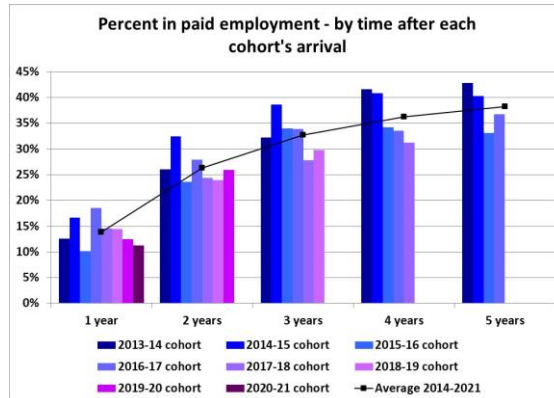


Outcome 1: Self-sufficiency

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

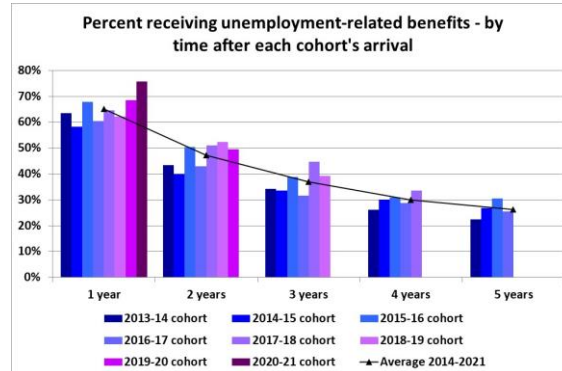


Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- The 2020-21 cohort had an employment rate of 11% one year after arrival. This is a little below the average value of 14% at year 1 for the cohorts depicted here.
- Employment among former quota refugees steadily increases over time, to around 38% on average at year 5 for all cohorts depicted here.

Success Indicator

Decreased proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

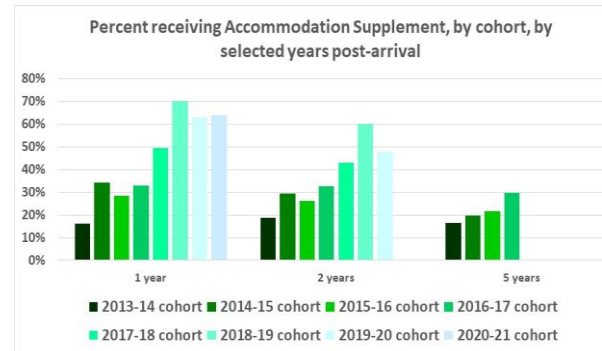
- 76% of working age adults in the 2020-21 cohort were receiving an unemployment-related benefit one year after arrival, notably higher than the average of 65% for the cohorts depicted here.
- The proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits steadily decreased over time, to around 26% by year five for all cohorts depicted here.

Outcome 2: Housing

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

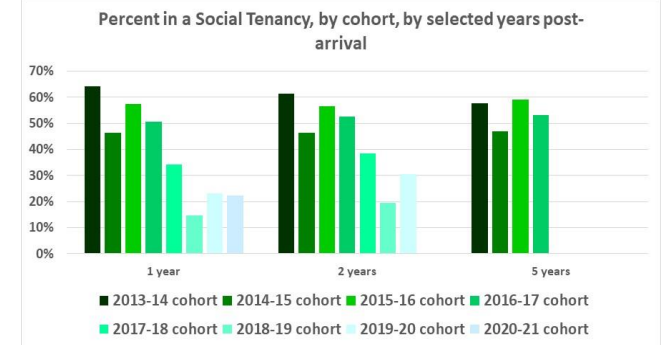
Success Indicator

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



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- 64% of the 2020-21 cohort received the Accommodation Supplement at 1 year. This stands in contrast to most earlier cohorts, and the rate for the 1 year measure has generally climbed over the years.
- 22% of the 2020-21 cohort were living in a social tenancy at year 1, a lower rate than in many previous years.



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

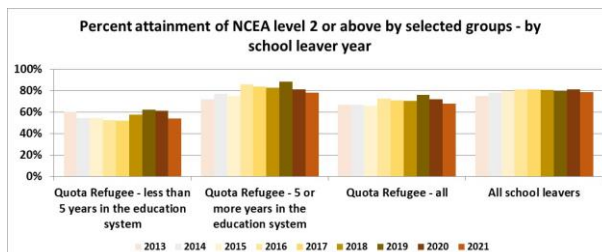
- In recent years there has been a general move away from social tenancy towards the use of the Accommodation Supplement, and this general trend is evident for the 1 and 2 year measures. However, the results for the more recent two cohorts do appear to represent the beginning of a reversal to this trend.
- While the balance between social tenancy and Accommodation Supplement changes over time, each individual cohort will tend to receive a similar type of housing support at five years than they were receiving at one year.

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 the Schooling Analysis Unit, Ministry of Education

- Among 2021 school leavers who are former Quota Refugees there was an appreciable decline in achievement of NCEA level 2 or above, the second decline in two years.
- 78% of students of Quota Refugee background attained NCEA level 2. The figure for students with less than 5 years in the New Zealand education system was 54%.
- These results compare with a rate of 79% among all school leavers, down from 81% from the year before.

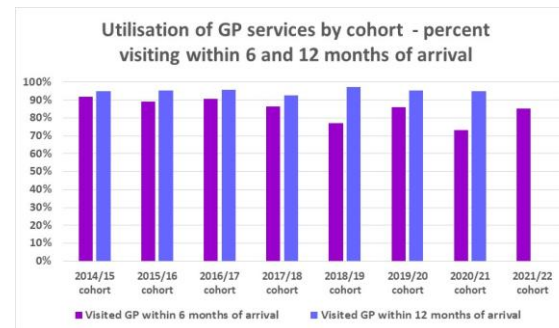
Outcome 4: Health and Well-being

Refugees and their families enjoy healthy, safe and independent lives

Success Indicator

Utilisation of GP services

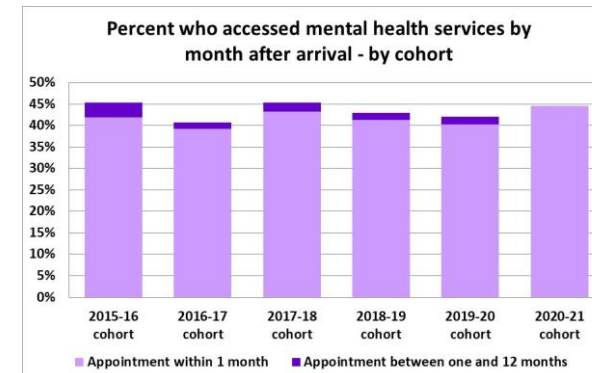
- While the majority of Quota Refugees visit a GP within 6 months of arrival, among the 2021-22 cohort, 15% had not visited a GP within this time period, an improvement on the 2020/21 cohort figure (27%).
- Within 12 months of arrival, only 5% of the 2020-21 cohort had not visited a GP.



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

Success Indicator

Access to mental health services (at least one face-face visit)¹

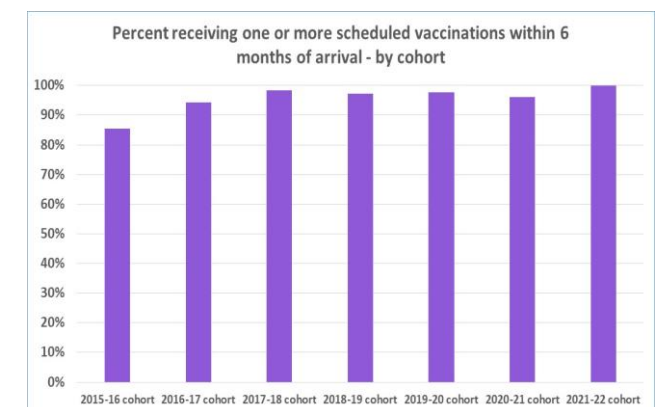


Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- 45% of the 2020-21 cohort had attended a mental health-related appointment in their first 12 months after arrival, and all cases depicted here had an appointment within a month².

Success Indicator

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



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- 100% of former quota refugees aged under 17 years who arrived in the 2021-22 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 most recent 2021-22 cohort year.

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.