

Overall progress: ▲ ▲ ▲

### Outcome 1: Employment

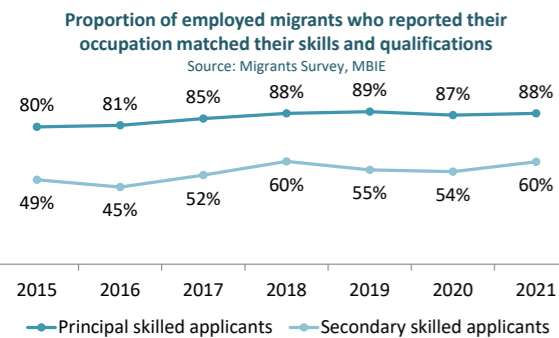
Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications

In 2021, 88% of employed principal skilled applicants reported that their main job matched their skills and qualifications. This remains high and stable over time. The rate for employed secondary skilled applicants is much lower in comparison (60%) but it has improved over time.

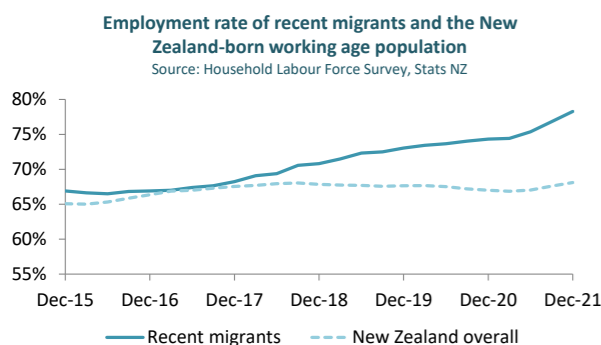
In the year ended December 2021, 78% of recent migrants are in employment compared with 68% of the New Zealand working-age population. The employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an increasing trend.

The rate of former student visa holders with Bachelor's degree or higher who transitioned to NZ Residence within three years has been declining (16%, down from 20% for the previous cohort) and they are more likely to transition to a work visa.

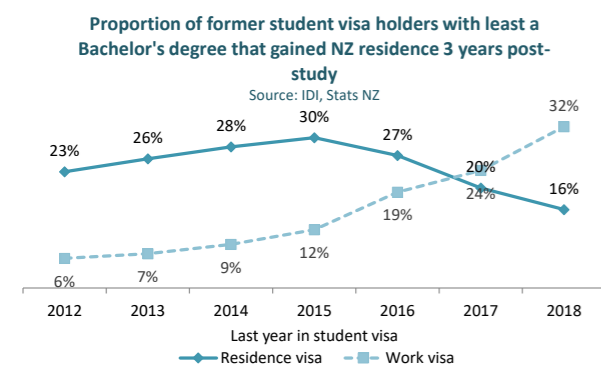
**Success indicator 1:** Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications



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



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



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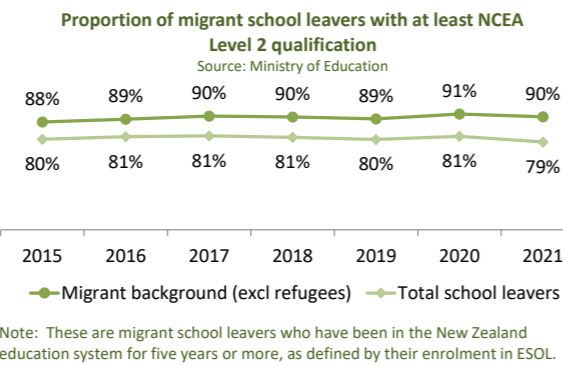
### Outcome 2: Education and Training

Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications

In 2021, 90% of overseas-born migrant school leavers (with at least 5 years in ESOL) attained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification. This is higher than the average for all school leavers (79%).

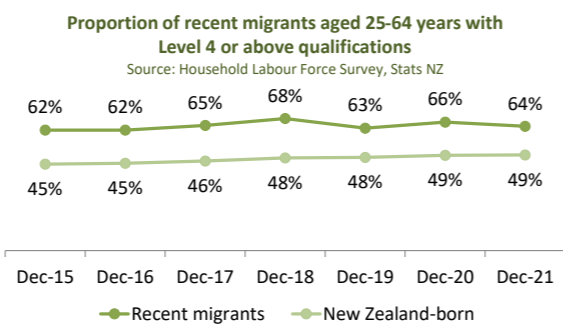
Recent migrants are more likely to have a Level 4 or above qualification (or equivalent) compared with the New Zealand-born population. In the year ended December 2021, 64% of recent migrants aged 25-64 years have a qualification of Level 4 or higher compared with 49% for the New Zealand-born population.

**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



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

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



#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

**Working-age population:** 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

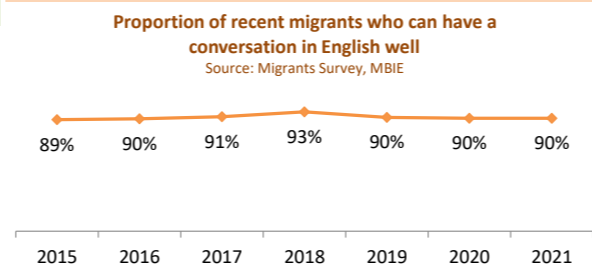
Most recent migrants can speak English well. In 2021, 90% of recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English well. This has remained generally stable over time.

In 2021, 55,800 school children from a migrant background received ESOL support. Overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant children make up 46% of those who received ESOL funding that year.

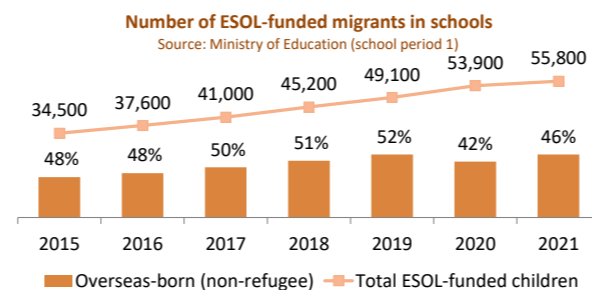
More than half (57%) of recent migrants with pre-purchased English language tuition entitlement ending in 2021 used up all of their ESOL tuition. The rate of full uptake has been improving over time. Around 6% partly used their ESOL tuition.

In 2021, 79% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, an increase from the previous year.

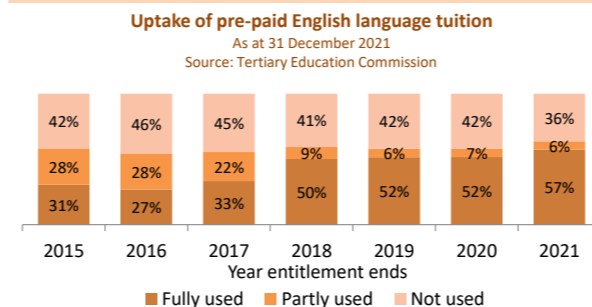
**Success indicator 1:** Increased proportion of recent migrants who can have a conversation about everyday things in English



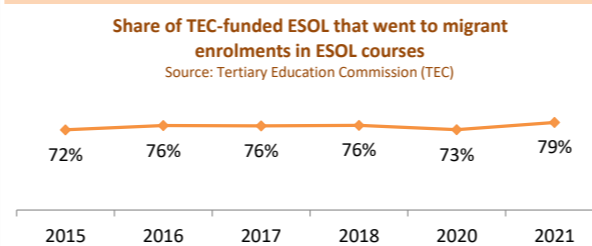
**Success indicator 2:** More migrant children are using school-funded English language support



**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



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### Outcome 4: Inclusion

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

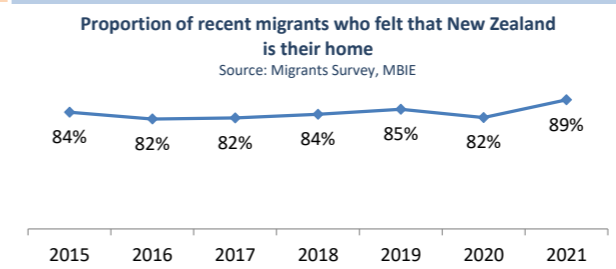
Most recent migrants feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand. In 2021, 89% of recent migrants felt that New Zealand is their home. Responses have generally remained stable over the years, but this is a moderate increase from the previous year.

In 2021, 65% of recent migrants said they belonged to at least one social group or club. This has markedly increased over the last year.

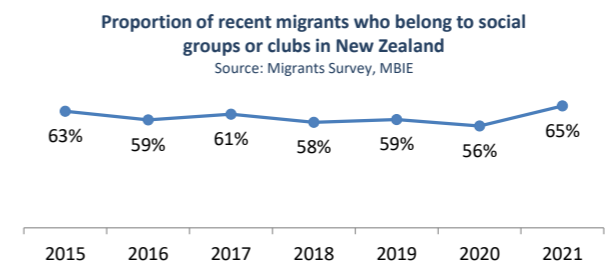
There has also been a marked increase in the share of recent migrants who voted. In the 2020 general election, 83% of eligible recent migrants said they voted, up from 71% who voted in the 2017 general election.

In 2021, 23% of recent migrants reported they had experienced discrimination in the last 12 months, compared with 21% for the overall NZ population.

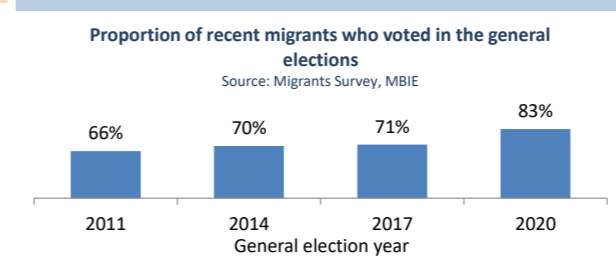
**Success indicator 1:** Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand



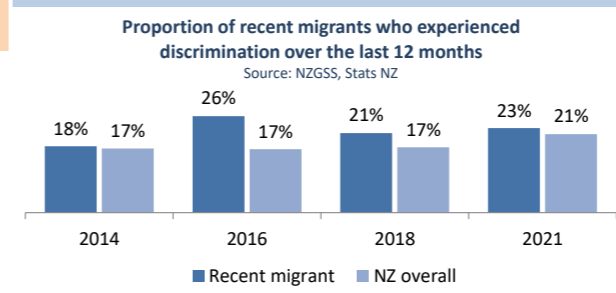
**Success indicator 2:** Increased proportion of recent migrants who belong to social networks and groups (including sports groups)



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



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



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### Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing

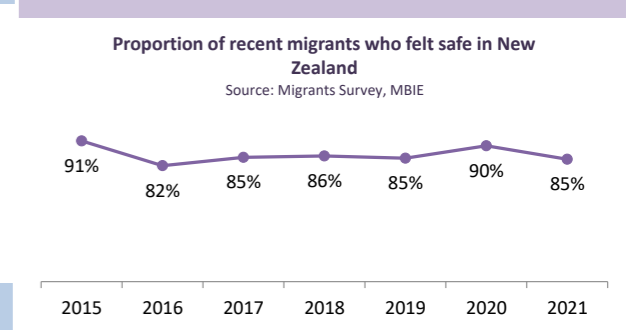
Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe

Most recent migrants feel safe in New Zealand. In 2021, 85% of recent migrants reported feeling safe from crime, although this has decreased compared with the previous year.

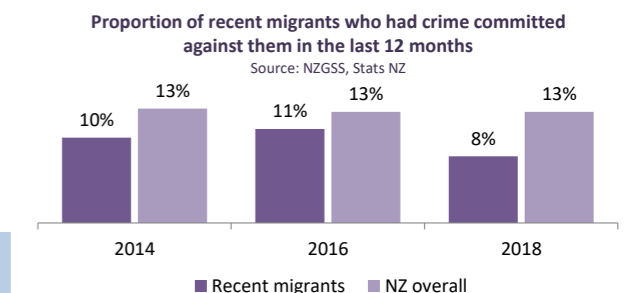
Recent migrants were less likely to say they had crime committed against them than the overall New Zealand population. In 2018, 8% of recent migrants had crime committed against them in the last 12 months compared with 13% for the overall population.\*

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

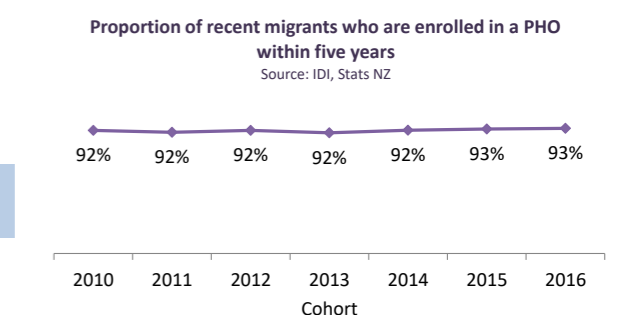
**Success indicator 1:** Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand



**Success indicator 2:** Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime



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



#### Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) disclaimer

These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI please visit <https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/>.

\* No update due to unavailability of data. The question on crime has been revised in the 2021 NZGSS.