



New Zealand Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy: Outcome Indicators Dashboard Report 2018

TREND KEY

- Needs attention
- Moderate
- Good

Overall performance: ■ ■ ▲

Overall performance: ■ ▲ ■

Overall performance: ■ ■ ▲

Overall performance: ■ ▲ ■

Overall performance: ■ ■ ▲

Outcome 1: Employment Working-age migrants have work that matches their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications

In 2017, 8 out of 10 employed principal applicants reported that their current job matched their skills and qualifications. This continues to remain high and stable over time. However, the proportion of employed secondary applicants is much lower in comparison but has improved over the last year.

The employment rate of recent migrants has continued to show an upward trend. Over the last year, the employment rate of recent migrants has been higher than the NZ-born and the overall New Zealand working-age population.

Out of all former international students, with a Bachelor's degree or above, whose last student visa ended in 2014, 29% transitioned to residence within three years. There has been an increasing trend over the last five years.

Outcome 2: Education and Training Migrants achieve educational and vocational qualifications

In 2017, 90% of overseas-born (non-refugee) migrant school leavers gained at least an NCEA Level 2 qualification, higher than the average for all school leavers of 81%. 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, 9% attained a Level 4 or above qualification in New Zealand. This is similar to the previous migrant cohort. There has been a decreasing trend over the last five years.

Outcome 3: English Language Migrants confidently use English in their daily lives

Most recent migrants can speak English. Nine out of ten recent migrants reported that they could have a conversation about everyday things in English well or very well.

In 2018, 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 receive ESOL funding.

59% of recent migrants with pre-paid English language tuition entitlement ending in 2018 used all or part of their ESOL tuition as at 31 December 2018. The rate of uptake is higher compared to the previous years.

In 2017, 76% of TEC-funded ESOL went to migrant enrolments in ESOL courses, no change from the previous year.

Outcome 4: Inclusion Migrants participate in and have a sense of belonging to their community and to New Zealand

The majority of recent migrants feel they belong to New Zealand. In 2017, 82% of recent migrants reported feeling that New Zealand is their home, similar to what was reported in previous years.

In 2017, 61% of recent migrants said they belonged to at least one social group or club - a small increase from 59% in the previous year.

71% of recent migrants said they voted in the 2017 NZ General Election. This is a small increase from 70% who said they voted in the 2014 election.

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% in 2014 to 26% in 2016.

Outcome 5: Health and Wellbeing Migrants enjoy healthy lives and feel confident and safe

Recent migrants feel safer in New Zealand compared with the overall New Zealand population. In 2016, 72% of recent migrants reported feeling safe or very safe when walking alone at night in their neighbourhood compared with 58% for the overall New Zealand population.

In 2016, recent migrants were less likely to report having had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months (11%) compared with the overall population (13%). The rate has been declining over time.

The majority of recent migrants are enrolled in a primary health organisation (PHO) within five years since arriving or approved for residence. 91.9% of migrants who arrived or were approved for residence in 2012 were enrolled in a PHO within five years (by 2017).

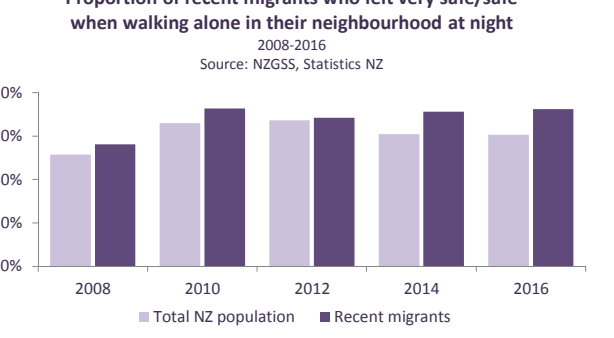
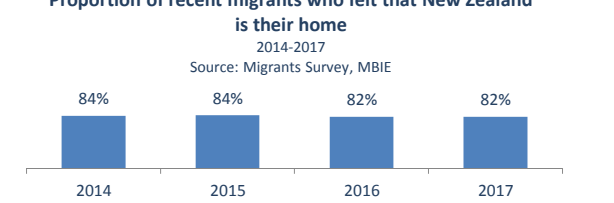
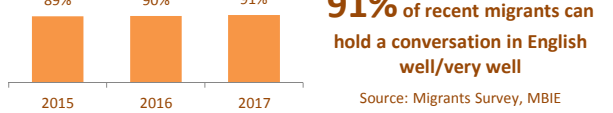
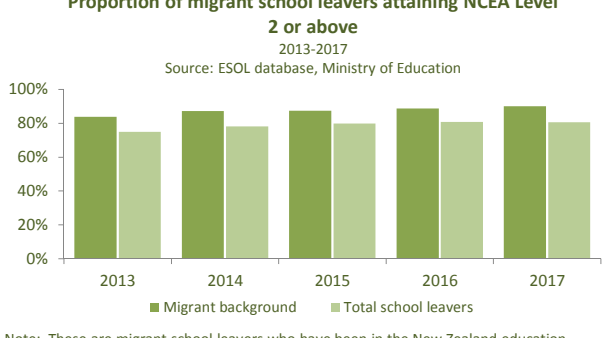
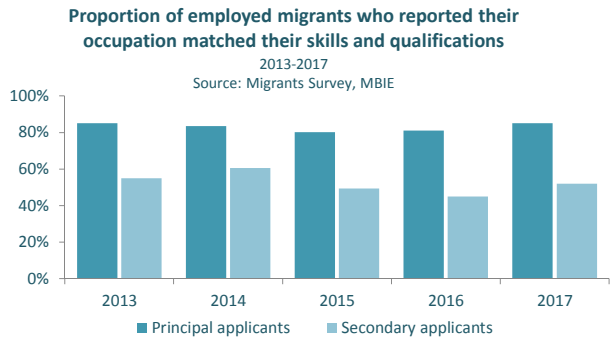
Success Indicator
Increased proportion of employed principal and secondary applicants whose occupations in New Zealand match their skills and New Zealand-ready qualifications

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

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

Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel a sense of belonging to New Zealand

Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants who feel safe in New Zealand



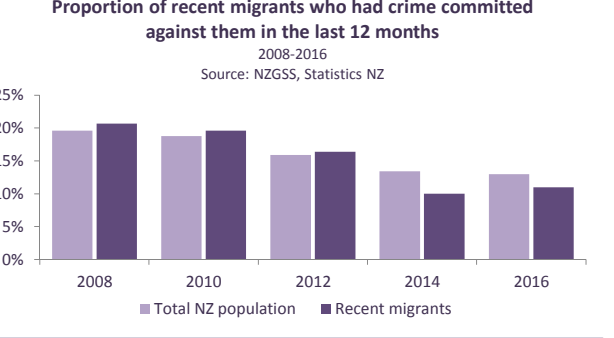
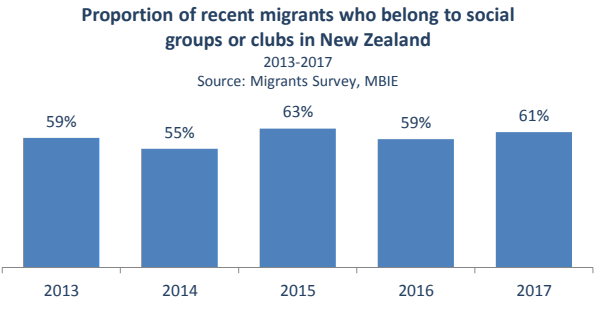
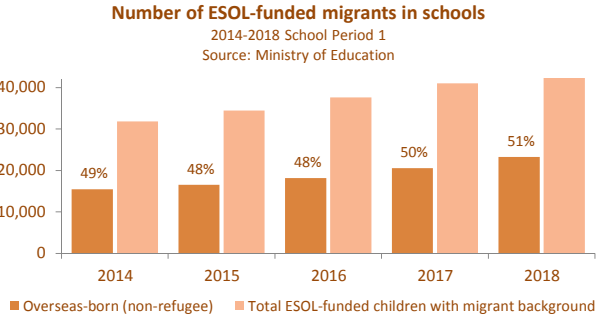
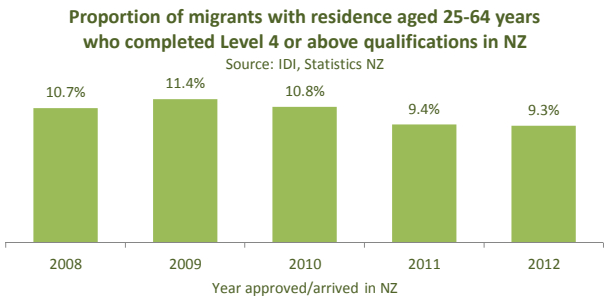
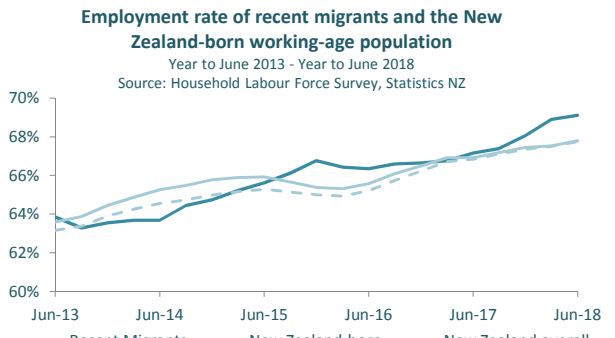
Success Indicator
Employment rates for recent migrants are similar to those for New Zealanders

Success Indicator
Increased proportion of 25-64 year old recent migrants who have a level 4 or above qualification on the New Zealand Qualification Framework

Success Indicator
Utilisation of school-funded ESOL support by migrant children

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

Success Indicator
Fewer recent migrants are victims of crime



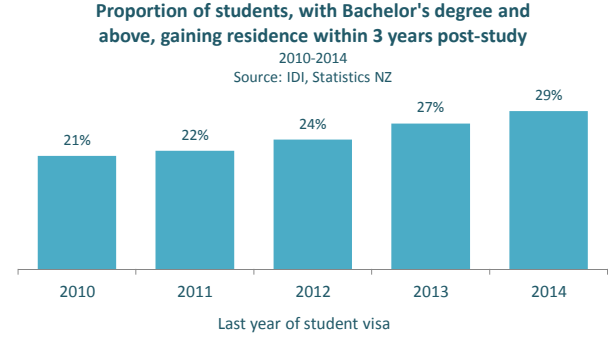
Success Indicator
Increased transition rate from study to residence for international students with Bachelor's level qualifications and above

Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) Disclaimer
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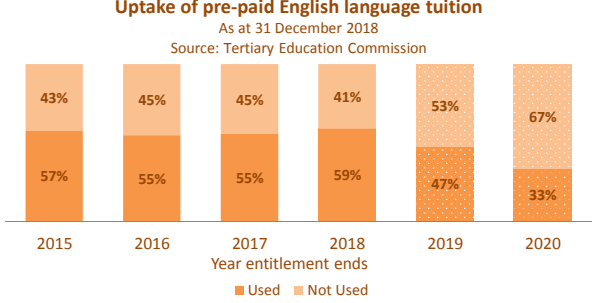
Success Indicator
Increased uptake of prepaid ESOL

Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants with residence who voted in the General Elections

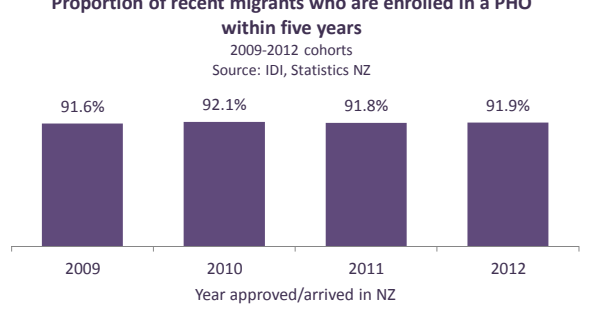
Success Indicator
Increased proportion of recent migrants enrolled in a primary health organisation



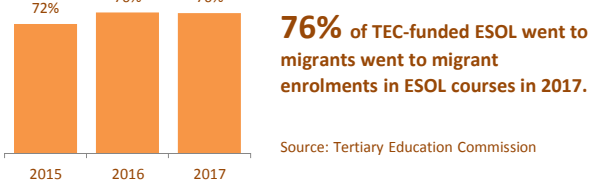
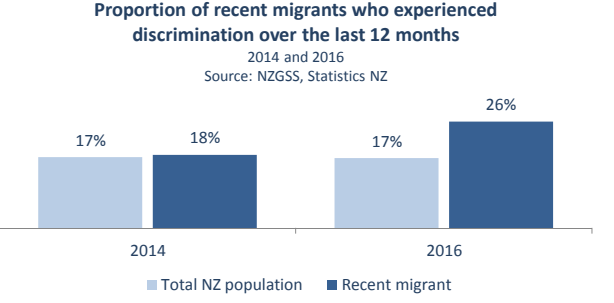
Definitions
Employment rate: The proportion of the working-age population who are employed for at least one hour per week.
Principal applicant: Primary applicant for Residency.
Recent migrant: Migrant who has been living in New Zealand for five years or less.
Secondary applicant: The partner and/or dependent children included on a principal applicant's residence visa.
Working-age population: Usually resident in New Zealand aged 15 years and over.



Success Indicator
Reduced proportion of recent migrants who have experienced discrimination in New Zealand



Success Indicator
Utilisation of TEC-funded English Language support by migrants with English language needs



Note: The 2015 and 2016 cohorts have been excluded because the three-year data for migrants in these cohorts is not yet available.

Note: The year in the chart refers to the year the migrant approved for residence arrived in New Zealand or was in New Zealand when approved for residence.