement and integration



All five outcome areas are strongly interconnected and contribute to the Strategy's aim, as well as to each other. For example, good English language skills and good health support migrants' participation in employment, while education and training help them to make social connections that support their wellbeing and inclusion.

Immigration NZ has leadership of the Strategy and oversight of its cross-government implementation and collaborates with its partner government agencies on a work programme that supports the Strategy outcomes.

Cabinet also approved the monitoring and outcome reporting framework for the new Strategy in 2014. The framework comprises of sixteen outcome indicators that measure progress on the five outcome areas.

A Strategy outcome indicators dashboard report has been produced annually since 2015 using survey and administrative data to measure and monitor trends across the Strategy outcomes.

This report supplements the dashboard report and provides more detailed information. It shows how recent migrants are faring in New Zealand and how this has changed over time. The trends illustrated in this report will help direct cross-government settlement activity and support planning and decision-making, including for those outcomes areas where further settlement interventions and activities may be required.

Outcome 1: Employment

Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications.

Employment is a key indicator of successful settlement and an important means of integration. It provides migrants with a sense of satisfaction and self-worth. Migrants who use their skills and New Zealand ready qualifications productively are more likely to settle and maximise their social and economic contribution to New Zealand. Migrants who integrate successfully into the labour market and are in work that fits their skills and qualifications are significant indicators of settlement success.

Overall progress: **Moderate**



Overall, the indicators within the *Employment* outcome area remained stable over the last period. Key highlights include:

- Most employed principal applicants are in jobs that match their skills and qualifications. Eight out of ten employed principal applicants reported that their current occupation matched their skills and qualifications, compared with nearly half (45 percent) of employed secondary applicants.
- The employment rate of recent migrants continues to show an increasing trend. In the year to June 2017, 67 percent of recent migrants are in employment. This is almost on par with the New Zealand-born population and the overall New Zealand population.
- While most international students leave New Zealand after their studies, around a quarter of former international students with a Bachelor's level or higher qualification transitioned to residence within three years of their last student visa.

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

How it is performing: **Strong**

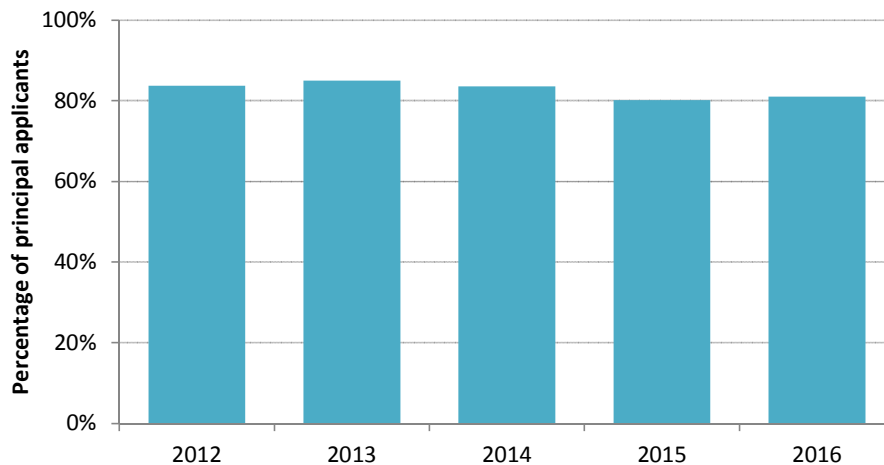


New Zealand needs to attract and retain migrants who will contribute to the skill needs of a changing economy. Not being able to use all their skills and qualifications productively may negatively affect a migrant's feelings of being settled.

Migrants who were granted residence under the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) have a New Zealand-recognised qualification. Most of these migrants have a skilled job in New Zealand or a job offer in skilled employment.

According to the 2016 Migrants Survey, 81 percent of employed principal applicants who entered New Zealand through the SMC reported that their current occupation matched their skills and qualifications. The rate has remained high and stable over time (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Proportion of employed principal applicants whose current job matched their skills and qualifications, 2012–2016



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

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

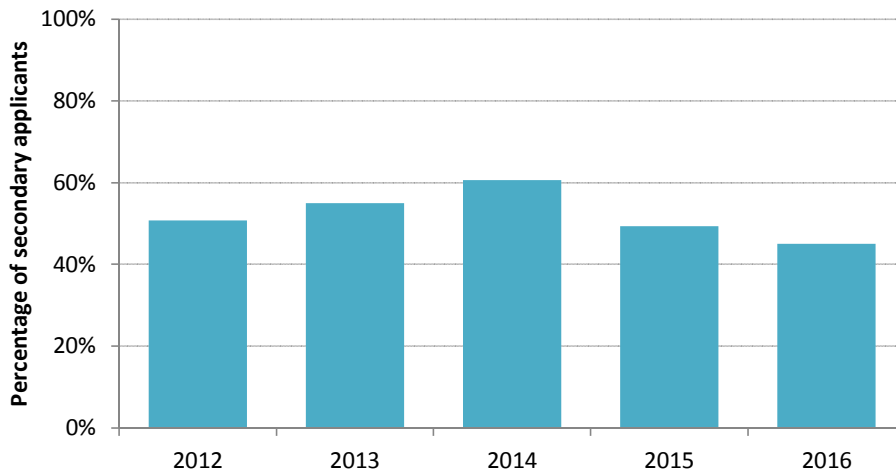
How it is performing: **Needs attention**



Some migrants, secondary applicants in particular, can find it difficult to enter the New Zealand workforce. Secondary applicants under the SMC include partners and/or dependent children of principal applicants. They are usually not assessed for their skills and qualifications on entry to New Zealand and generally do not have a job to come to.

Among the employed secondary applicants, under half (45 percent) reported in 2016 that their current job matched their skills and qualifications, a much lower rate compared to that of principal applicants (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Proportion of employed secondary applicants whose current job matched their skills and qualifications, 2012–2016



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders.

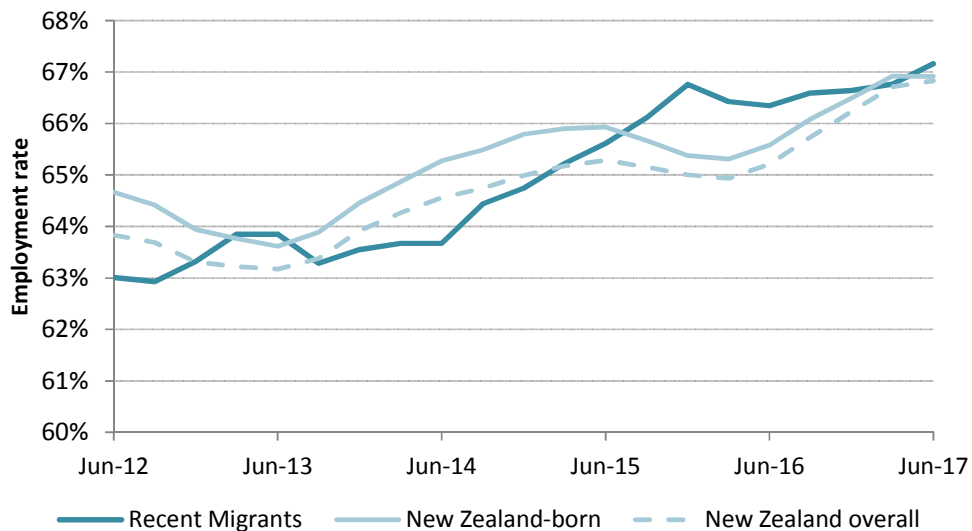
How it is performing: **Strong**



Employment rate

Participation in New Zealand's labour market is an essential settlement factor for new migrants in New Zealand, for both financial and social reasons. For migrants, getting a job is a crucial step in successfully settling into New Zealand.

Figure 4: Employment rate, year to June 2012 – year to June 2017



Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

The employment rate measures the actual engagement in work among the working-age population. Figure 4 above shows that the employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an upward trend over the past year. In the year ended June 2017, 67.2 percent of recent migrants aged 15 years and above were in employment. This is an increase from 66.3 percent in the year ended June 2016.

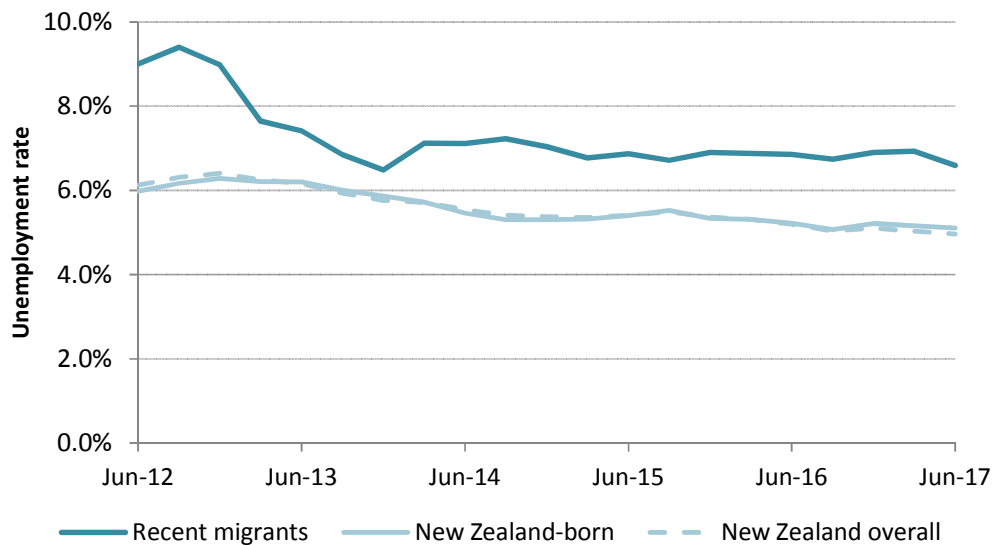
In general, past employment rates of recent migrants have been lower compared with the New Zealand-born working-age population and the overall New Zealand working-age population. However, in the last two years, this trend is reversed.

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is a key indicator of labour market outcomes and access to employment. The unemployment rate is defined as the number of people unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force. To be counted as unemployed, a person must not only be out of work, they must also be available for work and have actively sought work in the past four weeks.

In the year ended June 2017, 6.6 percent of recent migrants in the labour force were unemployed and actively seeking work (see Figure 5). This is a slight decrease from 6.9 percent in the year ended June 2016. Recent migrants have higher unemployment rates compared with the New Zealand-born population and the overall New Zealand working-age population.

Figure 5: Unemployment rate, year to June 2012 – year to June 2017



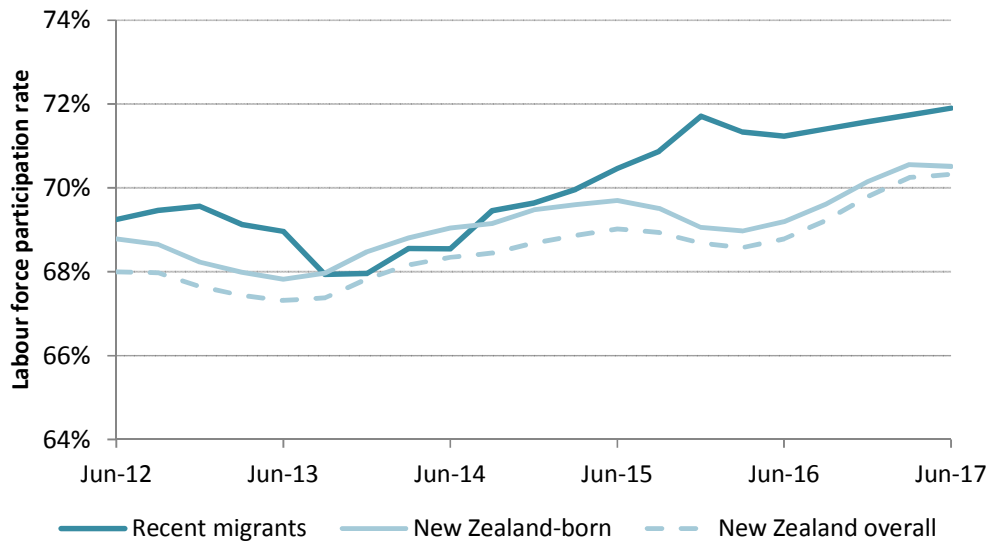
Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population who are either employed or unemployed but looking for work.

Recent migrants have higher labour force participation rates compared with the New Zealand-born and the overall New Zealand working-age population. The labour force participation rate of recent migrants is 71.9 percent in the year ended June 2017, up 0.7 percentage points from the previous year (71.2 percent).

Figure 6: Labour force participation rate, year to June 2012 – year to June 2017



Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

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

How it is performing: **Strong**



International students make a positive contribution to the economic and social fabric of New Zealand. They are a key pool of future skilled migrants who may adapt more quickly to local opportunities and conditions because of their experience while studying here. Former international students have spent enough time in New Zealand to develop an understanding of local social and cultural norms and those whose English is not their first language improve their English proficiency. They can also have New Zealand work experience and qualifications that employers recognise.²

Many international students choose to stay on to work in New Zealand after they complete their study. The most important factors influencing students' decision to apply for New Zealand residence are the lifestyle and safety and security.³

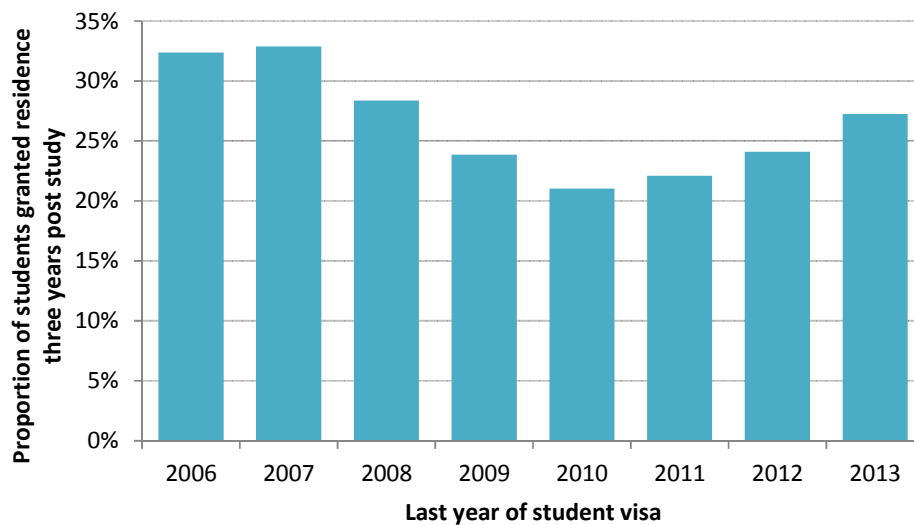
² Department of Labour, 2010, *Life After Study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

³ Department of Labour, 2010, *Life after Study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

Figure 7 shows the proportion of full fee-paying international students who gained New Zealand residence within three years of their last student visa. Out of all international students⁴ whose last student visa ended in 2013, 27 percent of those with a Bachelor's degree or above transitioned to a residence visa. This rate is slightly higher compared to the previous cohort (24 percent), although it does not reach the peak seen in previous years.

In general, former international students who gained a Bachelor's degree or above in New Zealand have better labour market outcomes (i.e. they earned more money, worked in higher skilled jobs, and reported a higher level of job satisfaction) than those who gained lower level qualifications.⁵

Figure 7: Full-fee paying students, with a Bachelor's degree or higher, who gained New Zealand residence within three years of their last student visa, 2006–2013



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

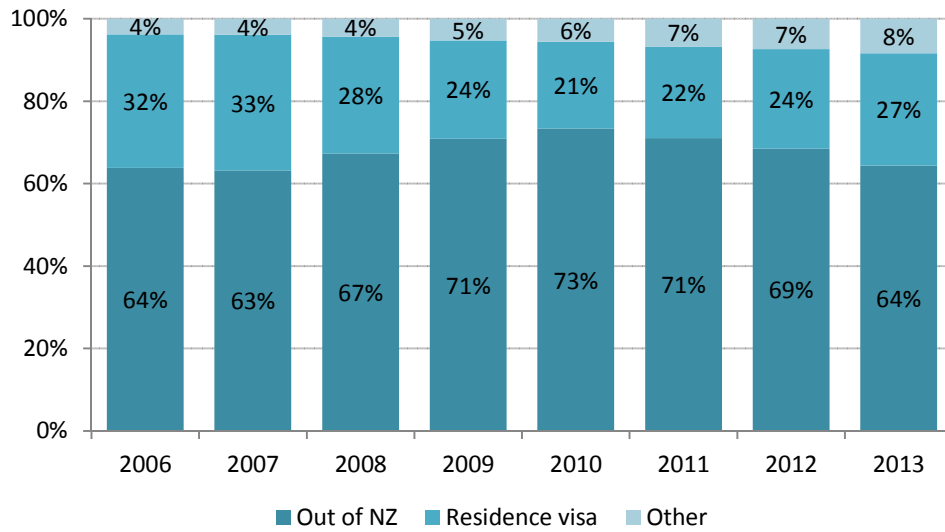
Note: The year in the chart refers to the year of the migrant's last student visa, not the year they were granted residence.

Figure 8 below shows the proportion of international students who transitioned into residence compared with other outcomes after study. Most international students, with a Bachelor's degree or higher, left New Zealand within three years of completing their studies. Apart from those who transitioned into residence, there is a small proportion on temporary work visa. There has been an overall increase in the proportion of those who transitioned into other temporary visas, including work visa.

⁴ This is all full-fee paying international students who had their last student visa in 2013 and completed a Bachelor's level qualification or above. This means that it includes those who left New Zealand permanently after their studies.

⁵ Department of Labour, 2010, *Life after Study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

Figure 8: Outcomes of full-fee paying international students, with a Bachelor's degree or higher, within three years of their last student visa, 2006–2013



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note 1: The year in the chart refers to the year of the migrant's last student visa, not the year they were granted residence.

Note 2: 'Other' includes Study to Work visas and other work visa holders. Some Post Study Work (employer assisted) visa holders are allowed to stay in New Zealand for up to three years if working towards an occupational registration.

Outcome 2: Education and Training

Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications.

It is important for migrants to have the required knowledge and skills, developed through education and training, to participate fully in society. Knowledge and skills relate directly to employment decisions and to career choices.

Access to formal, high-quality education services is important for migrant parents and children alike. Migrant children who achieve school qualifications have more options for further study and for future employment.

The educational attainment of the adult population is an indicator of the skills available in the economy. While skilled migrants are generally well educated, some undertook further education after arriving in New Zealand.⁶

Overall progress: **Moderate**



Overall, the indicators within the *Education and Training* outcome area show moderate progress over the last period. Key highlights for this outcome area include:

- In 2016, 88 percent of overseas-born migrant school leavers gained at least the National Certificate of Educational Attainment (NCEA) Level 2 qualification. This is higher than the average of 80 percent. The rate has also remained high and has been increasing over time.
- Some migrants do further study in New Zealand after gaining residence. Ten percent of migrants aged 25 to 64 years, who were granted New Zealand residence in 2011, attained a level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF). They were more likely to be the principal, rather than secondary, applicants.

⁶ Department of Labour, 2009, *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008).

Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA Level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system.

How it is performing: **Strong**



The attainment of a higher secondary school qualification is linked to labour force status and income. Higher secondary school qualifications serve as the foundation for higher education and training opportunities, as well as preparation for entry into the workforce. Further education and job prospects are limited for those who leave school without Level 2 NCEA.

In 2016, 88 percent of overseas-born migrant school leavers⁷ achieved at least NCEA Level 2 qualification. This is higher compared to the average of 80 percent and an increase from 87 percent in 2015. Figure 9 shows that the rate for migrant school leavers has been steadily increasing from 78 percent in 2009.

Figure 9: Percentage of overseas-born migrant school leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 qualification, 2009–2016



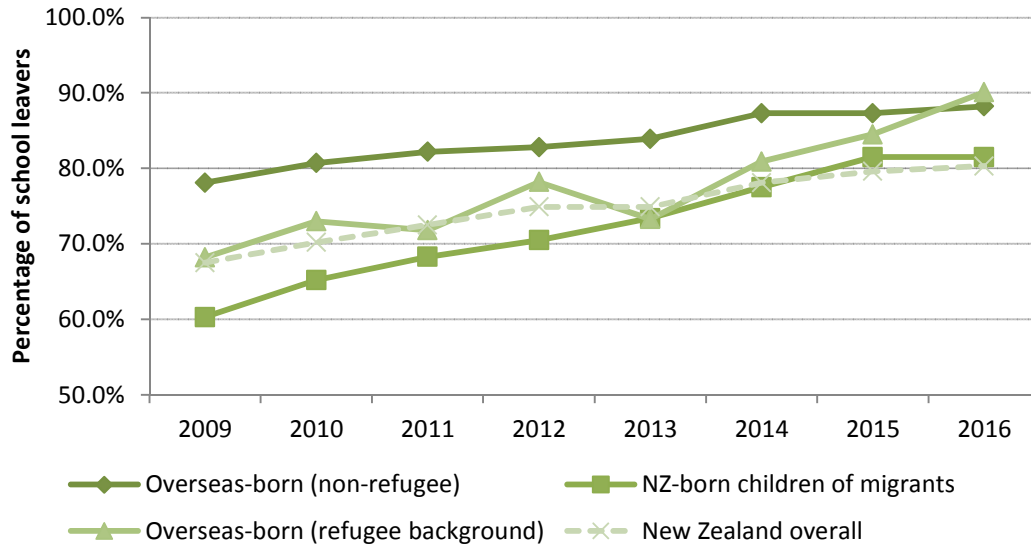
Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Figure 10 below shows that overseas-born migrant children have a higher NCEA Level 2 or above attainment rate (88 percent) compared with New Zealand-born migrant children⁸ (82 percent).

⁷ This refers to migrant school leavers who have been in the New Zealand education system for five years or more, as defined by their enrolment in ESOL. Enrolment in ESOL is used as the initial identifier of migrant children.

⁸ These are children of migrants who are eligible for enrolment in ESOL.

Figure 10: Percentage of school leavers with at least a NCEA Level 2 qualification, 2009–2016



Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Increased proportion of 25 to 64 year old recent migrants who have a Level 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework.

How it is performing: **Moderate**



Migrants who come in under the SMC are generally well-educated and are more likely to hold a qualification equal to a bachelor's degree or higher. However, secondary applicants are usually less well-qualified and more likely to hold a qualification below a bachelor's degree.⁹

A 2008 survey of skilled migrants found that over a third of migrants had undertaken further education since their arrival in New Zealand, mainly to upgrade their qualifications or to get a better job.¹⁰

Figure 11 shows the proportion of migrants with residence¹¹, aged 25-64 years, who have attained a Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF). Ten percent of the 2011 migrant cohort have completed a Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand within five year years, slightly lower compared to 11 percent from the previous cohort.

⁹ Department of Labour, 2009, *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008).

¹⁰ Department of Labour, 2009, *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008).

¹¹ This excludes former international students who transitioned to residence.

Figure 11: Proportion of migrants aged 25-64 years with residence that attained Level 4 and above qualifications in New Zealand within five years, 2008–2011



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note 1: The year in this chart is the year the migrants were approved for residence onshore, or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand.

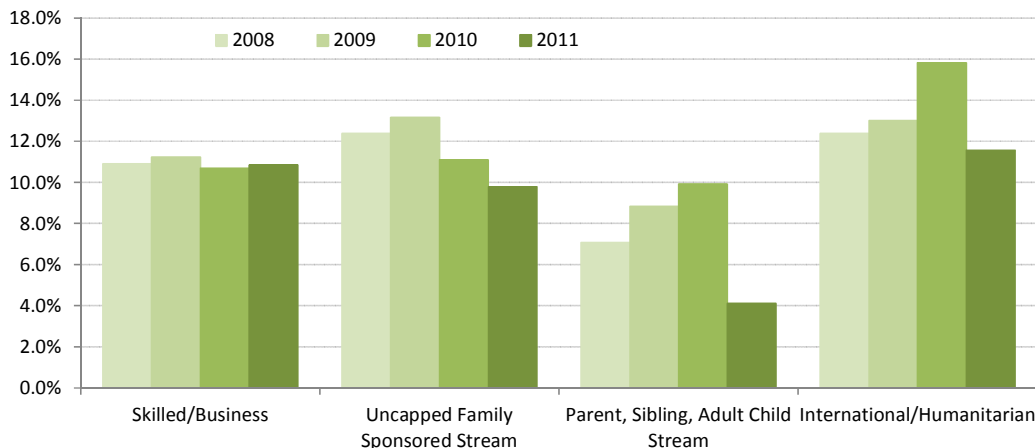
Note 2: An individual can complete more than one tertiary qualification. The highest qualification attained by a migrant has been retained in this analysis.

Note 3: Age is based on a migrant's age at the time of approval/arrival in New Zealand.

While skilled migrants are generally well qualified, some do further study after arrival in New Zealand. Figure 12 below shows that 11 percent of migrants, aged 25-64 years, who arrived under the Skilled/Business visa category attained Level 4 or above qualifications in New Zealand within five years after arrival.

Skilled migrants are more likely to study towards Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand compared with other migrants with residence who arrived under another visa stream. Around 70 percent of skilled migrants, who studied in New Zealand after arrival, attained at least Level 4 or above qualifications. Those who arrived under another visa stream who studied in New Zealand are more likely to have attained Level 3 or below qualifications.

Figure 12: Proportion of migrants with residence, aged 25-64 years, who attained Level 4 or above qualifications in New Zealand within five years, by visa sub-stream, 2008–2011

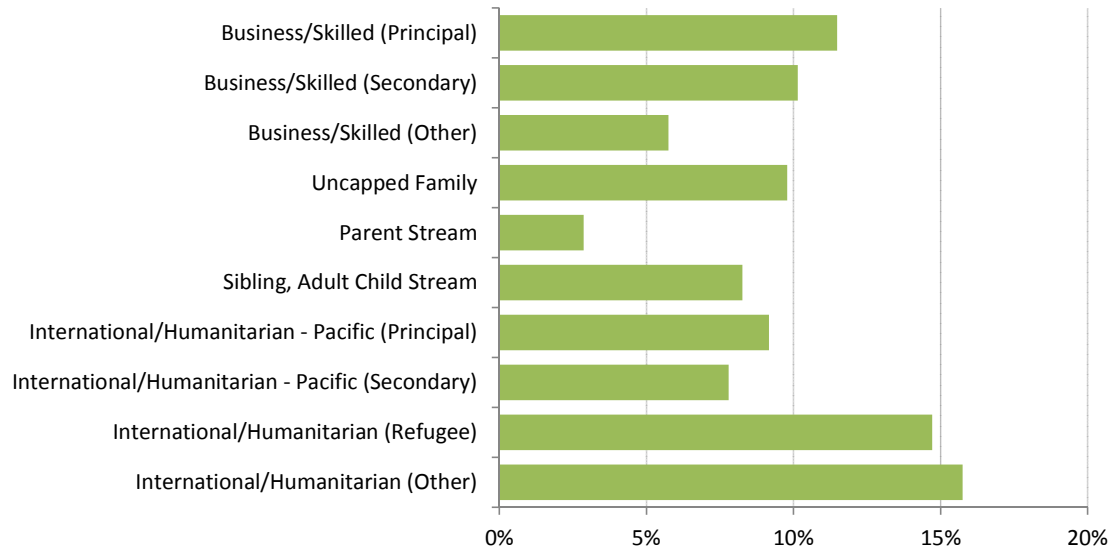


Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: The year in this chart is the year the migrant was either granted residence (if onshore) or arrived in New Zealand.

Figure 13 shows that principal applicants across all visa streams are more likely to have attained Level 4 or above qualifications in New Zealand since arriving than secondary applicants.

Figure 13: Proportion of migrants with residence, aged 25-64 years, who attained Level 4 or above qualifications in New Zealand within five years, by application type and visa sub-stream, 2011 migrant cohort



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: An individual can complete more than one tertiary qualification. The highest qualification attained by a migrant has been retained in this analysis.

Outcome 3: English Language

Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives.

Numerous studies have shown that host country language competence is a key factor in successful settlement. Confidence in English language has a positive impact on creating social connections, finding employment and increasing participation, which in turn reduces social isolation and enhances a sense of personal wellbeing.

Overall progress: Strong



Overall, the indicators within the *English Language* outcome area show a generally positive picture of improvement over the last period. This resulted in an overall improvement from 'moderate/stable' in the previous year to 'strong'. Key highlights for this outcome area include:

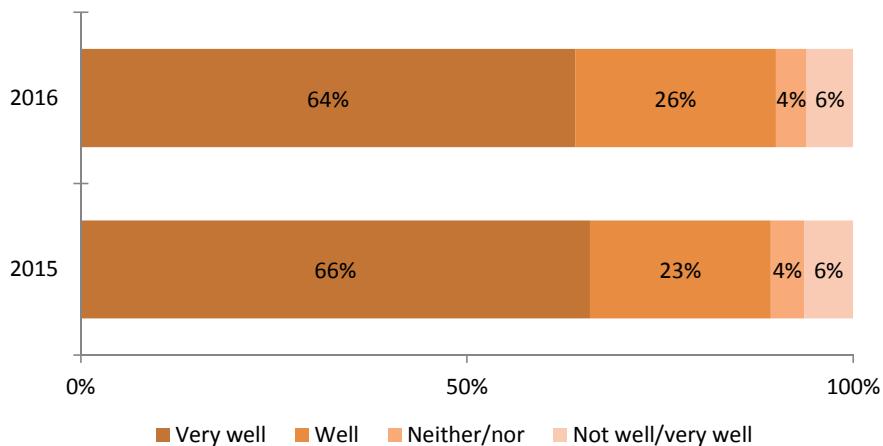
- Most recent migrants can speak English. Nine out of ten recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English well or very well.
- More migrant children are benefitting from ESOL funding. In 2017, 41,048 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up 50 percent of those who receive ESOL support.
- Pre-purchased English language tuition (PELT) is a requirement for some migrants applying for residence. Uptake of PELT by recent migrants has improved. Seventy-seven percent of recent migrants, with PELT entitlement ending in 2017, used all or part of their ESOL tuition by the end of 2017. This is an improvement from 57 percent uptake from migrants with PELT expiring in 2015.
- In 2016, 76 percent of TEC ESOL funding went to adult migrant enrolments in ESOL courses.

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

How it is performing: **Strong**

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 (64 percent) or very well (26 percent).

Figure 14: Proportion of recent migrants who can hold a conversation in English well/very well, 2015–2016



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

Note: Figures have been rounded up, hence totals might not add up to 100 percent.

Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.

How it is performing: **Strong**

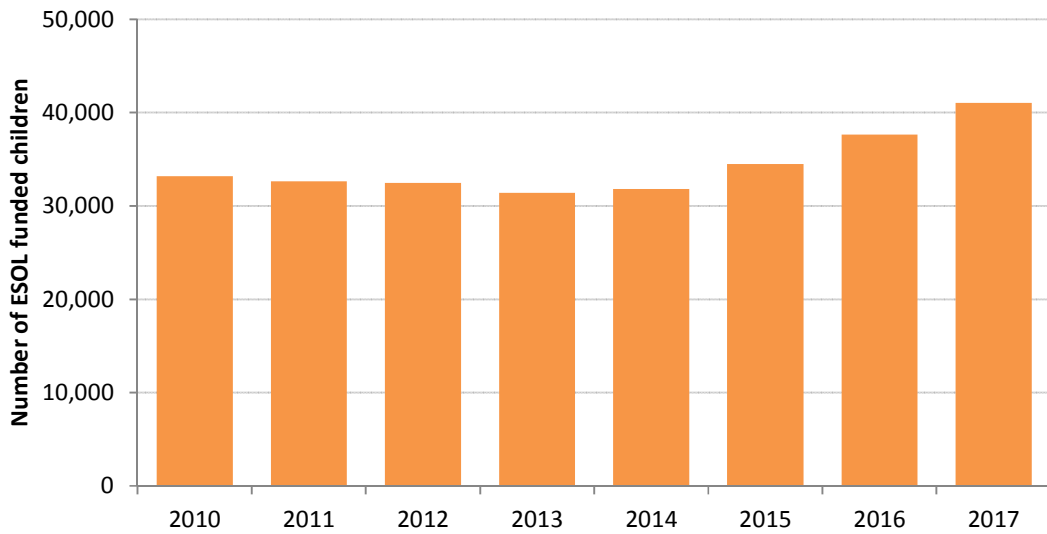
Students whose proficiency in English is below a particular benchmark are entitled to ESOL funding. Students are eligible if they are new migrants or from a refugee background. New Zealand-born students are eligible if at least one of their parents is a migrant and speaks another language, apart from English, in the home.

Reporting is based on student numbers from the ESOL database as a proxy for migrant numbers since the actual number for all migrants is unknown (i.e. this includes those that are receiving, as well as those who do not require ESOL support).

In 2017, 41,048 school children from a migrant background (that is, they are either a migrant, a New Zealand-born child of a migrant, or they come from a refugee background) received ESOL support in the first half of the school period.¹²

¹² Data is reported for one school period rather than for the full school year for the sake of validity and consistency, when comparing from one year to the next.

Figure 15: Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by children with migrant background, 2010–2017

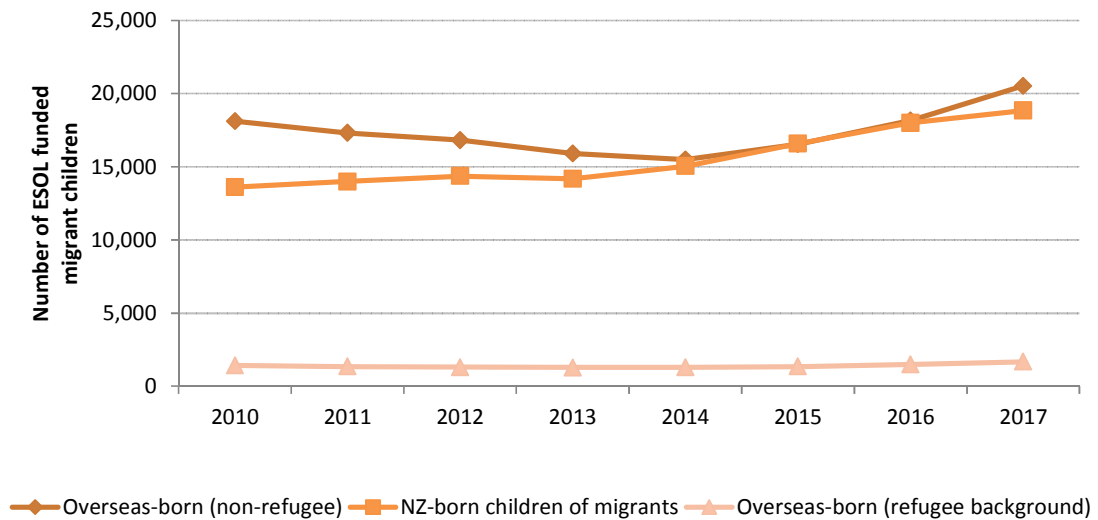


Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Note: Data is based on number of children in term 1 and term 2 of the school period.

Figure 16 below shows that the number of overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant school children (20,526) receiving ESOL support has been increasing and is similar to the number of New Zealand-born children of migrants (18,845) receiving ESOL support.

Figure 16: Number of ESOL-funded school children by background, 2010–2017

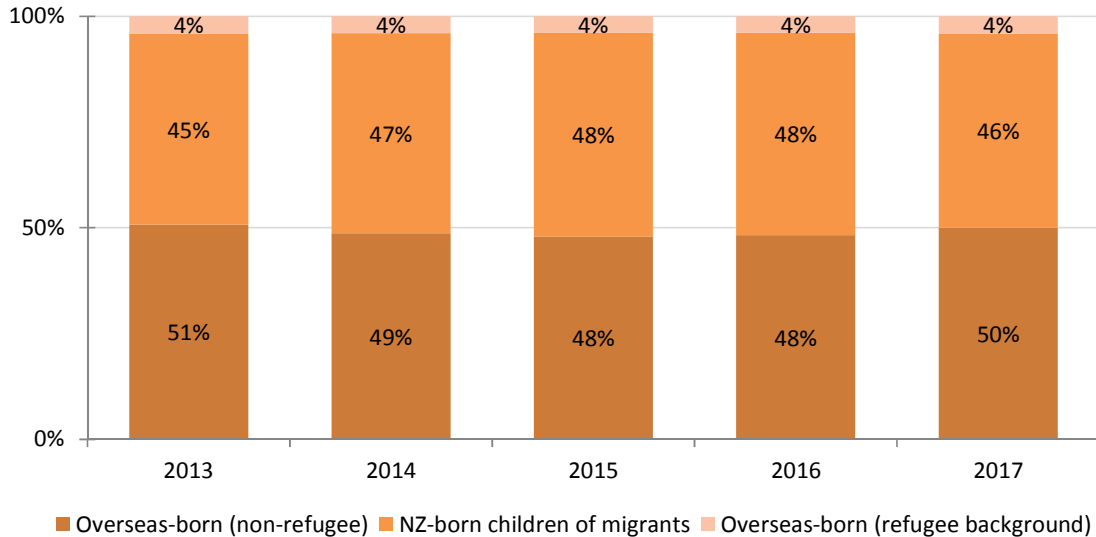


Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Note: Data is based on the number of children in term 1 and term 2 of the school period.

Half (50 percent) of the children who received English language support in the first half of the 2017 school year were overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children and 46 percent were New Zealand-born children of migrants.

Figure 17: Proportion of ESOL-funded children in school by background, 2013–2017



Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Note: Data is based on the number of children in term 1 and term 2 of the school period.

Around two-thirds (64 percent) of ESOL-funded students are in the Auckland region, 10 percent in Canterbury and 9 percent in Wellington. The majority of these students (81 percent) are in primary/intermediate school, while 19 percent are in secondary school.

Most students receiving ESOL support were Asian (45 percent) and Pasifika (31 percent). Table 1 below shows the major ethnic groups of ESOL-funded students.

Table 1: Major ethnic groups of ESOL-funded students, 2017

Ethnicity	Proportion of ESOL-funded students
Chinese	16%
Samoan	15%
Indian	11%
Tongan	9%
Filipino	9%

Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Note: Data is based on ESOL-funded students in term 1 and term 2 of the school period.

Increased uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition.

How it is performing: **Strong**

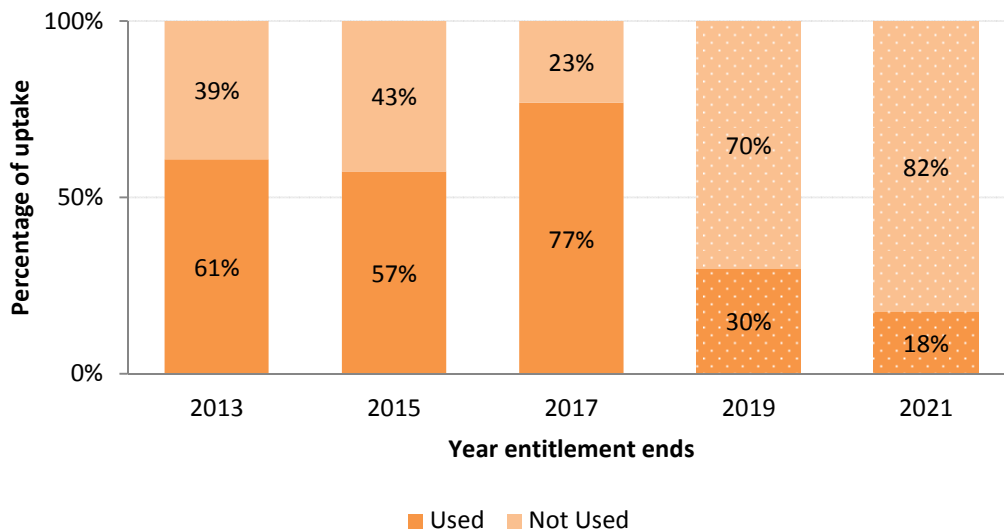


To attain New Zealand residence, some migrants are required to pre-purchase English language tuition (PELT) as part of their application for residence. This is a requirement for family members of skilled migrants over the age of 16 who do not meet the minimum standard of English for the residence visa.

The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) administers PELT payments on behalf of Immigration NZ. PELT must be used within five years of the date that money is paid to Immigration NZ or the funds are forfeited. The PELT funds enable migrants to participate in NZQA endorsed English language courses which provide them with the English language skills needed for everyday life in New Zealand.

As at 31 December 2017, 77 percent of migrants with PELT entitlements ending in 2017 had used all or part of their ESOL tuition. The rate of uptake is higher compared to previous years.

Figure 18: Percentage of uptake of pre-purchased English language tuition, as at 31 December 2017



Source: Tertiary Education Commission

Note: Data for entitlements ending in 2019 and 2021 are indicative only as there is still time for PELT funds to be taken up (therefore these years are shown in a different shade).

Most of those who have pre-purchased English language tuition are from North Asia, mainly from China, and are aged 50 years and above.

Utilisation of TEC-funded support by recent migrants with English-language needs.

How it is performing: **Strong**



The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) funds ESOL learning opportunities, particularly for migrants with poor English language skills. Delivery is funded from a number of sources, including:

- Student Achievement Component (SAC), includes small amount of Youth Guarantee (YG) funding
- Adult Community Education (ACE) in Tertiary Education Institutes (TEIs)
- ACE in Schools
- ACE in Communities
- Intensive Literacy and Numeracy (ILN)
- ILN English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).

In 2016, 76 percent of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses. The other main group accessing TEC-funded ESOL is refugees. There were a total of 56,153 course-learner enrolments¹³ (by migrants and speakers of other languages¹⁴) in ESOL courses, an increase of 19 percent from 47,135 enrolments in 2015. This measure counts all ESOL courses.

Figure 19: Proportion of TEC-funded ESOL that went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses



Source: Tertiary Education Commission

¹³ 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).

¹⁴ One of the data sources (which includes SAC, YG and ACE in TEIs) used to pull this information does not have a 'migrant' flag, and therefore all course enrolments from these funds were assumed to be from migrants.

Outcome 4: Inclusion

Migrants participate in and have a sense of belonging to their community and to New Zealand.

This outcome focuses on the networks and relationships crucial to social interaction and participation, which help to facilitate successful settlement. All these networks serve to connect an individual or group into the wider community, and contribute to building relationships for successful settlement.

How strongly a migrant feels connected to New Zealand can affect their participation in society such as whether they vote, and also their general motivation, health and happiness.

Overall progress: **Moderate**



The indicators within the *Inclusion* outcome area show a moderate improvement over the last period, though some areas require attention. Key highlights for this outcome include:

- Most migrants feel they belong to New Zealand. Eight out of ten recent migrants feel that New Zealand is their home.
- More than half (59 percent) of recent migrants belong to at least one social group or club, mainly a sports club or group (24 percent) or a religious group (18 percent). This is a small decrease from 63 percent in 2015.
- Seventy percent of eligible recent migrant voters voted in the 2014 general election. This is an increase from 66 percent who voted in the 2011 election. However, this proportion remains slightly lower compared with the national average.
- Recent migrants were more likely to experience discrimination in New Zealand compared with the overall New Zealand population. In 2016, 26 percent of recent migrants said they had experienced discrimination over the last 12 months, an increase from 18 percent in 2014.

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

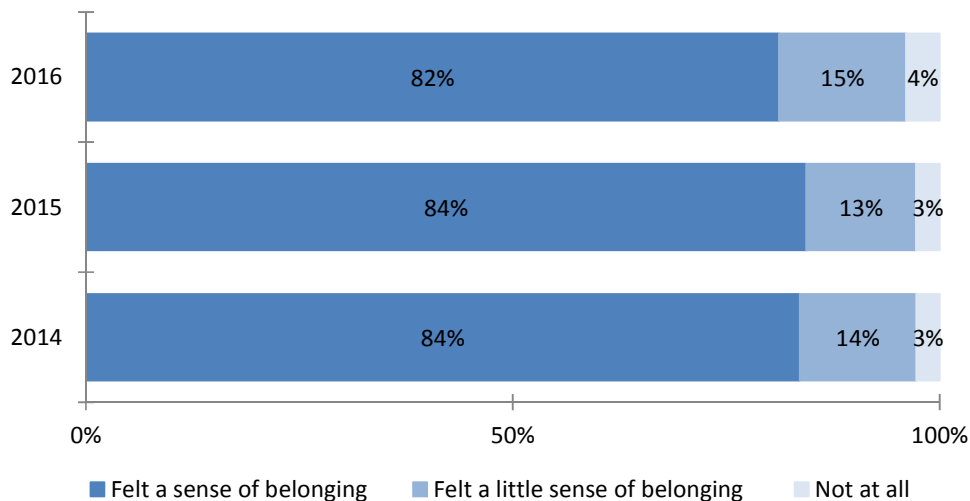
How it is performing: **Strong**



A sense of belonging means feeling connected and accepted within one's community. The development of a sense of belonging and inclusion starts with the feeling of being welcomed and acknowledged. The relationships migrants have with others including their family, friends, colleagues and neighbours in a range of different environments provide the foundation for participation in society.

The majority of migrants feel they belong to New Zealand. According to the 2016 Migrants Survey, 8 out of 10 (82 percent) recent migrants feel that New Zealand is their home.¹⁵ Figure 20 below shows that this rate has remained high and stable over time.

Figure 20: Proportion of recent migrants who felt that New Zealand is their home, 2014–2016



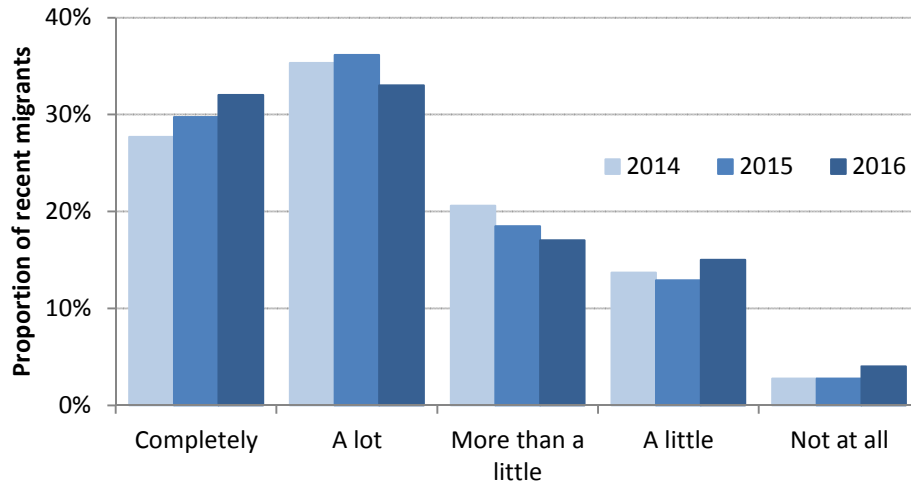
Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

Note: Figures have been rounded up hence totals might not add up to 100 percent.

Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of recent migrants said they feel that New Zealand is their home 'completely' (32 percent) or 'a lot' (33 percent) while only four percent did not consider New Zealand to be their home at all. The rates are consistent with the previous years (see Figure 21 below).

¹⁵ Migrants who answered 'Completely', 'A lot' and 'More than a little' to the survey question "Do you feel that New Zealand is your home?". This question was included in the Migrant Survey for the first time in 2014.

Figure 21: Extent to which recent migrants feel that New Zealand is their home, 2014–2016



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

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

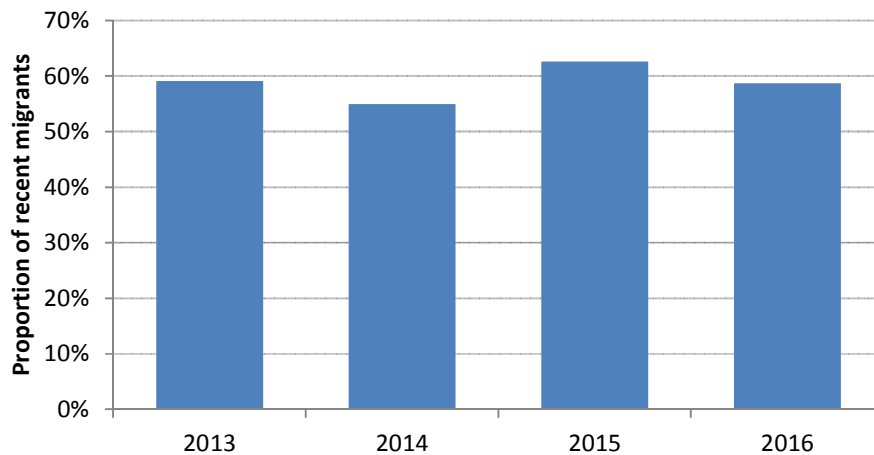
How it is performing: Moderate



Social contact is an important part of wellbeing. Social networks provide migrants with support, shared values and aspirations. They can help to break down barriers and build a sense of trust between people and communities.

In 2016, 59 percent of recent migrants said that they belonged to at least one social group or club. This is a decrease from 63 percent reported in 2015.¹⁶

Figure 22: Proportion of recent migrants who belong to social groups or clubs in New Zealand, 2013–2016



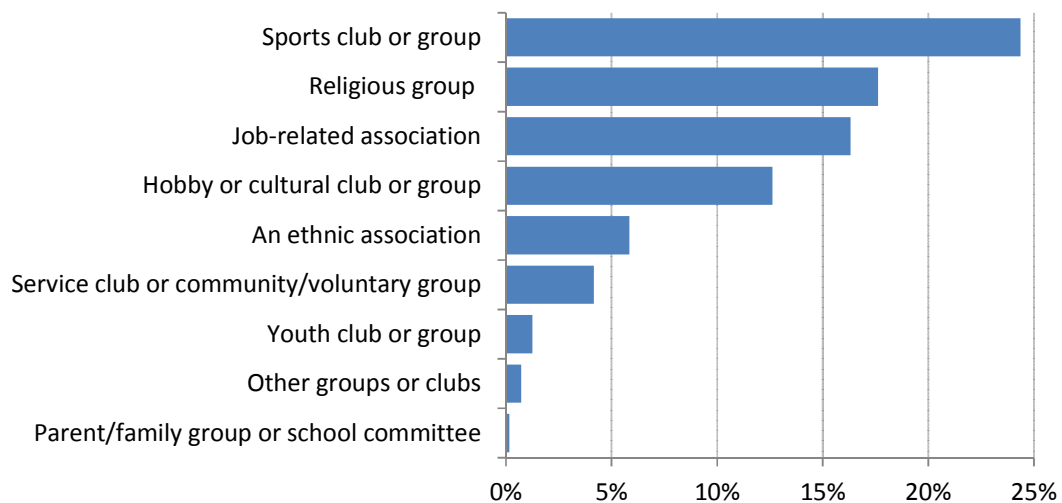
Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

¹⁶ According to the 2014 NZGSS' *social networks and support module*, almost two-thirds (64 percent) of New Zealanders belong to a group, club or organisation.

The most common social groups or clubs that recent migrants belong to are sports clubs or groups (24 percent), followed by religious groups (18 percent) and job-related associations (16 percent).

According to a recent study from Sport New Zealand, sports and physical activity bring people together and create a sense of belonging. It also helps build vibrant and stimulating communities. There is anecdotal evidence that suggests that participation in sport and physical activity can help develop feelings of belonging and inclusion particularly for new migrant population.¹⁷

Figure 23: Social groups or clubs recent migrants belong to, 2016



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

Note: Total does not add up to 100 percent due to multiple response answers.

Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in the New Zealand general elections.

How it is performing: **Moderate**



Migrants' participation in the democratic process, through voting in the national general election, is another way to demonstrate commitment and a sense of belonging to New Zealand.

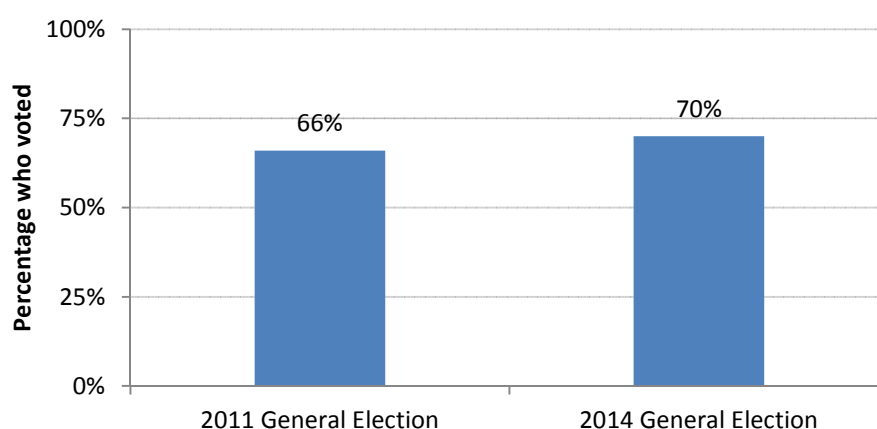
Voter turnout rates help show how recent migrants feel about the political system. This includes the confidence they have in political institutions, the importance they attach to them, and whether they feel their participation can make a difference.

General elections in New Zealand usually occur every three years. Every three years, in the year following an election, the Migrants Survey asks recent migrants if they were eligible to vote¹⁸ and if they voted.

¹⁷ Sports New Zealand, 2018, *The Value of Sport*.

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

Figure 24: Proportion of eligible recent migrants who voted in the 2011 and 2014 New Zealand general elections



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

According to the survey, 70 percent of those who said they were eligible to vote reported that they voted in the 2014 general election (see Figure 24).¹⁹ This is higher than the proportion who voted in the 2011 election (66 percent). However, despite the increase, the rate for recent migrants is lower than the national average of 78 percent.²⁰

There were no significant differences by region of New Zealand, length of time resident in New Zealand or the country of origin.

Prior to each election year, migrants were surveyed on their intention to vote. In the 2013 survey it is worth noting that 95 percent of eligible voters said they would vote but in 2014 when asked if they had voted, only 70 percent said 'yes'. It appears that intentions far outstrip actual behaviour on this issue.

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

How it is performing: **Needs attention**



Discrimination or lack of openness to a new culture (either by the migrant or the host community) can lead to negative experiences that prevent migrants from participating fully in society. Discrimination also affects mental and physical wellbeing.

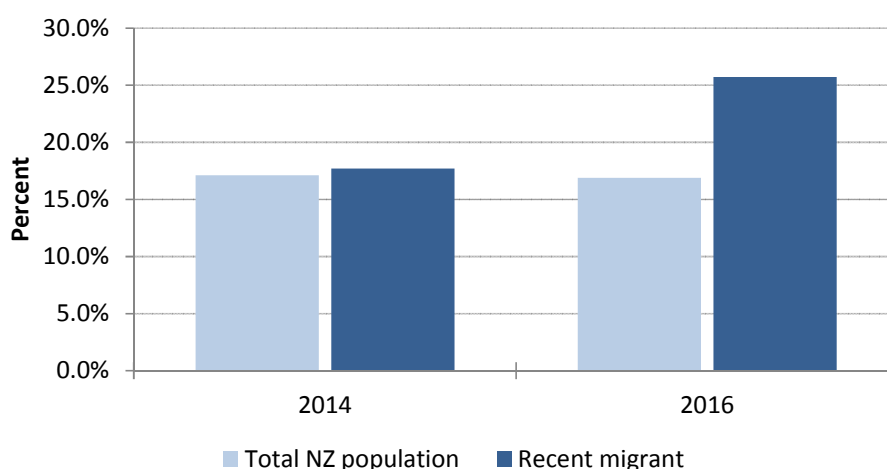
According to the 2016 NZ General Social Survey (NZGSS), 26 percent of recent migrants said they had experienced discrimination²¹ in New Zealand over the past 12 months. This rate is higher compared to 2014 (18 percent) and is also much higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (17 percent) and the New Zealand-born population (16 percent).

¹⁹ Data on those who voted in the 2017 general election will be collected in the 2018 Migrants Survey.

²⁰ Source: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Trust%20and%20participation%20in%20government/voter-turnout.aspx.

²¹ Discrimination here is defined as being treated unfairly or differently compared to other people.

Figure 25: Proportion of recent migrants and the overall New Zealand population who experienced discrimination in the last 12 months, 2014 and 2016



Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Note: Due to the small sample of migrants, the 2014 data on recent migrants have a relative sampling error of 30 to 49.9 percent. Apply caution in interpreting this data.

In 2016, European and Asian recent migrants were more likely to have experienced discrimination in the last year (see Table 2). Recent migrants from both ethnic groups showed an increase in proportion of those who experienced discrimination, which could have driven the overall increase between 2014 and 2016.

Table 2: Proportion of recent migrants who experienced discrimination in the last 12 months by ethnic group, 2014 and 2016

Ethnicity	2014	2016
European	13%	28%
Pacific	..S	19%
Asian	21%	27%
MELAA/Other	29%	21%

Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Note 1: Ethnicity data is based on total response which means that an individual with multiple ethnicities can appear in more than one group. Due to the small sample of migrants, the data have relative sampling errors of at least 30 percent and must be used with caution.

Note 2: MELAA is Middle Eastern, Latin American, or African

Note 3: ..S means that data has been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing

Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe.

Good health is fundamental to migrants' settlement and wellbeing so they can participate in society and the economy.

Safety is also important to wellbeing and is a factor in the decision of most migrants who chose New Zealand as their new home. In a 2008 survey of skilled migrants²², safety and security was one of the most important factors that influenced their decision to apply for permanent residence in New Zealand.

Overall progress: **Strong**



Overall, most indicators within the “Health and Wellbeing” outcome area have remained stable over the last period. Key highlights for this outcome area include:

- Recent migrants feel safer in New Zealand compared with the overall New Zealand population.
- The proportion of recent migrants who said they had crime committed against them in the past 12 months has increased slightly over the past year. However, the rate for recent migrants is lower compared with the overall New Zealand population.
- The majority of migrants (9 out of 10) are enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO) within their first five years in New Zealand.
- Migrants from North Asia (especially from China and South Korea) and North America (especially from the USA) and those aged 20 years or younger have lower five-year PHO enrolment rates.

²² Department of Labour, 2009, *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008).

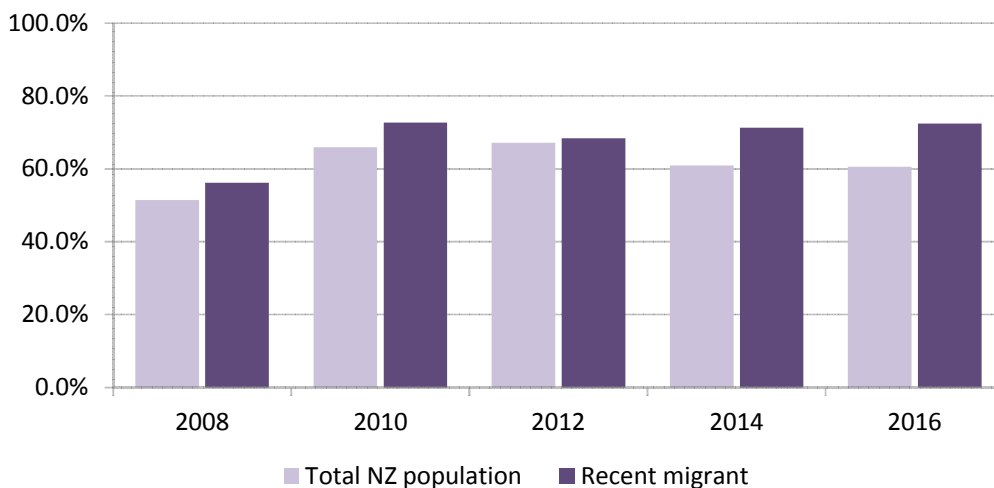
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand.**How it is performing: Strong**

New Zealand is known internationally as a safe country to live in and is one of the main reasons why migrants decide to move here. Feeling safe in a new environment may affect how quickly migrants settle and whether they decide to stay.

In 2016, 72 percent of recent migrants felt safe or very safe when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood. This is similar to what was reported in 2014 (71 percent), and has increased from 52 percent in 2008.

Recent migrants were more likely to report feeling safe or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night compared with the overall New Zealand population (61 percent). In contrast to the recent migrant population, the rate of the overall New Zealand population who reported feeling safe or very safe has been decreasing since 2012 (see Figure 26).

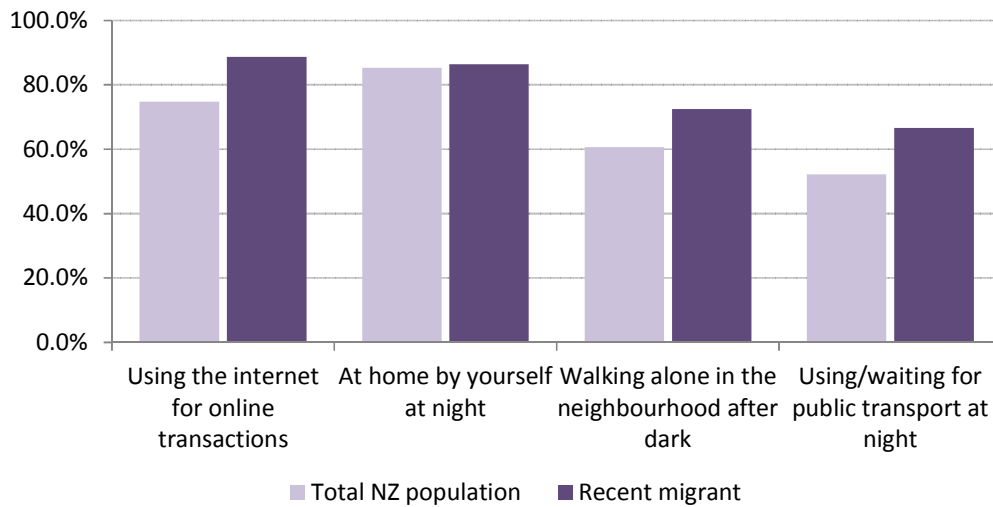
Figure 26: Proportion of recent migrants and the overall New Zealand population who felt safe or very safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood at night, 2008–2016



Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Overall, recent migrants are more likely to feel safe or very safe in various activities compared with the overall New Zealand population (see Figure 27). A higher proportion of recent migrants felt safe or very safe using the internet for online transactions (89 percent), while using or waiting for public transport at night was rated the lowest (67 percent).

Figure 27: Proportion of recent migrants and the overall New Zealand population who felt safe or very safe doing various activities, 2016



Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

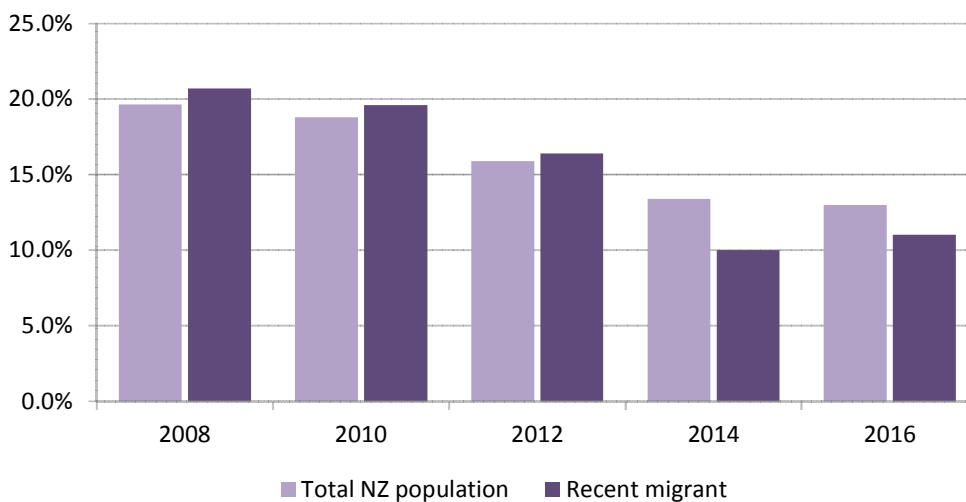
Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime.

How it is performing: **Moderate**



The crime victimisation rate provides a broad measure of personal safety and wellbeing. Crime can reduce social cohesion within the communities and may also restrict people's freedom of movement.

Figure 28: Proportion of recent migrants and the New Zealand population who had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months, 2008–2016



Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Note: Data for 2014 and 2016 on recent migrants have a relative sampling error of 30 to 49.9 percent. Apply caution when interpreting the data.

According to the 2016 NZ General Social Survey, 11 percent of recent migrants said they had crime committed against them in the last 12 months. This is a small increase from 10 percent reported in 2014. Despite the small increase, the rate for recent migrants remains to be less than that of the overall New Zealand population.

Overall, the crime victimisation rate is decreasing for both migrants and the general population. Figure 28 show that there has been a declining trend in the rate of recent migrants who had been a victim of crime, decreasing from 21 percent in 2008.

Table 3 shows that in 2016, 16 percent of recent migrants from the MELAA/Other ethnic group had been victims of crime over the last 12 months. Eleven percent of Asian recent migrants had crime committed against them, an increase from seven percent reported in 2014. The proportion for European recent migrants has remained constant at 11 percent.

Table 3: Proportion of recent migrants who had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months by ethnic group, 2014 and 2016

Ethnicity	2014	2016
European	11%	11%
Pacific	..S	..S
Asian	7%	11%
MELAA/Other	..S	16%

Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Note 1: Ethnicity data is based on total response which means that an individual with multiple ethnicities can appear in more than one group. Due to the small sample of migrants, the data have relative sampling errors of at least 30 percent and must be used with caution.

Note 2: MELAA is Middle Eastern, Latin American, or African

Note 3: ..S means that data has been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Increased proportion of recent migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation.

How it is performing: **Strong**



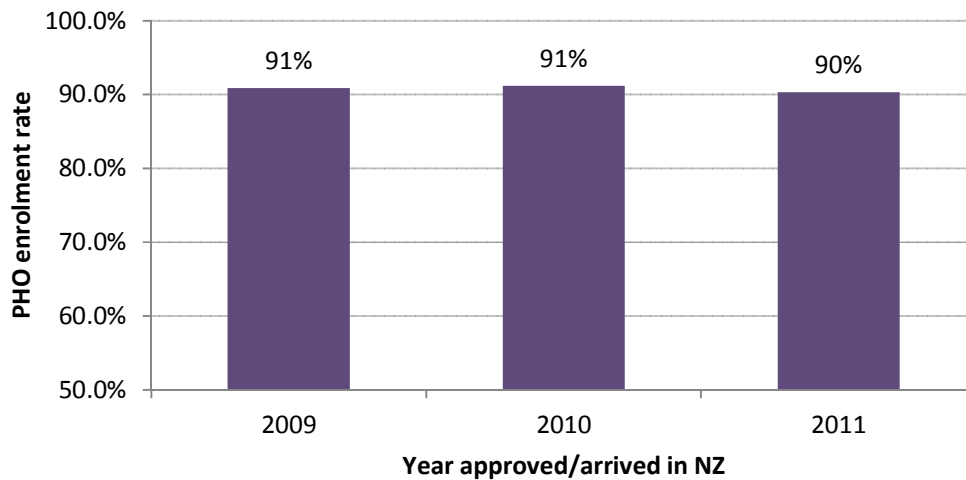
A range of factors affect health outcomes, including awareness and availability of health services for recent migrants. Reporting is based on primary health organisation (PHO) enrolments as a proxy for access to primary health care.

Enrolment with a PHO is voluntary but eligible²³ new migrants are encouraged to enrol in order to receive the benefits associated with belonging to a PHO. These benefits include cheaper doctor's visits, reduced costs of prescription medicines and better access to immunisations and national health screening programmes.

²³ To be eligible to enrol in a PHO, a person must be a New Zealand resident or a person who holds a work visa that either: entitles them to remain in New Zealand for two years or more (work visas start on the person's first day in New Zealand), or entitles them to remain in New Zealand for a period of time which, together with the time that person has already been lawfully in New Zealand immediately prior to obtaining the visa, equals or exceeds two years. Source: <https://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/eligibility-publicly-funded-health-services/resources-service-providers-check-eligibility/eligibility-enrol-primary-health-organisation>

Most migrants are enrolled in a PHO. Nine out of ten (90 percent) migrants who were approved and arrived in New Zealand for residence in 2011 were enrolled in a PHO within five years. This is a small decrease compared with the previous cohort and is less than the enrolment rate of the overall New Zealand population (94 percent)²⁴.

Figure 29: Proportion of recent migrants with New Zealand residence enrolled in a PHO within five years, 2009–2011 migrant cohorts

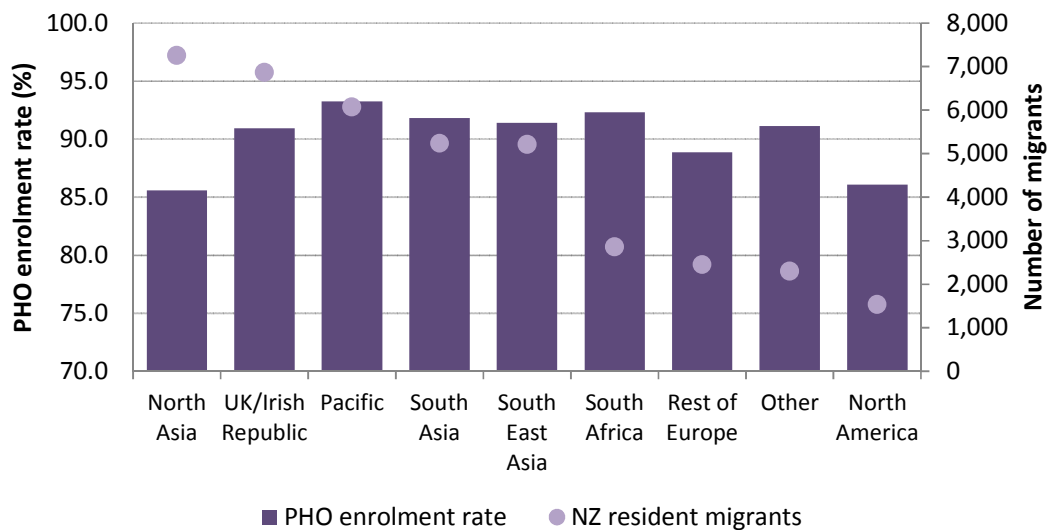


Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: Year refers to the year the migrants were approved for residence either onshore, or offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January and 31 December.

Figure 30 shows the enrolment rates by migrants' region of origin. Recent migrants from North Asia (86 percent) and North America (86 percent) have the lowest PHO enrolment rates compared with other regions of origin.

Figure 30: PHO enrolment rates within five years by region of origin, 2011 migrant cohort

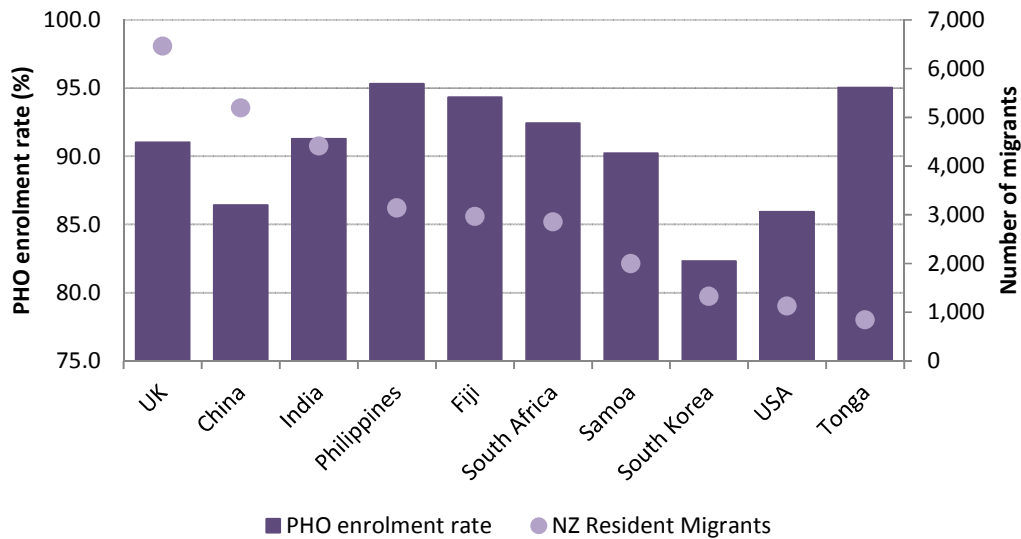


Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

²⁴ Estimated figure as at January 2017 and is calculated every quarter by the Ministry of Health. Source: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/primary-health-care/about-primary-health-organisations/enrolment-primary-health-organisation>

Low enrolment rates of migrants from North Asia is driven by low enrolment rates of migrants from South Korea (82 percent) and China (86 percent), the second largest source country of resident migrants in 2011 (see Figure 31). Migrants from the USA also have lower enrolment rates (86 percent) compared with other main source countries.

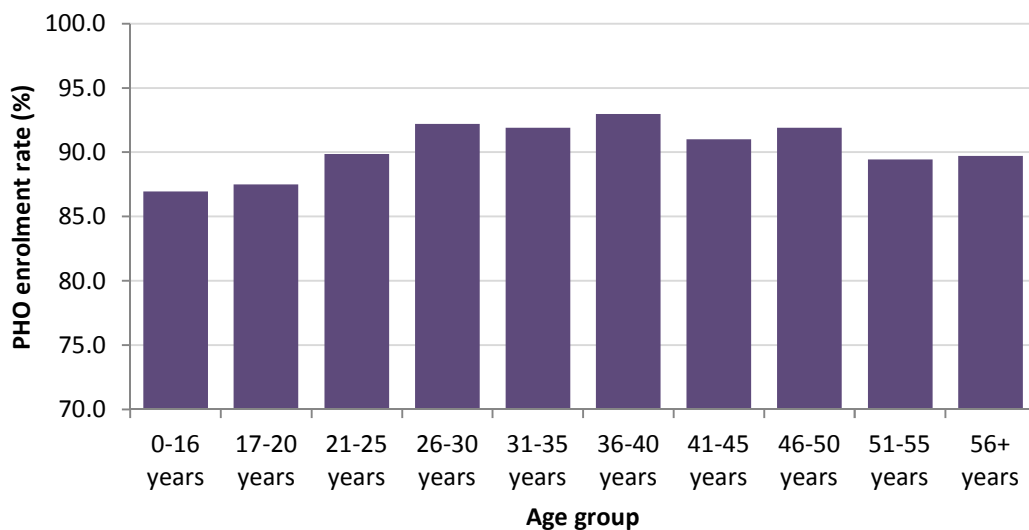
Figure 31: Top 10 source countries of migrants with New Zealand residence and their PHO enrolment rate within five years, 2011 migrant cohort



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Figure 32 shows the PHO enrolment rates by age group. Migrants in the younger age groups, especially those aged 0-16 years (87 percent) and 17-20 years (88 percent), have the lowest PHO enrolment rates.

Figure 32: PHO enrolment rates within five years by age group, 2011 migrant cohort



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note 1: These are migrants who were approved for residence onshore or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011.

Note 2: Age is based on the migrant's age when first arrived in New Zealand.

Data disclaimers

HLFS Disclaimer

Access to the data used in this study 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.

IDI Disclaimer

The results in this report are not official statistics, they have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), managed by Statistics New Zealand.

The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the authors, not Statistics NZ or the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

Access to the anonymised data used in this study was provided by Statistics NZ in accordance with security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see data about a particular person, household, business, or organisation, and the results in this report have been confidentialised to protect these groups from identification.

Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security, and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative and survey data in the IDI. Further detail can be found in the Privacy impact assessment for the Integrated Data Infrastructure available from www.stats.govt.nz.

Appendix: Data sources and definitions

Data sources

The data for the indicators are sourced from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Statistics NZ, Ministry of Education and Tertiary Education Commission.

Source data	Short description
Survey Data	
Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), Statistics NZ	A national survey of households, which measures quarterly average levels of employment, unemployment and non-participation in the labour force, and the quarterly and annual changes in these levels. The survey population is the usually resident, non-institutionalised, civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over who live in private dwellings.
Migrants Survey, MBIE	<p>This is an annual survey run by MBIE as part of the Immigration Survey Monitoring Programme (ISMP). The target population is migrants aged 18 years and over who were admitted under the Skilled Business Migrants (principal and secondary applicants), Family Sponsored (Parent and Partner) and Work Visa schemes. Excluded from the survey are migrants admitted under the Student Policy or Pacific Quotas schemes.</p> <p>Respondents were given the opportunity to complete the questionnaire either online or as a self-completion paper questionnaire. They were also given the choice of completing the survey in either English or Simplified Chinese. Telephone interviews were used in earlier surveys but were not used in 2015 and 2016.</p>
NZ General Social Survey (NZGSS), Statistics NZ	Data collection for the NZGSS takes place over 12 months from April to March. The survey population for the NZGSS is the usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over in private dwellings in New Zealand, with a sample size of approximately 8,000 individuals. This survey is carried out every two years.
Administrative Data	
ESOL Database	Held by the Ministry of Education. It contains administrative data on ESOL learners.
Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI)	A large research database containing microdata about people and households. Data is from a range of government and non-government organisations, and Statistics NZ surveys.
Single Data Return (SDR)	This is an electronic database of learner enrolment and completion information required by the Ministry of Education and the Tertiary Education Commission.

Definition of data sources

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
Employment	Employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2012-2016	The proportion of principal and secondary applicants, aged 18 years and over who were admitted under the Skilled Migrant visa category (SMC), who answered 'Yes' to the survey question <i>"Does your current role in your main job match the skills and qualification that you have?"</i> Secondary applicants under the SMC include partners and dependent children of principal applicants.
	Employment rates of recent migrants.	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), Statistics NZ	Year to June 2012 – year to June 2017	<p>The proportion of recent migrants in the working-age population (i.e. aged 15 years and over) who are employed for at least one hour per week.</p> <p>This measures actual engagement in work among the working-age population.</p> <p>Figures are based on annual average data to address sampling error and seasonal variation concerns.</p>
	International students who attained Bachelor's level or above New Zealand qualification and transitioned into Residence.	<p>Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), Statistics NZ</p> <p>Using linked immigration visa data and tertiary education data.</p>	2009–2013 student cohorts	<p>The proportion of full fee-paying student visa holders, with a Bachelor's degree or above, who gained residence within three years since their last student visa.</p> <p>Transition from study to residence is measured by level of study using linked immigration visa data and tertiary education data from the IDI. The results are presented by calendar year for students who have matched records in both the immigration and tertiary education datasets.</p> <p>The analysis takes calendar year cohorts of full fee-paying students and tracks them after study to determine the proportion that has gained residence within a three-year period.</p>

Data Sources and Definitions

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
Education and Training	Migrant school leavers who achieved NCEA level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system.	ESOL Database, Ministry of Education	2012–2016	<p>The proportion of migrant (non-refugee) school leavers who attained National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 2 or above in the New Zealand education system. This refers to migrant school leavers who have been in the New Zealand education system for five years or more, as defined by their enrolment in ESOL.</p> <p>Student numbers derived from the ESOL database are used as a proxy for migrant numbers. Data presented is based on a calendar year.</p>
	25-64 year old recent migrants who have level 4 or above qualifications on the NZ Qualifications Framework.	IDI, Statistics NZ Data linking between MBIE's immigration data and MOE's tertiary completions dataset.	2008–2011 migrant cohorts	<p>The proportion of resident migrants aged 25-64 years, at the time New Zealand residence was granted, who achieved level 4 or above qualifications on the NZ Qualifications Framework (NZQF).</p> <p>Data excludes former international students.</p> <p>This is measured by using linked immigration data on migrants and tertiary education data from the IDI. The results are presented by calendar year for migrants who have matched records in both the immigration and tertiary education datasets. The analysis takes calendar year cohorts of migrants who were granted residence.</p> <p>The cohort used in this analysis is migrants who were approved onshore, or offshore and arrived, in 2008–2011 (i.e. the 2011 cohort are migrants who were approved onshore or offshore and arrived, between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011).</p>
English Language	Recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2015–2016	The proportion of recent migrants, aged 18 years and over, who said that they can have a conversation in English 'Very well' or 'Well'.

Data Sources and Definitions

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
	Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.	ESOL Database, Ministry of Education	2013–2017	<p>The number of ESOL-funded migrants (non-refugee) in schools on the first half of the school year (i.e. Term 1 and Term 2).</p> <p>Data is reported for one school period rather than for the full school year for the sake of validity and consistency, when comparing from one year to the next. Most of these students will continue to be funded for the second period allocation. But with students coming and going, the numbers vary, hence the decision to consistently refer to the same period each year.</p> <p>School-funded ESOL support: number of students in the ESOL database whose English Language Learning Progressions (ELLP) assessments score is below a set threshold and so qualifies them for ESOL-funded English language support programmes in schools.</p> <p>Migrant children for this purpose: overseas born, non-refugee. Note that this is not the whole migrant cohort, just those that need English Language support.</p>
	Uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition.	Administrative data, Tertiary Education Commission (TEC)	Data as at 31 December 2017 (Migrants with entitlements ending within years 2013-2017)	<p>The percentage of uptake of pre-purchased ESOL tuition by migrants which have been fully used, partly used and not used.</p> <p>As part of their residence requirements, some migrants who do not meet the minimum standard of English for their residence visa are required to pay English language tuition fees to Immigration NZ before arriving in New Zealand. These pre-purchased tuition payments are administered by the TEC on behalf of Immigration NZ.</p> <p>The data is presented by the year that entitlement ends</p>

Data Sources and Definitions

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
				<p>to reflect that entitlements to tuition pre-purchased within the last five years are still current. Entitlements with year ending 2013-2015 have all now expired, i.e. these were pre-paid between 2008 and 2010. The data on entitlements ending 2016-2017 is not final and will continue to be updated.</p> <p>Data sourced from the migrant levy returns data.</p>
	Utilisation of TEC-funded English Language support by recent migrants with English Language needs.	Administrative data, TEC	2015–2016	<p>The figure reported is on the number of learners (i.e. migrants and speakers of other languages) who were enrolled in TEC-funded ESOL courses. This includes non-migrants who qualify for ESOL funding since data was extracted from multiple data sources, including the Single Data Return (SDR) database which does not have a migrant filter. It is assumed that the majority of these, however, are migrants.</p> <p>The data provided was based on the 2015 and 2016 calendar years to allow for analysis for a full-year dataset.</p> <p>ESOL data was collected through the following funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Community Education (ACE) in school – at course level • ACE in communities - at programme/course level • ESOL ACE in Tertiary Education Institutes (TEIs) – at qualification level. • Student Achievement Component (SAC)/Youth Guarantee (YG) – at course level but can report at qualification or learner level • ESOL Intensive Literacy and Numeracy (ILN) – at hours level • ILN – at hours level.

Data Sources and Definitions

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
Inclusion	Recent migrants feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2014–2016	The proportion of recent migrants aged 18 years and over who felt that New Zealand is their home. This includes those who responded ‘More than a little’, ‘A lot’ or ‘Completely’ to the survey question “ <i>Do you feel that New Zealand is your home?</i> ” This question was asked for the first time in 2014.
	More recent migrants belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups).	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2013–2016	The proportion of recent migrants aged 18 years and over who said they belong to any social groups or clubs. This equates to 100 percent less the proportion who said they don’t belong to any social groups or clubs (i.e. answered ‘None of these’).
	Recent migrants who voted in the General Elections.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2012, 2015	The proportion of recent migrants on residence visa and aged 18 years or over who said that they voted in the last General Election.
	Less discrimination on recent migrants in New Zealand.	NZGSS, Statistics NZ	2014, 2016	This indicator measures the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who were discriminated against in the past 12 months. That is, people who were treated unfairly or differently compared to other people. The survey question on discrimination has been rephrased in 2014. The change means that comparison with previous years’ data cannot be made.
Health and Wellbeing	Recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand.	NZGSS, Statistics NZ	2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016	This indicator measures the proportion of recent migrants in the population aged 15 years and over who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ while walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.

Data Sources and Definitions

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
	Recent migrants who are victims of crime.	NZGSS, Statistics NZ	2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016	<p>This indicator measures the proportion of recent migrants in the population aged 15 years and over who said they had a crime committed against them in the past 12 months.</p> <p>Changes in the explanation of crime given to survey respondents in 2014 mean that comparisons with previous years should be treated with caution.</p>
	Recent migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO).	IDI, Statistics NZ (Data linking between Immigration NZ's migration spells data and Ministry of Health's PHO enrolment data)	2009–2011 migrant cohorts	<p>The cohort used in this analysis is migrants who were approved for a residence visa onshore or offshore and arrived in New Zealand in a calendar year (i.e. the 2011 cohort are migrants who were approved onshore or offshore and arrived between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011).</p> <p>The most current PHO enrolments data in the IDI runs up until the end of 2016. Hence, to capture a full five years of enrolment information, at the most, migrant entries to 2011 were selected.</p> <p>Five-year enrolments data: The figure reported is based on the number of migrants with a PHO enrolment date over five years since approval/arrival date. Any dates after the five years since approval/arrival date are excluded.</p>

