Outcome 1: Self-sufficiency

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

- The 2021 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
Increased proportion in paid employment

- 76% of working age adults in the 2021 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.

- 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.

Success Indicator
Decreased proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits

- 64% of the 2021 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 2021 cohort were living in a social tenancy at year 1, a lower rate than in many previous years.

Outcome 3: Education

Refugees achieve educational and vocational qualifications.

- 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.

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

- 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 2021/22 cohort figure (27%).
- Within 12 months of arrival, only 5% of the 2021-20 cohort had not visited a GP.

Outcome 4: Health and Well-being

Refugees and their families enjoy healthy, safe and independent lives.

- 45% of the 2021-20 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 month.

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

- 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.

Success Indicator
Proportion of quota refugee children receiving age appropriate vaccinations (within 6 and 12 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 for because this number falls below the allowable threshold for release from the Stats NZ IDI Datalab.