

Overall progress:

Outcome 1: Employment

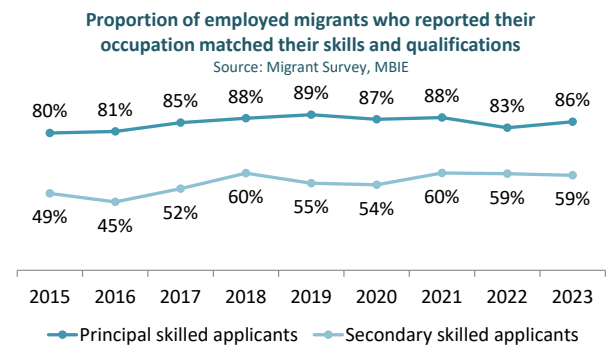
Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications

In 2023, 86% of employed principal skilled applicants are in jobs that match their skills and qualifications. This remains high and increased over the past year. The rate for employed secondary skilled applicants (59%) is gradually improving but remains lower than principal skilled applicants.

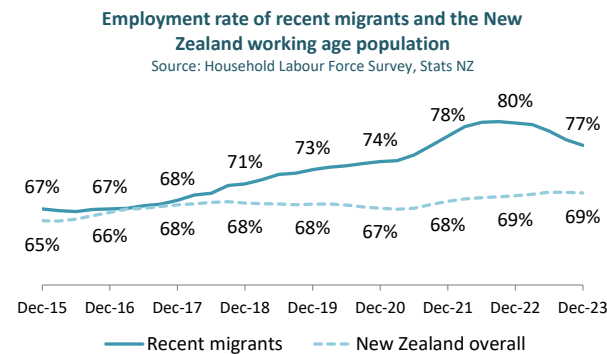
Recent migrants have a higher employment rate (77%) than the general New Zealand population (69%), though it has decreased over the past year.

The rate of former student visa holders with Bachelor's degree or higher who transitioned to residence visa within three years has markedly increased to 47% (up from 22% for the previous cohort), most likely due to people who were granted the one-off 2021 Resident visa.

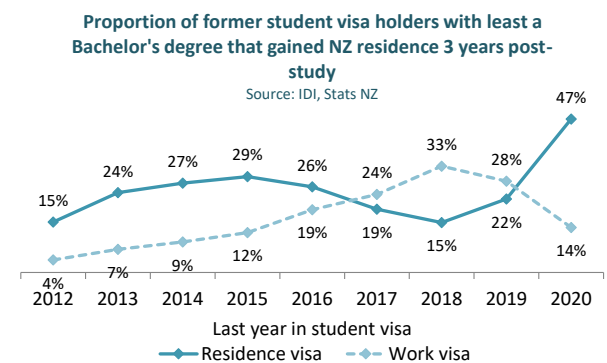
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications



Success indicator 2: Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders



Success indicator 3: Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with Bachelor's level qualifications and above



Overall progress:

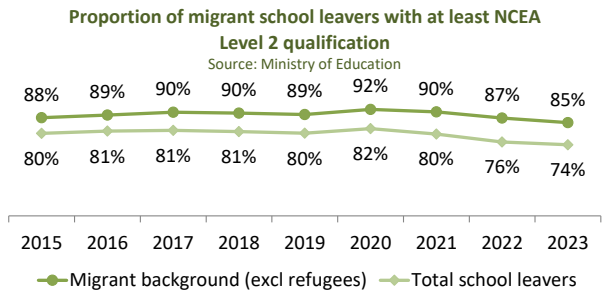
Outcome 2: Education and Training

Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications

In 2023, 85% of overseas-born migrant school leavers (with at least 5 years in ESOL) attained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification. The rate has decreased compared with the previous years but remains higher than the average for all school leavers (74%), which has also been decreasing.

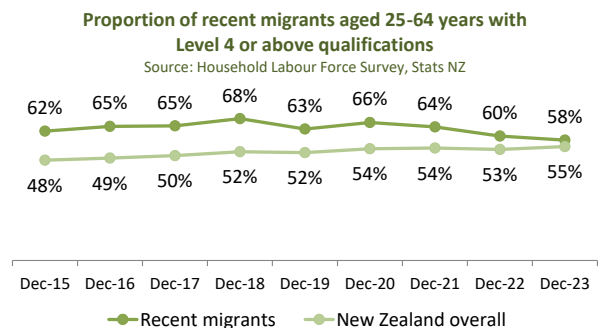
Recent migrants are more likely to have a Level 4 or above qualification (or equivalent) compared with the overall New Zealand population but the gap between the two has narrowed over time. In the year ended December 2023, 58% of recent migrants aged 25-64 years have a qualification of Level 4 or higher compared with 55% for the overall New Zealand population.

Success indicator 1: 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 2: Increased proportion of 25-64 year old recent migrants who have a Level 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualifications Framework



Definitions

Employment rate: The proportion of the working-age population who are employed for at least one hour per week.

Principal applicant: The main applicant for New Zealand residence on an application.

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: The usually resident, non-institutionalised, civilian population in New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

Acronyms

ACE: Adult and Community Education

ESOL: English for Speakers of Other Languages

NCEA: National Certificate of Educational Attainment

TEO: Tertiary Education Organisation

Overall progress:

Outcome 3: English Language

Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives

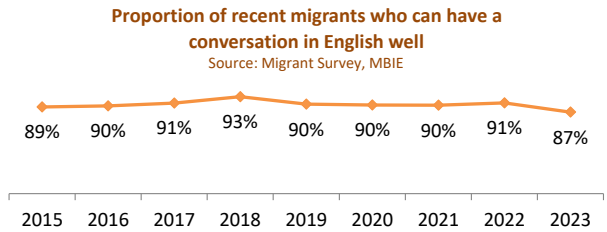
Most recent migrants can speak English well but the proportion has dropped since 2022. In 2023, 87% of recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English 'well' or 'very well', down from 91% in 2022.

In 2023, 61,400 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up 48% of those who received ESOL funding that year.

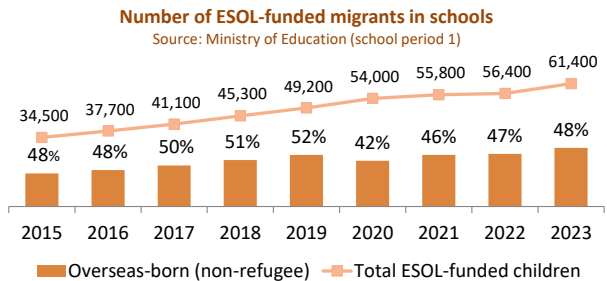
More than half (54%) of recent migrants with pre-purchased English language tuition entitlement ending in 2023 used up all of their ESOL tuition. The rate of full uptake has been generally increasing over time.

The share of TEC-funded ESOL delivery that went to migrant enrolments on ESOL courses has remained stable.

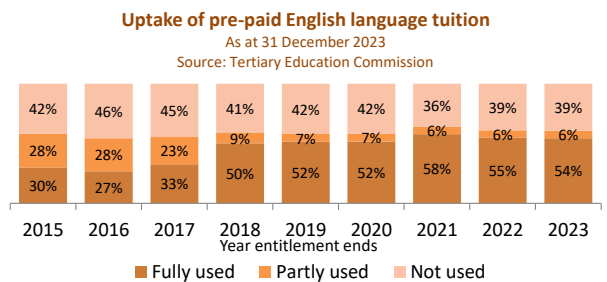
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English



Success indicator 2: More migrant children are using school-funded English language support



Success indicator 3: Increased uptake of prepaid English language tuition



Success indicator 4: Utilisation of TEC-funded English language support by migrants with English language needs

Proportion of ESOL delivery to migrants
Source: Tertiary Education Commission

Funds	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Intensive Literacy and Numeracy-ESOL	49%	54%	60%	61%	55%
TEO-led Workplace Literacy and Numeracy			90%	92%	95%
ACE in Communities	52%	58%	71%	76%	78%
ACE in Schools	45%	33%	44%	47%	45%

Note: This is based on the value of delivery. These are funds where migrant enrolments in ESOL can be identified.

Overall progress:

Outcome 4: Inclusion

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

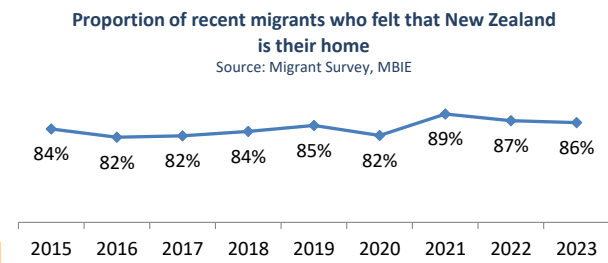
Most recent migrants feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand (86%). While this rate has been decreasing in recent years, it has remained consistently high over time.

Most recent migrants (60%) belonged to at least one social group or club, but this has decreased substantively from 67% in 2022.

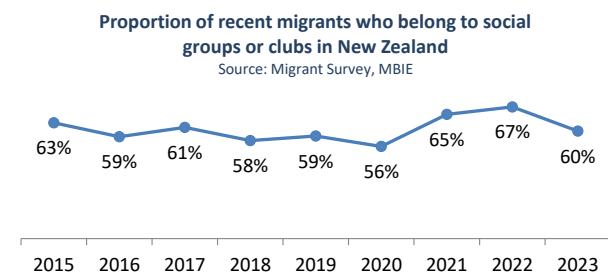
There has been a marked decrease in the share of recent migrants who voted in the last election. In the 2023 general election, 73% of eligible recent migrants said they voted, down from 83% in 2020.

In 2023, 17% of recent migrants said they experienced discrimination in the past year, compared with 22% for the overall NZ population. For the first time, recent migrants have reported less experience of discrimination compared with the overall NZ population.

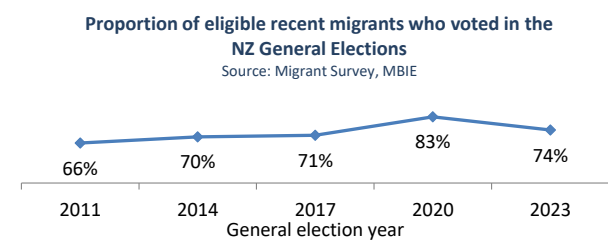
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand



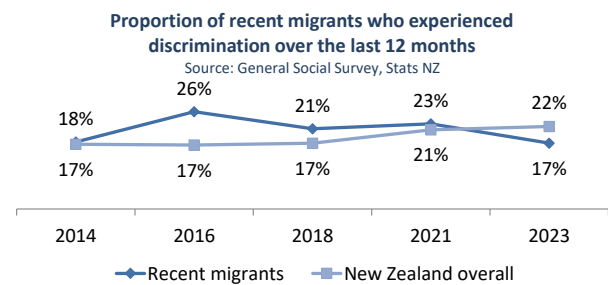
Success indicator 2: Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups)



Success indicator 3: Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in general elections



Success indicator 4: Reduced proportion of recent migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand



Overall progress:

Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing

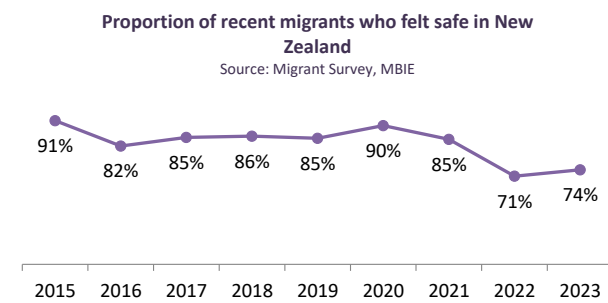
Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe

Most recent migrants feel safe in New Zealand. In 2023, 74% of recent migrants reported feeling safe from crime, an increase from 71% over the past year after a marked decrease since 2020.

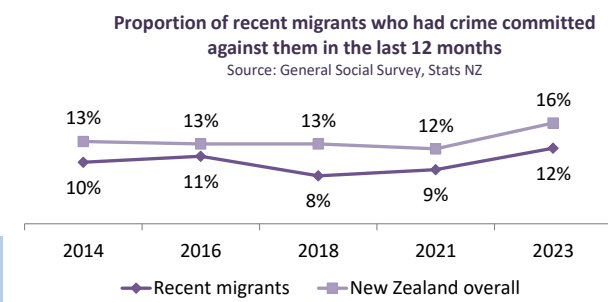
Recent migrants were less likely to say they had crime committed against them than the overall New Zealand population. In 2023, 12% of recent migrants had crime committed against them in the last 12 months compared with 16% for the overall population. This is an increase since 2021.

The majority of recent migrants have access to primary health care. Approximately 93% of recent migrants were enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO) within five years of arriving or approval for residence. This has remained stable over the years.

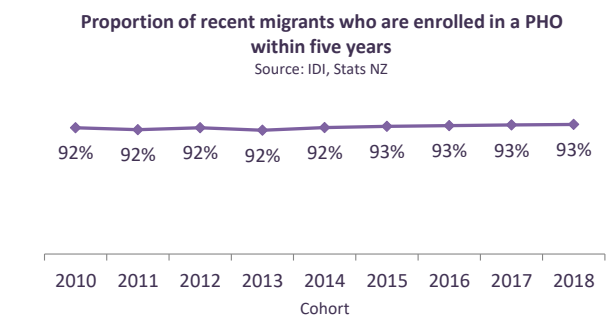
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand



Success indicator 2: Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime



Success indicator 3: Increased proportion of recent migrants enrolled with a PHO



Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) disclaimer

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