



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy: Outcomes Indicators 2016

→ **Supplementary Report**



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

immigration.govt.nz

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- www.immigration.govt.nz
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Executive Summary

This is the first report produced to supplement the 2016 New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (the Strategy) outcomes dashboard. It uses data from multiple sources to measure and monitor trends across key outcome areas within the Strategy.

Employment outcome

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

Recent Migrants have higher labour force participation compared with the overall New Zealand population. Over time, there has been an increase in the number of Recent Migrants in employment. In the year to December 2015, Recent Migrants have a higher employment rate (66.8 percent) compared with the overall New Zealand population (65 percent).

It is important for new migrants to be able to use their skills and qualifications productively in New Zealand. The majority (8 out of 10) of employed principal applicants¹ reported that their occupation matched their skills and qualifications and the rate has remained high and stable. In comparison, fewer (5 out of 10) employed secondary applicants² are in jobs that match their skills and qualifications.

The rate of international students with a Bachelor's level or above qualification transitioning into residency has been trending up. Twenty-four percent of all full-fee paying international students who completed a Bachelor's level or above qualification in 2012 transitioned into residence within three years of their last student visa.

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. The indicators within the *Education and Training* outcome area have been performing reasonably well.

Higher school qualifications serve as a foundation for tertiary study and preparation for entry into the labour market. In 2015, 87 percent of migrant school leavers gained at least NCEA Level 2 qualification. This rate has been increasing over time.

A relatively small proportion of migrants with residence have gained New Zealand qualifications. Twenty percent of migrants who were granted residence in 2010 attained qualifications at Level 4 or above on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF). The majority of these are migrants under the Skilled/Business visa category. One reason for this may be the relatively high requirements for qualifications to enter New Zealand under the Skilled Migrant visa category.

English language outcome

English language confidence and competence is key to successful settlement. Overall, most of the indicators within the *English Language* outcome area have been performing well.

¹ The primary applicant for residency.

² The principal applicant's partner and/or dependent children (if any).

According to the 2013 Census, 91 percent of Recent Migrants report they can hold a conversation in English.

Children with the highest English language needs are entitled to ESOL funding. The number of migrant children supported with ESOL funding has increased from 16,500 in 2015 to 18,200 in 2016. This is in line with growth in migrant flows over this period.

Pre-purchased English language tuition is a requirement for some migrants applying for residency. More than half (57 percent) of migrants used all or part of their ESOL prepaid tuition entitlement in 2015. This a decrease from 64 percent reported in 2014.

The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) funds ESOL learning opportunities, particularly for migrants with poor English language skills. In 2015, 72 percent of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, the remaining 28 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 generally steady improvement over the last period.

A majority (84 percent) of Recent Migrants feel they belong in New Zealand and consider it their home.

Being part of a social network provides migrants with support and a sense of belonging. In 2015, an increased proportion of Recent Migrants belong to at least one social network or group, mainly sports clubs or groups (26 percent) and religious groups (21 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 social and economic life. Recent Migrants are more likely to experience discrimination in New Zealand compared with the overall New Zealand population.

Health and wellbeing outcome

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

Feeling safe in a new environment may affect how quickly migrants settle. Compared to the overall New Zealand population, Recent Migrants feel safer in New Zealand and are less likely have crime committed against them over the past year.

Primary health organisation (PHO) enrolment of migrants is used as a proxy for access to primary health care. Most migrants (9 out of 10) enrol in a PHO within the first five years after they arrive in New Zealand. However, migrants from North Asia (especially from China and South Korea) and those aged 17-25 years have lower enrolment rates. While most new migrants enrol in their first year, PHO enrolment rates within the first year have been declining over time.

Summary Table of Indicators

The following is a summary table of the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy outcomes indicator measures. It provides detailed information on each indicator including current levels, changes over time and how it is performing.

Trend Key

	Needs Attention		Moderate/Stable		Strong Performance
---	-----------------	---	-----------------	--	--------------------

Success Indicators	Previous Period	Latest Period Available ³	Trend	How it's performing
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 matches their skills and NZ-ready qualifications.	84%	80%	▼ 4pp	
Increased proportion of employed secondary applicants whose occupation in New Zealand matches their skills and NZ-ready qualifications.	61%	49%	▼ 12pp	
Employment rates for Recent Migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders.	65.1%	66.8%	▲ 1.7pp	
Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with Bachelor's level qualifications and above, three years post study.	22%	24%	▲ 2pp	
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%	87%	n/c	
Increased proportion of 25 to 64 year old Recent Migrants who have completed Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualifications Framework.	21%	20%	▼ 1pp	

³ A range of data sources underpin the indicators, collected over different time periods.

Success Indicators	Previous Period	Latest Period Available ³	Trend	How it's performing
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.	91%	no new data	n/c	
Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.	16,540	18,161	▲10%	
Increased uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition.	64%	57%	▼7pp	
Utilisation of TEC-funded English language support by migrants with English language needs.	Not reported	72%	Baseline measure	Baseline measure
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%	84%	n/c	
Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups).	55%	63%	▲8pp	
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.	Data not comparable	18%	Baseline measure	Baseline measure
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.	68%	71%	▲3pp	
Fewer Recent Migrants are victims of crime	16%	10%	▼6pp	
Increased proportion of Recent Migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation.	90.8%	90.9%	▲0.1pp	

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Recent Migrant	A migrant who arrived in New Zealand in the last five years.
Principal Applicant	The primary applicant for a Resident Visa.
Secondary Applicant	The principal applicant's partner and/or dependent children (if any).
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.
ESOL	English for Speakers of Other Languages
NCEA	National Certificate of Educational Attainment
NZQA	New Zealand Qualification Authority
NZQF	New Zealand Qualification Framework
PHO	Primary Health Organisation

The New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy

A driving goal of Government is to build a more competitive and internationally focused economy. Migration plays a key role in meeting this goal as it helps to grow New Zealand's labour force, which in turn drives our economy. Migration also increases international connections that give access to foreign knowledge, foreign capital and international trade.

In July 2014, Government approved the New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (MSIS), a revised approach to successfully settle and integrate migrants in New Zealand.

The Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy builds on the New Zealand Settlement Strategy which directed the Settlement work in New Zealand for the past decade. It places value on the economic contribution of migration and stresses the importance of the long-term integration of migrants in conjunction with successful initial settlement.

The Strategy's aim is that migrants: *"make New Zealand their home, participate fully and contribute to all aspects of New Zealand life"*.

Key to achieving this aim is the Strategy's five outcomes areas (see Figure 1):

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

Employment, and Education and Training are the key outcome areas for the Strategy, reflecting their importance to the Government's Business Growth Agenda. However, 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 helps them to make social connections that support their wellbeing and inclusion.

Sixteen indicators measure progress towards achievement of the five outcome areas.

This report tracks the performance of each of the 16 indicators across the five outcome areas of the Strategy and shows how Recent Migrants are faring in New Zealand, and how this has changed over time. The report also helps to identify outcome areas that require attention. The trends presented 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.

Figure 1: Outcomes framework for migrant settlement and integration



Table 1: The New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy outcome areas and headline indicators

Outcome areas	Success indicators
<p>Employment</p> <p>Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and NZ-ready qualifications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in NZ match their skills and NZ-ready qualifications. • Employment rates for Recent Migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders. • Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with Bachelor’s level qualifications and above.
<p>Education and Training</p> <p>Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system. • Increased proportion of 25-64 year old Recent Migrants who have a level 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework (NZQF).
<p>English Language</p> <p>Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English. • Utilisation of school-funded English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) support by migrant children. • Increased uptake of prepaid ESOL. • Utilisation of Tertiary Education Commission (TEC)-funded English language support by migrants with English language needs.
<p>Inclusion</p> <p>Migrants participate in and have a sense of belonging to their community and to New Zealand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand. • Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups). • Increased proportion of Recent Migrants with residence who voted in General Elections. • Reduced proportion of Recent Migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand.
<p>Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who feel safe in New Zealand. • Fewer migrants are victims of crime. • Increased proportion of Recent Migrants enrolled in primary health organisation.

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. Migrants who use their skills and qualifications productively are more likely to settle and maximise their contribution to New Zealand's economic growth.

Overall performance: MODERATE/STABLE 

Overall, the indicators within the *Employment* outcome area show a positive improvement over the last period. Key highlights include:

- Most employed principal applicants are in occupations that matched their skills and qualifications, compared with just under half of employed secondary applicants.
- A greater proportion of Recent Migrants were in employment. Recent Migrants have a higher employment rate in the year to December 2015, compared with both the New Zealand-born population and the overall New Zealand population.
- More international students with a Bachelor's level or above qualification transitioned into residence.

Employment Success Indicator:

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

How it is performing 

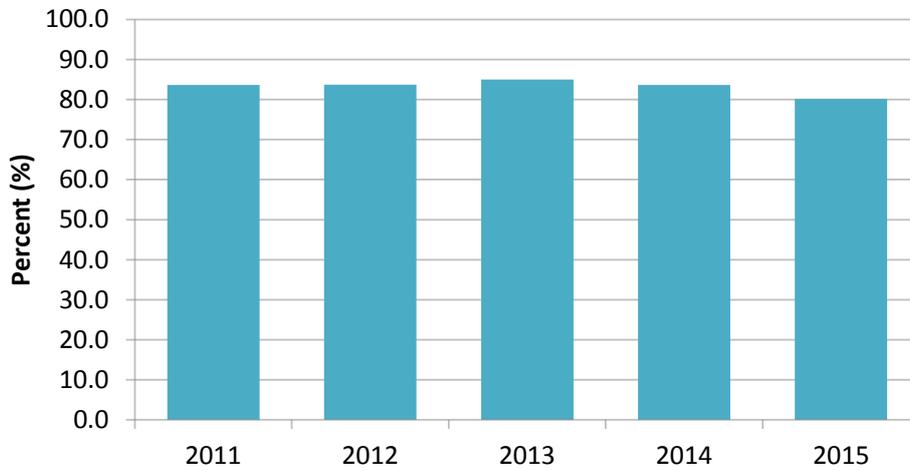
Employed principal applicants

Attracting and retaining migrants who will contribute to the skills needs of New Zealand's changing economy is a priority. Not being able to use all their skills and qualifications productively may affect a migrant's feelings of being settled.

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

According to the 2015 Migrants Survey, 80 percent of employed principal applicants who entered New Zealand through the SMC reported that their occupation matched their skills and qualifications. The rate has remained high and stable and is in line with 84 percent reported in the previous year (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Proportion of employed principal applicants whose current job matched their skills and qualifications, 2011-2015



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

Employment Success Indicator:

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

How it is performing

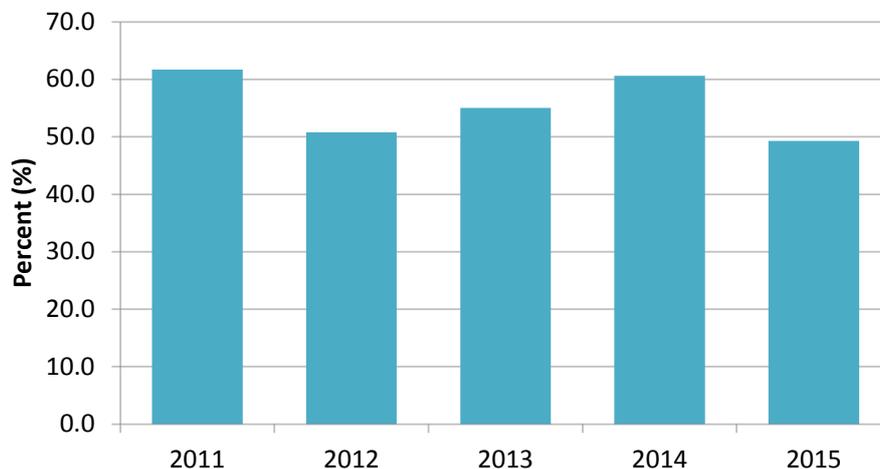


Employed secondary applicants

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

Among the employed secondary applicants, almost half (49 percent) in 2015 reported that their current job matched their skills and qualifications, a much lower rate compared to that of principal applicants (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Proportion of employed secondary applicants whose current role matched their skills and qualifications, 2011-2015



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

Employment Success Indicator:

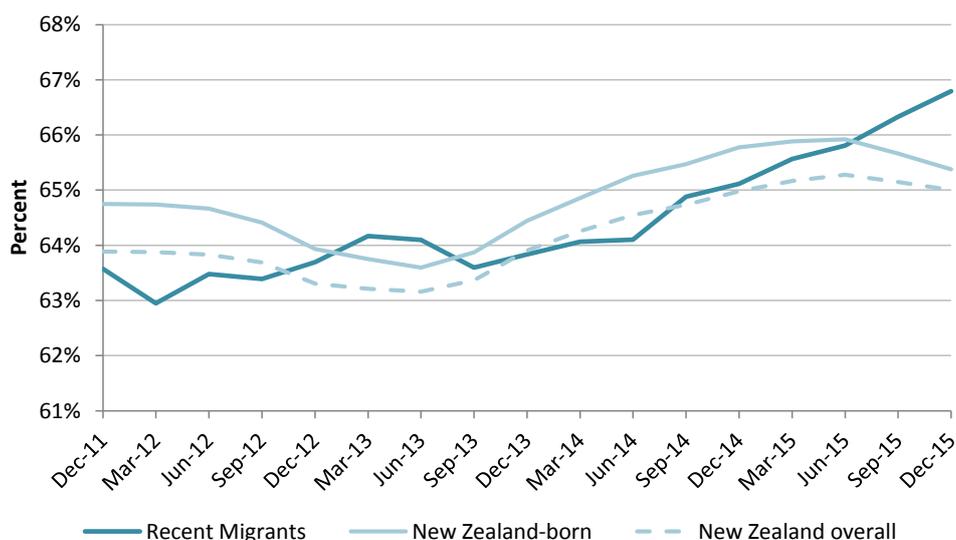
Employment rates for Recent Migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders.

How it is performing

**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.

Figure 4: Employment rate, year to December 2011 – year to December 2015



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 outcome for Recent Migrants has improved over the past year. In the year ended December 2015, 66.8 percent of Recent Migrants aged 15 years and above were employed. This is an increase from 65.1 percent in the year ended December 2014.

Historically, the employment rate of Recent Migrants has been lower compared with the New Zealand-born working-age population and the overall New Zealand working-age population. However, in the year ending December 2015, this trend is reversed. This means that Recent Migrants are more likely to be in employment than the overall New Zealand population.

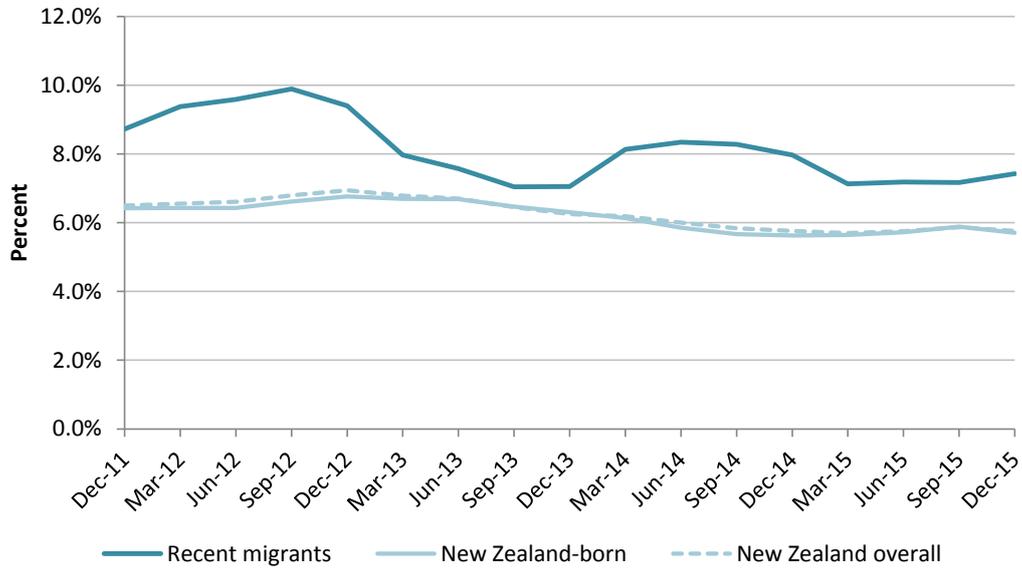
Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is a key indicator of labour market outcomes and the lack of 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 December 2015, 7.4 percent of Recent Migrants in the labour force were unemployed and actively seeking work. This is a decrease from 8 percent in the year ended December 2014.

Compared with the New Zealand-born population and the overall New Zealand working-age population, Recent Migrants have higher unemployment rates. Recent Migrants have both a high employment and unemployment rate compared to New Zealand-born population due to them having higher labour force participation.

Figure 5: Unemployment rate, year to December 2011 – year to December 2015

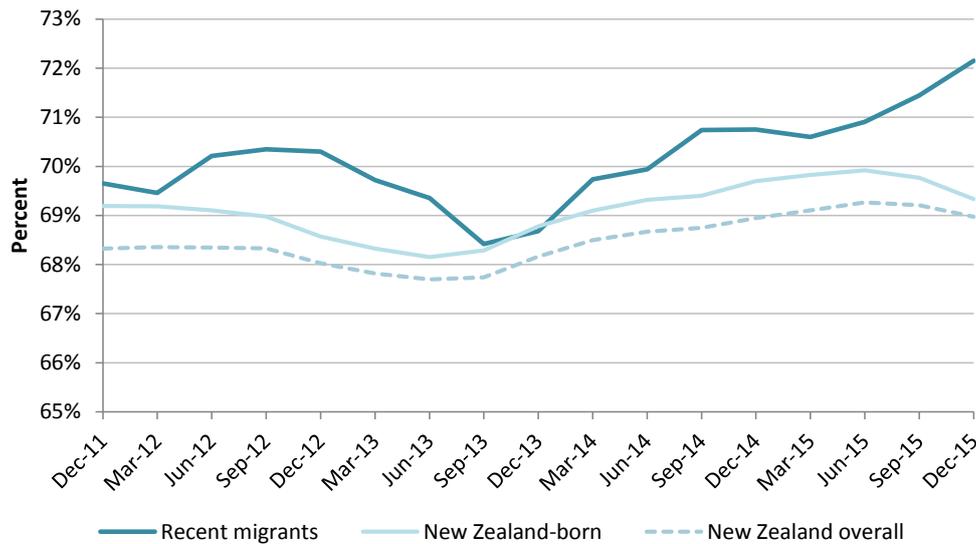


Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

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 a job.

Figure 6: Labour force participation rate, year to December 2011 – year to December 2015



Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics NZ

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 rates of Recent Migrants increased to 72.2 percent in the year ended December 2015, up 1.4 percentage points from the previous year (70.8 percent).

Employment Success Indicator:

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

How it is performing

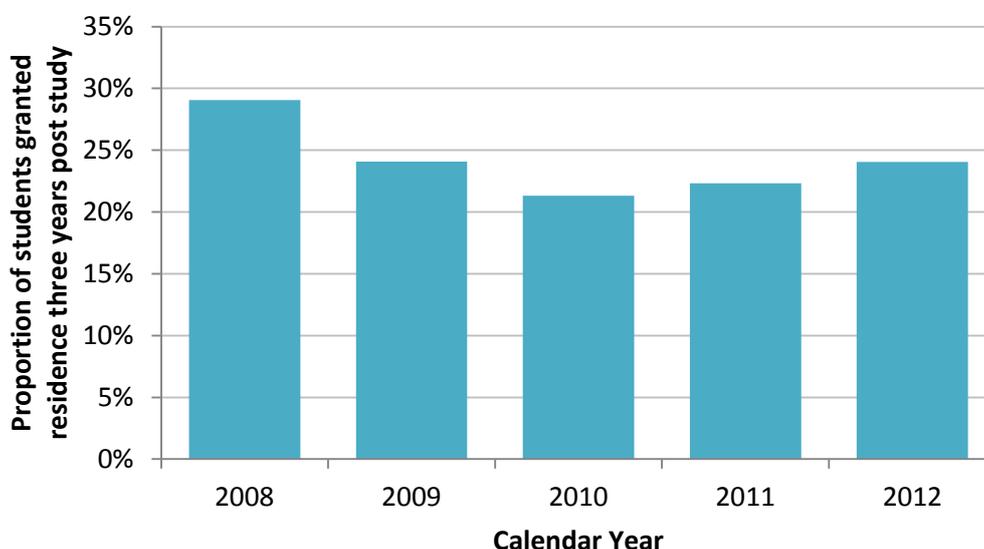


Student transition rate

The government has a goal of attracting and retaining international students with the qualifications needed and skills that complement the New Zealand labour market. Many international students choose to stay on to work in New Zealand after they complete their study.

Twenty-four percent of all international students⁴ with Bachelor’s and above gained residency within three years of their last student visa in 2012. This rate is slightly higher compared to the previous year (22 percent), although it does not reach the peak seen in 2008.

Figure 7: Full-fee paying students, with a Bachelor’s degree or higher, gaining residence within three years of their last student visa, 2008-2012



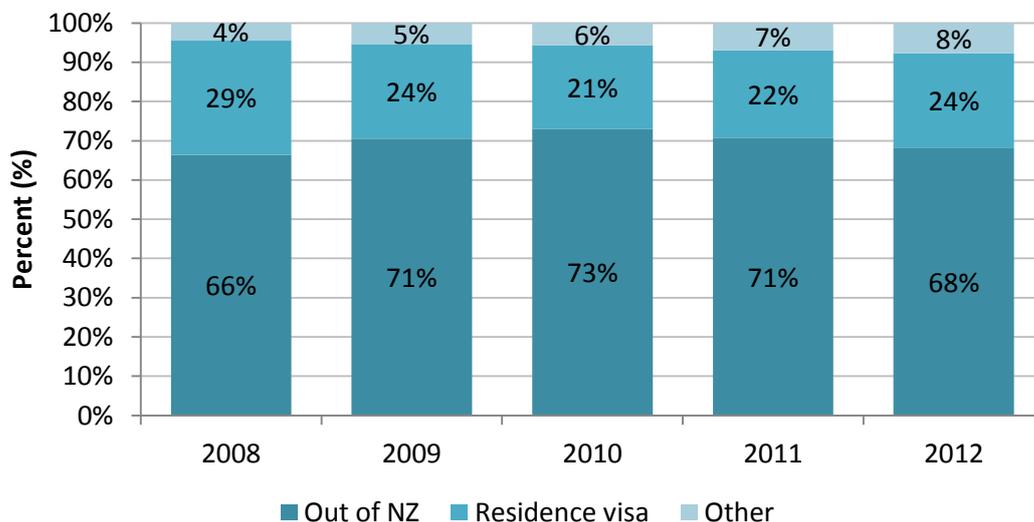
Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: The year in the chart refers to the year of the migrant’s last student visa, not the year they were granted residence. The 2013-2014 cohorts have been excluded from this analysis because three-year data for migrants in these cohorts is not yet available.

⁴ This is all international students who had their last student visa in 2012 and completed a Bachelor’s degree or above. This means that it includes those who left New Zealand permanently after their studies.

Figure 8 shows the proportion of international students who transitioned into residency compared with other outcomes. Most (almost 70 percent) international students, with a Bachelor’s degree or higher, left New Zealand within three years of completing their studies.

Figure 8: Outcomes of full-fee paying students, with a Bachelor’s degree or higher, within three years of their last student visa, 2008-2012



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

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

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

Outcome 2: Education and Training

Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications.

Access to formal, high-quality education services is important for migrant parents and children alike. Students who obtain school qualifications have more options for further study and for future employment. Educational attainment of the adult population is an indicator of the skills available in the economy. While skilled migrants are generally well educated, a 2008 survey⁵ has shown that more than one in four (29 percent) skilled migrants had undertaken further education since their arrival in New Zealand.

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.

Overall performance: MODERATE/STABLE 

Overall, most indicators within the *Education and Training* outcome area have been performing reasonably well. Key highlights for this outcome area include:

- In 2015, 87 percent of migrant school leavers gained at least the NCEA Level 2 qualification. This rate has remained high and has been increasing over time.
- Of migrants who were granted residency in 2010, 20 percent attained a level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF). The majority of these are migrants who entered New Zealand under the Skilled/Business visa category.

Education and Training Success Indicator:

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 

School leavers

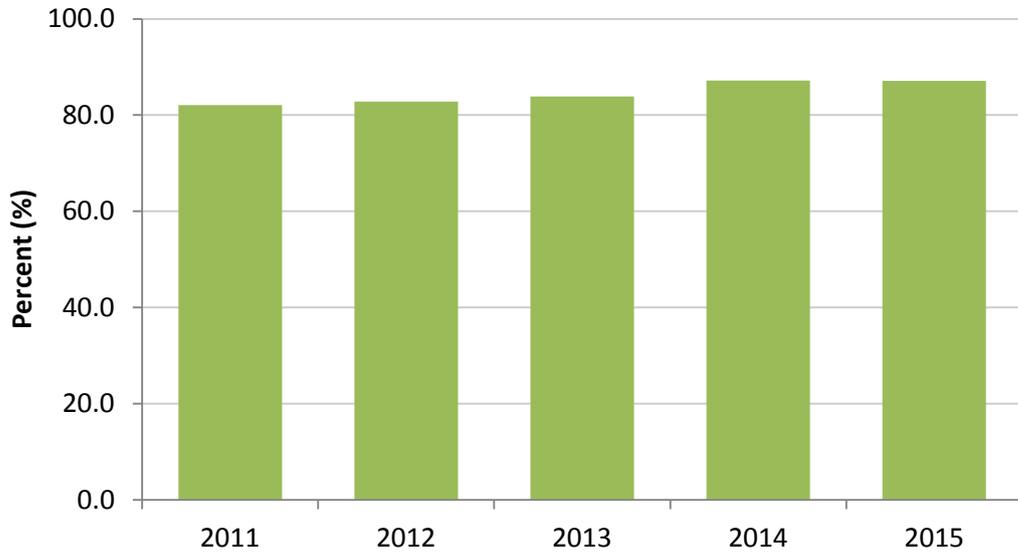
The attainment of a higher secondary school qualification is linked to labour force status and income. Higher secondary school qualifications serve as the foundation for higher learning and training opportunities, as well as preparation for entry into the labour market.

In 2015, 87 percent of migrant school leavers⁶ achieved NCEA Level 2 or above qualification. This is similar to the rate in 2014 (see Figure 9). This proportion has been increasing annually from 82 percent in 2011.

⁵ Department of Labour, 2009, *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008)

⁶ 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.

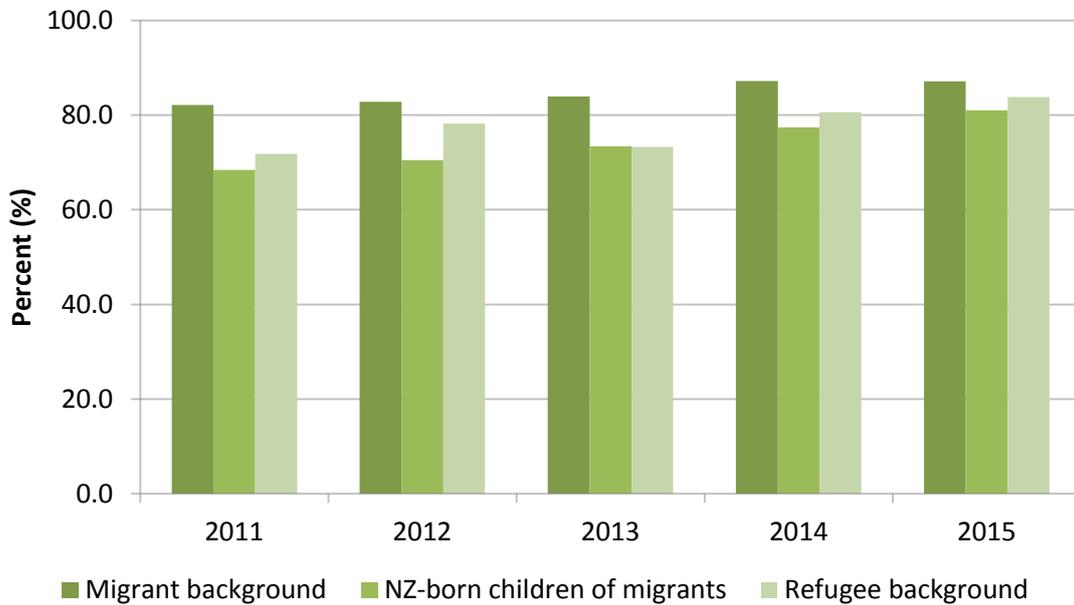
Figure 9: Percentage of migrant school leavers who attained NCEA Level 2 or above in the New Zealand education system, 2011-2015



Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Figure 10 shows that migrant children have higher NCEA Level 2 or above attainment rate compared with those who were New Zealand-born⁷ and those from a refugee background.

Figure 10: Percentage of school leavers who attained NCEA Level 2 or above in the New Zealand education system, 2011-2015



Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

⁷ These are children of migrants who are eligible for ESOL support.

Education and Training Success Indicator:

Increased proportion of 25 to 64 year old Recent Migrants who have a Level 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework (NZQF).

How it is performing



Further education of 25-64 year olds

The educational attainment of the adult population is an indicator of the skills available in the population and labour force. Migrants who come in under the SMC are generally well-educated. However, secondary applicants are generally less well-qualified and more likely to hold a qualification below a Bachelor’s degree⁸.

This indicator measures the proportion of resident migrants who have undertaken study in New Zealand. It uses linked immigration visa data and tertiary education data from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).

Figure 11 shows the proportion of resident migrants aged 25-64 years who have attained a Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF). Twenty percent from the 2010 migrant cohort have completed Level 4 and above qualifications in New Zealand, a slight drop from 21 percent in the previous year.

However, since 2006, there has been an increasing trend in the proportion of migrants under the residence stream who have completed Level 4 and above qualifications in New Zealand (16 percent from the 2006 migrant cohort) within five years.

Figure 11: Proportion of migrants aged 25-64 years with residency that completed Level 4 and above qualifications in New Zealand within five years, 2006-2010



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note 1: The year in this chart is the year the migrants were granted residence.

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.

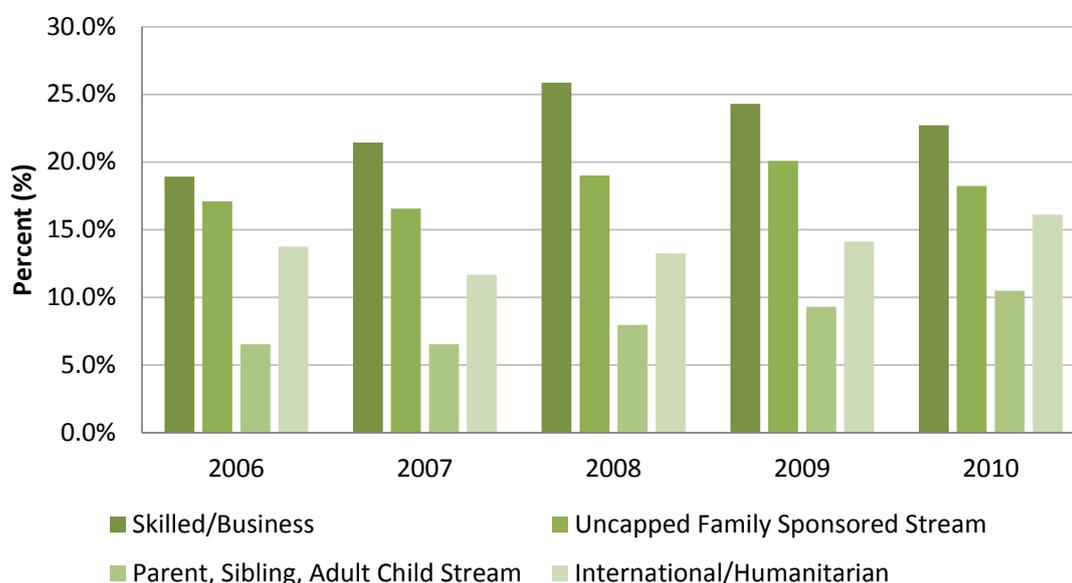
⁸ Department of Labour, 2009, *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008)

Breakdown by visa sub-stream

Migrants who apply for residence under the Skilled Migrant Category are generally well-educated. A 2008 survey of skilled migrants found that at least one in four principal migrants had undertaken further education since their arrival in New Zealand. The main reasons for this include getting their qualifications upgraded or recognised and getting a job or better job in New Zealand.⁹

Figure 12 below shows that skilled/business migrants are more likely to have completed a Level 4 or above qualifications in New Zealand, followed by migrants in the uncapped family visa category.

Figure 12: Proportion of resident migrants, aged 25-64 years, who attained Level 4 or above qualifications in New Zealand within five years, by visa sub-stream, 2006-2010



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note 1: The year in this chart is the year the migrants were granted residence.

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.

Note 4: Uncapped Family Sponsored Stream is for partners and dependent children of principal migrants.

The data above includes former international students and does not distinguish between those who gained their New Zealand qualifications under a student visa and went on to gain residence, as opposed to those who undertook qualifications following residency.

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

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 performance: MODERATE/STABLE 

Overall, most of the indicators within the *English Language* outcome area have been performing moderately well. Key highlights for this outcome area include:

- Ninety-one percent of Recent Migrants reported they could hold a conversation in English according to the 2013 Census.
- More migrant children are benefitting from ESOL funding. The number of children getting ESOL funding has increased from 16,500 in 2015 to 18,200 in 2016. New migrant children make up 48 percent of those who gain assistance from ESOL funding.
- More than half of migrants (57 percent) used all or part of their ESOL prepaid tuition entitlement in 2015. This is a decrease from 64 percent reported in 2014. Pre-purchased English language tuition is a requirement for some migrants applying for residency.
- In 2015, 72 percent of TEC ESOL funding went to adult migrant enrolments in ESOL courses.

English Language Success Indicator:

Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English.

How it is performing 

English language speakers

In the 2013 Census, 91 percent of Recent Migrants¹⁰ reported that they could hold a conversation in English about everyday things.

¹⁰ This excludes those aged under 5 years old.

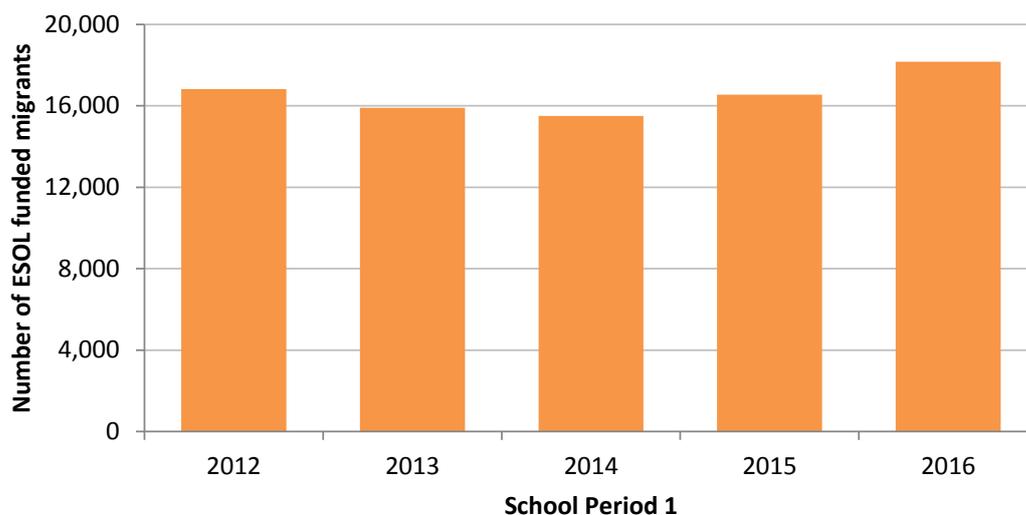
English Language Success Indicator: Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.
How it is performing <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: yellow; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: green; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">✓</div>

School-funded ESOL support

Students with the highest English language learning needs 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. We report using student numbers from the ESOL database as a proxy for migrant numbers since we do not know the actual number for all migrants (i.e. this includes those that are receiving, as well as those who do not require ESOL support).

In 2016, 18,161 migrant school children¹¹ received ESOL support in the first half of the school period¹². This is an increase of 10 percent from 16,540 in 2015 for the same period (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children, School Period 1 2012-2016



Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

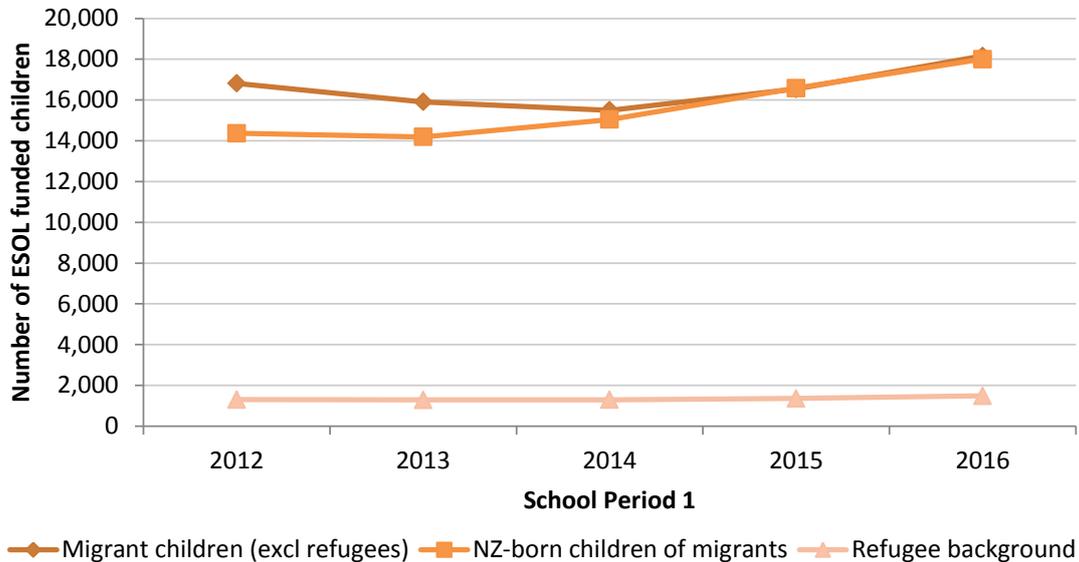
Note: School Period 1 refers to the first half of the school year.

¹¹ Student numbers extracted from the ESOL database are used as a proxy for migrant numbers. Hence, the exact number of all migrants (i.e. including those that are not receiving or do not require ESOL support) is not known.

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.

A total of 37,646 children received ESOL support in the first half of 2016, an increase from 34,477 in 2015. Figure 14 shows that the number of migrant school children (18,161) receiving ESOL support has been increasing and is similar to the number of New Zealand-born children of migrants (18,000) receiving ESOL support.

Figure 14: Number of ESOL funded school children by background, School Period 1 2012-2016

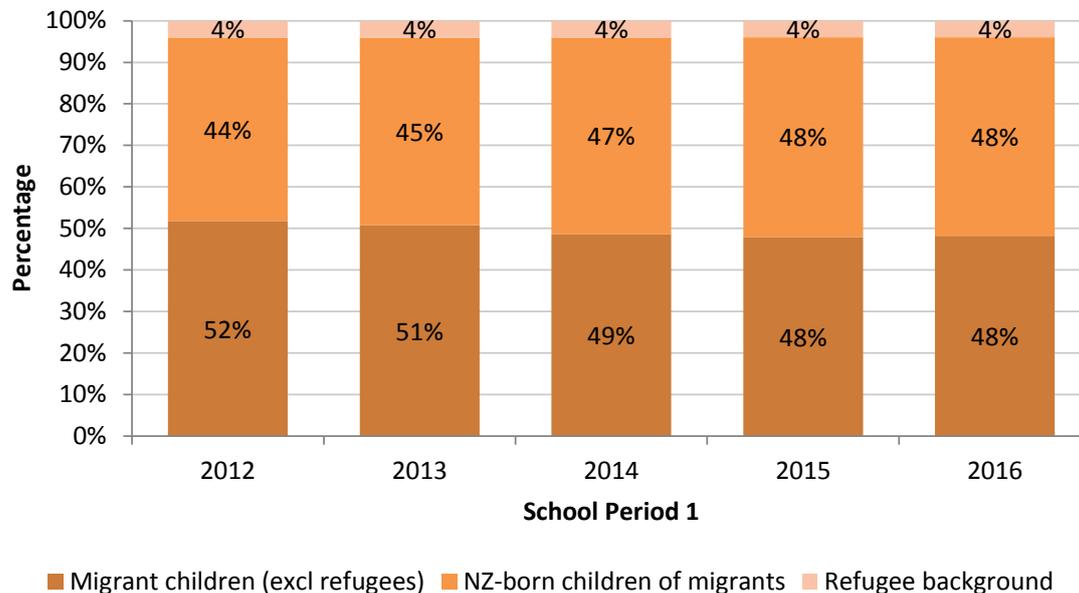


Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

Note: School Period 1 refers to the first half of the school year.

Almost half (48 percent) of the children who received English language support in the first half of the 2016 school year are migrant children (excluding refugees). A similar proportion is for New Zealand-born children of migrants.

Figure 15: Proportion of ESOL funded children in school by background, Period 1 of the school year 2012-2016



Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

English Language Success Indicator:

Increased uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition.

How it is performing



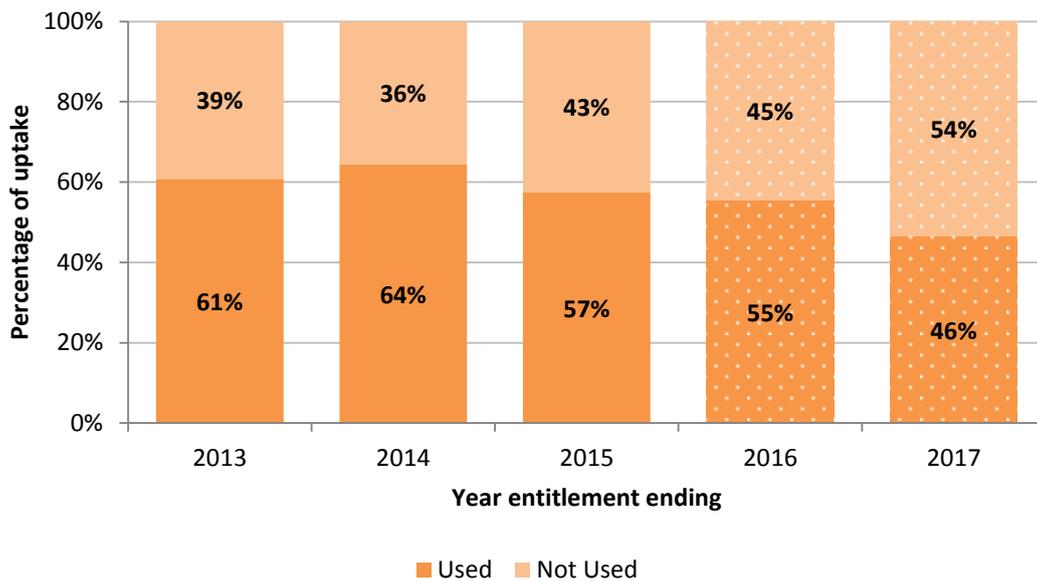
Uptake of pre-purchased ESOL tuition

To attain New Zealand residence, some migrants are required to pre-purchase English language tuition fees 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 Resident Visa. The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) administers these pre-purchased tuition payments on behalf of Immigration NZ. The pre-purchased tuition must be used within five years of the date that money was paid to Immigration NZ or the funds are forfeited.

The pre-purchased English language tuition enables migrants to participate in NZQA endorsed English language courses which provide them with the English language skills needed for everyday life in New Zealand. Speaking and understanding English will help these migrants to settle successfully into their communities and work.

As at 30 May 2016, 57 percent of migrants had used all or part of their ESOL pre-paid tuition entitlement in 2015. This is a decrease from 64 percent in 2014.

Figure 16: Percentage of uptake of pre-paid English language tuition, as at 30 May 2016

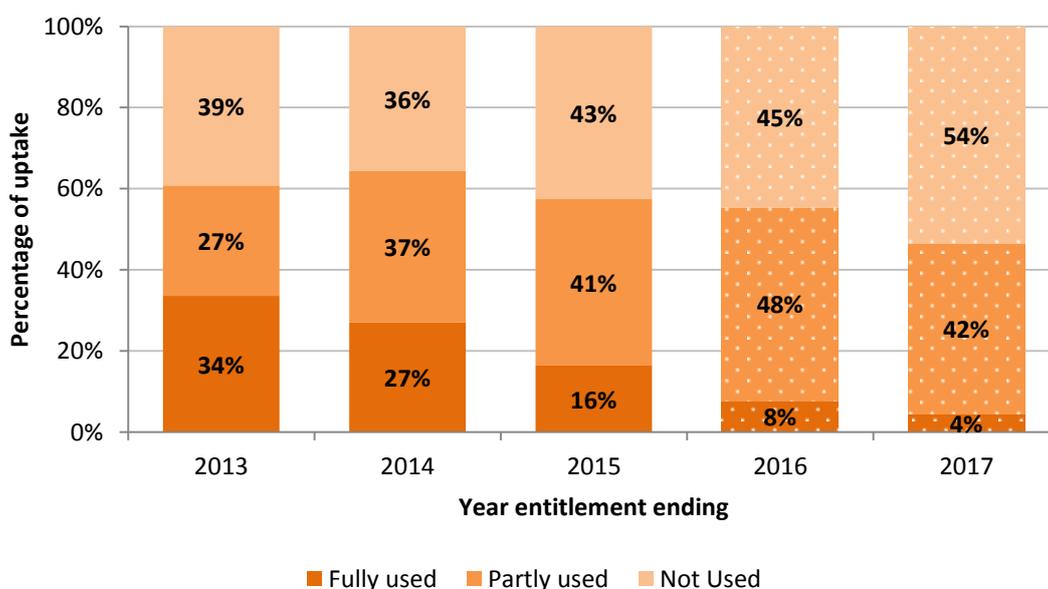


Source: Tertiary Education Commission

Note: Pre-paid fees must be used within five years of the date money was paid to Immigration NZ. It is the rate as at 30 May 2016, hence, data for entitlements ending in 2016 and 2017 are indicative only as there is still time for them to be taken up (therefore these years are shown in a different shade).

The number and proportion of migrants fully utilising their pre-purchased tuition has been decreasing since 2013 (see Figure 17). In the 2010 cohort, only 16 percent (or 63 people) had fully used their pre-purchased ESOL tuition by the end of 2015. This has halved since 2013, decreasing from 34 percent (or 132 people) in 2013.

Figure 17: Percentage of uptake of pre-paid English language tuition by level of usage, as at 30 May 2016



Source: Tertiary Education Commission

Table 2: Uptake number for pre-paid English language tuition, as at 30 May 2016

Year entitlement starting	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Year entitlement ending	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Not Used	154	120	164	196	265
Partly used	107	126	158	210	208
Fully used	132	91	63	34	22
Total	393	337	385	440	495

Source: Tertiary Education Commission

Most of those who have pre-purchased English language tuition are from North-East Asia and are aged 50 years and above, which may be due to the introduction of the Parent visa category in 2012. However, recent change in policy which has led to the temporary closing of the Parent visa category in 2016 is likely to reduce the number of migrants with limited English who are required to pre-pay.

English Language Success Indicator:

Utilisation of TEC-funded support by Recent Migrants with English-language needs.

How it is performing (baseline measure)

**English language support**

The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) funds ESOL learning opportunities, particularly for migrants with poor English language skills. TEC funds ESOL delivery from a number of its funding sources. These include:

- 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), and
- ILN English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).

In 2015, 72 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 47,135 course-learner enrolments¹³ (by migrants and speakers of other languages¹⁴) in ESOL courses. This measure counts all ESOL courses. Approximately 11,000 learners were enrolled in TEC-funded ESOL qualifications/courses in 2015.

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 involves 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.

Overall performance: MODERATE/STABLE 

Overall, most of the indicators within the *Inclusion* outcome area show a generally steady improvement over the last period. Key highlights for this outcome:

- Most Recent Migrants feel they belong in New Zealand.
- A higher proportion of Recent Migrants belong to at least one social network or group, mainly a sports club or group (26 percent) and a religious group (21 percent).
- The proportion of eligible Recent Migrant voters who voted in the General Election has increased. However, this proportion remains slightly lower compared with the national average.
- Recent Migrants were more likely to experience discrimination in New Zealand over the past year compared with the overall New Zealand population.

Inclusion Success Indicator:

Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand.

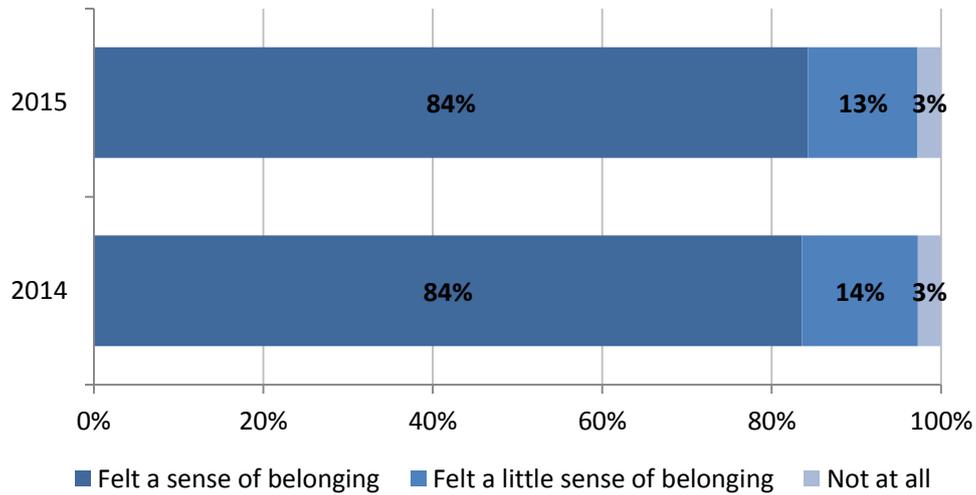
How it is performing 

Sense of belonging

The development of a sense of belonging and inclusion starts with the feeling of being welcomed and acknowledged. The relationships people have with others including their family, friends, colleagues and neighbours in a range of different environments provide the foundation for participation in society.

A majority of migrants feel they belong in New Zealand. According to the 2015 Migrants Survey, 84 percent of Recent Migrants felt a sense of belonging to New Zealand (see Figure 18)¹⁵. This rate is the same as that reported in 2014 (84 percent).

Figure 18: Proportion of Recent Migrants who felt a sense of belonging in New Zealand, 2014-2015

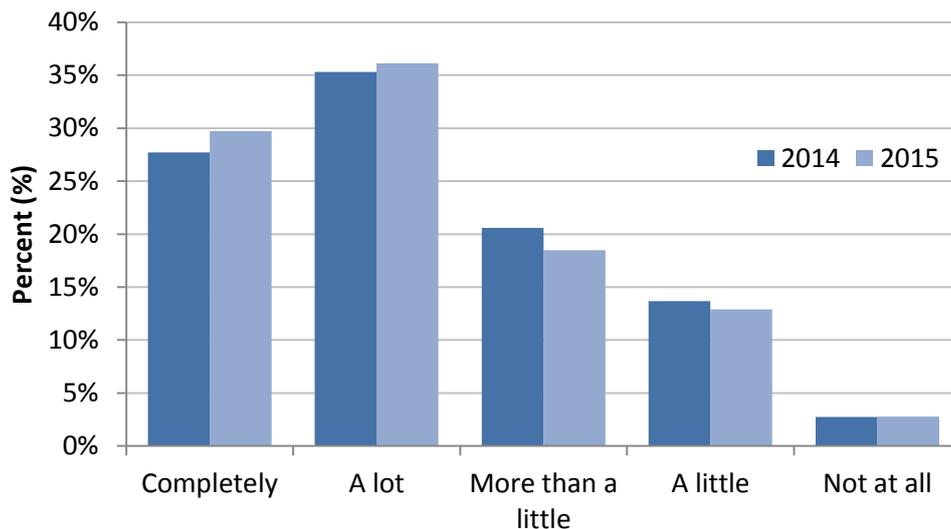


Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

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

Most Recent Migrants reported they feel that New Zealand is their home “a lot” (36 percent) while only three percent reported “Not at all”. The rates are consistent with the previous year.

Figure 19: Extent to which Recent Migrants feel New Zealand is their home, 2014-2015



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

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.

Inclusion Success Indicator:

Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups).

How it is performing

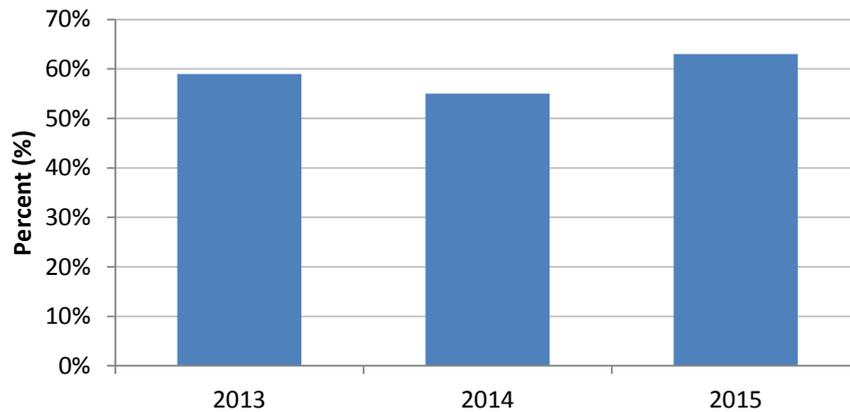


Social network

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. Relationships built through social networks can be a source of enjoyment and support. They help migrants feel like they belong and have a part to play in society.

In 2015, 63 percent of Recent Migrants surveyed stated that they belonged to at least one social network or group. This is an increase from 55 percent reported in 2014.

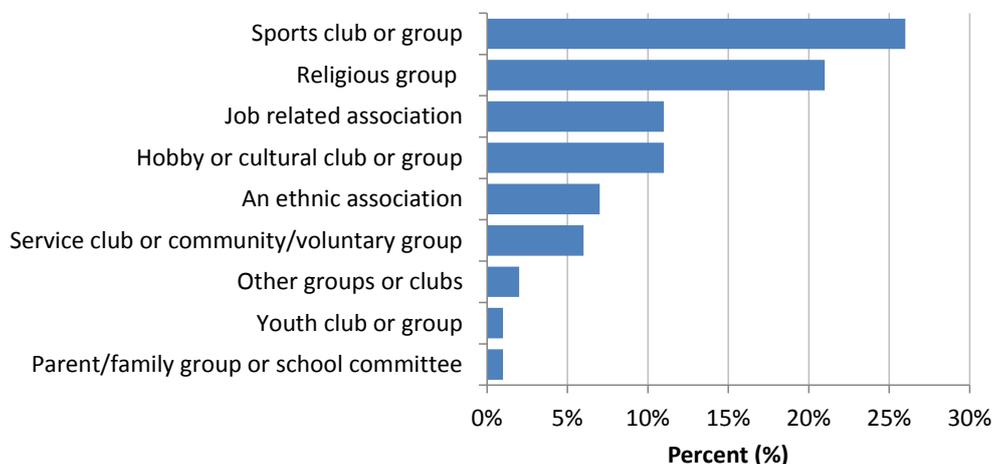
Figure 20: Proportion of Recent Migrants who belong to social networks or groups, 2013-2015



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

The top three social networks or groups that Recent Migrants belong to, according to the 2015 Migrants Survey, are sports clubs or groups (26 percent), religious groups (21 percent), a job-related association (11 percent) or a hobby/cultural clubs or groups (11 percent).

Figure 21: Social groups or clubs Recent Migrants belong to, 2015



Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

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

Inclusion Success Indicator:

Increased proportion of Recent Migrants with residence who voted in the General Elections.

How it is performing**Voter turnout in general elections**

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 also 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 migrants if they were eligible to vote¹⁶ and if they voted.

Table 3: Recent Migrants' participation in democratic process, 2012 and 2015 surveys

	2011 General Election	2014 General Election
Proportion of eligible Recent Migrants who voted	66%	70%

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 (66 percent in the 2011 election). This is lower than the national average of 78 percent.¹⁷

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. This suggests that understanding the barriers to eligible migrants voting is an issue worthy of further investigation.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Source: http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-social-indicators/Home/Trust%20and%20participation%20in%20government/voter-turnout.aspx.

Inclusion Success Indicator:
Reduced proportion of Recent Migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand.
How it is performing (baseline data)
 ✓

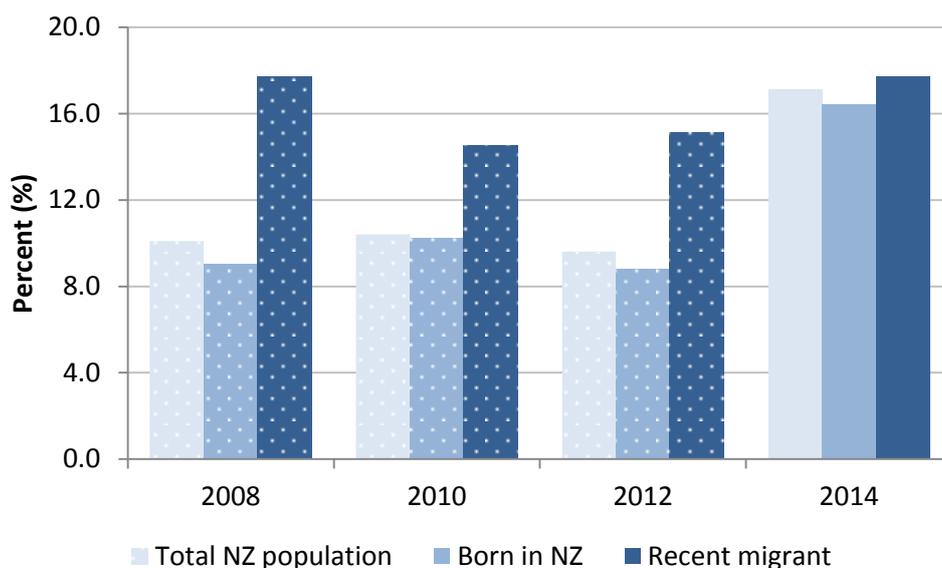
Discrimination

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 social and economic life.

According to the latest available data from the NZ General Social Survey (NZGSS), 18 percent of Recent Migrants said they had experienced discrimination in New Zealand in 2014.

The proportion of Recent Migrants who experienced discrimination is slightly higher compared with the overall New Zealand population (17 percent) and the New Zealand-born population (16 percent).

Figure 22: Proportion of those aged 15 years and over who experienced discrimination over the last year, YE March 2008 - YE March 2014



Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Note 1: Due to the small sample of migrants, data for 2014 on Recent Migrants have a relative sampling error¹⁸ of 30 to 49.9 percent. Apply caution in interpreting this data.

Note 2: The survey question on discrimination in the 2014 NZ General Social Survey (NZGSS) is worded differently from previous surveys. In 2008, 2010 and 2012, the question asked: "In the last 12 months, have you been treated unfairly or had something nasty done to you because of the group you belong to or seem to belong to?" In 2014, this was reworded to "In the last 12 months have you been discriminated against?" where discrimination is meant being treated unfairly or differently by other people. The change in wording means that comparisons across time cannot be made. Data for 2008-2012 has been included to show the decrease in the previous trend over time.

¹⁸ Sampling error is an absolute gauge between the sample survey and total population. Relative sampling error of 25 percent or greater are subject to high sampling error and should be used with caution.

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 some migrants who choose New Zealand as their new home.

In a 2008 survey of skilled migrants¹⁹, safety and security was one of the most important factors that influenced their decision to apply for permanent residence in New Zealand.

Overall performance: STRONG 

Overall, all the indicators within the “Health and Wellbeing” outcome area have improved 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 had crime committed against them has decreased over the past year. The rate for Recent Migrants is lower compared with the overall New Zealand population.
- The majority of migrants 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 those aged 17-25 years have lower five-year PHO enrolment rates.
- First year PHO enrolment rates of migrants have been declining over time.

Health and Wellbeing Success Indicator:

Increased proportion of Recent Migrants who feel safe in New Zealand.

How it is performing 

Safety

Feeling safe in a new environment may affect how quickly migrants settle and whether they decide to stay.

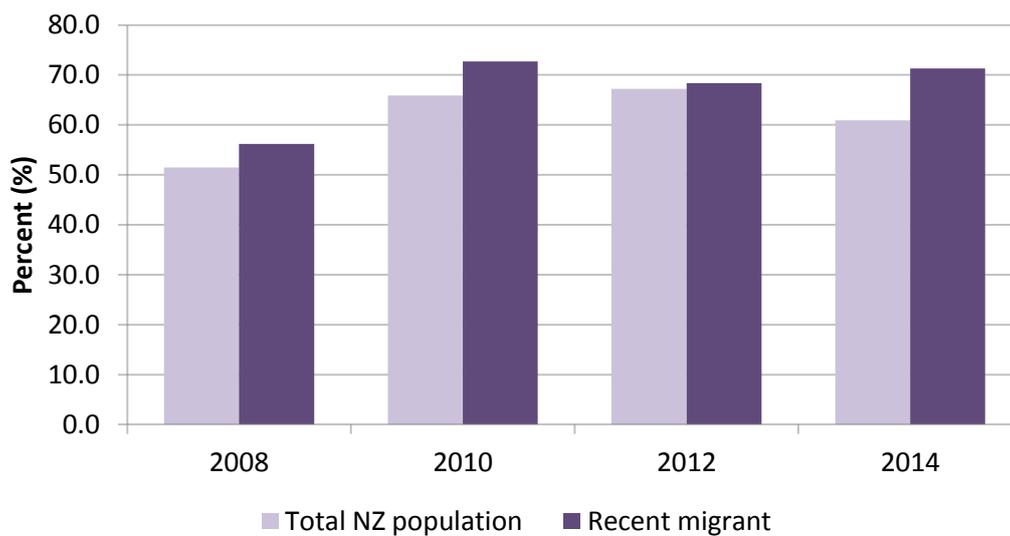
According to the 2014 NZGSS, 71 percent of Recent Migrants surveyed reported feeling safe or very safe when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood. This is an increase from 68 percent in 2012.

Since 2008, the proportion of Recent Migrants who reported feeling safe or very safe increased by 15 percentage points.

¹⁹ Department of Labour, 2009, *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008)

Compared with the overall New Zealand population, Recent Migrants were more likely to report feeling safe or very safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night (71 percent compared with 61 percent for New Zealand overall). In contrast to the Recent Migrant population, there has been a drop in the proportion of the overall New Zealand population who reported feeling safe or very safe between 2012 and 2014.

Figure 23: Proportion of the overall and Recent Migrant population, aged 15 years and over, who felt safe or very safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood at night, 2008-2014



Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Health and Wellbeing Success Indicator:

Fewer Recent Migrants are victims of crime.

How it is performing



Crime

The crime victimisation rate provides a broad measure of personal safety and wellbeing.

In the 2014 NZGS Survey, 10 percent of Recent Migrants reported they had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months. This is a decrease from 16 percent reported in 2012.

Figure 24 show that there has been a declining trend in the rate of Recent Migrants who reported that they had been a victim of crime, decreasing by 11 percentage points since 2008.

For the first time in 2014, the proportion of Recent Migrants who had crime committed against them over the past year was lower than the proportion for the overall New Zealand population (13 percent). Overall, the crime rate is decreasing for both migrants and the general population.

Figure 24: Proportion of Recent Migrants and the New Zealand population, aged 15 years and over, who had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months, 2008-2014



Source: NZ General Social Survey, Statistics NZ

Note: Data for 2014 on Recent Migrants have a relative sampling error of 30 to 49.9 percent. Apply caution when interpreting this data.

Health and Wellbeing Success Indicator:	
Increased proportion of Recent Migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO).	
How it is performing	<div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: red; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: yellow; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: green; text-align: center; color: white; font-size: 10px;">✓</div>

Health

A range of factors affect health outcomes, including awareness and availability of health services for Recent Migrants. Ideally, we would report on actual health outcomes and status of migrants. However, in the absence of this information, we report on PHO enrolments as a proxy for access to primary health care. Enrolment with a PHO is voluntary but eligible²⁰ 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 for immunisations and national health screening programmes.

²⁰ 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: <http://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/eligibility-publicly-funded-health-services/guide-eligibility-publicly-funded-health-services/work-visa-holder-eligible-be-nz-two-years-or-more>

In 2015, 90.9 percent of migrants who arrived in New Zealand or were approved for residence in 2010 were enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO).

Table 4: Proportion of eligible migrants with residence enrolled in a PHO within five years, 2009 and 2010 migrant cohorts

Year	Number of migrants enrolled	Proportion of migrants enrolled
2010	39,500 people	90.9%
2009	39,100 people	90.8%

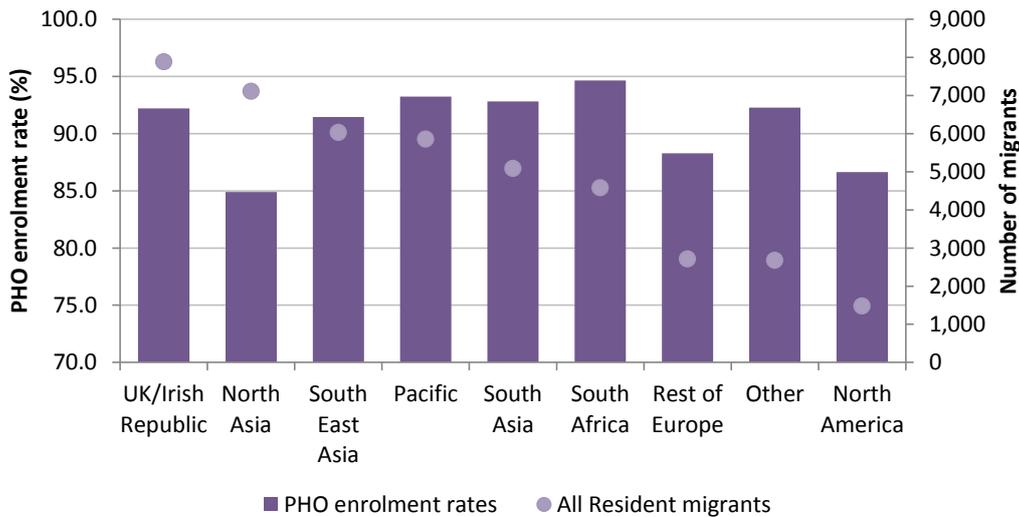
Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

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.

Data from the 2009 cohort and 2010 cohort show similar patterns, therefore the following analysis in this report will focus on the 2010 migrant cohort

Looking at the breakdown by where migrants come from, migrants from North Asia had the lowest PHO enrolment rates (see Figure 25) compared with other regions of origin.

Figure 25: PHO enrolment rates within five years by region of origin, 2010 migrant cohort

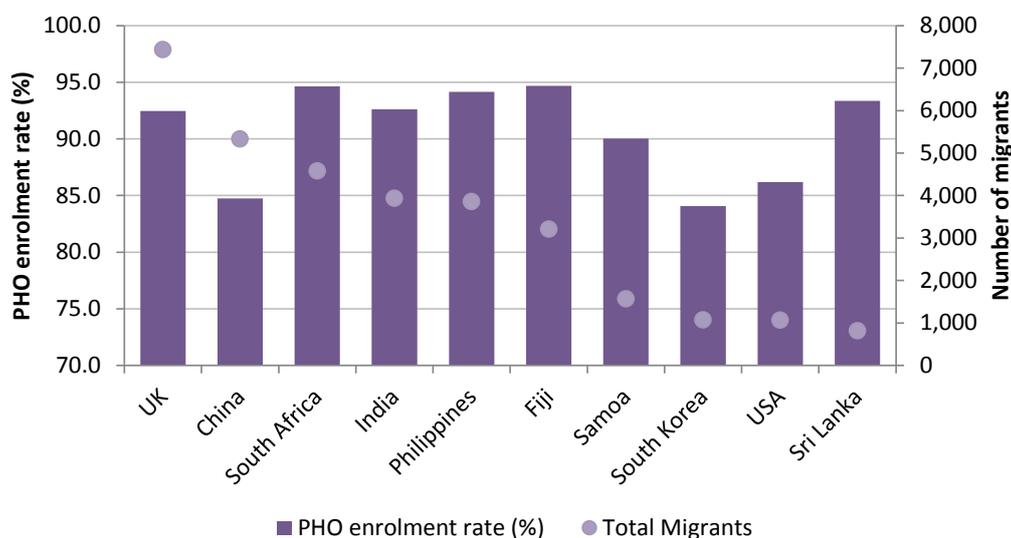


Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: These are migrants who were approved for Residency onshore or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January and 31 December 2010.

Low enrolment rates of migrants from North Asia could be driven by lower enrolment rates of migrants from China (85 percent), the second largest source country of resident migrants in 2010, and South Korea (84 percent). Migrants from the USA also show lower enrolment rates (86 percent) compared with other main source countries.

Figure 26: Top 10 source countries of resident migrants in 2010 and their PHO enrolment rate within five years

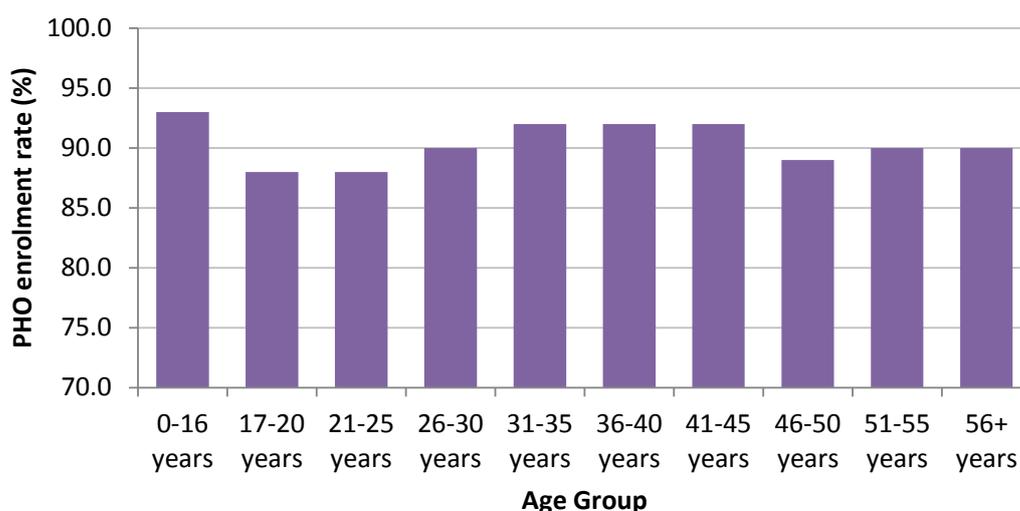


Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: These are migrants who were approved for Residency onshore or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010.

Figure 27 shows the PHO enrolment rates by age group. Migrants aged 17-20 years and 21-25 years had the lowest PHO enrolment rates (88 percent for both).

Figure 27: PHO enrolment rates within five years by age group, 2010 migrant cohort



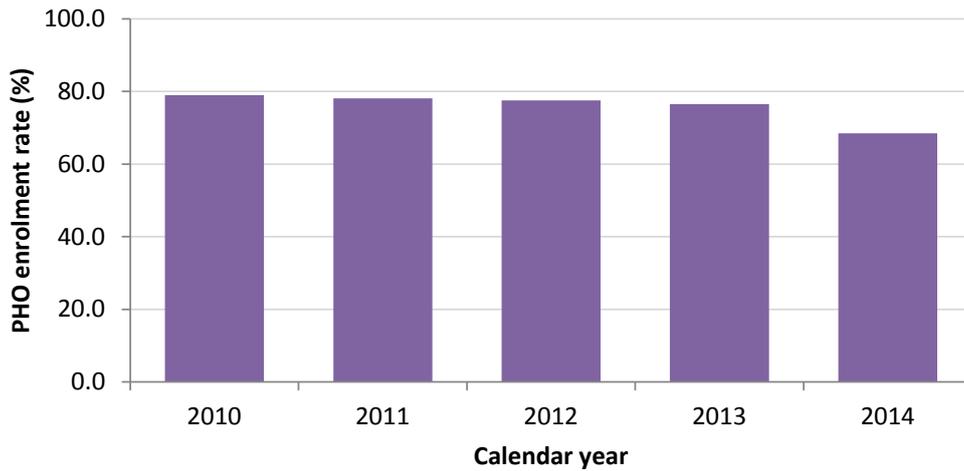
Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: These are migrants who were approved for Residency onshore or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010.

PHO enrolments within the first year

Figure 28 below shows that most migrants with residence enrol in a PHO within their first year after approval/arrival in New Zealand (on average, almost 80 percent of Recent Migrants are enrolled). However, the rate of first year enrolment has declined over time (i.e. 69 percent for the 2014 migrant cohort compared with 79 percent for the 2010 migrant cohort).

Figure 28: Migrants’ PHO enrolment rates on the first year since approval/arrival date in New Zealand, 2010-2014 cohorts

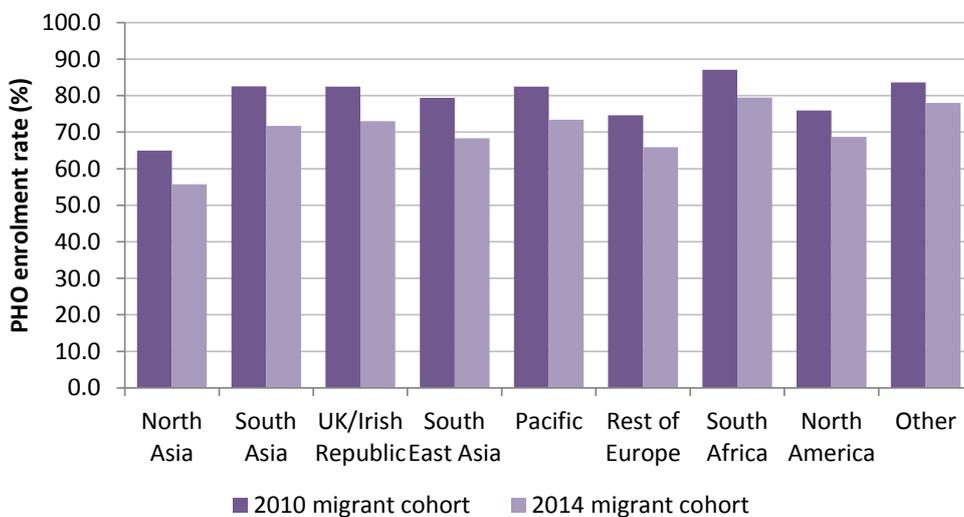


Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: The year in the graph refers to the year migrants were approved a resident visa onshore or were approved a resident visa offshore and arrived in New Zealand.

A breakdown by region of origin shows that first year enrolment rates have fallen between 2010 and 2014 across the board. Migrants from North Asia show particularly low enrolment rates (see Figure 29).

Figure 29: First year PHO enrolment rates year by region of origin, 2010 and 2014 migrant cohorts

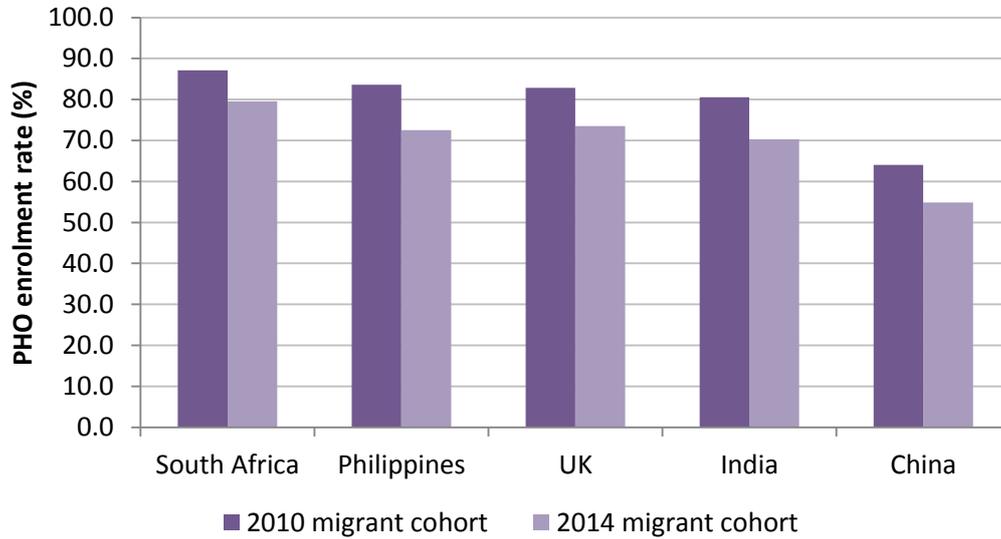


Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: These are migrants who were approved for Residency onshore or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010, and between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014.

The chart below shows the top five source countries of resident migrants from both the 2010 and 2014 migrant cohorts. Again, low enrolment rates of migrants from North Asia could be driven by lower enrolment rates of migrants from China.

Figure 30: First year PHO enrolment rate of resident migrants by top five source countries, 2010 and 2014 migrant cohort



Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Statistics NZ

Note: These are migrants who were approved for Residency onshore or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010, and between 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014.

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.

Data Sources and Definitions

Outcome	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	2011 - 2015	<p>The proportion of principal and secondary applicants, aged 18 years and over who were admitted under the Skilled Migrant visa category (SMC), who reported that their current role in their main job match the skills and qualifications they have.</p> <p>Secondary applicants under the SMC include partners and dependent children of principal applicants.</p>
	Employment rates of Recent Migrants.	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), Statistics NZ	Year to December 2011 - year to December 2015	<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 studied at Bachelor’s level or above and transitioned into Residence.	<p>Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), Statistics NZ</p> <p>Using linked immigration visa data and tertiary</p>	2008 - 2012 study cohort	<p>The proportion of full fee-paying student visa holders with a Bachelor’s degree or above who gained residency 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</p>

Outcome	Measure	Data Source	Data Reporting Period	Definition
		education data.		<p>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>
Education and Training	Migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system.	ESOL Database, Ministry of Education	2011-2015	<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 is used as a proxy for migrant numbers.</p> <p>Data presented are 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.	2006 – 2012 migrant cohorts	<p>The proportion of resident migrants aged 25-64 years, at the time residency was granted, who achieved level 4 or above qualifications on the NZ Qualifications Framework (NZQF).</p> <p>Data includes former international students.</p> <p>This is measured by using linked immigration visa data and tertiary education data from the IDI. The results are presented by calendar year for</p>

Outcome	Measure	Data Source	Data Reporting Period	Definition
				<p>migrants who have matched records in both the immigration and tertiary education datasets. The analysis takes calendar year cohorts of migrants who were granted residency.</p> <p>The cohort used in this analysis is migrants who were approved onshore, or offshore and arrived, in 2006-2010 (i.e. the 2010 cohort are migrants who were approved onshore or offshore and arrived, between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009).</p>
English Language	Recent Migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English	Census, Statistics NZ	2013	<p>This was sourced from the 'languages spoken' question in the Census which is a multiple response variable.</p> <p>The proportion of Recent Migrants aged five years and over who indicated that they can speak at least one language – that being English.</p>
	Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children	ESOL Database, Ministry of Education	2012-2016	<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 in August. But with students coming and going, the numbers vary, hence the decision to consistently refer to the same period each year.</p>

Outcome	Measure	Data Source	Data Reporting Period	Definition
				<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 30 May 2016 (Migrants with entitlements ending within years 2013-2017)	<p>The percentage of uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition by migrants which have been fully used, partly used and not used.</p> <p>As part of their residency requirements, some migrants who do not meet the minimum standard of English for the Resident 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 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</p>

Outcome	Measure	Data Source	Data Reporting Period	Definition
				<p>will continue to be updated.</p> <p>Data sourced from the migrant levy returns data.</p>
	<p>Utilisation of TEC-funded English Language support by Recent Migrants with English Language needs.</p>	<p>Administrative data, TEC</p>	<p>2015</p>	<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 in 2015. 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 doesn't 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 reporting year 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

Outcome	Measure	Data Source	Data Reporting Period	Definition
Inclusion	Recent Migrants feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2014 - 2015	The proportion of Recent Migrants aged 18 years and over who indicated that New Zealand felt like home. This includes those who responded 'more than a little', 'a lot' or 'completely'. 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 - 2015	The proportion of Recent Migrants aged 18 years and over who said they belong to any social networks and groups. This equates to 100 percent less the proportion who said they don't belong to any social networks or groups (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 resident's visa and aged 18 years or over who said that they voted in the last General Election. Note that the data source for this indicator has been changed from Statistics NZ's NZGS Survey to MBIE's Migrant Survey. The reason for this change is because data from NGSS does not allow us to identify those who were not eligible to vote from the data provided.
	Less discrimination on Recent Migrants in New Zealand.	NZGSS, Statistics NZ	2008 - 2014	The proportion of Recent Migrants in the population aged 15 years and over who answered 'yes' to the question "In the last 12 months have you been discriminated against?". Where "discrimination" means being treated unfairly or differently compared to other people.

Outcome	Measure	Data Source	Data Reporting Period	Definition
				The survey question on discrimination in the 2014 New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) is worded differently from in previous surveys. In 2008, 2010 and 2012, the question asked: <i>“In the last 12 months, have you been treated unfairly or had something nasty done to you because of the group you belong to or seem to belong to?”</i> In 2014, this was reworded to <i>“In the last 12 months have you been discriminated against?”</i> where discrimination is meant being treated unfairly or differently by other people. The change in wording means that comparisons across time cannot be made. Data for 2008-2012 has been included to show the decrease in the previous trend over time.
Health and Wellbeing	Recent Migrants who feel safe in New Zealand	NZGSS, Statistics NZ	2008-2014	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 at night.
	Recent Migrants who are victims of crime	NZGSS, Statistics NZ	2008-2014	The proportion of Recent Migrants in the population aged 15 years and over who reported they had crime committed against them in the last 12 months. Note: Changes in the explanation of crime given to survey respondents in 2014 mean that comparisons with previous years should be treated with caution.

Outcome	Measure	Data Source	Data Reporting Period	Definition
	Recent Migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO)	IDI, Statistics NZ (Data linking between Immigration NZ's approvals data and Ministry of Health's enrolments data)	2009-2010 migrant cohorts	<p>The cohort used in this analysis is migrants who were approved for a resident visa onshore, or offshore and arrived in New Zealand in a calendar year (i.e. the 2010 cohort are migrants who were approved onshore or offshore and arrived, between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010).</p> <p>The most current PHO enrolments data in the IDI runs up until the end of 2015. Hence, to capture a full five years of health information, at the most, migrant entries from 2010 are 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> <p>First year enrolments data: The figure reported is based on the number of migrants with a PHO enrolment date over a year since approval/arrival date. Any dates after the first year since approval/arrival date is excluded.</p>

Data Sources

Data source	Short description
Survey Data	
Census of Population and Dwellings	The Census is the official count of how many people and dwellings are in New Zealand. It takes a snapshot of the people in New Zealand and the places where we live. The NZ Census is conducted every five years. The last Census was held on Tuesday, 5 March 2013.
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. It samples approximately 15,000 households, which equates to roughly 30,000 individuals. (Recent Migrant sample size equates to approximately 2,000 individuals.)
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>It uses a mixed-methodology approach was used (either online or as a self-completion paper questionnaire). Unlike previous years, the 2015 survey methodology did not include telephone interviews. (2015 sample size: n=1,507)</p>
NZ General Social Survey (NZGSS), Statistics NZ	Data collection for the NZGSS took 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. (2014 sample size: n= 8,795 all respondents)
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 agencies, Statistics NZ surveys and non-government organisations.
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.

