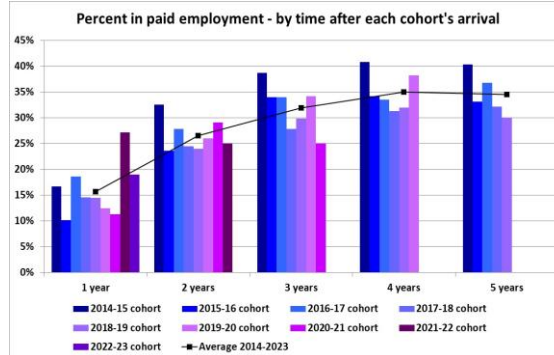


Outcome 1: Self-sufficiency

All working age refugees (18 – 64) are in paid work or supported by a family member in paid work

Success Indicator

Increased proportion in paid employment

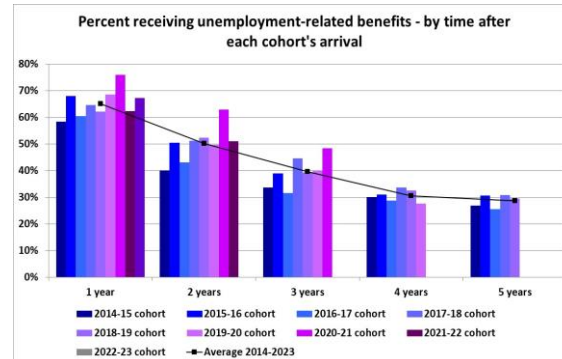


Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- The 2022-23 cohort had a reasonably high employment rate of 19% one year after arrival. This is above the average level of 14% at year one for the previous cohorts for the years up until 2020-21, but not as high as the unusually high one year rate among the 2021-22 cohort (27%).
- The employment rate among former Quota refugees has steadily increased over time, to around 34% on average at year five for all cohorts depicted here.

Success Indicator

Decreased proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

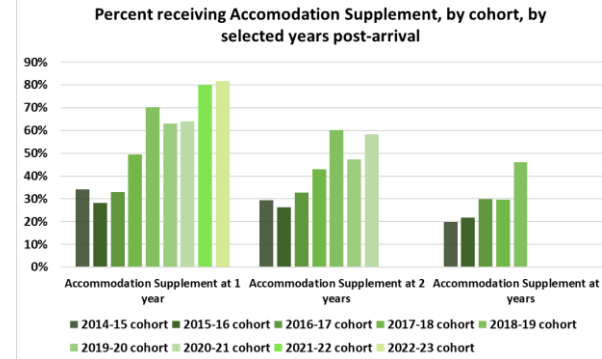
- 67% of working-age adults in the 2022-23 cohort were receiving an unemployment-related benefit one year after arrival, only a little more than the average of 65% for the cohorts depicted here.
- The proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits generally decreases over time, to around 29% by year five for all cohorts depicted here.

Outcome 2: Housing

Refugees live independently of government housing assistance in homes that are safe, healthy and affordable

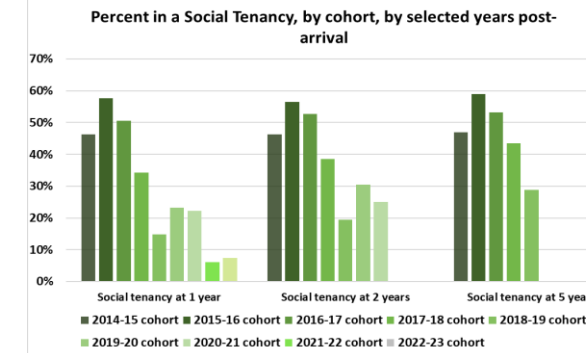
Success Indicator

Decreased proportion of refugees receiving housing assistance after two years and five years in New Zealand



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- 82% of the 2022-23 cohort received the Accommodation Supplement at one year after arrival. The rate for the one-year measure has generally climbed over the years.
- The share of quota refugees in social housing has been decreasing but there has been a corresponding rise in the share of quota refugees accessing other form of housing support, such as the Accommodation Supplement. This cohort are housed in private housing.



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

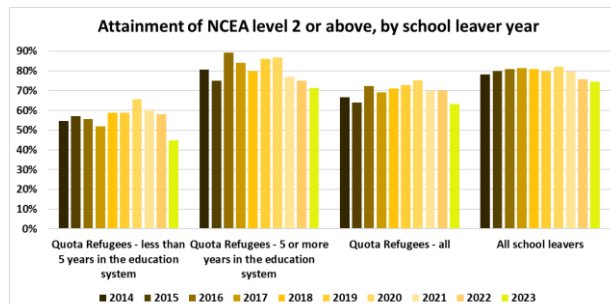
- Only 7% of the 2022-23 cohort were living in a social tenancy at year one. This figure is close to the equivalent figure for the 2021-22 cohort (6%), and both represent a substantial drop from 22% for the 2020-21 cohort.
- Large year-to-year variations can result when a large group(s) of refugees from an annual quota are settled in a particular area with a relative shortage or abundance of social housing.
- While the balance between provision of social tenancies and Accommodation Supplement changes over time, each individual cohort will tend to receive a similar type of housing support at five years to that which they received at year one.

Outcome 3: Education

Refugees achieve educational and vocational qualifications

Success Indicator

Proportion of refugee school leavers attaining NCEA Level 2, after 5 years or more in the New Zealand education system



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ. Data on all school leavers from Schooling Analysis Unit, Ministry of Education

- Among 2023 school leavers who are former Quota Refugees, there was a continued decline in achievement of NCEA level 2 or above and the rate is lower than the average for all school leavers. This was particularly marked among those who had been in the system for less than 5 years (down to 45% from 58%).
- In the last three years, the attainment rates for both refugee and non-refugee students have declined.

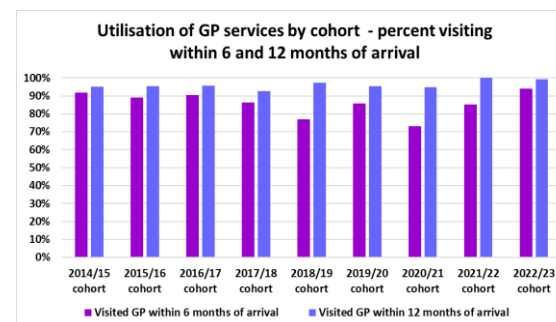
Outcome 4: Health and Well-being

Refugees and their families enjoy healthy, safe and independent lives

Success Indicator

Utilisation of GP services

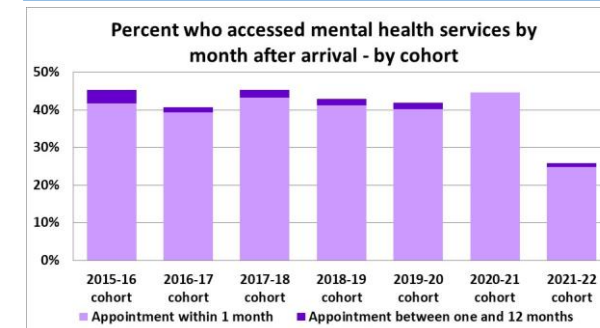
- While the majority of Quota Refugees visit a GP within 6 months of arrival, among the 2022-23 cohort, 6% had not visited a GP within this time period, an improvement on the 2021-22 cohort figure (15%).
- Within 12 months of arrival, virtually all (99%) of the 2022-23 cohort had visited a GP.



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

Success Indicator

Access to mental health services (at least one face-face visit)^{1,2}

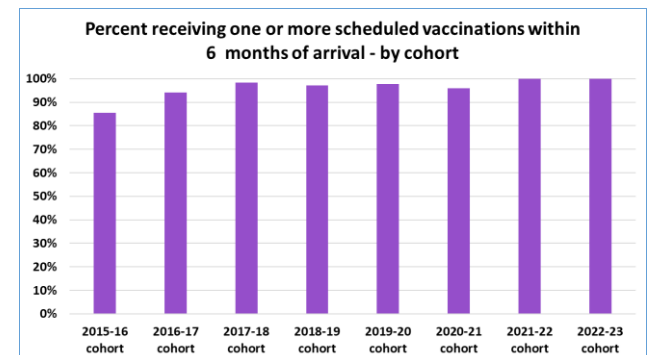


Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- Only 26% of the 2021-22 cohort had attended a mental health-related appointment in their first 12 months after arrival. Of these, 96% had an appointment within a month.
- It is not clear why this number is so much less than previous years, although this may be a result of COVID-related service disruption.

Success Indicator

Proportion of Quota refugee children receiving age-appropriate vaccinations (within 6 and 12 months of arrival)³



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- For the second year running, 100% of former Quota refugees aged under 17 years who arrived in the 2022-23 year had received an age-appropriate vaccination within six months of arrival.

¹ Sufficient data has not been released by the Ministry of Health for this graph to be updated for the two most recent refugee cohort years (the 2022-23 and 2023-24 years).

² Note, however, that a small number in this cohort who waited for more than a month cannot be reported on because this number falls below the allowable threshold for release from the Stats NZ IDI Datalab.

³ Sufficient data has not been released by the Ministry of Health for this graph to be updated for the most recent refugee cohort year (the 2023-24 year).