

PROSPERO TEACHING

Teaching in: NEW ZEALAND Guide





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Tena Koe, Nau Mai Haere Mai Ki Aotearoa (Hello, and Welcome to New Zealand)



Welcome to Prospero Teaching's Guide for relocating as a Teacher to New Zealand.

This guide has been made to help you settle into life in New Zealand, as well as what you need to know before securing a role.

You will also find some helpful tips and information that will assist with the relocation process.

Please feel free to direct any questions or queries to:

TeachNZ@prosperogrp.com



Who are we?

Prospero Teaching are a globally recognised recruitment provider working with teachers in Early Childhood, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education sectors. Our job is to help YOU find your perfect job without all the stresses of actually finding a job on your own.



We Listen



We Match



No Hassle

We listen, we match, we consolidate and streamline the recruitment process, and our service is FREE to you as the candidate.



We Consolidate



We Streamline



We don't charge you

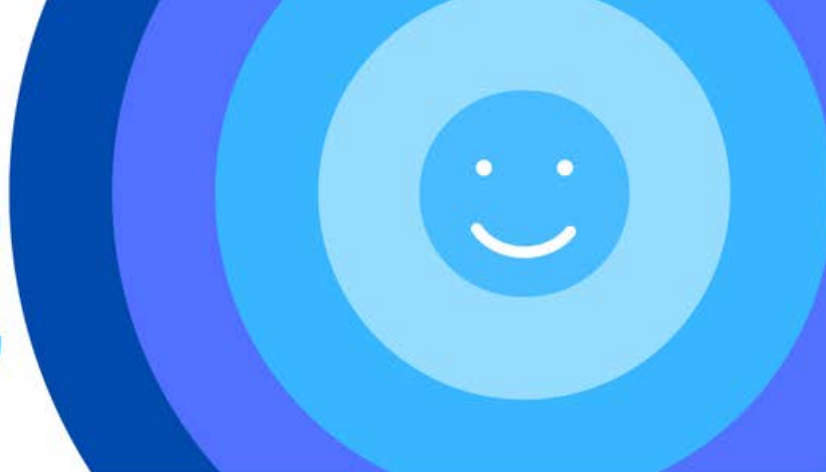
We'll be with you the entire way by providing:

- Professional/ personal guidance
- Creating a professional CV
- Interview tips and preparation
- Post placement support

Want more information? Check out our social media platforms.



Email: TeachNZ@prosperogrp.com



The Regions of New Zealand



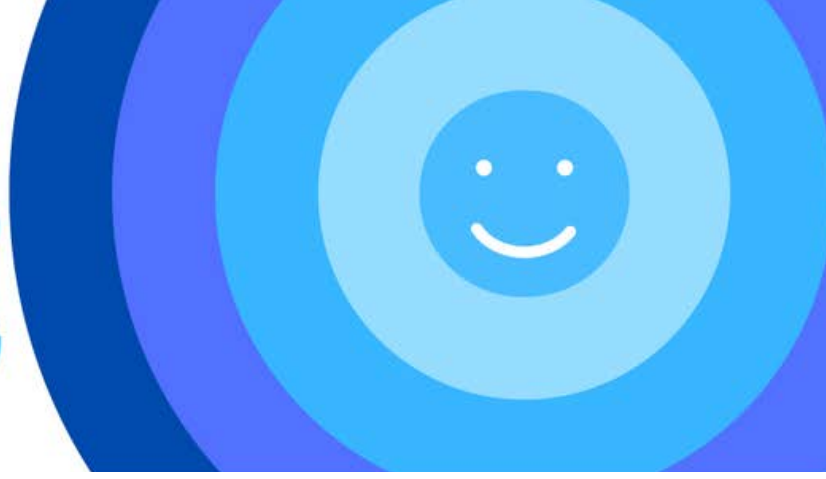
Auckland is regularly ranked as one of the world's most liveable cities and is also New Zealand's largest city and home to almost a third of its population. If you love the view of picturesque beaches, this region would be perfect for you. Many migrants choose to live in Auckland due to its multicultural vibrancy and the presence of plenty of opportunity. Auckland is also known as the Economic Epicentre of New Zealand as many multinational corporations chose it to base their offices.

Christchurch (Otautahi), commonly known as “The Garden City” has the stunning Avon River that flows through the City Centre and through the Award-Winning Christchurch Botanic Gardens. Christchurch also is home to multiple art galleries, open-air markets, and the growing network of upcoming bars, eateries, and boutique shops. The wider Canterbury region offers multiple, exciting experiences, all within a short drive from Christchurch.



From Summertime activities, like Whale-Watching, Kayaking with Seals, swimming with Dolphins and visiting several sparkling bays, visiting seaside villages and cafes, to Winter-time activities, like going skiing on Mt Hutt or Mt Cheeseman, and visiting the Hot Pools and Day Spas in Hanmer Springs, followed by enjoying the delights of the nearby Waipara Valley wine region. One can also enjoy the breath-taking scenery at Arthur's Pass, alongside several snow-fed lakes bordered by impressive, braided rivers in Mid and South Canterbury.

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Hawke's Bay is located on the east coast of the North Island and is recognised world-wide for their wines. Hawke's Bay's largest contributions to the Nations Primary Industry is fruit growing, grape growing and forestry, as well as textile processing.

Gisborne is located at the most eastern point on New Zealand and is well known for its surfing beaches and coastal rockpool where the seafood is plentiful. Not to mention it is the first to see the sun!

On route to Gisborne you will find lush forests, and vineyards. It is also a home to a vast Māori population.



This region is located in the lower half of the North Island of New Zealand and is made of these districts: Tararua, Manawatu, Horowhenua, Rangitikei, Wanganui, Ruapehu and Palmerston North

More than 50% of the land area comprises of hill-country and are well known for their significant sheep and beef production. The land is also vastly used for dairy farming, forestry, and horticulture.

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Northland has a close proximity to Auckland and is much warmer and has plenty of natural resources. Northland also has several key areas for growth in farming, forestry, horticulture, aquaculture, manufacturing, construction, mining and marine.

Otago is New Zealand's Second Largest Region. There is a high proportion of tertiary students that live in Dunedin City. Majority of the Otago population lives in Dunedin, which provides health and education services.

Districts within Otago also have different areas of specialisations, involving hydro-electric power generations, tourism, sheep and beef farming, gold and silver mining, horticulture and wine making.

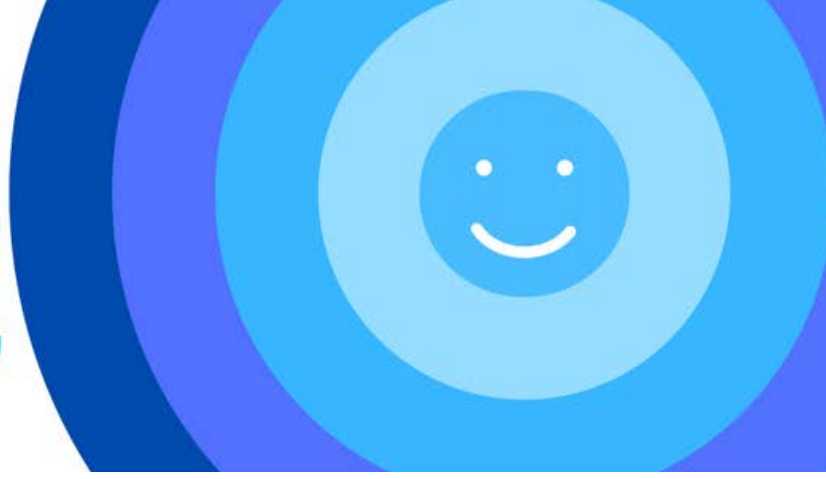


Nelson is a city on the eastern shores of the Tasman Bay in the South Island.

The Nelson-Marlborough region includes the districts of Tasman, Nelson City, Marlborough, and Kaikoura.

This region is heavily involved in fishing, forestry, food, beverage, and tobacco manufacturing.

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Southland is New Zealand's southernmost region and is also a district within the region. With stunning views of mountains, beaches, National Parks as well as the elusive Kiwi bird, Southland can offer you a real piece of nature.

Taranaki is situated on the West Coast of the North Island and surrounds its volcanic peak. The climate and soils of the region are suited to high producing pastures. This region is known for its indigenous forest and shrubland, as well as for its nature heritage conservation.

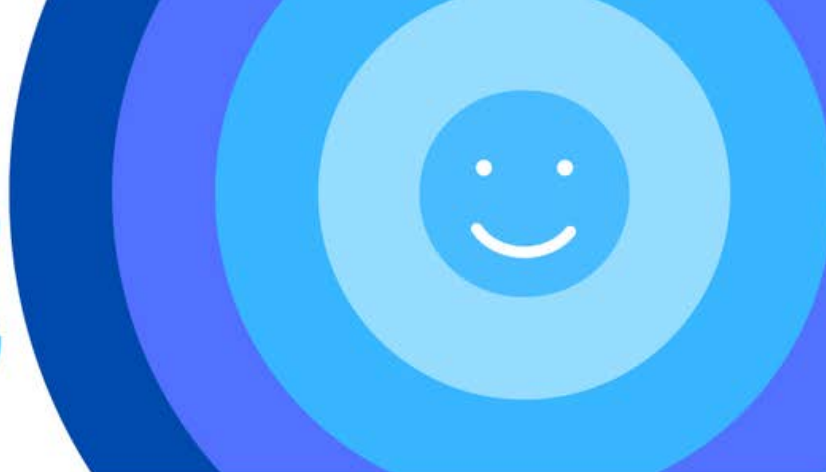
The Taranaki Basin is also New Zealand's only hydrocarbon producing area. This region also has fields that make up a significant part of New Zealand's crude oil and natural gas resources.



Tauranga is known for its natural beauty and quality of life, is based in the sunny Bay of Plenty region. It is one of New Zealand's most popular holiday destinations. It is also leading the country for economic growth.

Tauranga also offers plenty of space, world care surfing beaches, bush clad mountains, affordable housing.

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Wellington is the capital of New Zealand and is the third-largest city of New Zealand. The region is made up of interlinked but distinct areas: Wellington, Porirua and Lower and Upper Hutt.

Wellington also has plenty of galleries, museums, boutiques, theatres, thriving cafés and bars.

The West Coast is located in the South Island and are known for their abundant resources, rich history, spectacular natural environment. It is the longest region in New Zealand and sits between the Southern Alps and the Tasman Sea.

The geographic boundaries of the West Coast region include Buller, Greymouth, and Westland. This region is also known internationally for its eco-tourism, with plenty of areas under conservation protection.



The region of **Waikato** plays a significant role to the national economy because of its scale, location, and contribution to national export. This region is known for its food, forestry, and wood product manufacturing.



The Languages of New Zealand



English



Sign Language



Māori

English, Māori, and Sign Language are the official languages in New Zealand. There are Language interpretation services available [here](#).

The Māori language is considered a national taonga (treasure). Initiatives such as Te Wiki o te reo Māori (Māori Language Week), Kura Kaupapa (Māori language schools from pre-school through to high school) and a Māori Television all playing a role in making sure Te Reo Māori remains a living language embraced throughout New Zealand.

Learning a few basic Māori greetings (mihi) is a great place to start. Try using these anywhere you go in New Zealand - quite often, the response will be a wide smile.



The Languages of New Zealand

Greetings



Kia ora

Mōrena

Tēnā koe

Kia ora/Tēna kōrua

Kia ora tātou/kia ora koutou

Tēnā koutou

Nau mai, haere mai

Kei te pēhea koe?

Replies to Kei te pēhea koe?



(Hello)

(Good morning)

(Hello to one person)

(Hello to two people)

(Hello everyone)

(Greetings to you - three or more people)

(Welcome)

(How are you?)

(Kei te pai - Good) or (Tino pai - Really good)

Goodbyes



Ka kite anō

Mā te wā

Haere rā

Hei kona rā



(See you later)

(See you next time)

(Goodbye/farewell - said to someone leaving)

(Goodbye - said to something staying)



Commonly used Te Reo Māori words:



Aoeteroa	(New Zealand, long white cloud)
aroaha	(love)
haka	(generic term for Māori dance)
hangi	(traditional feast prepared in an earth oven)
owi	(tribe)
kai	(food)
karakia	(prayer)
kiwi	(native bird)
koha	(gift, present given by guest to hosts)
mahi	(work or activity)
mana	(prestige, reputation)
marae	(the area for formal discourse in front of a meeting house)
tamariki	(children)
tāne	(man, husband, men, husbands)
tapu	(sacred, to be avoided because of sacred, taboo)
te reo Māori	(the Māori language)
wahine	(woman, wife)
waiata	(song or chant)
whaikōrero	(the art and practise of speech-making)
whānau	(extended family)



Commonly used Te Reo Māori words:

Numbers



Tahi

Rua

Toru

Wha

Rima

Ono

Whitu

Waru

Iwa

Tekau



One

Two

Three

Four

Five

Six

Seven

Eight

Nine

Ten

Days of the week



Rāhina / Mane

Rātū / Tūrei

Rāapa / Wenerei

Rāpare / Taite

Rāmere / Paraire

Rāhoroi

Rātapu



Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday



✓ Before you get a job

New Zealand Qualification Recognition and NZ Teacher's Registration:

Early Childhood Education (age group: 0–5-year-olds)

- All Early Childhood Teachers need to have their qualifications recognised by the New Zealand Qualification Authority (NZQA)
- To do this, you would need to apply for an [International Qualification Recognition](#)
- To be considered to teach in Early Childhood, you must have a Level 7 teaching Qualification (specialising in either Early Childhood, Foundation Phase or Primary Education)
- Once your qualification has been recognised, you can register as a New Zealand Teacher, by applying for a [New Zealand Teacher's Registration](#)





Before you get a job

Primary Teachers & Secondary Teachers:

- If you are from the UK, Canada, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, South Africa or Fiji, your qualifications may be recognised by the New Zealand Qualifications Authority.
- Check if your qualifications are recognised [here](#)
- If they are not recognised, you would need to apply for an [International Qualification Recognition](#)
- If they are recognised OR once your qualification has been recognised, you can register as a New Zealand Teacher, by applying for a [New Zealand Teacher's Registration](#)





Overseas Police Clearance

To gain registration and certification you will need to provide an overseas police clearance if you have lived overseas for 12 months or more within the last 10 years.

Please follow this [link](#).

You will find information about various countries and how they issue police clearances





NZ Curriculum

Early Childhood Education

Te Whāriki is a bi-cultural framework that is focused on the holistic development of the children. incorporating culture, language and relationships and involvement of whanau (family) & the community.

Weaved through the curriculum are the desired learning outcomes, principles, strands and goals for tamariki (children). The curriculum then creates a pathway for The New Zealand Curriculum as children transition from an early learning service to primary school.

You can find information about the early childhood curriculum Te Whāriki [here](#)

Primary and Secondary Education

The National Curriculum is composed of The New Zealand Curriculum and Te Marautanga o Aotearoa which set the direction for student learning and provide guidance for schools as they design and review their curriculum.

Although both come from different perspectives, each start with a vision of young people developing the competencies they need for study, work, and lifelong learning, so they may go on to realise their potential.

You can find information about the NZ Curriculum [here](#)



Our Code / Standards

“The Code sets out the high standards for ethical behaviour that are expected of every teacher; the Standards describe the expectations of effective teaching practice.”

Please see the attached link which outline your professional responsibilities, standards and values that guide and underpin our practises as a teacher here in New Zealand.

Link [here](#)



**Teaching
Council of
Aotearoa
New Zealand**



After you have secured a role

Ed-Pay (Education Payroll) – Primary and Secondary Teachers

If you are a Primary or Secondary teacher who has secured a role at a State School, you would be paid by Ed-Pay.

To ensure you are on the right salary bracket, you need to make sure you have Statement of Services from every school you have worked at.

Points that should be included in your Statement of Service:

- Your Full Name
- Job Title
- Role Responsibilities AND brief job description
- Whether the role was full-time or part-time (exact hours need to be specified)
- Exact Start Date and End Date of Job
- If casual, the exact total amount of hours must be stated in full or a history of dates and hours worked may be supplied, however this service history must be endorsed in a cover letter

ALL Statements of Services must be on an Official Employer Letterhead and signed by the writer and have their title. These should then be copied and correctly certified.

More Information on Ed-Pay can be found [here](#)

Early Childhood Teachers

- if you are working in an early learning centre (0-5 year olds) you will be paid directly by the centre themselves.



Inland Revenue Number (IRD)

In order to pay taxes in New Zealand, you will need to get an IRD Number. You can apply for this either online or in-person and wait to receive your IRD.

Information on obtaining an IRD number can be found [here](#)



Inland Revenue
Te Tari Taake



Opening a New Zealand Bank Account

The most common banks in New Zealand are ANZ, BNZ, ASB Bank, Kiwibank and Westpac.

It is quite easy to open a Bank Account in New Zealand from overseas, but you will have to visit a branch to activate it once you arrive in NZ. New Zealand banks offer many account options suitable for expats.

Requirements to Open a Bank Account as a Non-resident:

- Need an ID and a Permanent Address in New Zealand (you can open an account without an address in NZ if you are not in NZ yet), but you would be asked for one when you visit the branch
- A New Zealand IRD Number (tax number): if you do not have one yet, you can use your tax number from your country of origin
- Proof of your visa: work, residence, or student visa

Take a look at some of the commonly used NZ banks by clicking the icons below:





Healthcare

New Zealand has both, a private as well as a Public Healthcare system, with both offering high standards and quality of care. It would be best for you to do your own research for doctors to find one that would be suitable for you.

Medical Insurance

Depending on the type of visa you have, you could be eligible for publicly funded health services in New Zealand and/or be eligible for medical insurance.

To be eligible:

A person has to hold a work visa that either:

- entitles them to remain in New Zealand for two years or more (work visas start on the person's first day in New Zealand)

OR

- entitles them to remain in New Zealand for a period of time which, together with the time that person has already been lawfully in New Zealand immediately prior to obtaining the visa, equals or exceeds two years

Else, you can obtain your own medical/travel insurance.

Important links for this

[Eligibility for public funded health services](#)

[Moving to NZ and buying health insurance](#)

[Guide to eligibility for publicly funded health services](#)



Housing / Accommodation

Cost of living in New Zealand varies from city to city, region to region. Depending on your School location, it may help to do some specific research into housing etc. so you can keep these in mind during your planning phase. Google Maps, iPhone/Samsung maps or any Online Maps can be used to search for education, recreational, support services etc. in the area.

Renting a House

You can find rental properties by contacting landlords directly or you can go through a real estate agent. Agents act on behalf of landlords when granting or assigning a tenancy.

You can also check websites like TradeMe Property - a popular privately operated website with lots of rental properties advertised. This will give you an overview of rents and the types of rental properties available in the area you are considering.



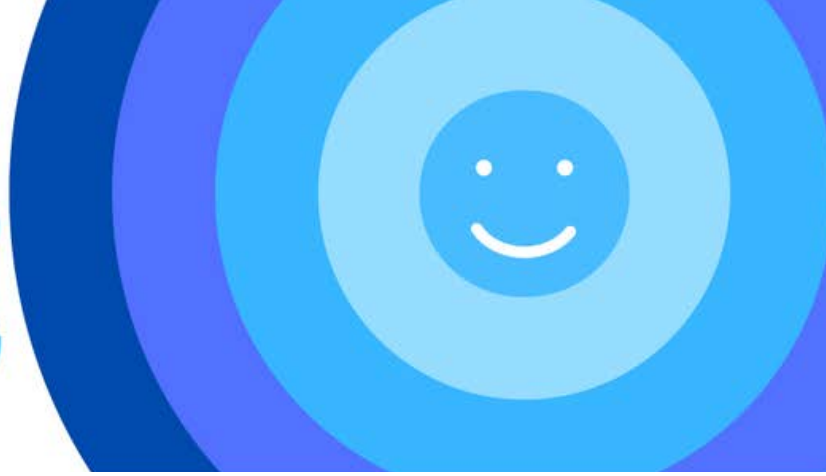
Renting a Flat - 'Flatting'

Sharing a house with 1 or more friends, workmates or strangers is called 'flatting'. Flatting is common in New Zealand and often suits younger people.

The good thing about flatting is you can live with people who know the local area and you do not have to buy all the furniture and appliances yourself. People looking for flatmates usually advertise on TradeMe in the '[Flatmates wanted](#)' section

When you go flatting, you would be renting a room. The cost of a room varies widely. It depends on the type of property, the size of the room on offer and the location.

You will also need to pay for things like power and food. In some flats, everyone shares the cooking and the costs of buying food. In others, everyone buys and prepares their own food. The cost of things like electricity is shared between the flatmates.



Useful sites and resources

 [New Zealand Immigration](#)

 [Citizens Advice Bureau](#)

 [PAYE Calculator](#)

 [Cost of Living Calculator](#)

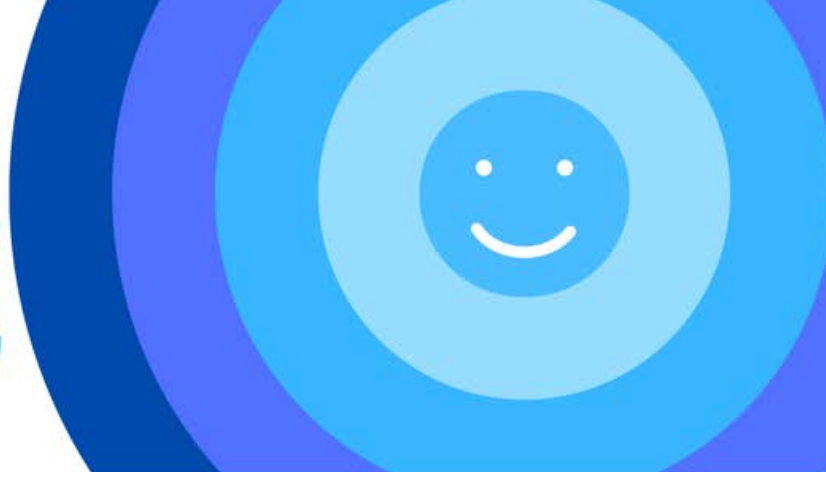
 [Pet Relocation](#)

 [Driving in New Zealand](#)

 [Auckland Public Transport](#)

 [Wellington Public Transport](#)

 [Public Transport](#)



Good Luck!

The team here wishes you all
the best on your New
Zealand adventure



Thank you, Kia Ora.