



NEW ZEALAND
IMMIGRATION

New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy: Outcome Indicators 2018

> Supplementary Report



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

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Executive summary

This is the third report produced to supplement the annual New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (the Strategy) outcome dashboard report. It uses data from multiple sources to measure and monitor trends across the Strategy's key outcome areas. The data used were collected over different time periods and includes the most recent data available up to December 2018. Notes on the data sources used are listed in the Appendix of the report.

Migration trends

Good settlement outcomes support high migrant retention rates. Most migrants who are granted residence stay on in New Zealand and their retention rate has been steadily increasing. However, residence approvals have decreased in recent years. Temporary work visa approvals have continued to increase but slowed down during 2018.

Employment

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

It is important for recent migrants (i.e. those who have been living in New Zealand for five years or less) to be able to use their skills and qualifications productively in New Zealand. In 2017, 85 percent of employed skilled principal applicants reported that their occupation matched their skills and qualification. The rate has remained high and stable over time. There has been an improvement in the proportion of employed secondary applicants who are in jobs that match their skills and qualifications, but it has remained at a lower rate than for employed principal applicants (52 percent in 2017).

The employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an upward trend over the past year. In the year to June 2018, 69 percent of recent migrants aged 15 years and above were in employment, the highest recorded in recent years, and is broadly similar to the New Zealand-born population (68 percent).

While the majority of international students leave New Zealand after their studies, the proportion of those who transition to resident visa has continued to increase. Twenty-nine percent of all full-fee paying international students who completed a bachelor's level or above qualification in 2014 transitioned to residence within three years of their last student visa. This rate is slightly higher compared to the 2013 cohort (27 percent).

Education and training

Education and training provide migrants with the knowledge and skills needed to participate fully in society. Qualification attainment of migrant school leavers and the adult migrant population 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 2017, 90 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 than the national average (80 percent).

Recent migrants are generally well-qualified on arrival in New Zealand. Some migrants do further study in New Zealand after gaining residence. A relatively small proportion of migrants with residence, aged 25-64 years, attained New Zealand qualifications since arriving in the country. Nine percent of migrants who were granted residence and arrived in 2012 attained qualifications at Level 4 or above on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF).

English Language

English language confidence and competence are keys to successful settlement. Overall, most of the indicators within the English Language outcome area show improvement over the year.

Most recent migrants can speak English, with 91 percent of recent migrants reporting that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English 'well' or 'very well'. However, recent migrants from North Asia are less likely to speak English 'well' or 'very well' (58 percent) compared with at least 92 percent for all other regions of origin.

Children with the highest English language needs are entitled to ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) funding. In 2018, 45,233 school children with a migrant background¹ received ESOL support in the first half of the school period. Overseas-born migrant children (non-refugee) make up half of those who receive English language support.

The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) funds ESOL learning opportunities, particularly for migrants with poor English language skills. In 2017, 76 percent of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, the remaining 24 percent went to refugee enrolments.

Inclusion

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 in New Zealand. In 2017, 8 out of 10 recent migrants felt that New Zealand was their home. This rate has remained high and consistent over time.

Being part of a social network provides migrants with support and a sense of belonging. In 2017, 61 percent of recent migrants belonged to at least one social group or club, mainly in sports clubs or groups (25 percent) and religious groups (19 percent).

Migrants' participation through voting in the national elections is another way to demonstrate commitment and belonging to New Zealand. Seventy-one percent of eligible recent migrants voted in the 2017 general election, very close to the same result for the 2014 general election (70 percent). The 2017 rate, however, is still lower than the national average (79 percent) but the gap in voter participation is common in other migrant receiving countries.

¹ They are an overseas-born migrant, a refugee or New Zealand-born child of a migrant.

Discrimination can prevent migrants from participating fully in society. Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination in New Zealand compared with the New Zealand-born population. In 2016, 26 percent of recent migrants said that they experienced discrimination over the previous 12 months (compared with 16 percent for the New Zealand-born population). This is an increase from the 18 percent reported in 2014.

Health and wellbeing

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 broadly positive and 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 New Zealand-born population, recent migrants feel safer in New Zealand (72 percent of recent migrants versus 61 percent of the New Zealand-born 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 those aged 51 years and over 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 outcome indicator measures. The current levels, changes over time and performance of each indicator are shown.

Trend key

 Needs attention

 Moderate

 Good

Success indicators	Measure		Trend		Overall progress
	Previous period	Latest period ²	Actual	Target	
Outcome 1: Employment					
<i>Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications.</i>					
Increased proportion of employed principal applicants whose occupation in New Zealand match their skills and NZ-ready qualifications.	81%	85%	▲4pp	↑	
Increased proportion of employed secondary applicants whose occupation in New Zealand match their skills and NZ-ready qualifications.	45%	52%	▲7pp	↑	
Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders.	67%	69%	▲2pp	↑	
Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with bachelor's level qualifications and above, three years post study.	27%	29%	▲2pp	↑	
Outcome 2: Education and Training					
<i>Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications.</i>					
Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA Level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system.	89%	90%	▲1pp	↑	
Increased proportion of 25–64 year old recent migrants who have completed a Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualifications Framework.	9.4%	9.3%	▼0.1pp	↑	

² A range of data sources underpin the indicators, collected over different time periods. Available data which is closest to 2018 has been used for all indicators.

Outcome 3: English Language <i>Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives.</i>					
Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English.	90%	91%	▲ 1pp	↑	●
Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.	41,048	45,233	▲ 10%	↑	●
Increased uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition.	55%	59%	▲ 4pp	↑	●
Utilisation of TEC-funded English language support by migrants with English language needs.	76%	76%	n/c	↑	●
Outcome 4: Inclusion <i>Migrants participate in and have a sense of belonging to their community and to New Zealand.</i>					
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand.	82%	82%	n/c	↑	●
Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups).	59%	61%	▲ 2pp	↑	●
Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in general elections.	70%	71%	▲ 1pp	↑	●
Reduced proportion of recent migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand.	18%	26%	▲ 8pp*	↓	●
Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing <i>Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe.</i>					
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.	91.8%	91.9%	▲ 0.1pp	↑	●

* No new data available for these indicators until the release of the 2018 NZGSS results.

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Recent migrant	A migrant who has been living in New Zealand for five years or less.
New Zealand Resident	A migrant who holds a New Zealand resident visa. Residents can live and work in New Zealand permanently.
Principal applicant	The primary applicant for a resident visa.
Secondary applicant	The partner and/or dependent children (if any) included in a principal applicant's residence application.
Working-age population	The usually resident (i.e. living in New Zealand for more than 12 months) population 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, and 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 leads the work to implement the Strategy and achieve good settlement outcomes for migrants. Immigration NZ collaborates with its partner government agencies on a work programme that supports the Strategy outcomes.

The priority groups of the Strategy are recent migrants in New Zealand, including migrants with New Zealand residence and some work visa holders such as Essential Skills visa holders and former student visa holders with Level 7 or above qualification.

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.

Immigration NZ measures the settlement information and services provided to ensure they are helping to achieve good settlement outcomes for recent migrants. A dashboard report of the Strategy's outcome indicators 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 outcome areas where further settlement interventions and activities may be required.

Migration in New Zealand

New Zealand’s population is affected by migration flows. Apart from new migrants with residence, this includes the arrival and departures of temporary migrants on work and student visas and New Zealand residents returning from overseas.

A provisional estimate suggests that New Zealand experienced an annual net permanent and long-term³ migration of 48,000 ($\pm 1,800$)⁴ in the year ended December 2018. This is lower than a year earlier, when it was estimated to be 52,000 (± 200). The last five years (2014 to 2018) have featured the largest net migration gains ever in New Zealand’s recorded history, but the annual net migration has gradually fallen from the record peak of 63,000 in the year ended July 2016.⁵

The number of migrants approved for New Zealand residence has decreased in recent years. Migrants who are granted New Zealand residence have the right to live in New Zealand and have access to all the work, education, property and health privileges available to New Zealanders.

In 2017/18, residence approvals fell 20 percent to 37,950 following an eight percent decrease the year before. The decrease was driven by the Business/Skilled visa stream approvals which fell 27 percent and Family visa stream approvals which fell 13 percent. Immigration policy changes in 2017, especially for the Skilled Migrant Category (SMC) and the temporary closure of the Parent Category visa, have driven the decreases.

Resident visa approvals have decreased in recent years.

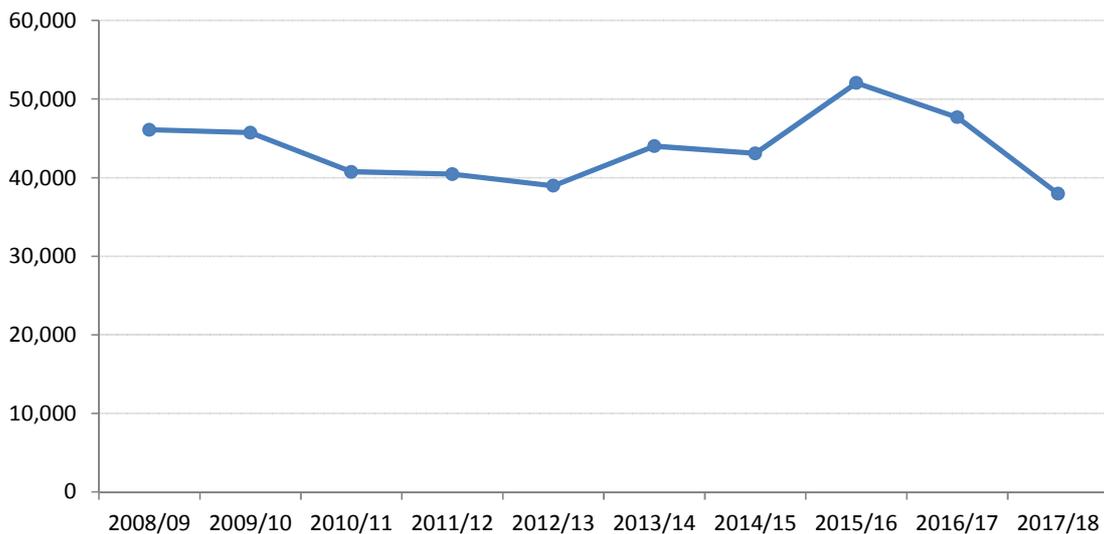


Figure 2: New Zealand Residence Programme approvals 2008/09 to 2017/18

Source: MBIE

³ An arrival or departure is ‘permanent and long-term’ if the intended length of stay or absence is 12 months or more.

⁴ The provisional estimates have 95 percent confidence intervals (\pm) beside them - the wider the interval, the greater the uncertainty about the estimate.

⁵ International travel and migration statistics, Stats NZ.

In 2017/18, there were 230,307 people approved for temporary work visas, a two percent increase from the year before. Working Holiday Visa approvals make up the majority of those approved for a temporary work visa. Essential Skills and Partnership visa holders combined make up over a third of all temporary work visa approvals and the numbers approved have been slowly but steadily increasing each year as shown in Figure 3 below.

Temporary work visa approvals continue to grow but slowed down in the last year.

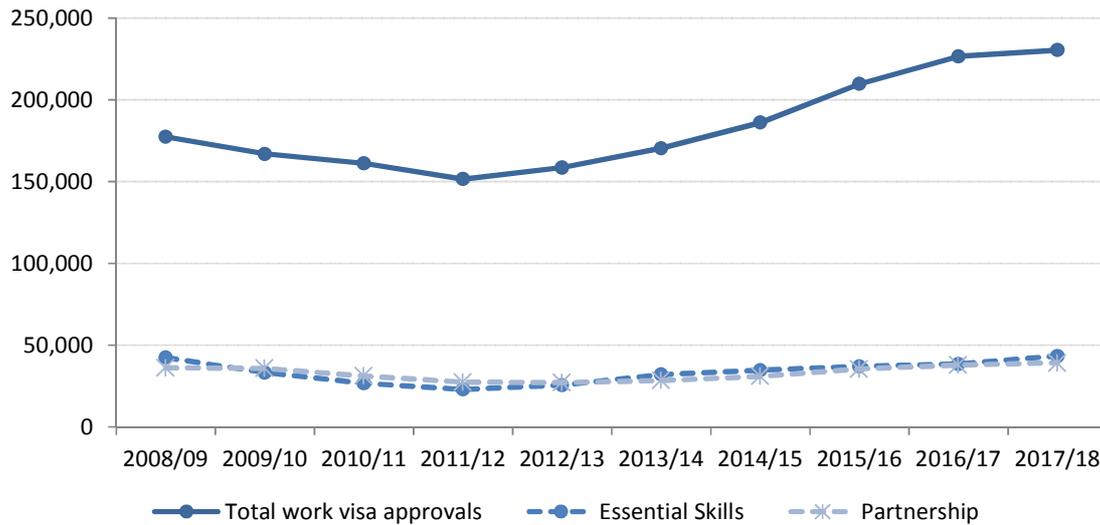


Figure 3: Temporary work visa approvals 2008/09 to 2017/18

Source: MBIE

Essentials Skills visa holders fill skill shortages where suitable New Zealand residents/citizens are not available for the work offered. Partnership visas allow migrants in a genuine and stable relationship with a New Zealand citizen, resident or work visa holder to work and live in New Zealand for a specific duration. Migrants on these visas are more likely to stay in New Zealand compared with other temporary visa holders. The proportion transitioning to residence at the end of their final work visa was highest for people on a Partnership visa (75 percent in 2016/17) and relatively high for people on an Essential Skills visa (52 percent in 2016/17).⁶

Good settlement outcomes support high migrant retention rates. Most migrants with New Zealand residence stay on in New Zealand on a long-term basis and their retention rate has been steadily increasing (Figure 4). Ninety percent of migrants who were granted residence in 2012/13 were still in New Zealand five years later (2017/18), compared with the 82 percent retention rate for those who were granted residence in 2003/04.

⁶ MBIE. (2018). *Migration Trends and Outlook 2016/17*.

Migration in New Zealand

Retention rate of residents is high and has been gradually improving.

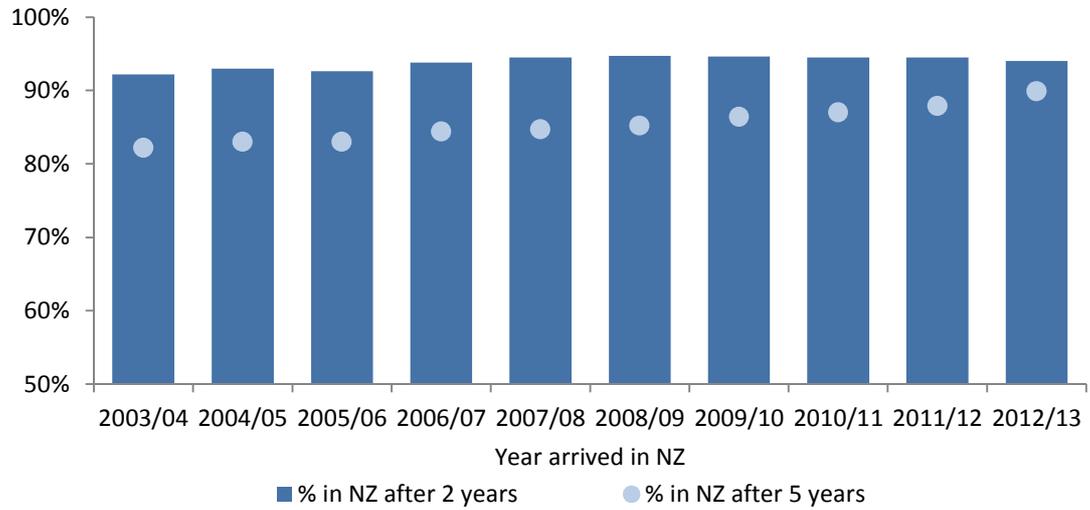


Figure 4: Proportion of migrants still resident in New Zealand for those approved residence in 2001/02 to 2012/13

Notes: In this analysis, all migrants were considered including those who have been out of New Zealand for six months or longer.

Source: MBIE

Employment

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

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

Employment was the area identified as the most challenging by recent migrants in the latest National Migrant Consultations report⁷. Participants who were partners of resident visa and work visa holders were much more likely than other participants to identify employment-related challenges.

Overall progress: GOOD



Overall, the performance indicators within the *Employment* outcome area remained positive and stable. Key highlights include:

- The majority of employed skilled principal applicants are in jobs that match their skills and qualifications. Eighty-five percent of employed skilled principal applicants reported that their current job matched their skills and qualifications. This continues to remain high and stable over time. The proportion of employed skilled secondary applicants whose job matches their skills is much lower in comparison (52 percent), although this has improved over the last year.
- The employment rate of recent migrants continues to show an upward trend. In the year to June 2018, 69 percent of recent migrants were in employment – the highest proportion recorded in recent years – and broadly similar with the New Zealand-born working-age population (68 percent).
- While most former international students with a bachelor's level or higher qualification leave New Zealand after their studies, there has been an increase in the proportion of those who stay and transition to residence.

⁷ MBIE and MartinJenkins. (2018). *National Migrant Consultations 2018*.

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

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



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

Migrants who were granted residence under the Skilled/Business visa stream 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 2017 Migrants Survey, 85 percent of employed principal applicants who entered New Zealand through the Skilled/Business stream reported that their current occupation matched their skills and qualification. The rate has remained high and stable over time (see Figure 5).

Most employed skilled principal applicants are in jobs that match their skills and qualifications.

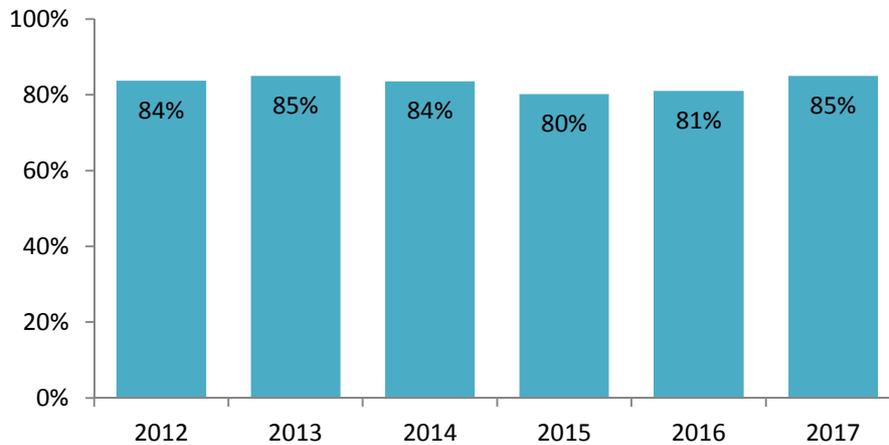


Figure 5: Proportion of employed Skilled/Business stream principal applicants whose current job matches their skills and qualifications.

Source: Migrants Survey 2012-2017, MBIE

The difference by gender is small. In 2017, 83 percent of female principal applicants and 86 percent of male principal applicants were in jobs that matched their skills and qualification.

Employment success indicator 2: Increased proportion of employed secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications.

How it is progressing: **MODERATE**



Some migrants, secondary applicants in particular, can find it difficult to enter the New Zealand workforce. Secondary applicants under the Skilled/Business visa stream include partners and/or dependent children of principal applicants. They are 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, more than half (52 percent) reported in 2017 that their current job matched their skills and qualifications, an increase since 2015. However, the rate is still much lower in comparison with principal applicants.

Share of skilled secondary applicants in jobs that match their skills and qualifications remains lower than principal applicants but improved over the year.

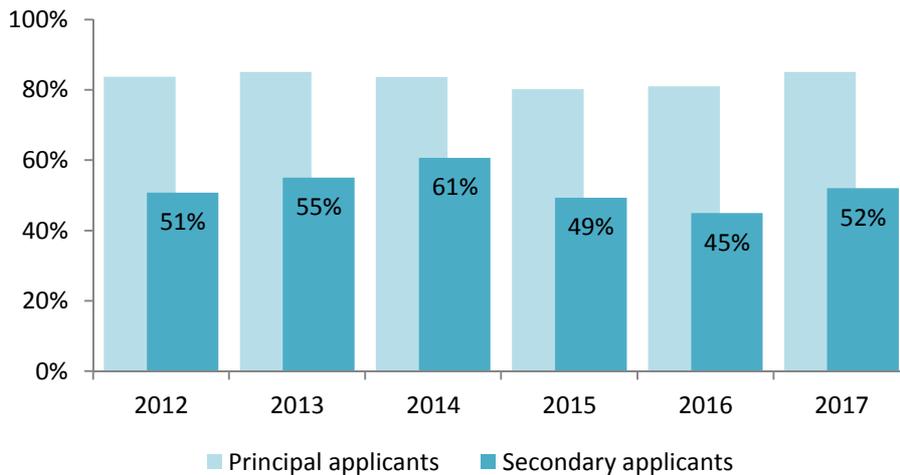


Figure 6: Proportion of employed Skilled/Business stream secondary applicants whose current job matches their skills and qualifications.

Source: Migrants Survey 2012-2017, MBIE

The difference by gender is slightly better for female secondary applicants. More than half (54 percent) of female secondary applicants reported that their job matches their skills and qualifications compared with 48 percent for male secondary applicants.

Findings from the recent National Migrant Consultations⁸ show that secondary applicants were more likely than other applicants to identify employment-related challenges. More than half (52 percent) of partners of resident visa holders who participated reported finding it difficult to get their qualifications and/or work experience recognised in New Zealand (compared with 37 percent of principal resident visa holders). Fifty-eight percent found it difficult to get New Zealand work experience compared with 38 percent for principal resident visa holders.

⁸ MBIE and MartinJenkins. (2018). *National Migrant Consultations 2018*.

Employment success indicator 3: Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



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.

Employment is often considered to be the single most important indicator of integration. Employment is the main source of income for migrants. It helps them integrate into society by interacting with others in the workplace and learning the host-country language.⁹

The employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an upward trend. The employment rate measures the actual engagement in work among the working-age population. In the year ended June 2018, 69 percent of recent migrants were in employment, the highest rate recorded in recent years. This is an increase from 67 percent in the year ended June 2017.

Recent migrants’ employment rate shows an upward trend, surpassing the New Zealand-born population.

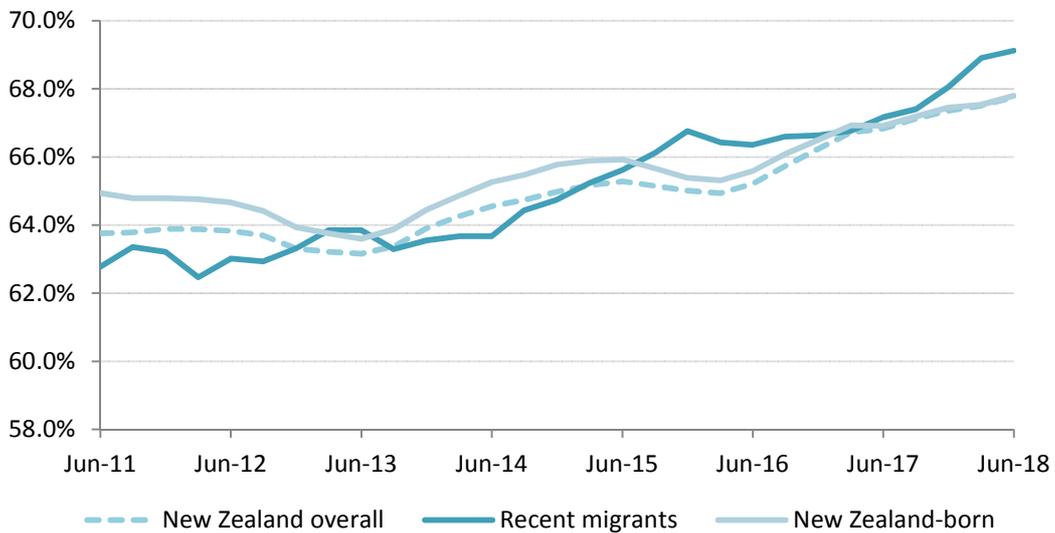


Figure 7: Employment rate, year to June 2011–year to June 2018
Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ

In the past, employment rates of recent migrants have generally been lower compared with the New Zealand-born population. However, in the last three years, this trend has reversed. This is probably driven by changes in immigration policy over that period, which requires principal applicants for New Zealand residence to have a job or a job offer when they arrive in New Zealand.

⁹ OECD. (2018). *Settling In 2018: Indicators of Immigrant Integration*.

Comparing by gender, in general males have a higher employment rate than females and both show a steadily increasing employment rate over time. In the year ended June 2018, recent migrant males had a higher employment rate (78 percent) compared with New Zealand-born males (73 percent). Female recent migrants had a lower employment rate (61 percent) than recent migrant males and New Zealand-born males, and also a slightly lower rate than New Zealand-born females (63 percent).¹⁰ Female recent migrants are more likely to be secondary applicants which could have driven their lower employment rate.

The unemployment rate is also a key indicator of labour market outcomes and access to employment. 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.

While recent migrants have higher employment rates than the New Zealand-born population, they also have higher unemployment rates. However, there has been a decreasing trend over time (see Figure 8). In the year ended June 2018, 5.8 percent of recent migrants in the labour force were unemployed and actively seeking work. This is a decrease from 6.6 percent in the year ended June 2017 and is higher compared with the New Zealand-born population (4.6 percent).

Recent migrants' unemployment rates remain higher than the New Zealand-born population.

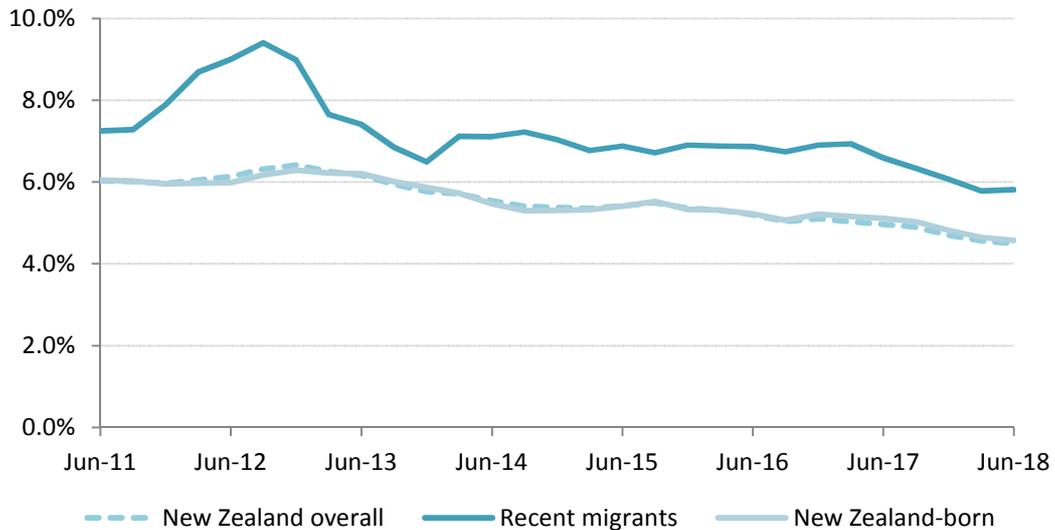


Figure 8: Unemployment rates, year to June 2011 – year to June 2018
 Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ

Female recent migrants are more likely to be unemployed. They have the highest unemployment rates, and the gap between the unemployment rate of female recent migrants (7.3 percent) and the unemployment rate of New Zealand-born females (5 percent) is quite wide. Interestingly, the unemployment rates of male recent migrants are slightly higher than the New Zealand-born males, however the gap between the two groups has narrowed over time (4.6 percent for male recent migrants and 4.2 percent for New Zealand-born males).

¹⁰ Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ.

Employment success indicator 4: Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with bachelor’s level qualifications and above.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



International students make a positive contribution to the economic and social fabric of New Zealand and those who stay in New Zealand after study may help alleviate skill shortages. Former international students, especially those with at least Level 7 and above qualifications, 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.

The time that former international students have spent in New Zealand gives them an opportunity to develop an understanding of local social and cultural norms, and to improve their English, if it is not their first language. They are also likely to have New Zealand work experience and qualifications that employers recognise.¹¹ In recognition of this, New Zealand has policies that support international students to transition from study to work and permanent residence, aimed at facilitating the entry of genuine foreign students and equipping them with the skills that New Zealand needs.¹²

Figure 9 below shows the share of former full fee-paying international students who attained New Zealand residence within three years of their last student visa.

Steady increase in former student visa holders with at least a bachelor’s degree who transitioned to resident visa.

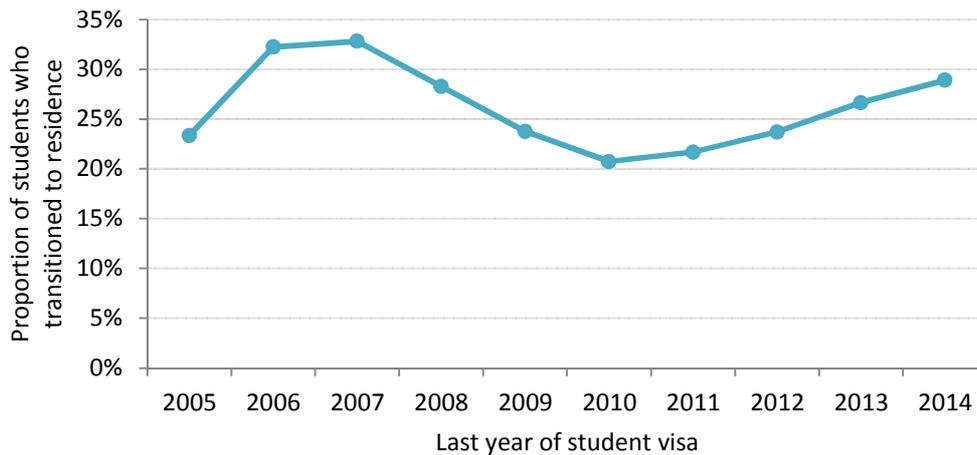


Figure 9: Full-fee paying students, with a bachelor’s degree or higher, who transitioned to New Zealand residence within three years of their last student visa, 2005-2014

Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

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

¹¹ Department of Labour. (2010). *Life after study: International students’ settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

¹² MBIE. (2018). *Immigration and Labour Market Outcomes of International Tertiary Students*.

Outcome 1: Employment

Out of all former student visa holders¹³ whose last student visa ended in 2014, 29 percent of those with a bachelor’s degree or higher transitioned to a resident visa. This rate is slightly higher compared to the previous cohort (27 percent), although it does not reach the peak seen in previous years.

Figure 10 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. On average around two-thirds of students with a bachelor’s degree or higher were no longer in New Zealand three years after their last student visa. Of those who stayed, over a quarter transitioned to a resident visa and a small proportion transitioned to a work visa. The proportion that transitioned to residence has been steadily increasing and the proportion that moved onto work visas has doubled (from 5 percent of the 2010 cohort to 10 percent of the 2014 cohort) in the last five years.

Most full-fee paying international students leave New Zealand after study.

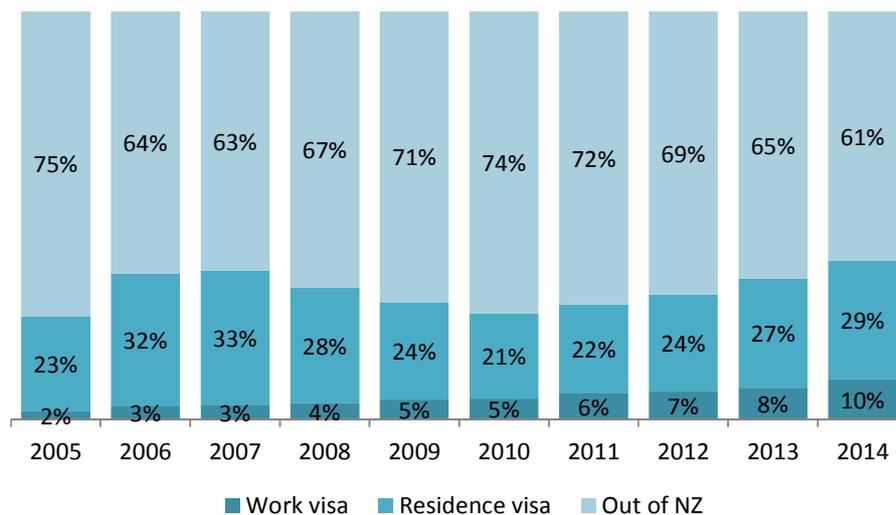


Figure 10: Outcomes of full-fee paying international students, with a bachelor’s degree or higher, within three years of their last student visa, 2005–2014

Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

Notes:

1. The year in the chart refers to the year of the migrant’s last student visa, not the year they were granted residence.
2. ‘Other’ includes Post-study work visas and other work visas. 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.

Studies have shown that former student visa holders who gained a bachelor’s degree or above in New Zealand have better labour market outcomes (i.e. they earned more money, worked in

¹³ This is all former full fee-paying international students who had their last student visa in 2014 and completed a bachelor’s level qualification or above. This means that it includes those who left New Zealand permanently after their studies.

Outcome 1: Employment

higher skilled jobs, and reported a higher level of job satisfaction) than those who gained lower level qualifications¹⁴.

However, compared to their domestic counterparts, former student visa holders with bachelor's degrees who remain in New Zealand and find employment tend to earn less, except those who have studied 'nursing' or 'medical studies'.¹⁵

¹⁴ Department of Labour. (2010). *Life after study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

¹⁵ Ministry of Education. (2017). *Moving places: Destinations and earnings of international graduates*.

Education and Training

Outcome: 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 migrants and their children. Migrant children who achieve higher level 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 when they arrive in New Zealand, some reported they had done further education since arriving. Getting their qualifications upgraded or recognised was the main reason for skilled migrants undertaking further education.¹⁶

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 2017, 90 percent of overseas-born migrant (non-refugee) school leavers attained at least the National Certificate of Education Attainment (NCEA) Level 2 qualification. This is higher than the average of 81 percent for all school leavers. This proportion has remained high and has been steadily increasing over time.
- Some migrants do further study in New Zealand after gaining residence. Of those aged 25-64 years, who were granted residence in 2012, nine percent attained a Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualification Framework (NZQF). This is similar to the previous migrant cohort.

¹⁶ Department of Labour. (2009). *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008).

Education and Training 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.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



The attainment of a higher secondary school qualification (NCEA Level 2 and above) is linked to better labour force status and income. Higher secondary school qualifications serve as the foundation for higher education and training opportunities and it is often necessary for entry level jobs. Further education and job prospects are limited for those who leave school without at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification.

NCEA Level 2 has become an important and well regarded qualification. In 2017, 90 percent of overseas-born migrant (non-refugee) school leavers¹⁷ achieved at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification. This is higher compared to the average of 81 percent for all school leavers. Figure 11 shows that the rate for migrant school leavers has been steadily increasing from 78 percent in 2009.

Proportion of migrant school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above remained high.

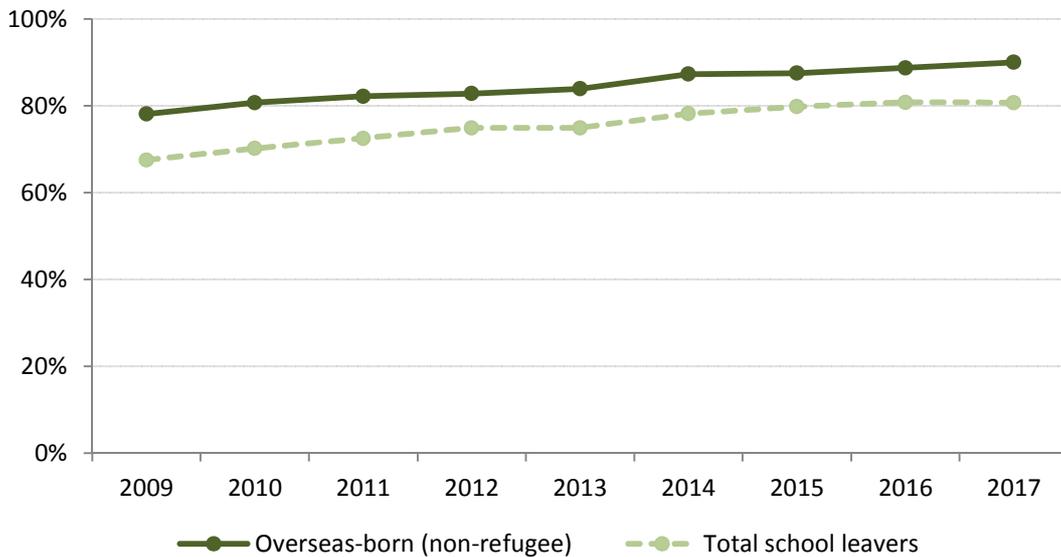


Figure 11: Percentage of overseas-born migrant school leavers with at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification, 2009–2017

Note: These are migrant school children who have been in the New Zealand education system for five years or more, as defined by their enrolment in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).

Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

¹⁷ 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. All migrants attending New Zealand schools cannot be identified in the data, only those who participate in ESOL. Enrolment in ESOL is used as the initial identifier of migrant children.

Figure 12 below shows that overseas-born migrant (non-refugee) children have a higher NCEA Level 2 or above attainment rate (90 percent) compared with refugee background migrant children (89 percent) and New Zealand-born children of migrants¹⁸ (81 percent).

Migrant (non-refugee) school leavers have higher NCEA Level 2 or above attainment rate than other groups.

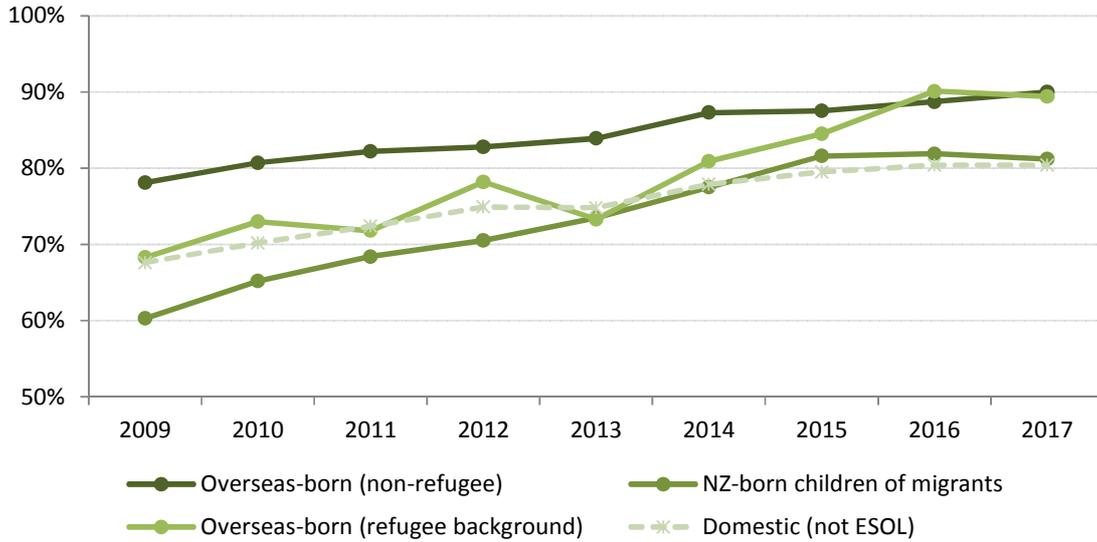


Figure 12: Share of school leavers with at least a NCEA Level 2 qualification, 2009–2017

Note: These are migrant school children who have been in the New Zealand education system for five years or more, as defined by their enrolment in English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).

Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

¹⁸ These are children of migrants who eligible for enrolment in ESOL.

Education and Training success indicator 2: Increased proportion of 25-64 year old recent migrants who have a level 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework.

How it is progressing: **MODERATE**



Migrants who come under the Skilled Migrant Category are generally well-educated and are more likely to hold a qualification equal to a bachelor’s degree or higher. However, secondary applicants are more likely to hold a lower level qualification. 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.¹⁹

Figure 13 below shows the proportion of migrants²⁰ on a resident visa, aged 25-64 years on arrival, who have attained a Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualification Framework. Nine percent of the 2012 migrant cohort have completed a Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand within five years, similar to nine percent for the previous cohort, but it has been trending downwards over the years.

Almost a tenth of all migrants on a resident visa, aged 25-64 years, attained Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand.



Figure 13: Proportion of migrants aged 25-64 years on a resident visa that attained Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand within five years, 2008-2012

Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

Notes:

1. The year in this chart is the year the migrants were approved for residence onshore, or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand.
2. An individual can complete more than one tertiary qualification. The highest qualification attained by a migrant has been retained in this analysis.
3. Age is based on a migrant’s age at the time of approval/arrival in New Zealand.

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

²⁰ This includes both the principal and secondary applicants.

Skilled/business migrants and those who arrived under the International/Humanitarian stream were more likely to study towards a Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand compared with migrants who arrived under the Family visa stream. Figure 14 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 than other resident visa holders to study towards Level 4 or above qualification.

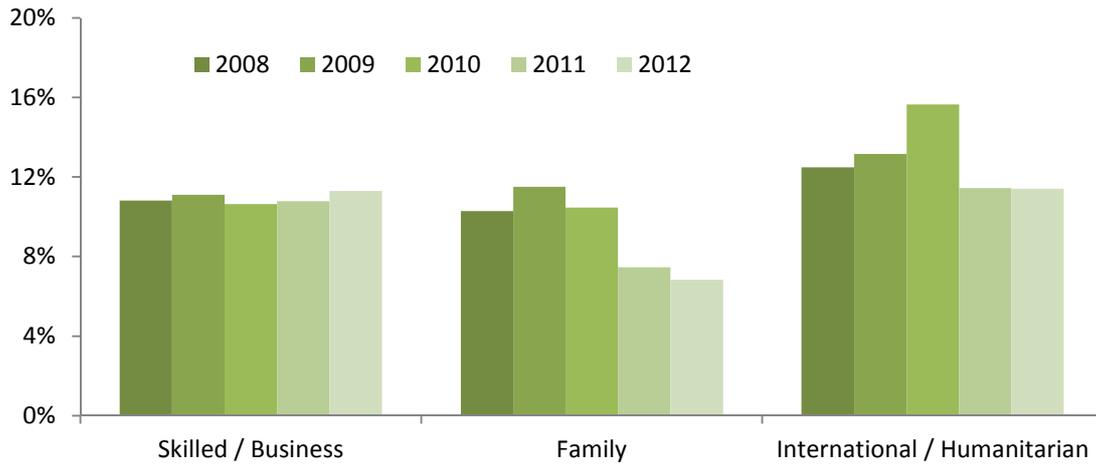


Figure 14: Proportion of migrants with residence, aged 25-64 years, who attained Level 4 or above qualifications in New Zealand within five years, by visa sub-stream, 2008-2012

Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

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

Participants in the 2018 National Migrant Consultations expressed difficulties with the affordability of education and training for themselves (including to retrain/upskill) and in being able to access courses (including English language courses) that could fit in with their work and/or family responsibilities.²¹

²¹ MBIE and MartinJenkins. (2018). *National Migrant Consultations 2018*.

English Language

Outcome: Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives.

Numerous studies²² have shown that host country language competence is a key factor in successful settlement. Confidence in the 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: GOOD



Overall, the indicators within the *English Language* outcome area show improvement over the last period. Key highlights for this outcome area include:

- Most recent migrants can speak English. In 2017, 91 percent of recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English ‘well’ or ‘very well’. While overall progress is good disaggregating the data shows that the proportion is much lower for migrants from North Asia (58 percent) who report they can speak English ‘well’ or ‘very well’.
- In 2018, a total of 45,233 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up just over half of those who received ESOL-funding.
- As at 31 December 2018, 59 percent of recent migrants with pre-purchased English language tuition entitlement ending in 2018 used all or part of their ESOL tuition. The rate of uptake is higher compared to previous years.
- In 2017, 76 percent of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, which is the same as the previous year. The remaining 24 percent went to refugee enrolments.

²² OECD. (2018). *Settling In 2018: Indicators of Immigrant Integration*.

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

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



Speaking and understanding English will help migrants find a job in New Zealand and help them and their family settle successfully. Migrants applying for residence are usually required to meet the minimum English language requirement²³.

Most recent migrants report that they can speak English. In 2017, 91 percent of recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English ‘well’ (24 percent) or ‘very well’ (67 percent). The difference by gender is small. In 2017, 93 percent of male recent migrants and 89 percent of female recent migrants reported that they could speak English ‘well’ or ‘very well’.

Most recent migrants reported that they can speak English very well.

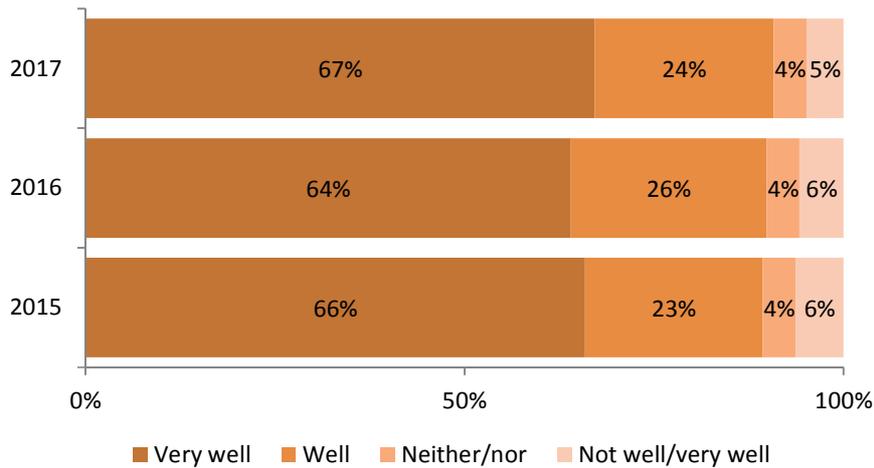


Figure 15: Proportion of recent migrants who can hold a conversation in English well/very well.

Source: Migrants Survey 2015-2017, MBIE

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

²³ English Language Information leaflet: <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/documents/forms-and-guides/inz1060.pdf>.

While recent migrants from most countries have high proportions who can speak English ‘well’ or ‘very well’, the proportion for recent migrants from North Asia²⁴ is much lower. In 2017, only 58 percent of recent migrants from North Asia reported they could speak English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ (compared with between 92 and 100 percent for other regions of origin).

When data is broken down by the exact level of English proficiency, further differences are also seen. Only a quarter of recent migrants from North Asia, and just over half of recent migrants from South East Asia, reported that they can speak English very well (Figure 16).

Recent migrants from North Asia are least likely to speak English ‘well’ or ‘very well’.

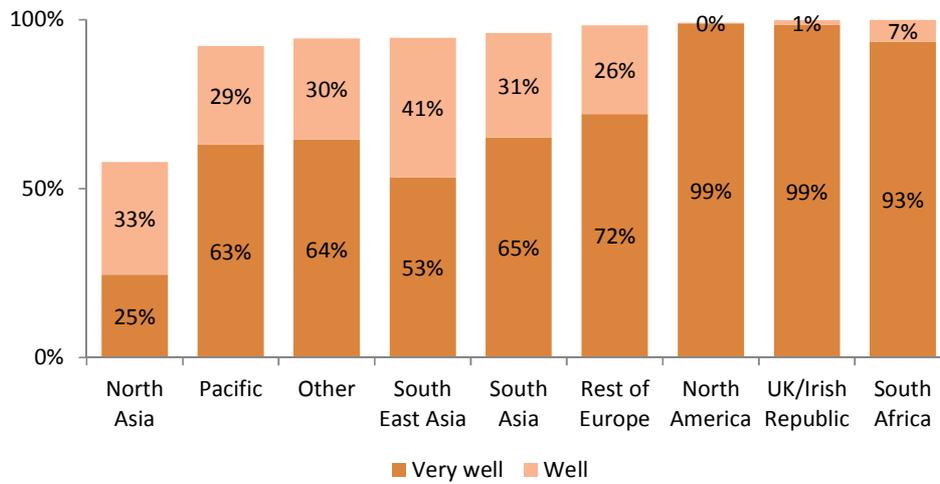


Figure 16: Proportion of recent migrants who can speak English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ by region of origin.

Source: Migrants Survey 2017, MBIE

²⁴ North Asia includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea and Taiwan. South East Asia includes Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Brunei, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam. South Asia includes Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

English Language success indicator 2: Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



School children who are from a migrant background or former refugees whose English proficiency in speaking, listening, reading and writing are below the benchmark necessary for them to access the curriculum at their year level, are entitled to ESOL funding. New Zealand-born students are eligible if at least one of their parents is a migrant or former refugee and they speak another language, apart from English, in the home.

Migrant and former refugee students are entitled to ESOL funding for up to 5 years (20 school terms), while New Zealand-born students are eligible within their first four years of schooling in New Zealand, for up to 3 years (12 school terms).

The figures reported below are based on student numbers from the ESOL database as a proxy for migrant numbers since the actual number of all migrant school children cannot be identified in the data (i.e. those that are receiving as well those who do not require ESOL support).

In 2018, a total of 45,233 primary and secondary school children from a migrant background (i.e. they are either a migrant, a New Zealand-born child of a migrant, or a former refugee) received ESOL funding in the first half of the school year.²⁵

Number of school children who received ESOL support continues to grow.

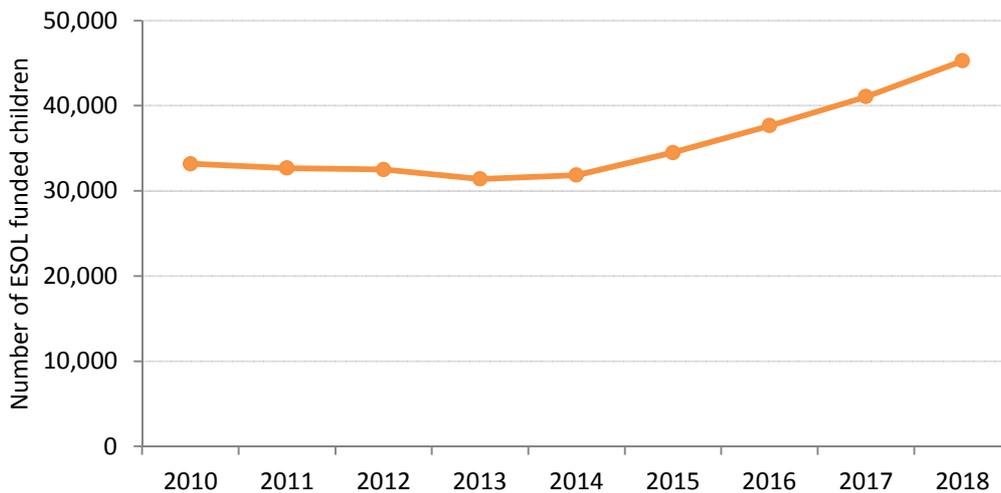


Figure 17: Number of ESOL-funded school children with a migrant background, 2010-2018

Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

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

²⁵ 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.

Outcome 3: English Language

The number of overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant school children (23,223) receiving ESOL support has been increasing and is similar to the number of New Zealand-born children of migrants (20,177) receiving ESOL support. Just over half (51 percent) of the children who received ESOL support in the first half of the 2018 school year were overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children and 45 percent were the New Zealand-born children of migrants (see Figure 18).

Just over half of the ESOL support recipients are overseas-born migrant children.

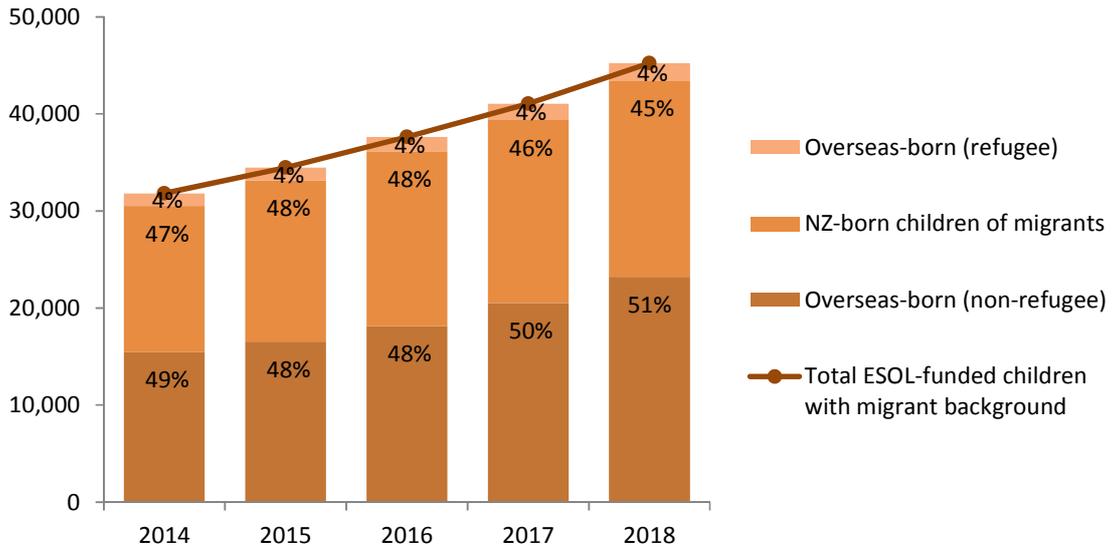


Figure 18: Proportion of ESOL-funded children in school by background, 2014-2018

Source: ESOL database, Ministry of Education

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

English Language success indicator 3: Increased uptake of pre-paid ESOL tuition.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



Migrants who apply for a resident visa through the Skilled/Business stream are required to meet a minimum standard of English. Those who do not meet the acceptable standard of English have to pre-purchase English language tuition before their resident visa is approved. The Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) administers pre-purchased English language tuition (PELT) funding. Migrants have five years to use their PELT funds before the funds are forfeited to the Crown. The PELT funds enable migrants to participate in NZQA endorsed English language courses to provide them with the English language skills needed for everyday life in New Zealand.

As at 31 December 2018, 59 percent of migrants with PELT entitlements ending in 2018 have used all or part of their ESOL tuition. The rate of uptake is higher compared to previous years.

Recent migrants' uptake of pre-purchased English language tuition (PELT) has increased.

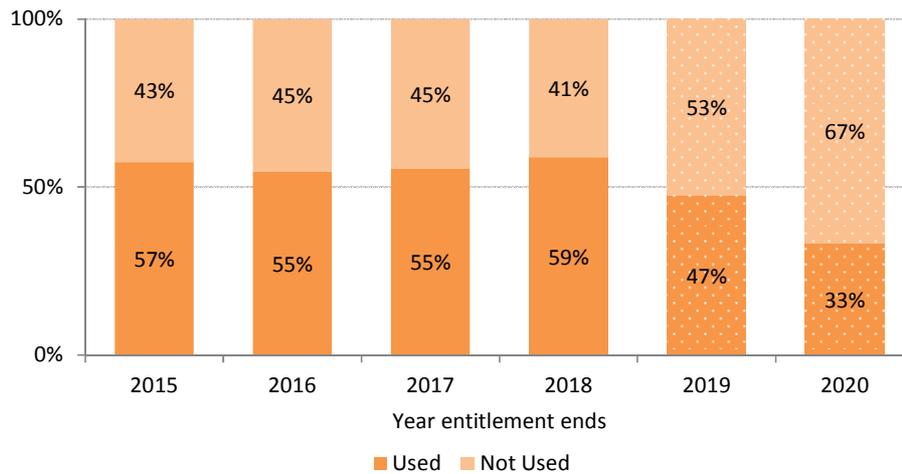


Figure 19: Percentage of uptake of pre-purchased English language tuition, as at 31 December 2018.

Source: Tertiary Education Commission

Note: Data for entitlements ending in 2019 and 2020 are indicative only as there is still time for PELT funds to be taken up (therefore these years are shown in a different shade).

Findings from the recent National Migrant Consultations show that access to English language classes was identified as one of challenges recent migrants faced. This includes lack of availability of English language classes in smaller locations and difficulties in being able to access courses that could fit with work and/or family responsibilities.²⁶

Immigration NZ is aware of this challenge faced by migrants with English language needs. An online tool²⁷ has been developed by Immigration NZ and Tertiary Education Commission (TEC) to help migrants find an appropriate English language class near them.

²⁶ MBIE and MartinJenkins. (2018). *National Migrant Consultations 2018*.

²⁷ <https://www.newzealandnow.govt.nz/live-in-new-zealand/english-language/find-an-english-language-class>

English Language success indicator 4: Utilisation of TEC-funded support by recent migrants with English language needs.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



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, which comprises a small amount of Youth Guarantee funding
- Adult Community Education (ACE) in Tertiary Education Institutes
- ACE in Schools
- ACE in Communities
- Intensive Literacy and Numeracy (ILN)
- ILN English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL).

In 2017, 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 54,615 course-learner enrolments²⁸ by migrants and speaker of other languages²⁹ in ESOL courses.

Most TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments.

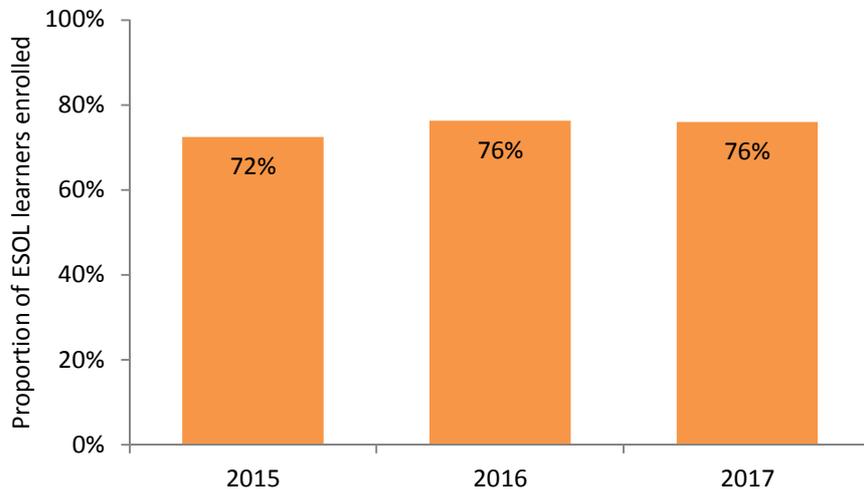


Figure 20: Proportion of TEC-funded ESOL that went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, 2015-2017.
Source: Tertiary Education Commission

²⁸ 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).

²⁹ 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.

Inclusion

Outcome: 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.

Becoming actively involved in the host-country society is a key element in migrant integration and has strong implications for migrant wellbeing.

Overall progress: MODERATE



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

- The majority of recent migrants feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand. In 2017, eight out of 10 recent migrants reported feeling that New Zealand is their home, similar to what was reported in previous years.
- In 2017, 61 percent of recent migrants said they belonged to at least one social group or club. This is a small increase from 59 percent in the previous year.
- Seventy-one percent of eligible recent migrants said that they voted in the 2017 New Zealand general election. This is an increase from the 66 percent and 70 percent of recent migrants who said they voted in the 2011 and 2014 elections respectively.
- Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination than the New Zealand-born population. The proportion of those who reported experiencing discrimination has increased from 18 percent in 2014 to 26 percent in 2016.

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

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



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 recent migrants feel they belong to New Zealand. According to the 2017 Migrants Survey, 82 percent of recent migrants feel that New Zealand is their home.³⁰ Figure 21 shows that this rate has remained high and stable over time.

Most recent migrants feel that New Zealand is their home.

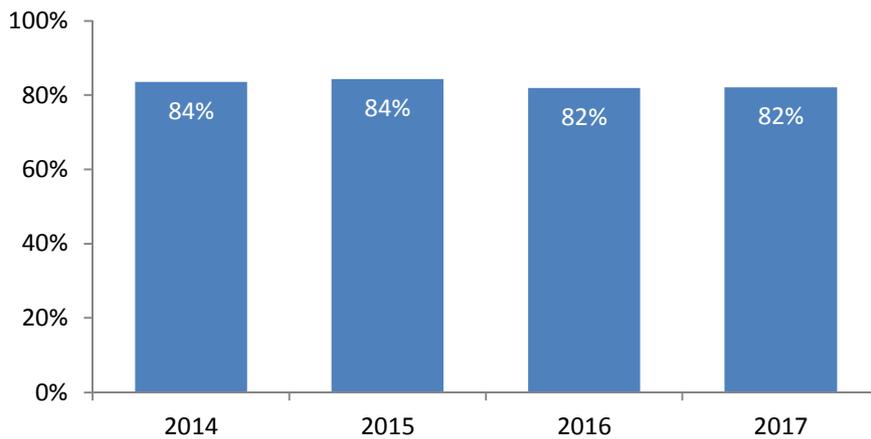


Figure 21: Proportion of recent migrants who felt that New Zealand is their home.
Source: Migrants Survey 2014-2017, MBIE

In 2017, almost two-thirds (65 percent) of recent migrants felt that New Zealand is their home ‘completely’ (33 percent) or ‘a lot’ (32 percent) while only five percent did not consider New Zealand to be their home at all. These rates are reasonably consistent with the previous year’s (see Figure 22).

³⁰ 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.

A third of recent migrants feel that New Zealand is their home ‘completely’.

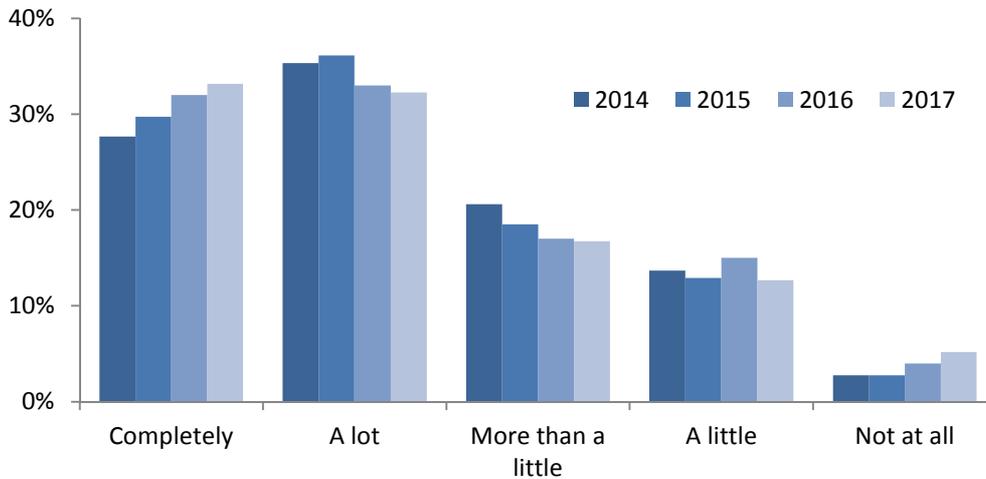


Figure 22: Extent to which recent migrants feel that New Zealand is their home.

Source: Migrants Survey 2014-2017, MBIE

While recent migrants reported a strong sense of belonging to New Zealand (77 percent compared to 90 percent for the New Zealand-born population)³¹, they also have an attachment to their home country. Eighty-seven percent of recent migrants reported a sense of belonging to another country, compared to 48 percent for the New Zealand-born population (see Figure 23).

Recent migrants retain strong connection to another country.

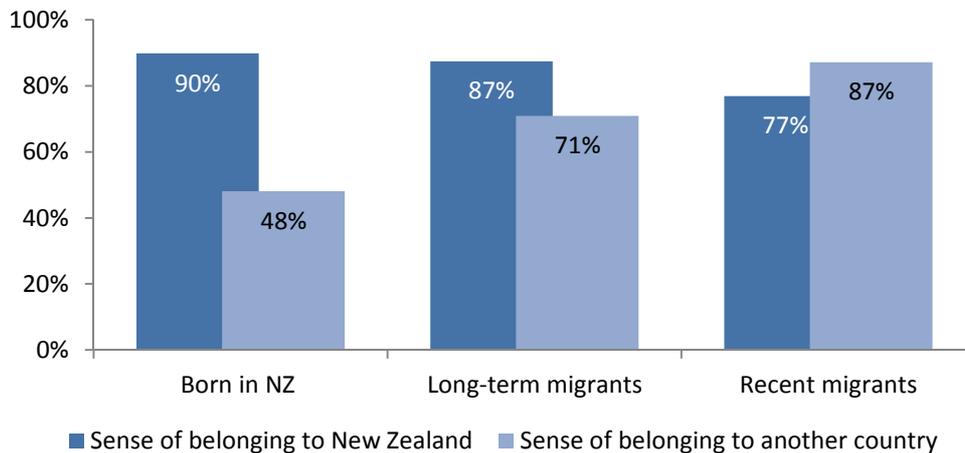


Figure 23: Sense of belong to New Zealand and another country.

Source: NZGSS 2016, Stats NZ

³¹ This indicator shows the share of recent migrants who feel part of their community. It is based on the extent to which individuals have a sense of belonging in New Zealand and is measured as the share who report having a sense of belonging to the country higher than 6 (on a scale from 0 to 10).

Inclusion success indicator 2: Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (includes sports groups).

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



Social contact is an important part of wellbeing. Being part of a social network plays a key role in social integration into a community. Social networks provide migrants with support and an outlet for shared values and aspirations. They can help to break down barriers and build a sense of trust between people and communities.

Social networks have been linked with better health outcomes, standard of living and social participation. They can also support positive views about diversity, identity and civic and community systems.

Most recent migrants belong to a social group or club. In 2017, 61 percent of recent migrants said that they belonged to at least one social group or club, a small increase from 59 percent reported in 2016, but less than in 2015. The proportion is similar to that for the overall New Zealand population.³²

Six out of ten recent migrants belong to at least one social group or club.

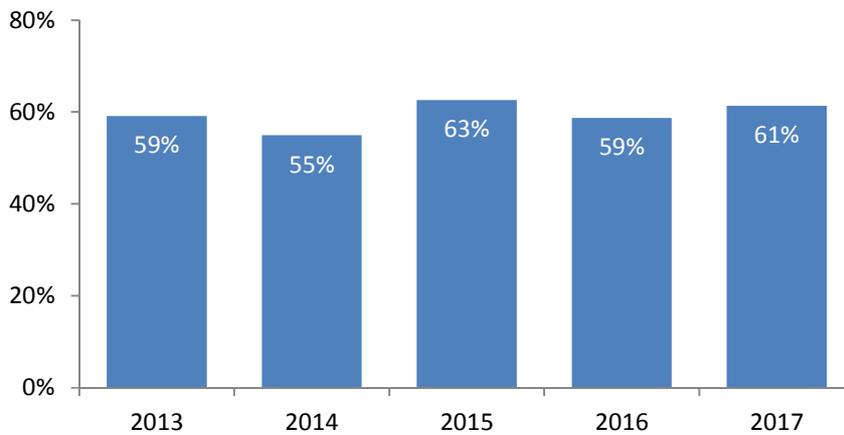


Figure 24: Proportion of recent migrants who belong to a social group or club in New Zealand.

Source: Migrants Survey 2013-2017, MBIE

The most common social groups or clubs that recent migrants belong to are sports clubs or groups (25 percent), followed by religious groups (19 percent) and job-related associations (17 percent).

According to a recent study from Sport New Zealand, sports and physical activities bring people together and create a sense of belonging. It also helps build vibrant and stimulating

³² 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.

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 migrants.³³

Recent migrants are more likely to belong to a sports club or group.

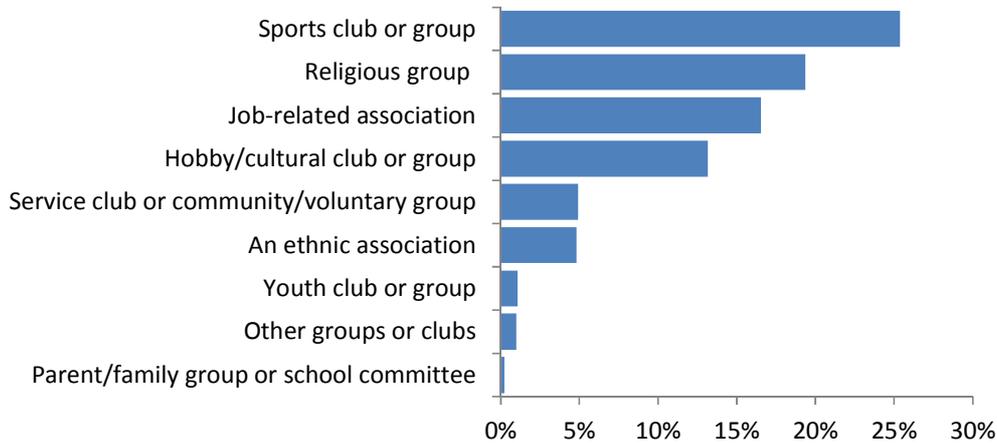


Figure 25: Social groups or clubs recent migrants belong to, 2017

Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

Note: The survey question allows multiple responses so total do not add up to 100 percent.

Findings from the latest National Migrant Consultations show that recent migrant participants generally did not find it difficult to get involved in their local community.³⁴ They often connected with their communities through a common focus or interest, such as work, religion, education, and through joining hobby, recreational or sporting groups. These connections were also commonly used as sources of support and information.

Recent migrants also mentioned being part of the local ethnic, religious and/or cultural groups and participating in activities related to these groups. These activities helped provide them with a sense of being part of their communities.

Those who were less active in their communities mentioned not having the time to get involved and not being able to get local community information as reasons for not getting involved.

³³ Sport New Zealand. (2018). *The Value of Sport*.

³⁴ MBIE and MartinJenkins. (2018). *National Migrant Consultations 2018*.

Inclusion success indicator 3: Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in the general elections.

How it is progressing: **MODERATE**



Participation in the democratic process, through voting in the national and local elections, is another way that migrants can demonstrate a commitment and sense of belonging to New Zealand. Migrants become an integral part of our society by making their voices heard and participating in the decisions that shape New Zealand's future.

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 are held every three years. Every three years, in the year following an election, the Migrants Survey asks recent migrants if they were eligible to vote and if they voted. 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.

According to the survey, 71 percent of recent migrants who were eligible to vote reported that they voted in the 2017 general election and this rate has increased from the 66 percent who reported that they voted in the 2011 election (see Figure 26). Despite the increase, the rate for recent migrants is lower than the national voter turnout rate of 79 percent.³⁵ This gap in voter participation is also common in other migrant receiving countries. Overall, compared with other OECD countries, migrant participation in voting is high in New Zealand, given that it is not compulsory.³⁶

Steady increase in the share of recent migrants who voted in the general elections.

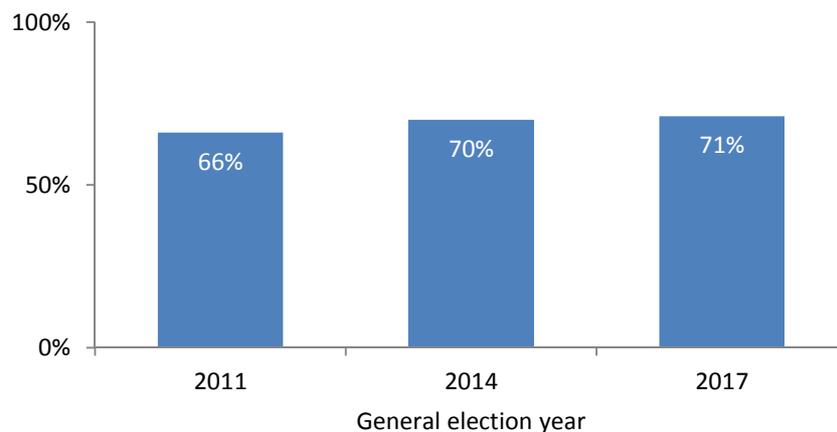


Figure 26: Proportion of eligible recent migrants who reported that they voted in the New Zealand general elections.

Source: Migrants Survey, MBIE

³⁵ Source: Voter turnout statistics, Electoral Commission <https://www.elections.org.nz/events/2017-general-election/2017-general-election-results/voter-turnout-statistics>.

³⁶ OECD. (2018). *Settling In 2018: Indicators of Immigrant Integration*.

Inclusion success indicator 4: Reduced proportion of recent migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand.

How it is progressing: **NEEDS ATTENTION**



Note that there is no new data available for this indicator until the release of the 2018 NZGSS results.

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, 26 percent of recent migrants said they had experienced discrimination³⁷ 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 New Zealand-born population (17 percent).

Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination than the New Zealand-born population.

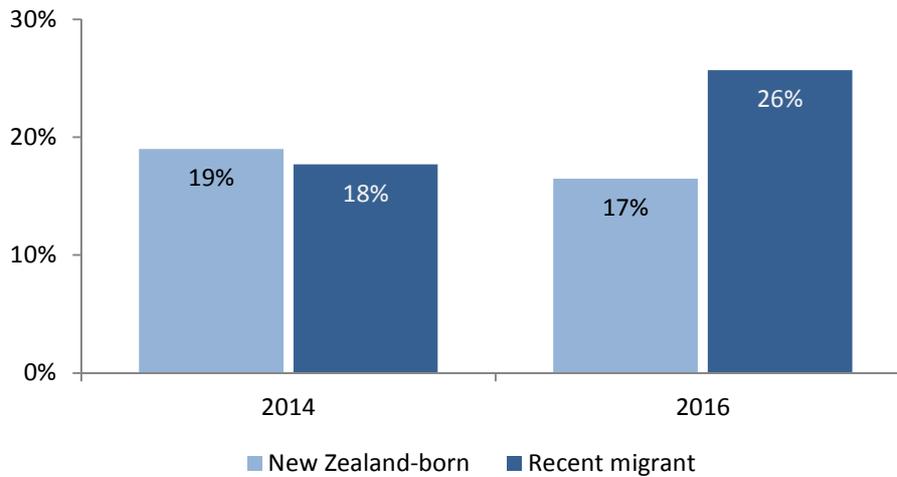


Figure 27: Proportion of recent migrants and the New Zealand-born population who experienced discrimination in the last 12 months, 2014 and 2016

Source: NZ General Social Survey, Stats 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 when interpreting the data.

European and Asian recent migrants were more likely to report they have experienced discrimination in the last year (see Table 1). Recent migrants from both ethnic groups reported an increase in experiencing discrimination, which helped drive the overall increase between 2014 and 2016.

³⁷ Discrimination is defined in this survey as being treated unfairly or differently compared to other people.

Table 1: 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, Stats NZ

Notes:

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 has relative sampling errors of at least 30 percent and must be used with caution.
2. MELAA is Middle Eastern, Latin American or African.
3. ..S means that data has been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

The recent National Migrant Consultations³⁸ found that most recent migrants felt welcome in their community. However, some participants indicated that they had frequently experienced unfair and biased behaviour in the community and did not know where to go to seek advice or support.

³⁸ MBIE and MartinJenkins. (2018). *National Migrant Consultations 2018*.

Health and Wellbeing

Outcome: 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. Health is integral to wellbeing, affecting the degree and manner of engagement with society as a whole. Healthier migrants are able to work and earn more, and to build broader social networks.

Safety is also important to wellbeing and is a factor in the decision of most migrants who choose New Zealand as their new home. In a 2008 survey of skilled migrants³⁹, safety and security were two of the most important factors that influenced their decision to apply for permanent residence in New Zealand.

Former student visa holders who choose to stay on in New Zealand reported that the lifestyle and safety and security in New Zealand influenced their decision to apply for New Zealand residence.⁴⁰

Overall progress: GOOD



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

- Recent migrants feel safer in New Zealand compared with the New Zealand-born population. In 2016, 72 percent of recent migrants reported feeling 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood compared with 61 percent for the New Zealand-born population.
- In 2016, recent migrants were less likely to report having had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months (11 percent) compared with the overall New Zealand population (13 percent). The rate has been trending down over time.
- The majority of migrants (nine out of 10) are enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO) within five years of arriving or being approved for residence. Migrants from North Asia (especially China and South Korea) and those aged 51 years and above have lower five-year PHO enrolment rates.

³⁹ Department of Labour. (2009). *Life in New Zealand: Settlement Experiences of Skilled Migrants Results from the 2008 Survey* (Settlement Experience Feedback Survey 2008).

⁴⁰ Department of Labour. (2010). *Life after study: International students' settlement experiences in New Zealand*.

Health and Wellbeing success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



Note that there is no new data available for this indicator until the release of the 2018 NZGSS results.

New Zealand is considered internationally as a safe country to live in and safety is a factor in migrants’ decisions to move here. Feeling safe in a new environment may affect how quickly migrants settle and whether they decide to stay.

Findings from the National Migrant Consultations show that the most common perception of recent migrants was that they felt safe in New Zealand⁴¹.

According to the NZ General Social Survey, recent migrants are more likely to feel safe compared with the New Zealand-born population. In 2016, 72 percent of recent migrants were more likely to report feeling ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ walking alone in their neighbourhood at night compared with the New Zealand-born population (58 percent). As shown in Figure 28 this is similar to what was reported in 2014 (71 percent), and has increased from 52 percent in 2008.

In contrast to the recent migrant population, the rate of the New Zealand-born population who reported feeling ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ has been decreasing since 2012 (see Figure 28 below).

Recent migrants are more likely than the New Zealand-born population to feel safe when walking alone after dark.



Figure 28: Proportion of recent migrants and NZ-born population who felt safe or very safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood at night.

Source: NZ General Social Survey 2008-2016, Stats NZ

⁴¹ MBIE and MartinJenkins. (2018). *National Migrant Consultations 2018*.

Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing

Overall, recent migrants in 2016 were more likely to feel ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in various activities compared with the New Zealand-born population (see Figure 29). 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).

Recent migrants are more likely to report feeling safe in New Zealand.

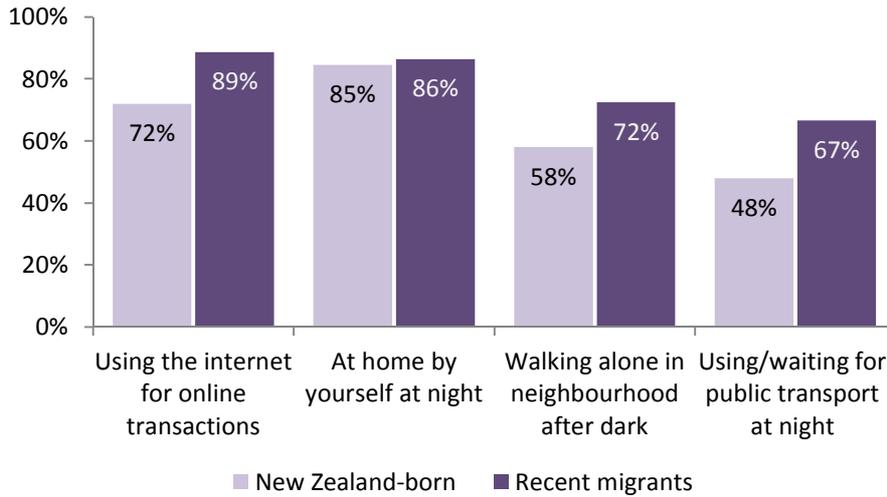


Figure 29: Proportion of recent migrants and NZ-born population who felt safe or very safe doing various activities. Source: NZ General Social Survey 2016, Stats NZ

The results from the NZGSS mirror the results from the Migrants Survey (see Figure 30) where in 2017, 85 percent of recent migrants felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ from crime in New Zealand. The proportions have remained similar with previous years (except in 2015 where it peaked at 91 percent).

The majority of recent migrants feel safe from crime in New Zealand.

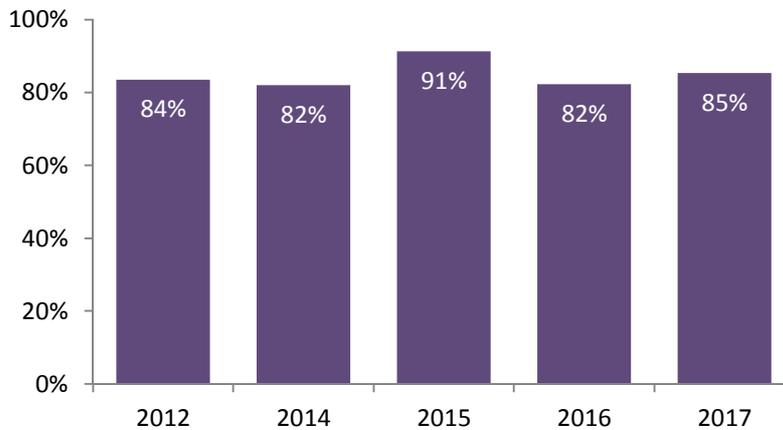


Figure 30: Proportion of recent migrants who felt either safe or very safe from crime since coming to New Zealand. Source: Migrants Survey 2012, 2014-2017, MBIE

Health and Wellbeing success indicator 2: Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime.

How it is progressing: **MODERATE**



Note that there is no new data available for this indicator until the release of the 2018 NZGSS results.

The crime victimisation rate provides a broad measure of personal safety and wellbeing. Crime can reduce social cohesion and may also restrict people’s freedom of movement. Just over a quarter (27 percent) of recent migrants surveyed in 2017⁴² said that feeling safe from crime was the main reason that they had come to New Zealand.

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 less than that for the overall New Zealand population (13 percent).

Over time, the crime victimisation rate is decreasing for both migrants and the overall New Zealand population. Figure 31 show that there has been a declining trend in the rate of recent migrants who reported to have been a victim of crime, decreasing from 21 percent in 2008⁴³.

Recent migrants are less likely to have had a crime committed against them in the past year.



Figure 31: Proportion of recent migrants and the New Zealand population who had crime committed against them in the last 12 months, 2008-2016

Source: NZ General Social Survey, Stats NZ

Notes: 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.

⁴² Migrants Survey 2017, MBIE.

⁴³ Changes in the explanation of crime given to survey respondents in 2014 mean that comparisons with previous years’ results should be treated with caution.

Table 2 shows that in 2016, 16 percent of recent migrants from the MELAA/Other ethnic group reported that they 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 2: Proportion of recent migrants who had 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, Stats NZ

Notes:

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 has relative sampling errors of at least 30 percent and must be used with caution.
2. MELAA is Middle Eastern, Latin American or African.
3. ..S means that data has been suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

Health and Wellbeing success indicator 3: Increased proportion of recent migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation.

How it is progressing: **GOOD**



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 eligible⁴⁴ 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 screening programmes.

Most recent migrants are enrolled in a PHO. Nine out of ten (92 percent) migrants who were approved and arrived in New Zealand for residence in 2012 were enrolled in a PHO within five years (i.e. by 2017). The enrolment rates of recent migrants have remained consistent over time, similar to the enrolment rate of the overall New Zealand population (93 percent)⁴⁵.

Nine out of ten recent migrants are enrolled in a primary health organisation within five years.



Figure 32: Proportion of recent migrants with New Zealand residence enrolled in a PHO within five years, 2009–2012 migrant cohorts

Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

Note: The year on the chart 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.

⁴⁴ 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 entitles them to remain in New Zealand for two years or more (work visas start on the person’s first day in New Zealand). 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>.

⁴⁵ Ministry of Health. *Enrolment in a primary health organisation*, Enrolment demographics 2017 Q4. Retrieved from <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/primary-health-care/about-primary-health-organisations/enrolment-primary-health-organisation>.

However, when data is disaggregated by source country, migrants from North Asia⁴⁶ show low enrolment rates compared with recent migrants from other countries. Figure 33 below shows that recent migrants from North Asia (87 percent) and North America (89 percent) have the lowest PHO enrolment rates compared with other regions of origin.

Recent migrants from North Asia have the lowest PHO enrolment rate.

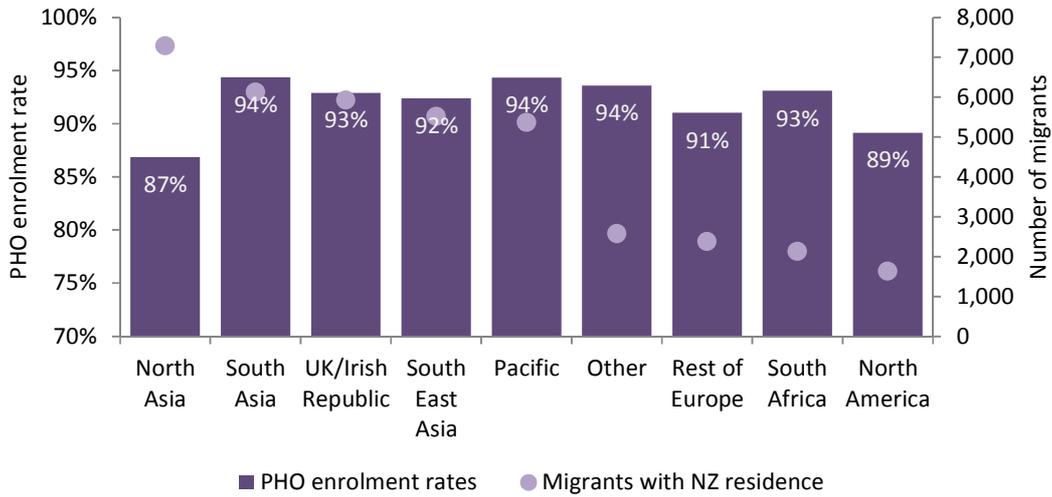


Figure 33: PHO enrolment rates within five years by region of origin, 2012 migrant cohort. Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

Low PHO enrolment rates of recent migrants from North Asia is driven by low enrolment rates of recent migrants from South Korea (86 percent) and China (87 percent), which is the third largest source country of resident migrants in 2012 (see Figure 34).

Low PHO enrolment rates from North Asia driven by migrants from China and South Korea.

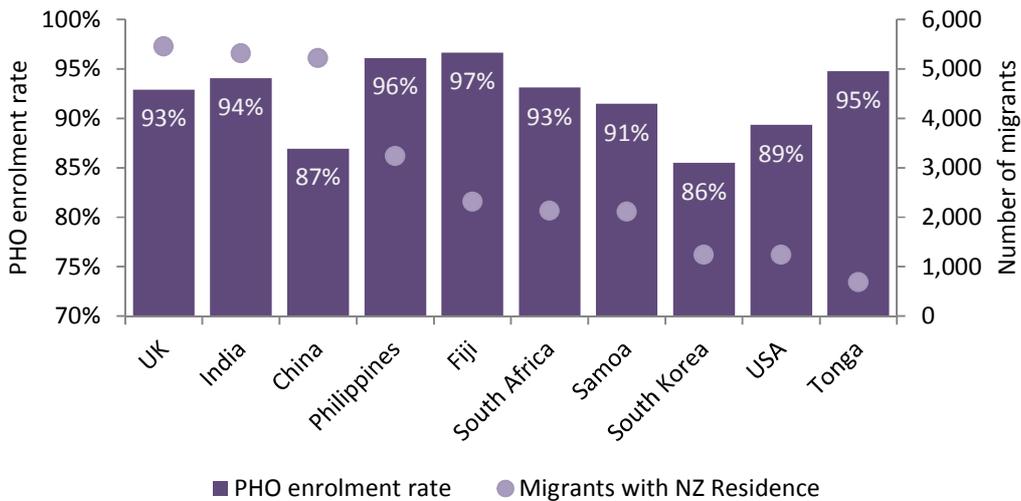


Figure 34: Top 10 source countries of migrants with New Zealand residence and their PHO enrolment rate within five years, 2012 migrant cohort. Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

⁴⁶ See page 33 for region of origin groupings.

The Asian ethnic group in general, not just recent migrants, report low PHO enrolment rates compared with other groups. Low enrolment rates in the Asian population may be due to lack of awareness of and the role of primary health services based on limited exposure or availability of services in one’s country of origin, and cultural beliefs and nuances held by certain ethnic groups which transfer to help-seeking and health seeking behaviours in New Zealand.⁴⁷

Figure 35 below shows the PHO enrolment rates by age group. Migrants in the older age group, i.e. aged over 50 years, have the lowest PHO enrolment rate (89 percent).

Recent migrants in the older age group are less likely to be enrolled in a PHO.

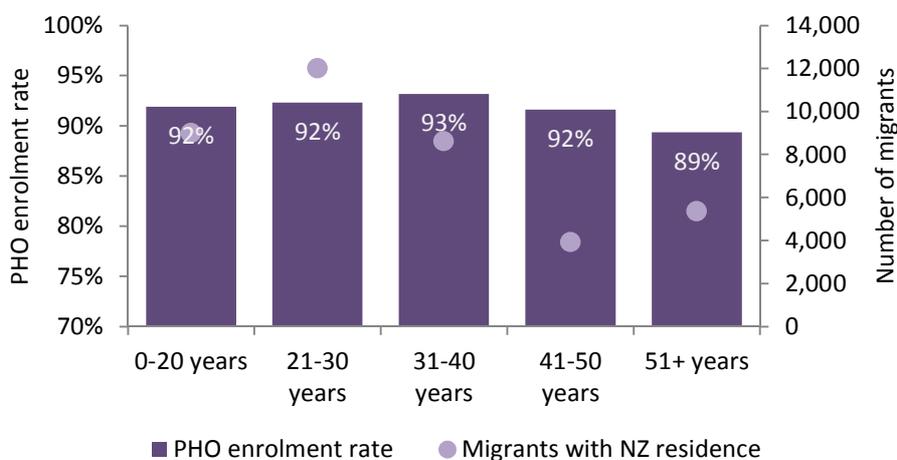


Figure 35: PHO enrolment rates within five years by age group, 2012 migrant cohort

Source: Integrated Data Infrastructure, Stats NZ

Notes:

1. These are migrants who were approved for residence onshore or approved offshore and arrived in New Zealand between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012.
2. Age is based on the migrant’s age when first arrived in New Zealand.

⁴⁷ Waitemata and Auckland DHBs. (2017). *International Benchmarking of Asian Health Outcomes for Waitemata and Auckland DHBs*. Retrieved from <https://www.adhb.health.nz/assets/Documents/About-Us/Planning-documents/International-Benchmarking-of-Asian-Health-Outcomes.pdf>.

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 used 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), Stats 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 Stream (principal and secondary applicants), Family Category (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 are given the opportunity to complete the questionnaire either online or as a self-completion paper questionnaire. They are also given the choice of completing the survey in either English or Simplified Chinese. Telephone interviews were used in earlier surveys but have not been used since 2015.</p>
NZ General Social Survey (NZGSS), Stats 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. Data is supplied by all tertiary education organisations that receive Student Achievement Component (SAC) funding, Youth Guarantee (YG) funding, and/or students with student loans or allowances, need to complete a SDR three times a year.

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	2012-2017	<p>The proportion of principal and secondary applicants, aged 18 years and over who were admitted under the Skilled/Business visa stream, 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></p> <p>Secondary applicants include partners and dependent children of principal applicants.</p>
	Employment rates of recent migrants.	Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), Stats NZ	Year to June 2011 – year to June 2018	<p>The proportion of recent migrants in the working-age population (i.e. aged 15 years and over) who were 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), Stats NZ</p> <p>Using linked immigration visa data (MBIE) and tertiary education data (MOE).</p>	2005–2014 student cohorts	<p>The proportion of former full fee-paying student visa holders, with a bachelor's degree or above, who attained New Zealand residence within three years since their last student visa.</p> <p>This is measured by using linked immigration visa data and tertiary education data from the IDI on students who have matched records in both 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>

Appendix

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	2009–2017	<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 recent migrant numbers. Data presented is based on a calendar year.</p>
	Recent migrants, aged 25–64 years, who have attained Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualifications Framework.	<p>IDI, Stats NZ</p> <p>Data linking between MBIE’s immigration data and MOE’s tertiary completions dataset.</p>	2008–2012 migrant cohorts	<p>The proportion of recent migrants with New Zealand residence, aged 25–64 years at the time residence was granted, who achieved Level 4 or above qualification on the NZ Qualifications Framework (NZQF).</p> <p>This is measured by linking immigration visa data and tertiary education data from the IDI on migrants who have matched records in both datasets.</p> <p>The analysis takes calendar year cohorts of migrants who were approved onshore, or offshore and arrived, in 2008–2012 (i.e. the 2012 cohort are migrants who were approved onshore or offshore and arrived between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012). Former international students have been excluded from analysis.</p>
English Language	Recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2015–2017	The proportion of recent migrants, aged 18 years and over, who said that they can have a conversation in English ‘Very well’ or ‘Well’.
	Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children.	ESOL Database, Ministry of Education	2010–2018	The number of ESOL-funded migrants in schools on the first half of the school year (i.e. Term 1 and Term 2).

Appendix

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
				<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.</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.	<p>Tertiary Education Commission (TEC)</p> <p>Data sourced from the migrant levy returns data.</p>	Data as at 31 December 2018 (Migrants with entitlements ending within years 2015-2018)	<p>The percentage of uptake of pre-purchased ESOL tuition by migrants which have been fully used, partly used and not used.</p> <p>Migrants who are applying for a resident visa through the Skilled/Business stream are required to meet a minimum standard of English. Those who did not meet the minimum have to pre-purchase English language tuition to before their resident visas are approved. 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 2015-2018 have all now expired, i.e. these were pre-paid between 2010 and 2013. The data on entitlements ending 2019-2020 is not final and will continue to be updated.</p>

Appendix

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
	Utilisation of TEC-funded English Language support by recent migrants with English Language needs.	Single Data Return (SDR) database and Integrated Provider Information (IPI) database, TEC	2015–2017	<p>The figures reported are on the number of learners (i.e. migrants and speakers of other languages) who were enrolled in TEC-funded ESOL courses.</p> <p>The data includes non-migrants who qualify for ESOL funding since the Single Data Return (SDR) database which does not have a migrant filter. It is assumed, however, that the majority of learners are migrants. The data provided was based on 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 • Intensive Literacy and Numeracy (ILN) – at hours level • ILN ESOL – at hours level.
Inclusion	Recent migrants feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2014–2017	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.

Appendix

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
	More recent migrants belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups).	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2013–2017	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 do not belong to any social groups or clubs (i.e. answered 'None of these').
	Recent migrants who voted in the general elections.	Migrants Survey, MBIE	2011, 2014, 2017	The proportion of recent migrants on a resident 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, Stats NZ	2014, 2016	The proportion of recent migrants aged 15 years and over who report they 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, Stats NZ	2008–2016	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.
	Recent migrants who are victims of crime.	NZGSS, Stats NZ	2008–2016	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. Changes in the explanation of crime given to survey respondents in 2014 mean that comparisons with previous years' data should be treated with caution.
	Recent migrants enrolled in a	IDI, Stats NZ	2009–2012	The proportion of recent migrants who enrolled in a PHO within five years since arrival. Any dates after the five years

Appendix

Outcome area	Measure	Data source	Data reporting period	Definition
	primary health organisation (PHO).	Data linking between MBIE's immigration data and Ministry of Health's PHO enrolment data.	migrant cohorts	<p>are excluded.</p> <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 2012 cohort are migrants who were approved onshore or offshore and arrived between 1 January 2012 and 31 December 2012).</p> <p>The most current PHO enrolments data in the IDI runs up until the end of 2017. Hence, to capture a full five years of enrolment information, at the most, migrant entries to 2012 were selected.</p>

