New Zealand Refugee Resettlement Strategy: Success Indicators and Measures

Outcomes update for 2019/20

**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

**Outcome 2: Housing**
Refugees live independently of government housing assistance in homes that are safe, healthy and affordable.

**Success Indicator**
- Decreased proportion receiving housing assistance after two years and five years in New Zealand

**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

**Outcome 4: Health and Well-being**
Refugees and their families enjoy healthy, safe and independent lives.

**Success Indicator**
- Utilisation of GP services
- Proportion of quota refugee children receiving age-appropriate vaccinations (within 6 and 12 months of intake)

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

**Success Indicator**
- Proportion receiving one or more scheduled vaccinations - by cohort

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

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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 visit was recorded for each person.

Source: Primary Health Organisation Enrolment, Ministry of Health
Source: Schooling Analysis Unit, Ministry of Education
Source: Primary Health Organisation Enrolment, Ministry of Health
Source: PRIMHD, Ministry of Health
Source: National Immunisation Register, Ministry of Health

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

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- 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.
- 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%).

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