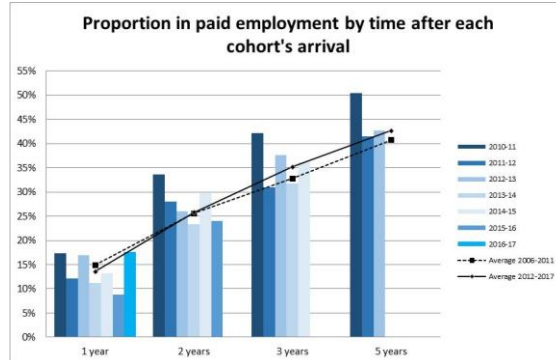


### Outcome 1: Self-sufficiency

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

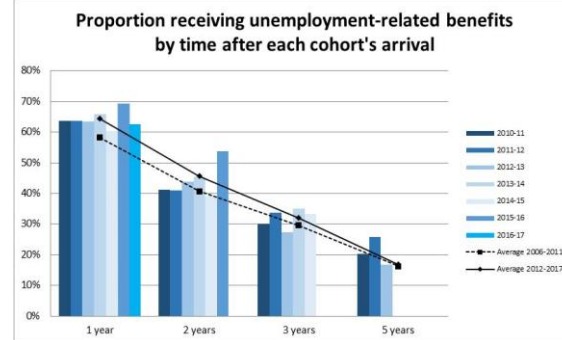


Source: IDI data – Stats NZ

- Each annual cohort has steadily increased their rate of participation in the paid workforce, generally up to a level of between 40-50% by the five year mark
- The average workforce participation for the 2012-2017 period is slightly higher than for the 2006-2011 period
- The proportion in paid employment at one year is highest for the 2016/17 cohort

#### Success Indicator

Decreased proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits



Source: IDI data – Stats NZ

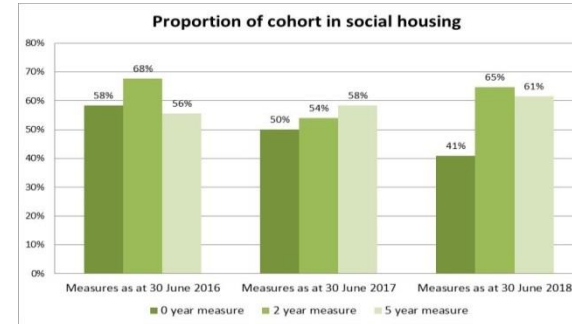
- The proportion of people in all cohorts receiving unemployment-related benefits, including the most recent cohort, decreases steadily over time
- Cohorts arriving in NZ from 2012/13 have slightly higher rates of unemployment benefit receipt in the first three years post arrival than earlier cohorts

### Outcome 2: Housing

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

#### Success Indicator

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



Source: IAP Data Warehouse, Ministry of Social Development.

Note: Social housing tenancy includes HNZ and Community Housing Provider tenancies that receive an income related rent subsidy. They exclude refugee family groups that may have NGO or local government social housing, and those in receipt of the Accommodation Supplement.

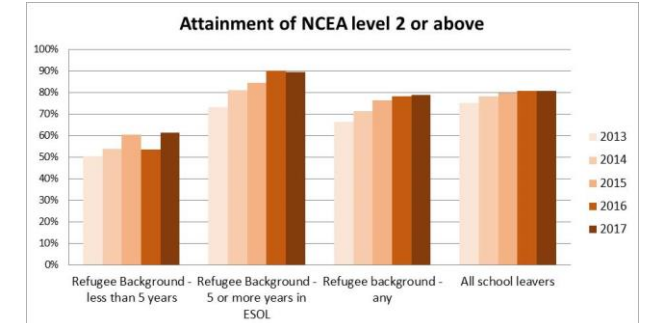
- Social housing utilisation has decreased for recent cohorts. At June 2018 41% of refugees were in social housing on arrival compared with 58% of recently arrived refugees in June 2016
- By the end of the five year analysis measures, the cohorts have converged on a rate of between 56% and 61%

### 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

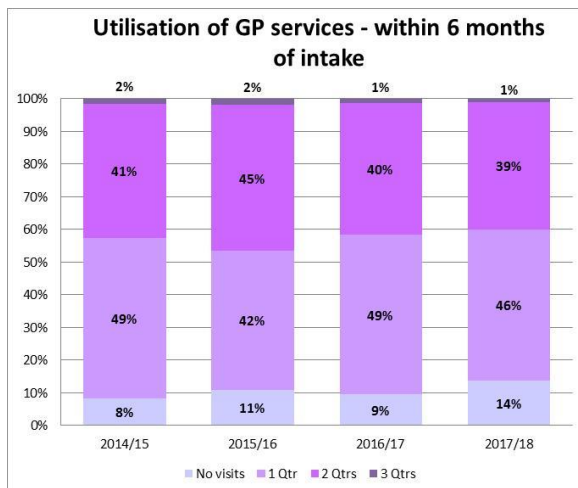
- In 2017, 89% of school leavers with a refugee background (of any sort) attained NCEA Level 2 or above after five years or more of being enrolled in ESOL. This has increased from 73% in 2013
- In 2017, 61% of school leavers with a refugee background (of any sort) attained NCEA Level 2 or above after they had had less than five years of ESOL enrolment

### Outcome 4: Health and Well-being

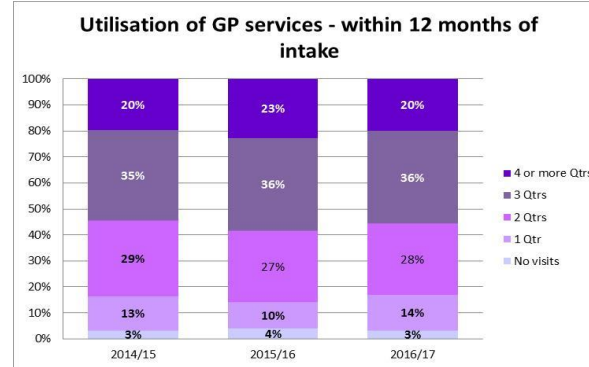
Refugees and their families enjoy healthy, safe and independent lives

#### Success Indicator

Utilisation of GP services



Source: Primary Health Organisation Enrolment, Ministry of Health

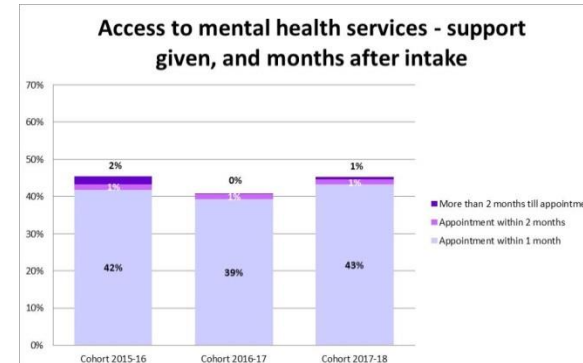


Note: This does not reflect the number of times an individual visited a GP within a quarter. Of the 2016/17 cohort, only those that have been in NZ for at least six months by 30 June 2017 are included.

- The majority of refugees visit their GP within 6 months of intake, but around one in ten do not. In 2017/18 14% had not visited their GP within 6 months
- Within 12 months of arrival, only 3% had not visited a GP and this is consistent across the last three cohorts

#### Success Indicator

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

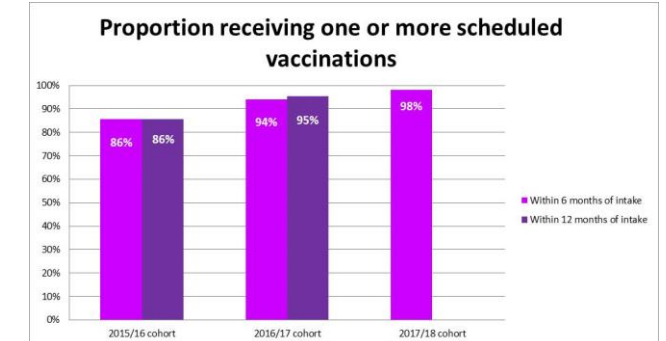


Source: PRIMHD, Ministry of Health

- 45% of the 2017/18 cohort have accessed mental health services since intake. This is an improvement on the 2016/17 year, but slightly lower than the 2015/16 year
- Of those in this cohort who did access mental health services, 96% did so within one month, and another 3% did so within two months 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

- 98% of the under 17 year old members of the 2017/18 cohort received one or more scheduled vaccinations within six months of their intake. This represents a 4% improvement on the 2016/17 cohort
- Only 1% of the 2017/18 cohort had no record of a scheduled vaccination. This compares with 5% for the 2016/17 cohort, and 12% of the 2015/16 cohort at similar times post-arrival