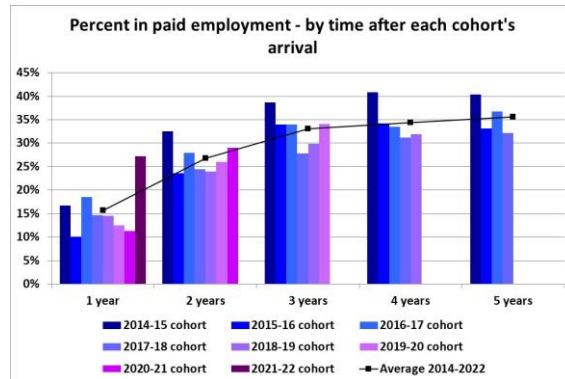


Outcome 1: Self-sufficiency

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

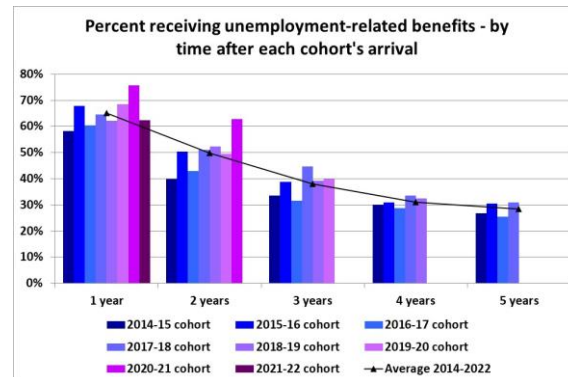


Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- The 2021-22 cohort had a very unusually high employment rate of 27% one year after arrival. This is well above the average value of 16% at year one for the cohorts depicted here.
- The employment rate among former quota refugees steadily increases over time, to around 36% on average at year five for all cohorts depicted here.

Success Indicator

Decreased proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

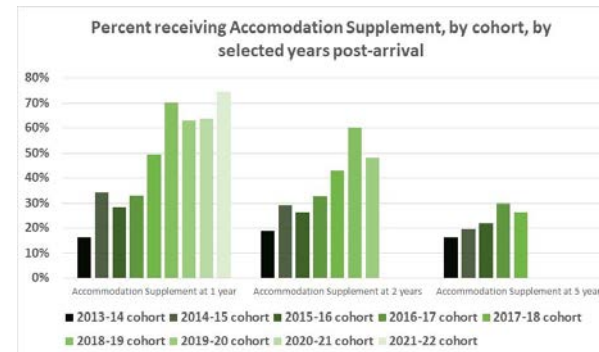
- 62% of working-age adults in the 2021-22 cohort were receiving an unemployment-related benefit one year after arrival, a little less than the average of 65% for the cohorts depicted here.
- The proportion receiving unemployment-related benefits generally decreases over time, to around 28% by year five for all cohorts depicted here.

Outcome 2: Housing

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

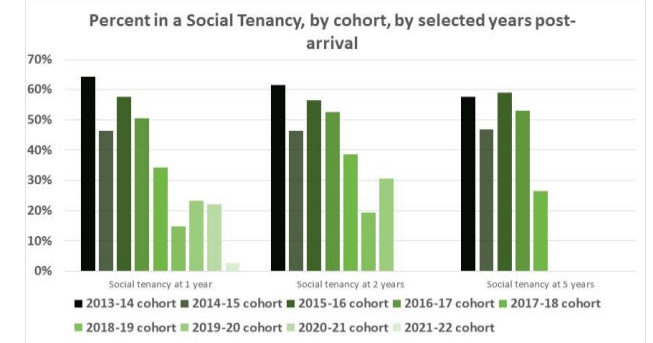
Success Indicator

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



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- 75% of the 2021-22 cohort received the Accommodation Supplement at one year after arrival. The rate for the one-year measure has generally climbed over the years.
- Only 3% of the 2021-22 cohort were living in a social tenancy at year one, a substantial drop from the previous year's cohort (22%).
- These two figures are respectively the highest and lowest figures on record for the year-one measures.



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

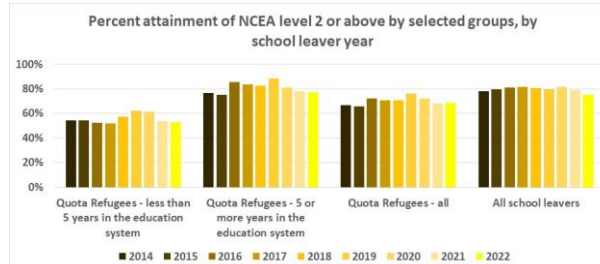
- In recent years there has been a general move away from social tenancy towards the use of the Accommodation Supplement, and this general trend continues to be evident from these latest figures.
- Large year-to-year variations can result when a large group(s) of refugees from an annual quota might be settled in a particular area with a relative shortage or abundance of social housing.
- 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 to that which they received at year one.

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 2022 school leavers who are former Quota Refugees and who have 5 or more years in the education system, there was a slight decline in achievement of NCEA level 2 or above, down to 77% (from 78%). However, this compares with a rate of 75% among all school leavers.
- The figure for former Quota Refugees with less than 5 years in the education system was 53%, again a slight decline.

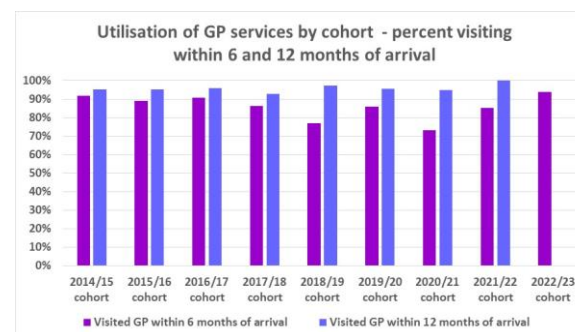
Outcome 4: Health and Well-being

Refugees and their families enjoy healthy, safe and independent lives

Success Indicator

Utilisation of GP services

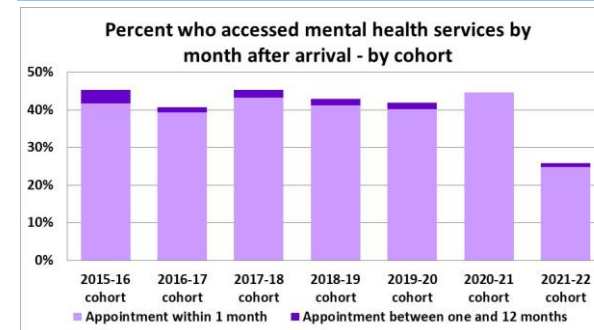
- While the majority of Quota Refugees visit a GP within 6 months of arrival, among the 2022-23 cohort, 6% had not visited a GP within this time period, an improvement on the 2021/22 cohort figure (15%).
- Within 12 months of arrival, 100% of the 2021-22 cohort had visited a GP.



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

Success Indicator

Access to mental health services (at least one face-face visit)^{1,2}



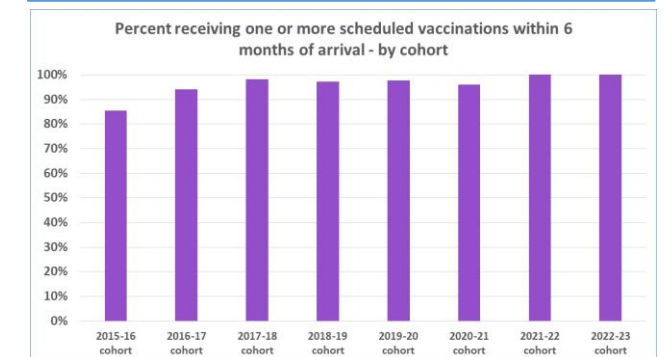
Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- Only 26% of the 2021-22 cohort had attended a mental health-related appointment in their first 12 months after arrival. Of these, 96% had an appointment within a month.
- It is not clear why this number is so much less than previous years, although this may be a result of COVID-related service disruption.

¹ Sufficient data has not been released by the Ministry of Health for this graph to be updated for the most recent 2022-23 cohort year refugees.

Success Indicator

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



Source: IDI Datalab – Stats NZ

- For the second year running, 100% of former quota refugees aged under 17 years who arrived in the 2022-23 year had received an age-appropriate vaccination within six months of arrival.

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.