

Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

Outcome 1: Employment

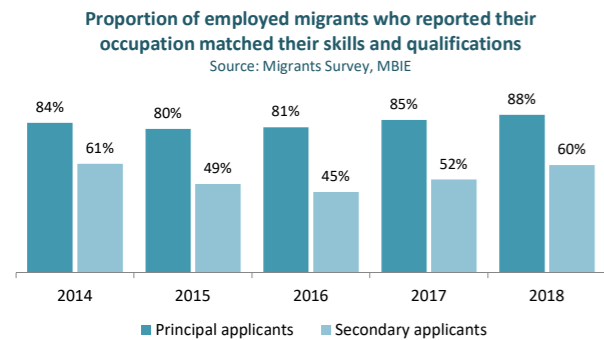
Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications

In 2018, 88% of employed principal applicants reported that their current job matched their skills and qualifications. This remains high and stable over time. The proportion for employed secondary applicants is much lower in comparison (60%) but has continued to improve over the previous year.

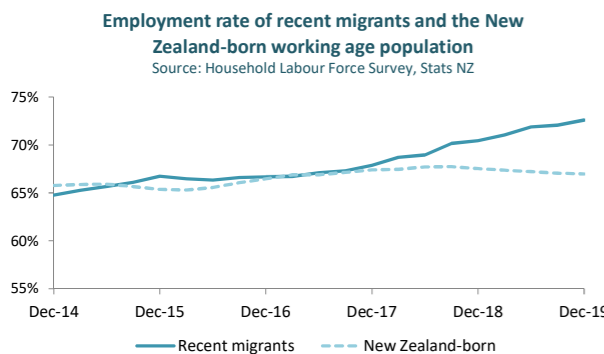
In the year ended December 2019, 73% of recent migrants are in employment compared with 67% of the New Zealand-born population. The employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an increasing trend.

The proportion of former international students who transitioned to residence has increased over time. 31% of former student visa holders with Bachelor's degree or higher transitioned to New Zealand residence within three years after study.

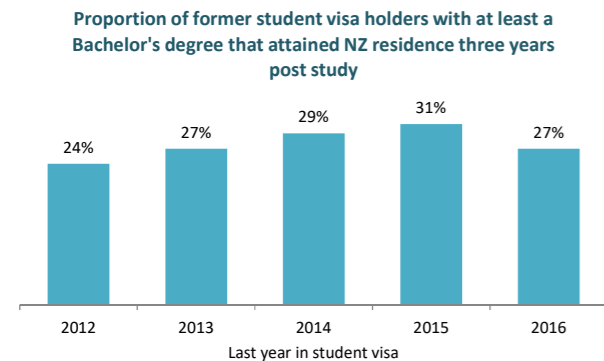
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications



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



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



Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

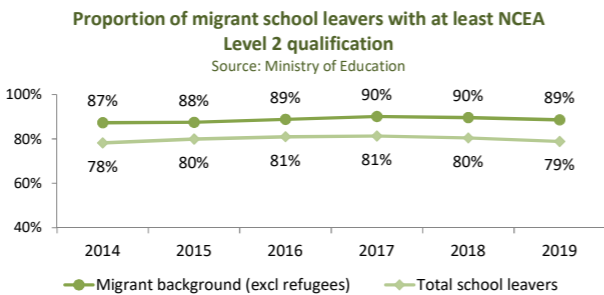
Outcome 2: Education and Training

Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications

In 2019, 89% of overseas-born migrant school leavers attained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification, a small decrease from 90% in 2018. This is higher than the average for all school leavers (79%) which also showed a drop over the last year. The proportion has remained high and stable over time.

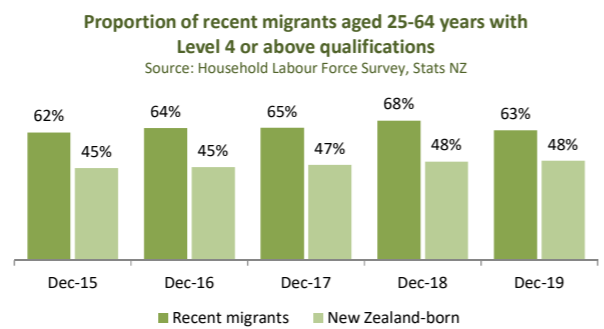
Recent migrants are more likely to have a Level 4 or above qualification (or equivalent) compared with the New Zealand-born population. In the year ended December 2019, 63% of recent migrants aged 25-64 years have a qualification of Level 4 or higher compared with 48% for the New Zealand-born population.

Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system



Note: These are migrant school leavers who have been in the New Zealand education system for five years or more, as defined by their enrolment in ESOL.

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



Definitions

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

Principal applicant: Primary applicant for New Zealand residence.

Recent migrant: Migrant who has been living in New Zealand for five years or less.

Secondary applicant: The partner and/or dependent children included on a principal applicant's residence visa.

Working-age population: Usually resident in New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

Acronyms

ESOL: English for Speakers of Other Languages

NCEA: National Certificate of Educational Attainment

NZGSS: New Zealand General Social Survey

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Outcome 3: English Language

Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives

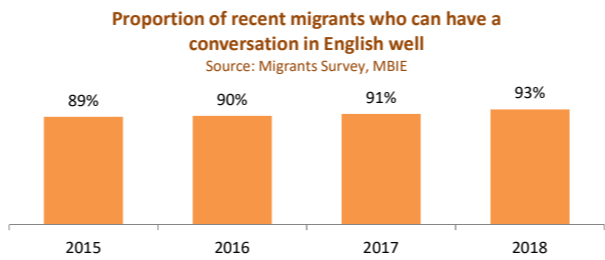
Most recent migrants can speak English. In 2018, 93% of recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English well.

In 2019, 49,112 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up just over half of those who receive ESOL funding.

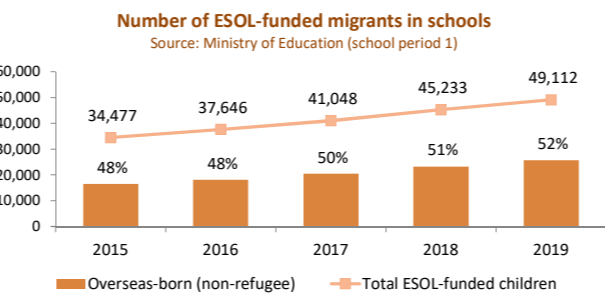
58% of recent migrants with pre-purchased English language tuition entitlement ending in 2019 used all or part of their ESOL tuition as at 31 December 2019. The rate of uptake has remained similar compared to the previous cohort.

In 2018, 76% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, no change from the previous year.

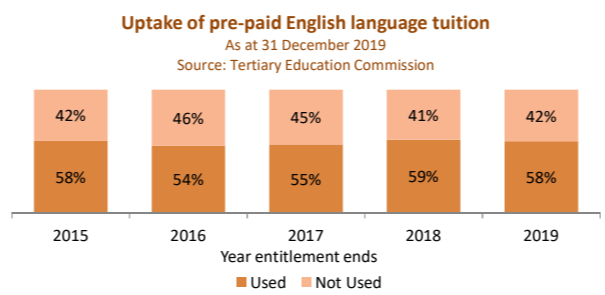
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English



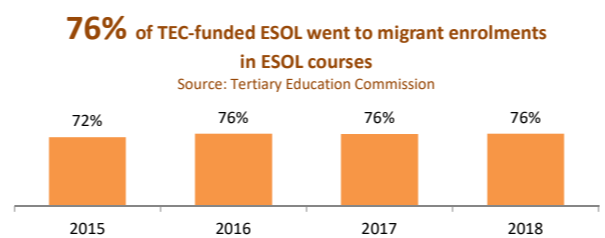
Success indicator 2: More migrant children are using school-funded English language support



Success indicator 3: Increased uptake of prepaid English language tuition



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



Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

Outcome 4: Inclusion

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

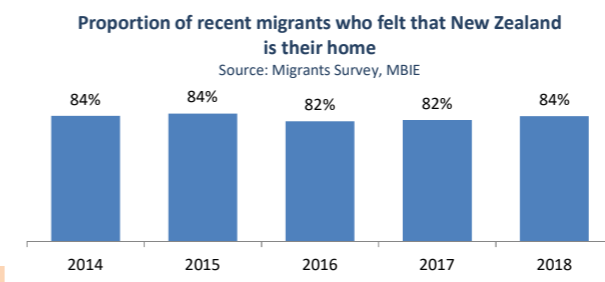
Most recent migrants feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand. In 2018, 84% of recent migrants reported feeling that New Zealand is their home. This has remained stable over the years.

In 2018, 58% of recent migrants said they belonged to at least one social group or club - a small drop from 61% on the previous year.

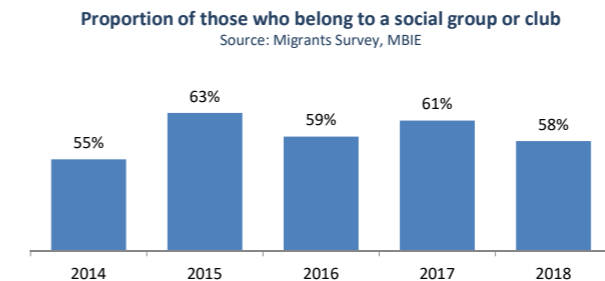
During the General Election 2017, 71% of recent migrants said they voted. The share of eligible recent migrants who voted is increasing.

Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination than the New Zealand-born population. After reporting an increase in 2016, the proportion of those who said they experienced discrimination has decreased from 26% in 2016 to 21% in 2018.

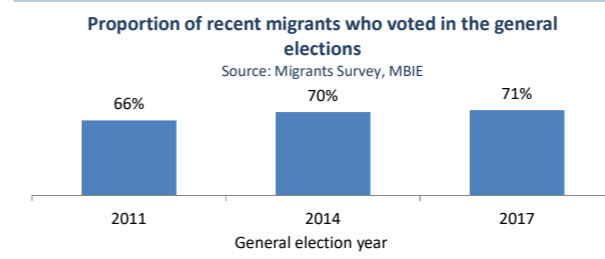
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand



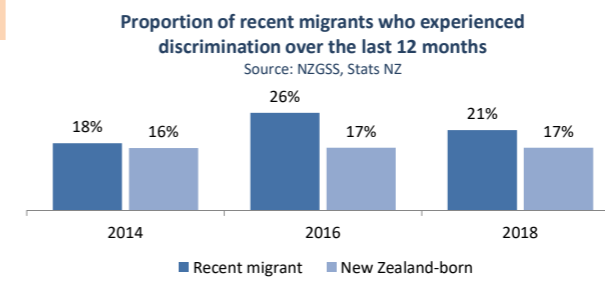
Success indicator 2: Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups)



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



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



Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing

Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe

Recent migrants feel safer in New Zealand compared with the New Zealand-born population. In 2018, 77% of recent migrants reported feeling safe when walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark compared with 60% for the New Zealand-born population.

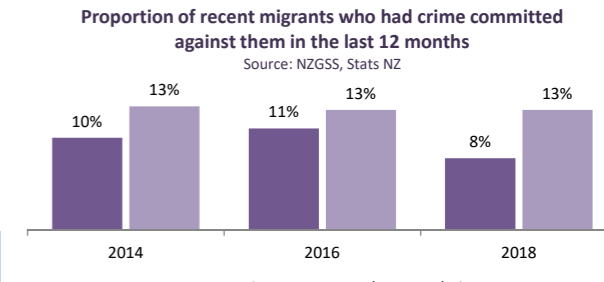
In 2018, recent migrants were less likely to say they had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months (8%) compared with the overall population (13%). The rate is declining over time.

The majority of recent migrants have access to primary health care. Approximately 92% of recent migrants were enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO) within five years of arriving or approved for residence.

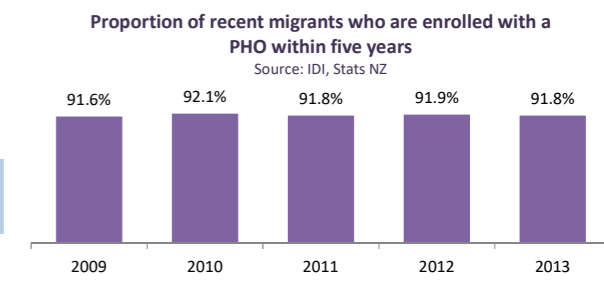
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand



Success indicator 2: Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime



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



Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) disclaimer

Access to the anonymised data used in this report was provided by Stats NZ in accordance with security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The findings are not Official Statistics. The results in this report are the work of the authors, not Stats NZ or individual data suppliers, and have been confidentialised to protect individuals from identification. See the Supplementary report for the full disclaimer.