

Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

Outcome 1: Employment

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

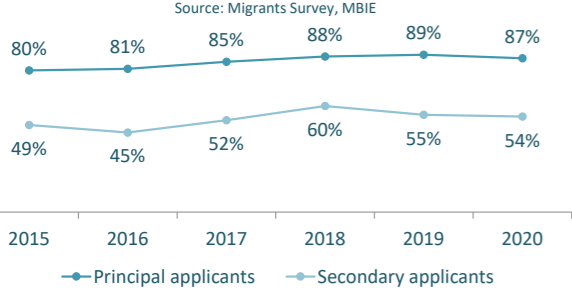
In 2020, 87% of employed principal applicants reported that their current job matched their skills and qualifications. This remains high and stable over time. The proportion for employed secondary applicants is much lower in comparison (54%) and has been decreasing over the last two years.

In the year ended December 2020, 74% of recent migrants are in employment compared with 67% of the New Zealand working-age 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 been declining. 19% of former student visa holders with Bachelor's degree or higher transitioned to New Zealand residence within three years after study.

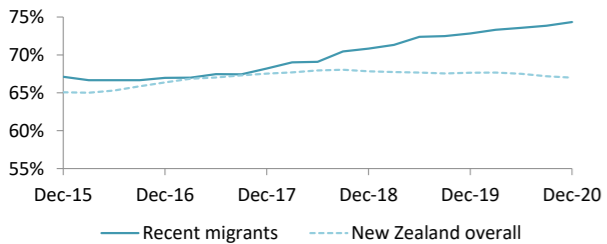
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications

Proportion of employed migrants who reported their occupation matched their skills and qualifications



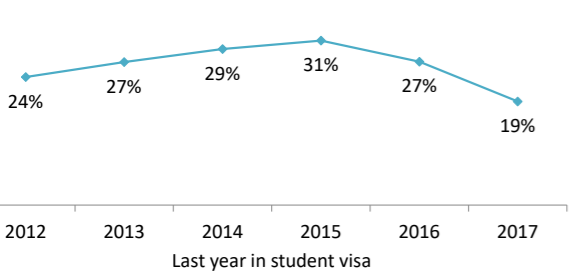
Success indicator 2: Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders

Employment rate of recent migrants and the New Zealand-born working age population



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

Proportion of former student visa holders, with at least a Bachelor's degree, who gained NZ residence within 3 years of finishing study



Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

Outcome 2: Education and Training

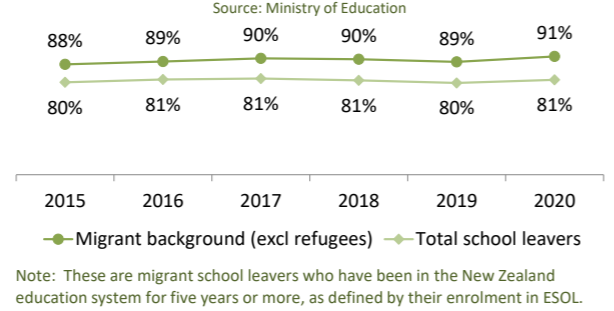
Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications

In 2020, 91% of overseas-born migrant school leavers attained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification, a small increase from 89% in 2019. This is higher than the average for all school leavers (81%) which also showed a small increase in the last year. This 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 2020, 67% of recent migrants aged 25-64 years have a qualification of Level 4 or higher compared with 49% for the New Zealand-born population.

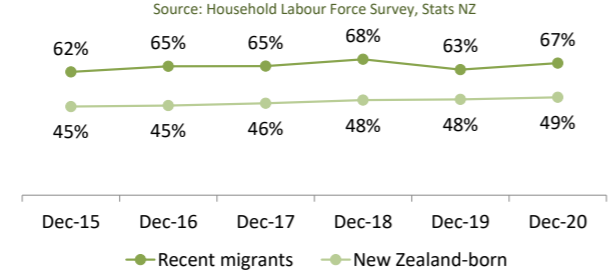
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of migrant school leavers who achieve NCEA level 2 or higher after five years in the New Zealand education system

Proportion of migrant school leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 qualification



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

Proportion of recent migrants aged 25-64 years with Level 4 or above qualifications



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

Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

Outcome 3: English Language

Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives

Most recent migrants can speak English. In 2020, 90% of recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English well.

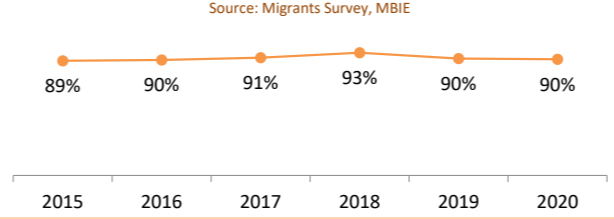
In 2020, 53,910 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up 42% of those who received ESOL funding that year.

More than half (52%) of recent migrants with pre-purchased English language tuition entitlement ending in 2020 used up all of their ESOL tuition. The rate of full uptake has been improving over time. Around 7% partly used their ESOL tuition.

In 2020, 73% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, a small decrease from the previous year.

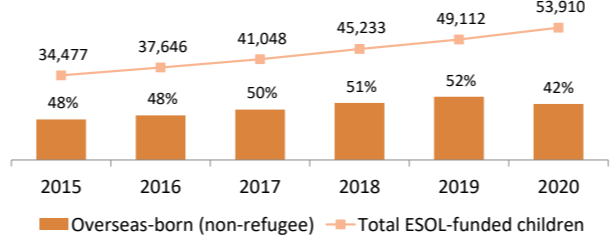
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English

Proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation in English well



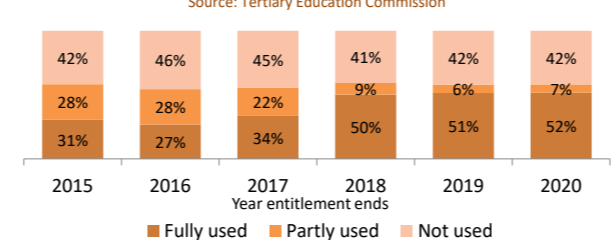
Success indicator 2: More migrant children are using school-funded English language support

Number of ESOL-funded migrants in schools



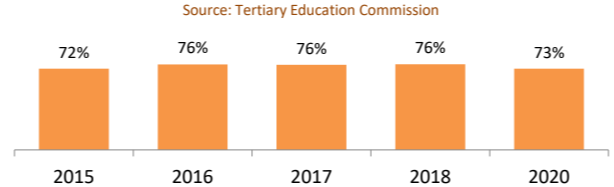
Success indicator 3: Increased uptake of prepaid English language tuition

Uptake of pre-paid English language tuition



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

Share of TEC-funded ESOL that went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses



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 2020, 82% of recent migrants felt that New Zealand is their home. This is a slight decrease from the previous year but responses have generally remained stable over the years.

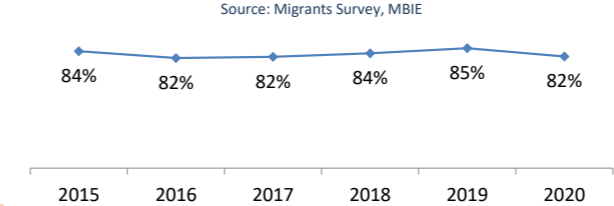
In 2020, 56% of recent migrants said they belonged to at least one social group or club. This has been trending down over time.

71% of eligible recent migrants said they voted in the 2017 general election.*

Recent migrants are more likely to experience discrimination than the overall New Zealand population. In 2018, 21% of recent migrants said they experienced discrimination, compared with 17% for the overall NZ population. **

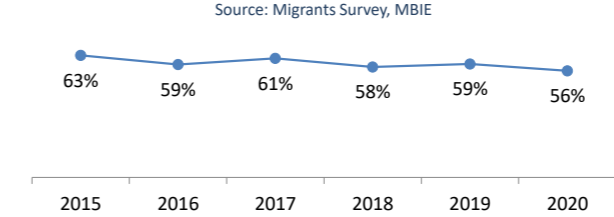
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand

Proportion of recent migrants who felt that New Zealand is their home



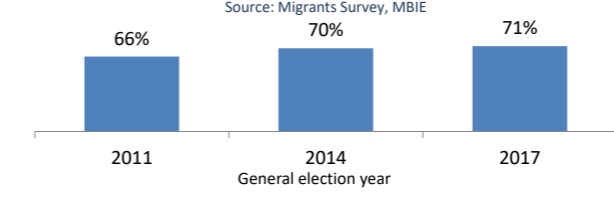
Success indicator 2: Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups)

Proportion of recent migrants who belong to social groups or clubs in New Zealand



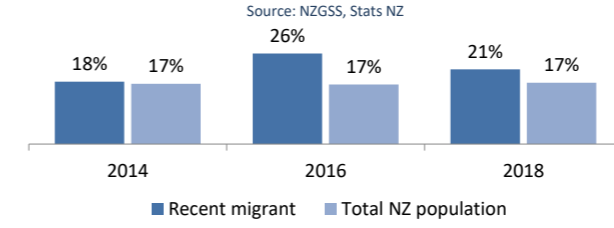
Success indicator 3: Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in general elections

Proportion of recent migrants who voted in the general elections



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

Proportion of recent migrants who experienced discrimination over the last 12 months



Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing

Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe

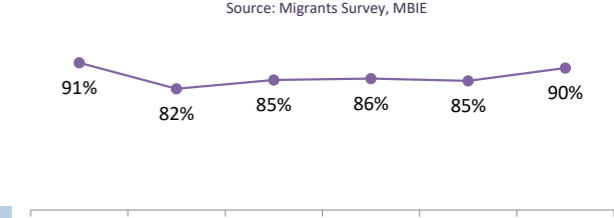
Most recent migrants feel safe in New Zealand. In 2020, 90% of recent migrants reported feeling safe from crime in New Zealand, and this has been improving over time.

Recent migrants were less likely to say they had crime committed against them in the last 12 months compared with 13% for the overall New Zealand population.**

The majority of recent migrants have access to primary health care. Approximately 91% of recent migrants were enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO) within five years of arriving or approved for residence. This has remained stable over time.

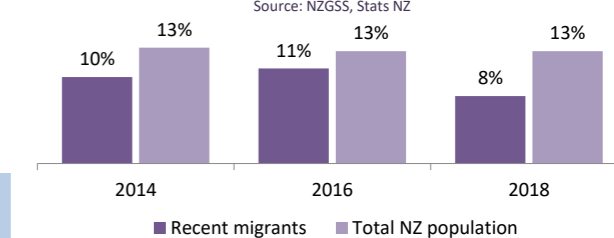
Success indicator 1: Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand

Proportion of recent migrants who felt safe in New Zealand



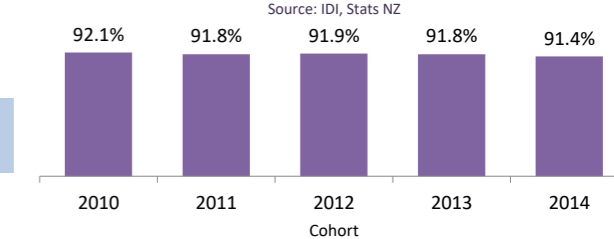
Success indicator 2: Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime

Proportion of recent migrants who had crime committed against them in the last 12 months



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

Proportion of recent migrants who are enrolled with a PHO within five years



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.

* Data on the 2020 election will be collected in the 2021 Migrants Survey. ** No update due to unavailability of data. The 2020 NZGSS has been delayed due to COVID-19.