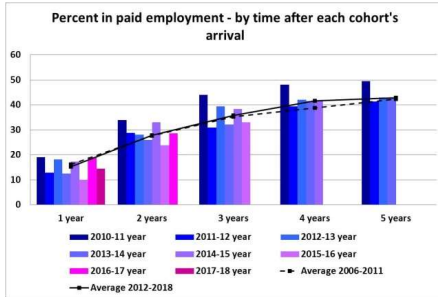


Outcome 1: Self-sufficiency

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

Success Indicator

Increased proportion in paid employment

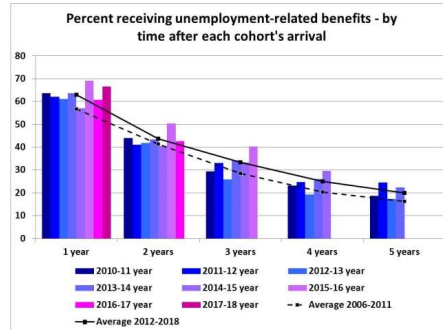


Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- Employment among former quota refugees steadily increases over time in New Zealand.
- The 2017-18 cohort had an employment rate of 15% one year after arrival.
- There is little difference in average employment rates between the cohorts arriving 2006-11, and the cohorts arriving 2012-2018.

Success Indicator

Decreased proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

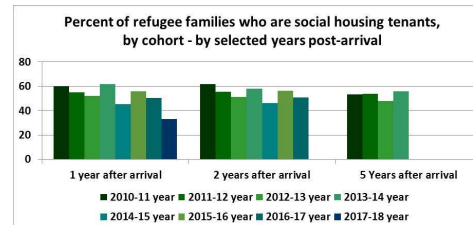
- The proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits steadily decreases over time.
- Two-thirds of working-age adults in the 2017-18 cohort (67%) were receiving an unemployment-related benefit one year after arrival.

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

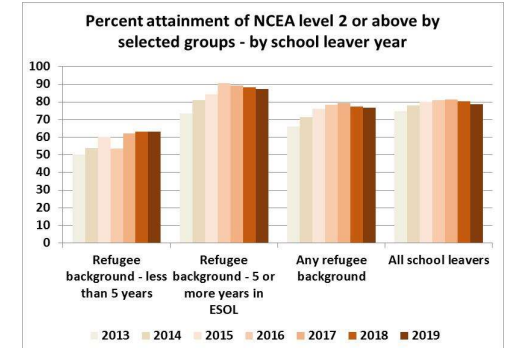
- A third (32%) of the 2017-18 cohort were in social housing at one year. This is the lowest use among the cohorts included here.
- The other major form of housing assistance available is the Accommodation Supplement. Cohorts with low levels of social tenancy tend to have a high level of this alternative type of support.
- For the cohorts present in NZ between 2013/14 to 2017/18, the average use of either social housing or Accommodation Supplement declined from 82% at one year post-arrival, to 71% at four years post-arrival.

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: Schooling Analysis Unit, Ministry of Education

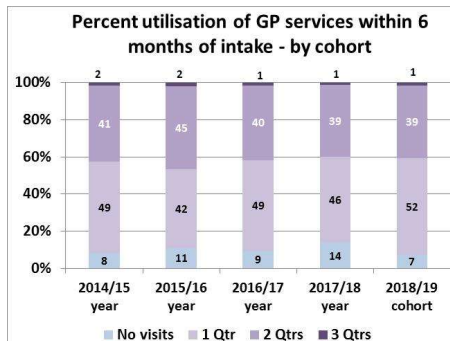
- In 2019, 87% of students with a refugee background had attained NCEA level 2 or above after five or more years in ESOL. This figure is well above the 79% achieved by school leavers in New Zealand as a whole the same year.

Outcome 4: Health and Well-being

Refugees and their families enjoy healthy, safe and independent lives

Success Indicator

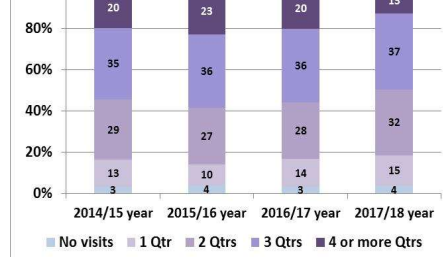
Utilisation of GP services



Source: Primary Health Organisation Enrolment, Ministry of Health

Success Indicator

Access to mental health services (at least one face-face visit)



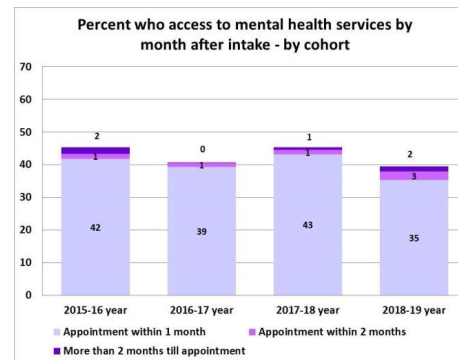
Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

Note: This does not reflect the number of times an individual visited a GP within a quarter – instead it represents the number of quarters during which a GP visit was recorded for each person

- The majority of refugees visit a GP within 6 months of intake. Among the 2018/19 cohort, 7% had not visited their GP within this time period.
- Within 12 months of arrival, only 4% of the 2017/18 cohort had still not visited a GP.

Success Indicator

Access to mental health services (at least one face-face visit)

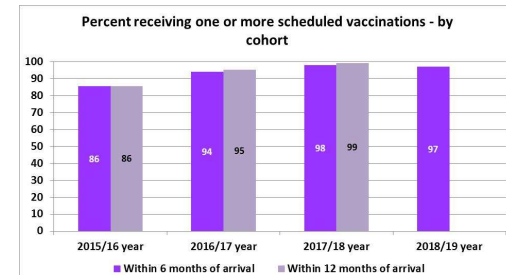


Source: PRIMHD, Ministry of Health

- 40% of the 2018/19 cohort had attended a mental health-related appointment in their first 12 months in New Zealand, and 35% of the cohort had attended a first appointment within a month of intake.

Success Indicator

Proportion of quota refugee children receiving age-appropriate vaccinations (within 6 and 12 months of intake)



Source: National Immunisation Register, Ministry of Health

- There was a high level of immunisation by the six-month post-arrival milestone (97%) among former quota refugees aged under 17 years who arrived in 2018/19.
- While the proportion receiving immunisation in 2018/19 is slightly lower than 2017/18, it is much higher than other previous cohorts, for example 2015/16 (86%).