



**Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa**
New Zealand Government

Annual Report on The Child and Youth Strategy/ the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and the Child Poverty Related Indicators



July 2023 to June 2024

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Ministerial Foreword



Hon Louise Upston
Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

As the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction, I am pleased to introduce the 2023/24 Annual Report for the Child and Youth Strategy / the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy and the Child Poverty Related Indicators (CPRIs).

This report is the first annual report on the new Child and Youth Strategy, and it establishes baseline reporting on the Child and Youth Strategy indicators.

It also sets out the progress made on the previous Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy indicators and looks at changes in key indicators for children and young people since 2019/20.

Young Kiwis have experienced a range of outcomes in 2023/24, and many children and young people are doing well. However, more progress is needed to make sure all children and young people are supported to thrive and succeed. It is encouraging to see that more students are regularly attending school. Regular attendance contributes to strong educational achievement and the positive outcomes education brings over the life of a child, and we're working hard to keep these numbers improving.

Regular attendance improved for all learners from 47.4 percent in 2022/23 to 53.7 percent in 2023/24, a 6.3 percentage point increase. This is the second year where attendance rates have increased, following the significant fall in the 2021/22 school year to 40.2 percent. More children are also attending early childhood education than in 2022/23.

It's also positive to see that:

- most parents are coping well with parenting
- access to maternity care, experiences of abuse and neglect for children, and child and youth offending have improved since 2019/20
- more young people are making positive choices around alcohol and cigarette use in 2023/24, compared to 2019/20, while vaping rates may be starting to stabilise after increasing significantly between 2019/20 and 2022/23.

A range of challenges remain. The number of children in households receiving a main benefit has increased while experiences of abuse and neglect for children continue to be high.

While there has been no significant increase in rates of material hardship from 2022/23 to 2023/24, if we look at the previous two years, we can see that rates are trending upwards. More children are experiencing food insecurity and potentially avoidable hospitalisations have increased.

Many of these figures reflect the challenges of a prolonged cost of living crisis which we are tackling head-on. We know there are some Kiwi families and their kids still doing it tough. We are working to fix that.

In our first year, our Government took action to lift the incomes of working households experiencing hardship by providing tax relief, reducing inflation, and making childcare more affordable by introducing the FamilyBoost childcare tax rebate. We also set ambitious targets to raise outcomes in areas such as health, education, housing, and law and order. It's encouraging that inflation has continued a downward trend and pressure on families is starting to ease, but there is still more to do.

The Child and Youth Strategy sets out our Government's priorities to improve the lives of young Kiwis. Our work to deliver on the Strategy is informed by our social investment approach. There is a deliberate focus on reducing material hardship and intervening early to improve a wide range of outcomes across the life course.

It will take some time for the positive impacts from the changes we're making to flow through, but this report's findings confirm that we're focusing on the right priorities, where the most impact can be made. These priorities are supporting children and their families and whānau in the first 2,000 days (from conception to 5 years old), reducing child material hardship and preventing harm against children.

The Strategy and its priorities are driving our cross-government work to improve outcomes, and ultimately to achieve the vision of New Zealand as the best place in the world for children and young people.

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Purpose of report

This report sets out the progress towards the outcomes of the Child and Youth Strategy (the Strategy) and the previous Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy for the 2023/24 financial year.

The report covers the indicators from the previous Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy, as this Strategy was in place in the 2023/24 financial year. It also includes reporting on progress on the current Child and Youth Strategy, to establish a baseline ahead of the first reporting that is required on the Child and Youth Strategy for the 2024/25 financial year.

This report also covers progress on the Child Poverty Related Indicators (CPRIs), which are a set of indicators that measure the broader causes, correlates and consequences of child poverty. This report covers current and previous CPRIs for the 2023/24 financial year.

This report is used by government and government agencies to monitor progress towards the outcomes of the Strategy and the CPRIs. It can also be used by a range of other groups to understand what experiences children and young people are having, measure progress towards the Strategy outcomes, and inform responses at a national or local level.

Requirements under the Children’s Act 2014 and Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018

The Children’s Act 2014 requires the government to report annually on progress towards achieving the Strategy’s outcomes. The Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 requires the government to report annually on the CPRIs.

This report fulfills both requirements.

Identified populations of children and young people

The report includes disaggregated data on Māori children and young people, Pacific children and young people, disabled children and young people, and children and young people in disabled households, where available. Ethnicity data includes a mix of total response ethnicity and prioritised ethnicity. This is noted in the relevant data notes. A disabled household is defined as a household with at least one disabled person in the household.

Where disaggregated data is not presented, this is because it is not available.

Putting the findings in context

This report identifies changes in the data between 2019/2020 (the first year of reporting on the previous Strategy) and 2023/24; and between 2022/23 (the previous year of reporting) and 2023/24. It also describes key changes and patterns over the five-year period.

The data tables are colour-coded to highlight the direction of change since 2019/20 and 2023/24, where the data is available:



For data from administrative sources this report identifies a positive or negative change where there is an increase or decrease by 1 percentage point or more, an increase or decrease in the rate of children and young people by 1.5 or more, or a change in the number of children or young people by 5 or more. For data from sample surveys, the report identifies a positive or negative change where the change is statistically significant. Where a change is not known, this is mostly due to the availability of data and means that comparisons over the time period are not possible.

2023/24 is the second year since 2020 that New Zealand hasn’t experienced significant restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Because of this, some of the findings for 2023/24 are more similar to outcomes prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Long-term or delayed impacts of COVID-19 may be being captured.

What is included in the Annual Report

Indicators used in the Annual Report

The report sets out the findings for two sets of indicators:

1. the current indicators used to monitor the Child and Youth Strategy (pages 5-25)
2. the previous indicators used to monitor the previous Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (pages 26-45).

Child and Youth Strategy Indicators

The Child and Youth Strategy uses a set of 13 indicators to help measure progress in relation to the three Strategy priorities and six Strategy outcomes for children and young people.

The 13 indicators are made up of three kinds of indicators.

CPRIs: Five CPRIs monitor the drivers of poverty and long-term socio-economic disadvantage.

Portfolio Target indicator: Material Hardship has been set as a Portfolio Target by the Government.

Strategy indicators: Seven additional Strategy indicators monitor progress in relation to the Strategy priorities and children and young people’s wider outcomes.

By monitoring the full set of indicators together, progress in relation to the Strategy’s priorities and outcomes can be assessed.

The 13 indicators are measured using 14 measures, with the mental health indicator using two different measures to monitor mental health-related outcomes.

Previous Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy indicators

The previous Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy used a set of 34 indicators to help measure progress towards achieving each of the six Strategy outcomes for children and young people.

The 34 indicators included the five **previous CPRIs**.

Across the 34 indicators there were 53 measures, as some indicators were covered by more than one measure.

Data Labels

The report includes some data labels that are set out in a key, to support data to be interpreted.

Some measures are based on data from a representative sample. Measures based on a representative sample are marked “**S**”.

Statistical significance testing is used where data is collected from a representative sample. A change is statistically significant when statistical testing indicates the change is very likely to be a true change in the overall population being measured. The report includes either the level of sampling error on the change or the lower and upper bounds of the change (the range within which the true difference is likely to lie). These are included in italicised brackets.

For groups with smaller populations and sample size, such as Māori children and disabled children, there is likely to be a wider margin of error, and changes are less likely to be statistically significant.

Some measures are not based on a sample population but instead are based on administrative data that covers the whole population, or a specific sub-population. Measures from administrative data are marked “**A**”.

This report identifies a positive or negative change where there is an increase or decrease by 1 percentage point or more, an increase or decrease in the rate of children and young people by 1.5 or more, or a change in the number of children or young people by 5 or more.

An “**R**” means that data for previous years has been updated since the last report ([2022/23 Annual Report](#)) and the figure in this report is different than what was published in the last report.

Some data from representative samples should be interpreted with caution as the relative sampling error (the size of the sampling error relative to the result) is high. These data are marked with ‘**E**’.

Key	S	A	R	E
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution- greater sample error

**Current Child Poverty Related Indicators and
Child and Youth Strategy 2024-2027**



Introduction

The Child and Youth Strategy was launched in November 2024. It refreshed the previous Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy to reflect the current Government’s policies, priorities and activities.

The Strategy includes a set of indicators that help us understand progress towards achieving the three Strategy priorities and six outcomes for children and young people. The indicators include the **five CPRIs** and **the material hardship Portfolio Target**, which monitor the impacts of policies that aim to address the drivers of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage, and **seven Strategy Indicators**, which further monitor progress on the Strategy priorities and outcomes. By monitoring the full set of indicators together, progress towards the Strategy’s priorities and outcomes can be assessed.

CPRIs

The CPRIs are measures related to the broader causes, correlates and consequences of child poverty. The CPRIs were first set in 2019. They were changed in November 2024 as part of the development of the Child and Youth Strategy.

The five current CPRIs are:

Children in benefit-dependent households	Number of children in families receiving a working-age main benefit	Measured by Ministry of Social Development administrative data	New CPRI
Housing affordability	Percentage of children living in households in the bottom 40% of income distribution, spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs	Measured by Stats NZ’s Household Economic Survey	Previous CPRI
Student attendance	Percentage of students present more than 90% of the term	Measured by Ministry of Education’s Attendance Survey	Previous CPRI
Educational achievement	Percentage of school leavers with at least NCEA Level 2	Measured by Ministry of Education’s School leavers’ attainment data	New CPRI
Potentially avoidable hospitalisations	Rate of children experiencing potentially avoidable hospitalisations	Measured by Ministry of Health’s National Minimum Dataset	Previous CPRI

The CPRIs are used to examine how some broader outcomes for children are connected to poverty and long-term disadvantage. Further analysis and commentary on this is included in the reporting on the CPRIs.

Summary of findings

This is the first reporting on the Child and Youth Strategy indicators. The 2023/24 report provides a baseline for the indicators, and includes data from 2019/20 to 2023/24, where available.

Children and young people experienced a range of outcomes on the indicators in 2023/24, with many doing well against these indicators. However, findings from 2023/24 indicate that more progress is needed to make sure all children and young people are having positive experiences.

Some indicators have improved since 2022/23 or since the baseline year...

Attendance rates increased from 2022/23 to 2023/24, following a period of low attendance. Attendance rates have fallen since the baseline year of 2019/20.

Access to maternity care, experiences of abuse and neglect for children, and child and youth offending have improved since the baseline year of 2019/20. Findings about abuse and neglect must be considered in a wider context, noting the wide range of causal factors and the challenges in collecting and interpreting abuse and neglect data.

...while some indicators have not changed since the baseline year...

A majority of parents were coping well with parenting in 2023/24, with no statistically significant change since the baseline year of 2020/21.

Around 13% of children experienced material hardship in 2023/24. While this is unchanged from 2019/20, the pattern over two years, from 2021/22 to 2023/24, indicates that rates are worsening. Around half of children in low-income households lived in unaffordable housing in 2023/24, with no statistically significant change since the baseline year of 2019/20.

...and some indicators have worsened since the baseline year

Rates of immunisations have decreased each year since the baseline year of 2019/20, with continued disparities for Māori children and Pacific children. Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations have increased from 2022/23 to 2023/24, and have increased since the baseline year of 2019/20.

NCEA Level 2 achievement for school leavers has fallen since the baseline year of 2019/20. Rates fell from 2022/23 to 2023/24. Māori school leavers from Māori medium pathways continue to achieve NCEA Level 2 at rates on par with all school leavers.

Nearly 30% of children experienced food insecurity in 2023/24, with rates higher than in 2019/20. The number of children in households receiving a main benefit has increased each year since the baseline year of 2019/20.

Rates of psychological distress for young people have increased since the baseline year of 2019/20, however there was not a statistically significant change between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

Child and Youth Strategy

There are 13 Strategy indicators and 14 measures. This includes the five CPRIs, the material hardship Portfolio Target and seven Strategy indicators. This table summarises trends for the seven Strategy indicators.
 Across these indicators, there has been no change to indicators or indicators have worsened since 2022/23. Some indicators have improved since 2019/20.

Indicator	Measure	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Increased access to maternity care	Percentage of people enrolled with a primary maternity care provider in the first trimester of pregnancy - A	73% R	77% R	77% R	74%	Data not available	-3 ppt Worse (Since 2021/22)	+1 ppt Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)
Improved immunisations	Percentage of children who are fully immunised at 24 months of age - A	91.3%	88.3%	83.7%	82.4%	77.3%	-5.1 ppt Worse	-14 ppt Worse
Reduced food insecurity	Percentage of children aged 0- 14 living in households where food runs out sometimes or often - S	20.0%	14.9%	14.4%	21.3%	27.0%	+5.7 ppt (+2.2ppt - +9.1ppt) Worse	+7 ppt (+3.9ppt - +10.1ppt) Worse
Better coping with parenting	Percentage of children aged 0-14 living with a parent who reports they feel they are coping well or very well with the demands of raising a child - S	Data not available	79.6%	75.2%	80.0%	78.5%	-1.5 ppt (-4.8ppt - +1.8ppt) No change	-1.1 ppt (-3.7ppt - +1.7ppt) No change (Since 2020/21)
Prevention of child abuse	Number of children and young people aged 0-17 with at least one substantiated finding of abuse in the past 12 months - A	14,818	14,574	11,824	11,921	12,910	+989 Worse	-1,908 Improved
Better mental health	Percentage of children aged 2 to 14 who experienced emotional and/or behaviour problems - S	Data not available	9.8%	11.0%	9.6%	11.0%	+1.4 ppt (-1.2ppt - +3.9ppt) No change	+1.2 ppt (-0.9ppt - +3.3ppt) No change (Since 2020/21)
	Percentage of children and young people aged 15-24 who experienced high or very high rates of psychological distress in the last 4 weeks - S	11.1%	19.2%	23.5%	21.2%	22.9%	+1.7 ppt (-3.8ppt - +7.1ppt) No change	+11.8 ppt (+7.7ppt - +15.8ppt) Worse
Reduced child and youth offending	Rate of offending per 10,000 children and young people aged 10-17 - A	181.87	164.03	144.48	161.31	162.45	+1.14 No change	-19.42 Improved

Key	S Based on a representative sample	A Based on administrative data	R Data revised since last reported	E Interpret with caution- greater sample error	Ppt Percentage point change
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Portfolio Target Fewer children in material hardship

13.4% of children and young people were in material hardship in 2023/24

Number of children and young people	Percentage of children and young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2017/18 (baseline year)
156,600 children	13.4%	+0.9 ppt No change	+0.1 ppt No change

All children	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2017/18 (baseline year)
		13.3%	13.2%	11.5%	11.0%	10.5%	12.5%	13.4%	+0.9 ppt (+/- 1.7) No change

Figure 1: Rates of material hardship 2017/18 to 2023/24

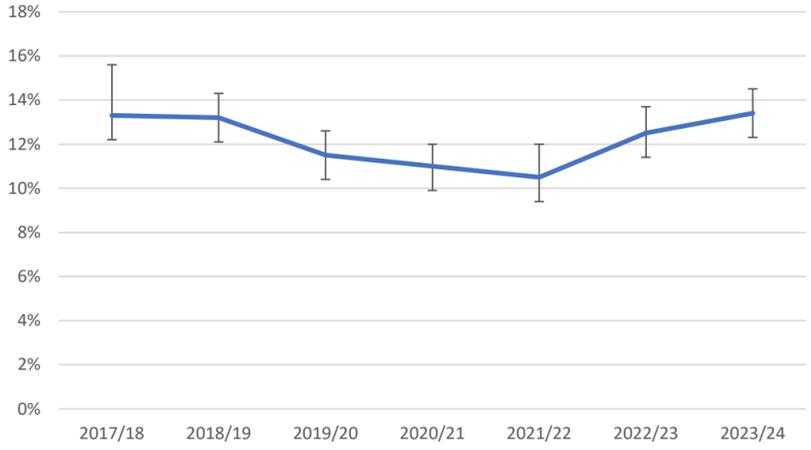
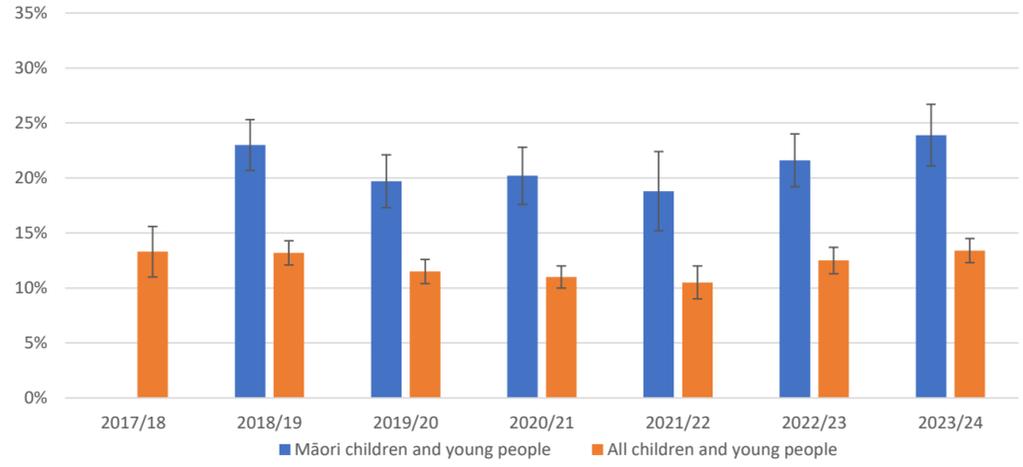


Figure 2: Rate of material hardship for Māori children and young people 2018/19 to 2023/24



Rates of material hardship for children rose from 12.5 percent in 2022/23 to 13.4 percent in 2023/24. This year-on-year change was not statistically significant. However, rates have been trending upwards over the past two years and are now back at levels similar to 2017/18.

Data is also available on the rates of severe material hardship, where children are missing out on nine items or more on the DEP-17 index. 5.4 percent of children were in severe material hardship in 2024. This rate did not change significantly from 5.5 percent of children in 2023.

There are continued disparities in experiences of material hardship. Māori children experienced material hardship at over twice the rate of non-Māori children. 23.9 percent of Māori children experienced material hardship in 2023/24, compared to 21.6 percent in 2022/23. This year-on-year change was not statistically significant. Overall, rates for Māori children have not changed significantly since the first year of Stats NZ's reporting in 2018/19. These disparities likely reflect ongoing, systemic inequities for Māori children and whānau, including intergenerational disadvantage and poverty, which have been driven by colonisation.

Data Notes	<i>Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 in households scoring 6 or more on the DEP-17 material deprivation index</i>	<i>Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ</i>
	<p>The Portfolio Target is based on the number of children in households experiencing material hardship. A household is defined as being in material hardship if it lacks six or more of 17 items on the DEP-17 index (the list of 17 deprivation items). The material deprivation measures of child poverty determine the proportion of children who live in households that cannot afford specific items that most people regard as essential. Measuring child poverty: Material hardship has a full list of the DEP-17 items.</p> <p>Income poverty measures BHC50 and AHC50 continue to be measured and reported on. The 2023/24 data is available on Stats NZ website https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/child-poverty-statistics-year-ended-june-2024/.</p>	

Portfolio Target Fewer children in material hardship

Māori children, Pacific children and disabled children are more likely to experience material hardship

	2017/8	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since baseline year
Māori children and young people	Data not available	22.6%	19.7%	20.2%	18.8%	21.6% R	23.9%	+2.3 ppt (+/- 4.0) No change	+1.3 ppt (+/- 3.7) No change
Pacific children and young people	Data not available	28.2%	26.5%	24.0%	25.9%	29% R	28.7%	-0.3 ppt (+/- 6.4) No change	+0.5 ppt (+/- 5.6) No change
Disabled children and young people	Data not available	Data not available	20.7%	20.5%	21.8%	22.4% R	21.0%	-1.4 ppt (+/- 4.6) No change	+0.3 ppt (+/- 4.6) No change
Children and young people in disabled households	Data not available	Data not available	20.8%	21.1%	21.3%	21.7% R	22.6%	+0.9 ppt (+/- 3.7) No change	+1.8 ppt (+/- 3.3) No change

Pacific children (28.7 percent) experienced material hardship at nearly three times the rate of non-Pacific children (10.9 percent). This is a change from 29 percent in 2022/23. This year-on-year change was not statistically significant. Rates for Pacific children have not changed significantly since the baseline year of 2018/19.

Data on child poverty for disabled children is available from 2019/20. Rates of material hardship continued to be significantly higher for disabled children (21.0% in 2023/24) and children in disabled households (22.6% in 2023/24) compared to non-disabled children (12.3% in 2023/24) and children in non-disabled households (9.5% in 2023/24). This likely reflects the additional costs of disability for households, as well as barriers to employment.

The rate of material hardship for disabled children in 2023/24 was 21%, a change from 22.4% in 2022/23. This year-on-year change was not statistically significant.

The rate of children in disabled households in 2023/24 was 22.6%, which was not a statistically significant change from 21.7% in 2022/23. Rates for disabled children and children in disabled household have not changed significantly since the baseline year of 2019/20.

Figure 3: Rate of material hardship for Pacific children and young people 2018/19 to 2023/24

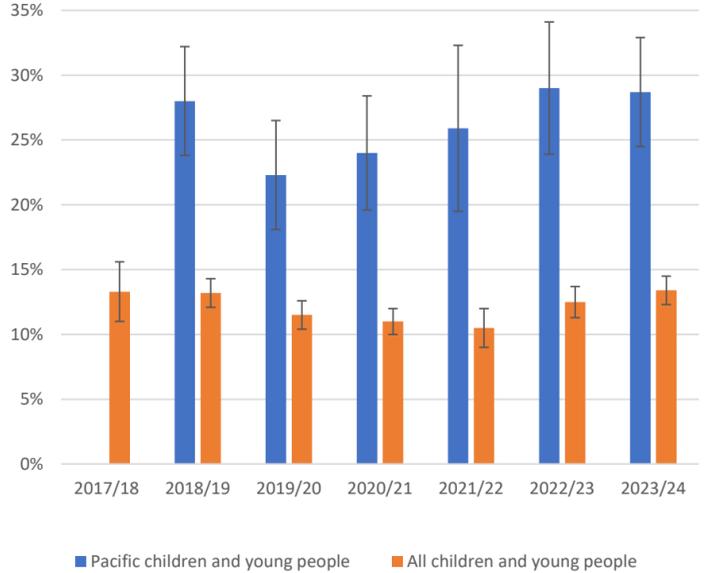
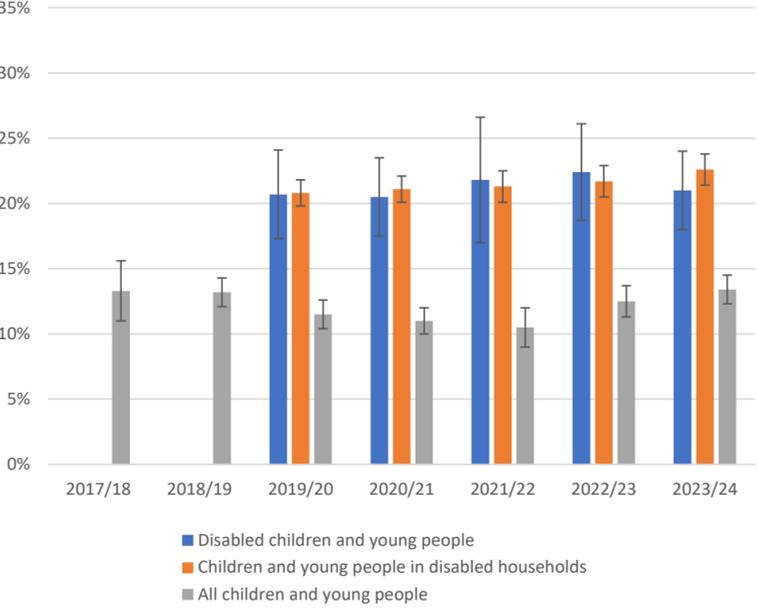


Figure 4: Rate of material hardship for disabled children and children in disabled households 2019/20 to 2023/24



This indicator is likely affected by the worsening economic conditions

- Material hardship rates are impacted by inflation and the cost of living, as these affect families' ability to afford essential items. Additional household costs impact on a household's ability to afford basic essential items. Costs are not the same for all households, with some facing higher or additional essential costs, such as costs associated with disability.
- 2023/24 material hardship rates reflect the high cost of living for families over the time period. Inflation peaked for families, impacting on their purchasing power and ability to afford the basics. Inflation impacted low-income households more deeply, putting additional pressure on their household costs.
- Housing costs also rose over the period, for both families who are renting and families who are paying off a mortgage.
- Wider economic and labour market conditions also likely influenced hardship, for example families needing to defer spending or taking on more debt to manage their budget.
- Alongside these factors, real (inflation-adjusted) incomes remained relatively flat or even fell a little for people at the lower end of the income distribution.

CPRI Fewer children in families on benefit

222,000 children and young people were in households receiving a main benefit in 2023/24

Number of children and young people	Percentage of children and young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
222,285 children and young people	NA	Worse	Worse

All Children	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
	197,592	204,729	206,886	211,617	222,285	+10,668 Worse	+24,693 Worse

Children in benefit-receiving households are more likely to be in material hardship than children in working households.

The number of children in households receiving a main benefit has increased by 25,000 children (12.5 percent) from 2019/20 to 2023/24, increasing by around 11,000 children (5 percent) from 2022/23 to 2023/24. The number of children in households receiving a main benefit has continued to steadily increase since 2019/20.

The majority of children in households receiving a main benefit are in households receiving Sole Parent Support. Increases in households receiving Sole Parent Support most strongly contributed to the increase in the number of children in families receiving a main benefit. The number of children in households receiving Sole Parent Support increased by 4 percent from 2022/23 to 2023/24 and by 23 percent from 2019/20 to 2023/24.

Children in households receiving Jobseeker Support as a main benefit make up around 20 percent of all children in benefit-dependant households. The number of children in households receiving Jobseeker Support increased by 9% from 2022/23 to 2023/24. The number of children in households receiving Jobseeker Support fell by 11% from 2019/20 to 2023/24.

Figure 5: Number of dependant children in households receiving a main benefit 2019/20 to 2023/24

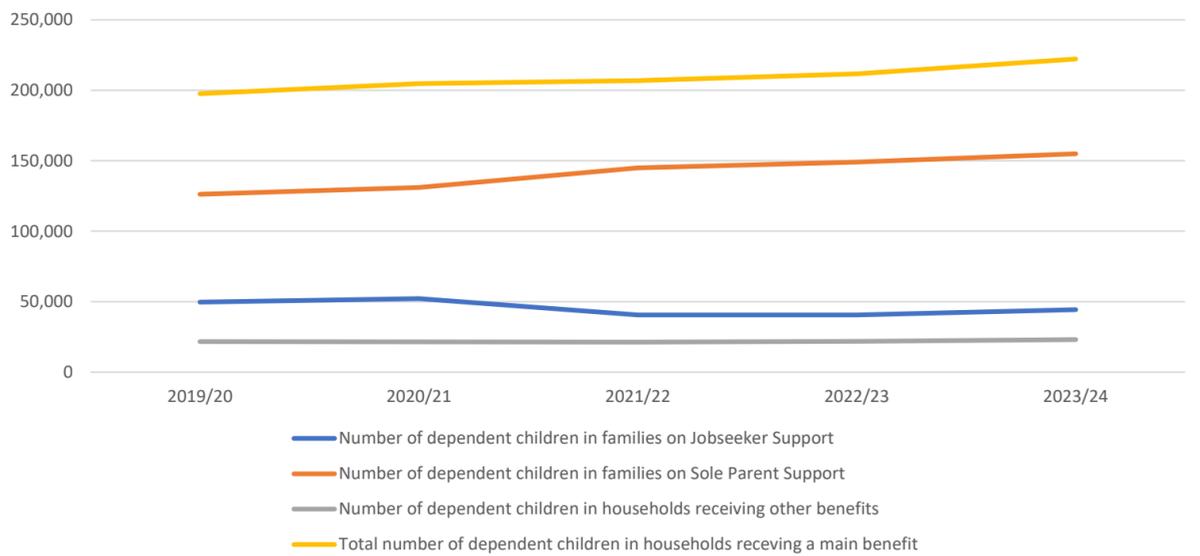
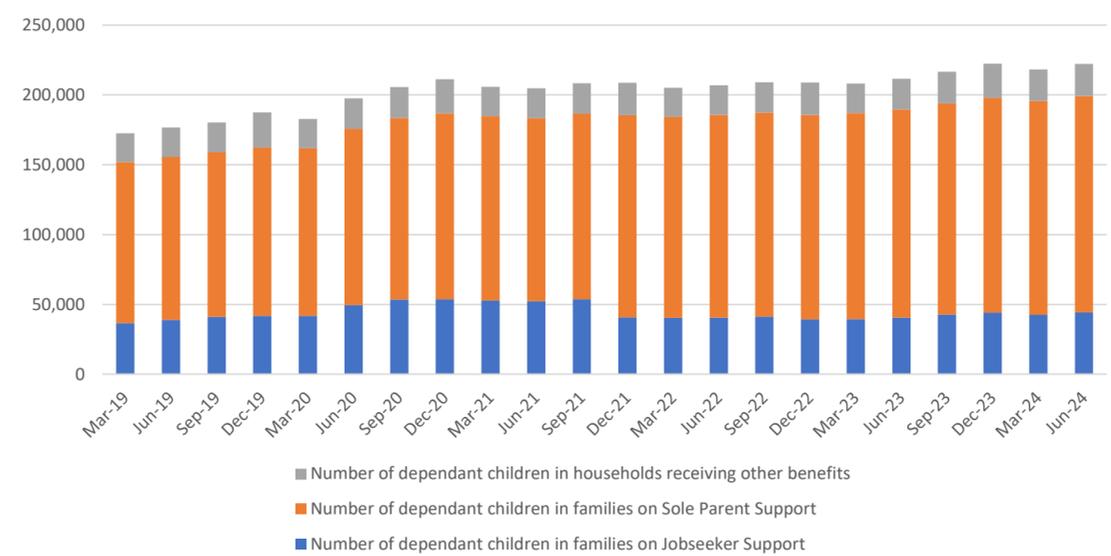


Figure 6: Number of dependent children in households receiving Jobseeker Support, Sole Parent Support, and in households receiving other benefits March 2019 to June 2024



Data Notes	Number of dependent children and young people aged 0-17 in households receiving a main benefit.	Administrative data, Ministry of Social Development
	Removal of the Subsequent Child Policy in 2021 resulted in a one-off shift of Jobseeker Support clients to Sole Parent Support in 2021.	

CPRI

Fewer children in families on benefit

We can look at the number of children in relation to working age clients and client ethnicity

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Number of children by primary, working age clients who identify as Māori	90,762	94,236	96,465	98,661	101,871	+3,210 Worse	+11,109 Worse
Children in household where primary client identifies as Pacific	33,759	35,535	35,262	36,240	39,507	+3,267 Worse	+5,748 Worse

MSD collects information about the ethnicity of adults receiving working age benefits. This means there is information on the number of children in households receiving a main benefit, by the ethnicity of the primary working age adult receiving a benefit.

The number of children of primary, working age clients who identify as Māori has increased from the baseline year, 2019/20 to 2023/24, increasing each year.

The number of children of primary, working age clients who identify as Pacific has increased from 2022/23 to 2023/24. The number of children has fluctuated year on year.

Data is collected on the number of children in households receiving a main benefit as a total, aggregate level. Data on the ethnicity of children in households receiving a main benefit is not collected. This means it's not possible to know directly how many Māori children or Pacific children are in households receiving a main benefit.

Data on disability status of children in households receiving a main benefit is also not collected.

Care must be taken when interpreting or attributing this data.

Ethnicity data is self-identified and multiple ethnicities may be chosen by an individual as fits their preference or self-concept. The data uses total response ethnicity, which means that if a person identifies with more than one ethnic group, they are counted in each applicable group. Because a client can choose more than one ethnic response, the total number of ethnic responses will be greater than the number of children. This means growth by ethnicity cannot be compared to growth by the overall number of children.

The data does not tell us about the ethnicity of the child. It also does not tell us about the make-up or the ethnicity of their family, whānau or household, for example the whakapapa or ethnicity of another parent or caregiver in the household. There are more caveats below about how to interpret what the data says around ethnicity.

Changes in the number of children may reflect changing demographic or population factors.

This indicator is likely affected by worsening economic conditions

- The number of people receiving a benefit and the number of children in benefit-dependant households reflects a variety of factors, including economic conditions, changes in population size and demographic changes.
- New Zealand has experienced weak economic conditions over 2023/24. Unemployment rates are rising, and more people are not being employed for as many hours as they'd prefer.
- Inflation and interest rates have remained relatively high. GDP decreased in the year to June 2024, as interest rates were raised to reduce economic activity and inflation.
- There has been less demand for labour, which makes it harder for families to find and stay in work. As a result, there has been an increase in the number of children in families receiving a working age benefit.
- Grants for Sole Parent Support have been increasing, and fewer families have been exiting Sole Parent Support. The number of cancellations for Sole Parent Support clients has reduced from June 2023 to June 2024, but the number is higher than the number of cancellations in June in 2019 to 2022.

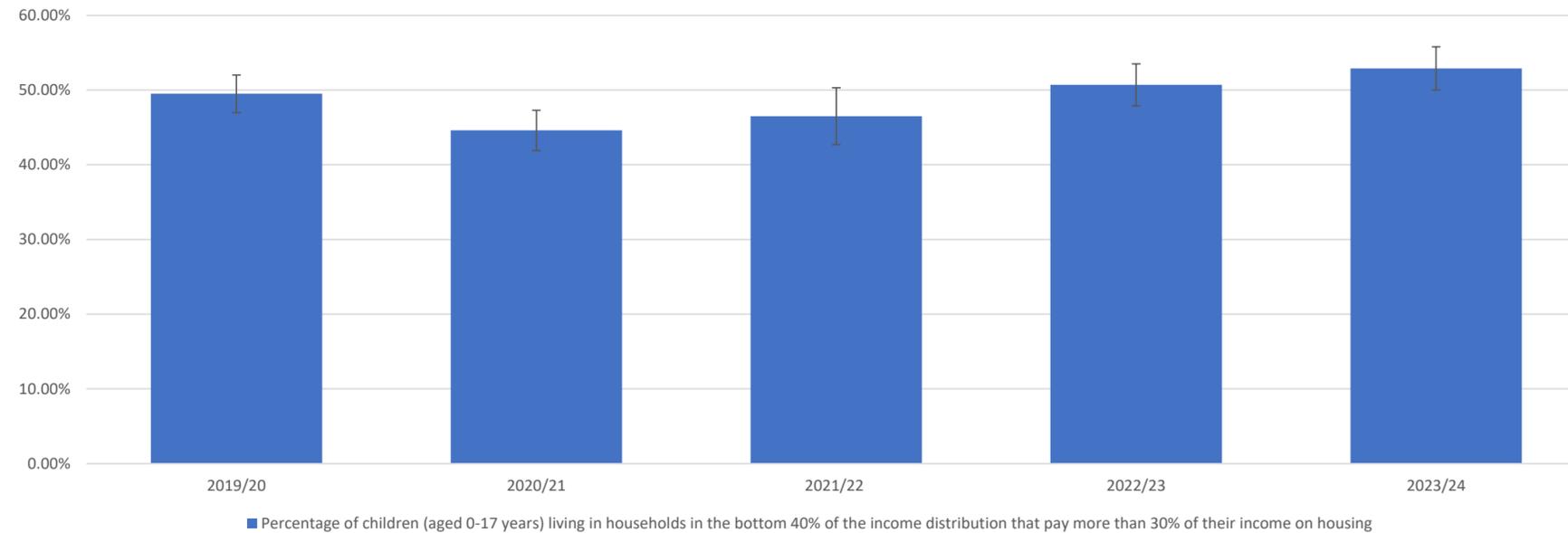
Data Notes	Number of children by ethnicity of primary, working age clients	Administrative data, Ministry of Social Development
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52.9% of children and young people in low-income households were in unaffordable housing in 2024

Number of children and young people	Percentage of children and young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
NA	52.90%	+2.2 ppt No change	+3.4 ppt No change

Children and young people in low-income households	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
	49.5% R	44.6% R	46.5%	50.7% R	52.9%	+2.2 ppt (+/- 4.0) No change	+3.4 ppt (+/-3.8) No change

Figure 7: Rates of children aged 0-17 years living in households in the bottom 40% of the income distribution that pay more than 30% of their income on housing 2019/20 to 2023/24



Housing costs are the largest costs families must manage within their budgets and include expenditure on rents and mortgages, property rates, and building-related insurance. Housing affordability can be looked at by considering housing costs relative to income.

This is the second year that the Housing Affordability indicator focuses on children in low-income households (Income Quintiles 1-2), instead of children in all households. Children living in households in Income Quintiles 1 and 2 are children in households living in the bottom 40 percent of income distribution. This change was a key recommendation of the statutory review of the CPRI completed in 2022. This change addresses a key limitation of the original housing affordability CPRI, which was that it included households on high incomes for whom spending 30 percent (or even 40 or 50 percent) of disposable income on housing was very unlikely to place that household under significant financial stress.

52.9 percent of children (aged 0-17 years) lived in low-income households who spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing in 2023/24. This change, from 50.7 percent of children in 2022/23, was not statistically significant. There has not been a statistically significant change in the number of children in low-income households experiencing housing affordability since the baseline year of 2019/20.

Looking more specifically within low-income households, 57.3 percent of children in households in the lowest income quintile (Quintile 1) and 49.3 percent of children in the households in the second lowest income quintile (Quintile 2) lived in households spending more than 30 percent of income on housing in 2023/24. This was a change from 54.4 percent of children in Quintile 1 households and 47.7 percent of children in Quintile 2 households in 2022/23.

34.1 percent of children in households in the lowest income quintile (Quintile 1) and 13 percent of children in the households in the second lowest income quintile (Quintile 2) lived in households spending more than 50 percent of income in housing in 2023/24, which was a change from 29.1 percent (5 percentage point increase) of children in Quintile 1 households and 12.1 percent of children (0.9 percentage point increase) in Quintile 2 households in 2022/23.

Data Notes	<i>Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 living in low-income households spending more than 30 percent of the household's disposable income on housing</i>	<i>Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ</i>
	The CPRI measures the percentage of children living in low-income households (Income Quintiles 1-2) that spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing. More data notes on the CPRI are included in the Data Notes section on page 47.	
	Commentary also refers to data on wider measures of housing costs, including the percentage of children living in low-income households (Income Quintiles 1-2) that spent more than 50 percent of their income on housing.	

CPRI More children in affordable housing

Māori children, Pacific children and disabled children in low-income households are slightly less likely to live in unaffordable housing

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children and young people	40.7%	35.0%	43.0%	44.8% R	45.9%	+1.1 ppt (+/- 6.4)	+5.2 ppt (+/- 6.2)
Pacific children and young people	44.4%	30.8%	41.4%	38.3% R	43.0%	No change +4.7 ppt (+/- 9.1)	No change -1.4 ppt (+/- 8.3)
Disabled children and young people	45.9%	42.5%	37.9%	46.7% R	49.4%	No change +2.7 ppt (+/- 7.7)	No change +3.5 ppt (+/- 7.6)
Children and young people in disabled households	42.8%	40.1%	33.3%	44.5% R	48.7%	No change +4.2 ppt (+/- 6.0)	No change +5.9 ppt (+/- 6.1)

In 2023/24, 45.9 percent of Māori children (aged 0-17 years) living in low-income households were in unaffordable housing. This is 7 percentage points lower than for all children in low-income households, meaning Māori children in low-income housing are slightly less likely to live in unaffordable housing than all children. This was not a statistically significant change between 2022/23 and 2023/24, or between 2023/24 and the baseline year of 2019/20.

In 2023/24, 43 percent of Pacific children (aged 0-17 years) living in low-income households were in unaffordable housing. There has not been a statistically significant change in the proportion of Pacific children in unaffordable housing since the baseline year of 2019/20. Pacific children in low-income households are less likely to live in unaffordable housing than the rate for all children.

Data on disabled children's rates of housing affordability is available from 2019/20. In 2023/24, 49.4 percent of disabled children (aged 0-17 years) lived in low-income households that spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing. There was not a statistically significant difference between 2022/23 and 2023/24, or between 2019/20 and 2023/24. Disabled children in low-income households are slightly less likely to live in unaffordable housing than the rate for all children.

In 2023/24, 48.7 percent of children in disabled households (aged 0-17 years) lived in low-income households that spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing. Children in low-income households with disabled adults are slightly less likely to live in unaffordable housing than the rate for all children.

Figure 8: Rate of Māori children and young people aged 0-17 living in low-income households that pay more than 30% of their income on housing 2019/20 to 2023/24

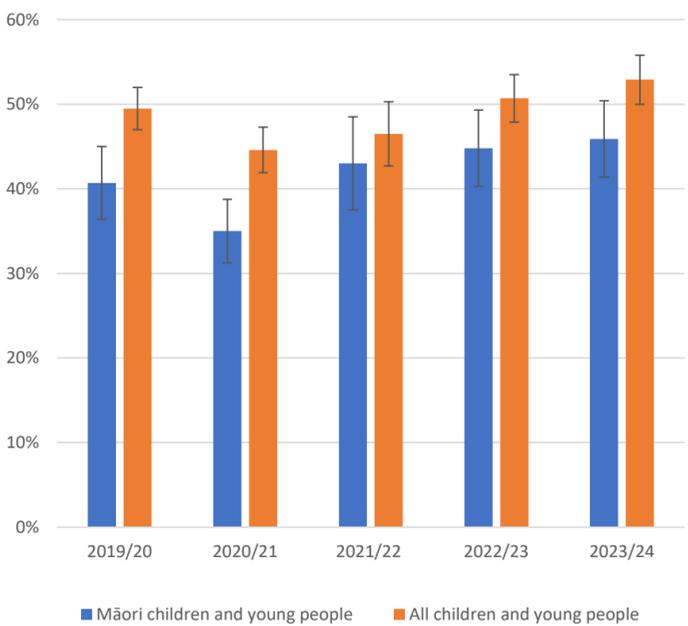


Figure 9: Rate of Pacific children and young people aged 0-17 living in low-income households that pay more than 30% of their income on housing 2019/20 to 2023/24

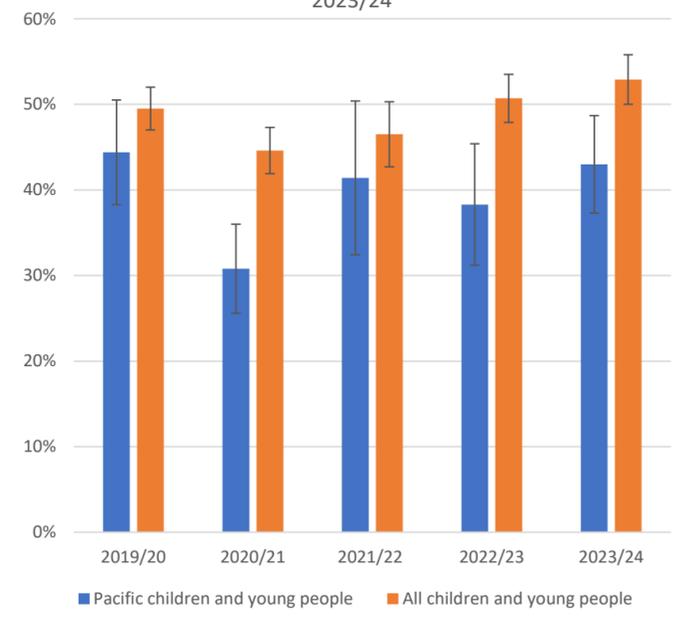
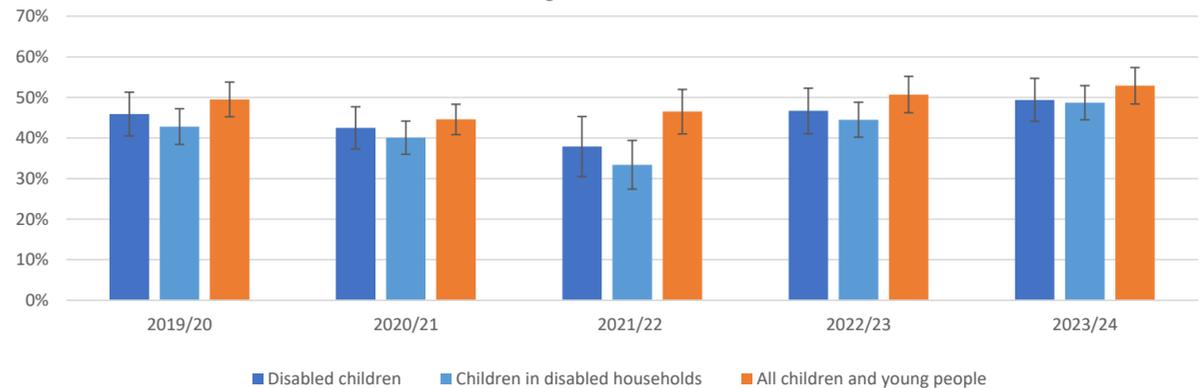


Figure 10: Rate of disabled children and young people and children and young people in households with disabled adults living in low-income households that pay more than 30% of their income on housing 2019/20 to 2023/24



This indicator is affected by rising housing costs, relative to incomes

- Inflation was high for households over 2023/24. High inflation negatively impacted on housing costs for families, increasing the housing costs they had to pay.
- Both the average weekly spending on rent and on mortgage payments have increased from 2022/23 to 2023/24.
- Rental price increases particularly put pressure on low-income households. 55 percent of children who lived in non-owner-occupied dwellings, were in households that paid more than 30 percent of their income on housing costs.
- While nominal incomes for households increased from 2022/23 to 2023/24, the proportion of income they spent on housing costs increased. Real, inflation-adjusted incomes for households stayed flat over the time period, which means increasing housing costs put further pressure on households.

CPRI Fewer children and young people experiencing avoidable hospitalisations

The rate of potentially avoidable hospitalisations for children and young people aged 0-17 was 75.96 per 1,000 in 2023/24

Number of children and young people	Rate of children and young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
NA	75.96	+1.58 Worse	+17.79 Worse

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
All Children and young people	58.17	58.71	58.32	74.37	75.96	+1.58 Worse	+17.79 Worse

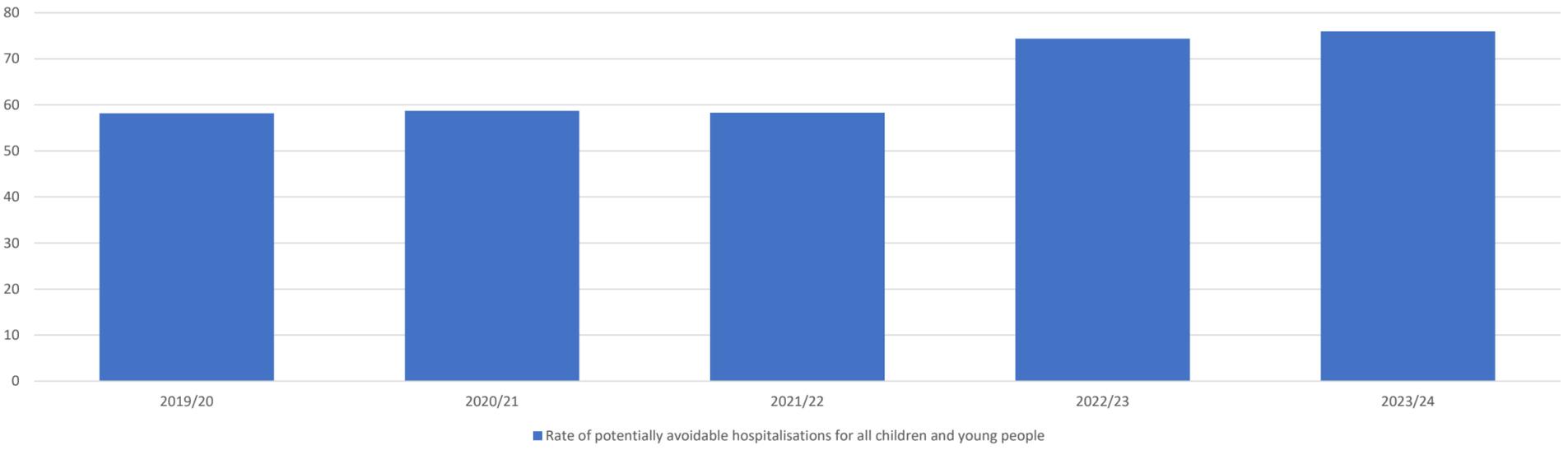
Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations for children and young people aged 0-17 increased slightly from 74.37 per 1,000 children and young people in 2022/23 to 75.96 per 1,000 children and young people in 2023/24.

Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations have risen over the last two years, following a period of more stable rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. The lower rates during the pandemic period (2019/20-2021/22) were associated with isolation and other hygiene measures aimed at reducing the spread of infectious diseases.

Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations were higher for younger children. Rates were much higher for children aged 0-4, at 153 per 1,000 children in 2023/24. This reflects the vulnerability of young children as their immune system develops.

Deprivation level also impacts on rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations. While rates have increased across all area deprivation quintiles, children living in the most deprived areas (Quintile 5) have higher rates compared to children in less deprived areas. Children in the most deprived areas (Quintile 5) had a rate of 95.7 avoidable hospitalisations per 1,000 children and young people in 2023/24, while children in the least deprived areas (Quintile 1) had rates of 64.8 per 1,000 children and young people.

Figure 11: Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations for all children and young people aged 0-17 2019/20 to 2023/24



Data Notes	<i>Rate of potentially avoidable hospitalisations for children and young people aged 0-17</i>	<i>National Minimum Dataset, Ministry of Health</i>
	The CPRI measures the rate of hospitalisations of children for illnesses and injuries that may have been prevented through more effective primary health care services, or broader public health and social policy interventions. Potentially avoidable hospitalisations include respiratory conditions, gastroenteritis, skin infections, tooth decay, vaccine preventable illnesses, and physical injuries (both intentional and unintentional). The age range for the CPRI has been adjusted from children aged 0-14 years to children and young people aged 0-17 years, which is different to previous CPRI reporting.	

CPRI

Fewer children and young people experiencing avoidable hospitalisations

Māori children and young people and Pacific children and young people aged 0-17 experience higher rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children and young people	71.23	68.30	70.89	85.45	89.14	+3.69 Worse	+17.91 Worse
Pacific children and young people	83.88	78.35	81.22	114.54	119.06	+4.53 Worse	+35.18 Worse

Figure 12: Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations for Māori children and young people aged 0-17 2019/20 to 2023/24

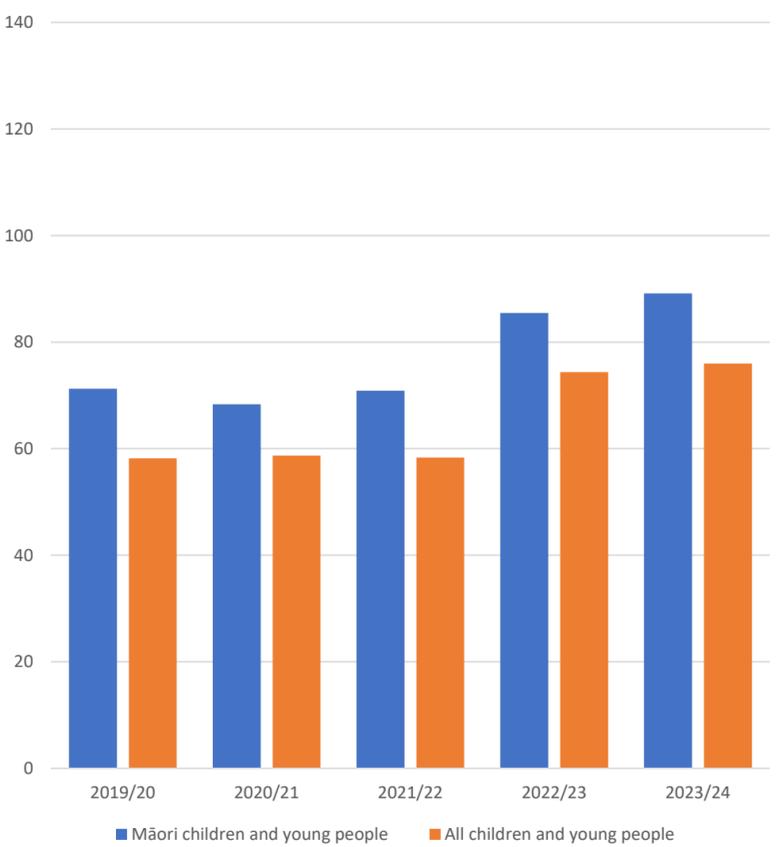
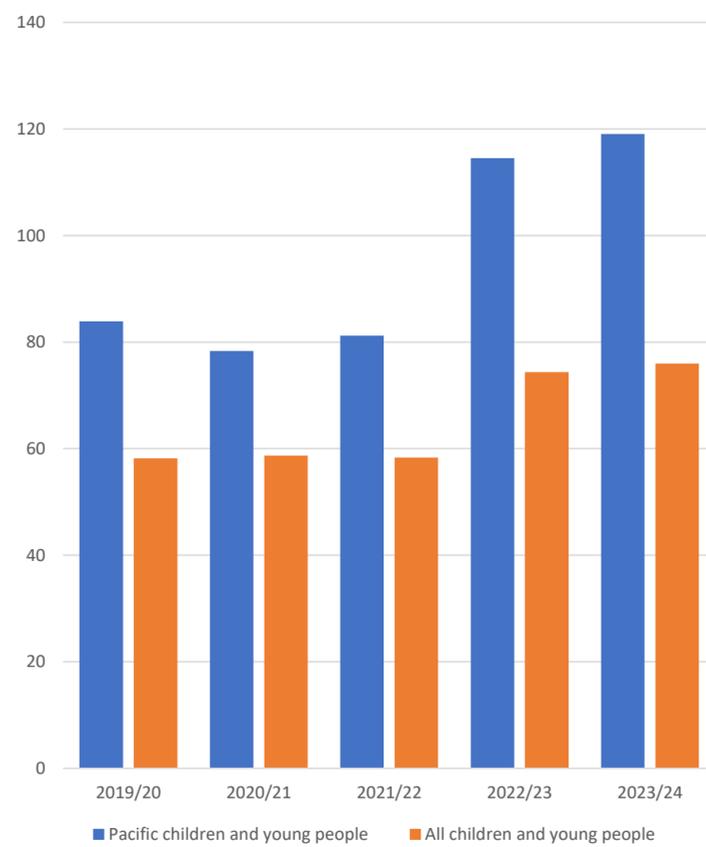


Figure 13: Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations for Pacific children and young people aged 0-17 2019/20 to 2023/24



Rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations were higher for Māori children than for all children. Rates were 89.14 per 1,000 Māori children and young people in 2023/24, an increase from 85.45 per 1,000 Māori children in 2022/23. Rates have followed a similar trend as for all children over the past few years, with rates increasing following the COVID-19 pandemic. Rates reflect ongoing inequitable health outcomes for Māori children.

Pacific children also experienced much higher rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations. Rates were 119.06 per 1,000 Pacific children and young people in 2023/24, an increase from 114.54 per 1,000 Pacific children in 2022/23. Rates have followed a similar trend as for all children over the past few years, with rates increasing following the COVID-19 pandemic. Rates have worsened significantly since 2019/20, and reflect wider, ongoing inequitable health outcomes for Pacific children.

Rates are not available for disabled children and young people or for children and young people in disabled households.

This indicator is likely affected by wider health and economic conditions

- Potentially avoidable hospitalisations are related to both health care service access and wider social determinants of health.
- The wider health environment changed over 2022/23, and 2024 saw changing rates of COVID-19 and a subsequently updated public health response.
- Respiratory conditions continue to be the leading cause of potentially avoidable hospitalisations for children aged 0-4. There has been an overall increase in hospital admissions for respiratory conditions following the COVID-19 pandemic

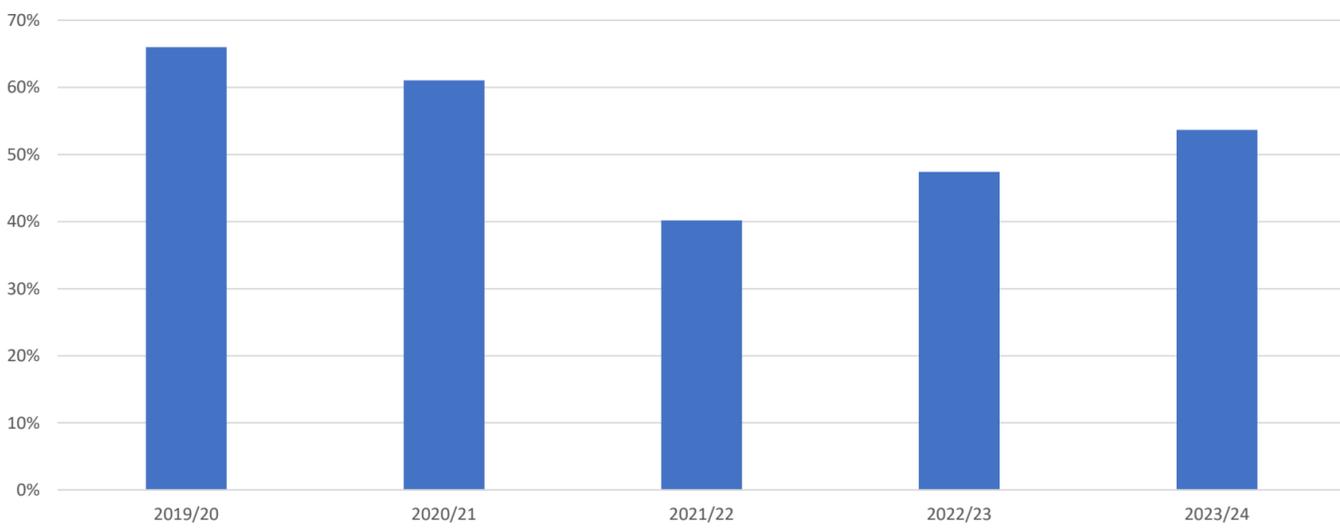
CPRI More children regularly attending school

53.7% of children and young people aged 6-16 years regularly attended school in 2023/24

Number of children and young people 372,813	Percentage of children and young people 53.7%	Change since 2022/23 Improved	Change since 2019/20 Worse
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	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
All Children	60.0%	61.1%	40.2%	47.4%	53.7%	+ 6.26 ppt Improved	-12.33 ppt Worse

Figure 14: Rates of children and young people who are regularly attending school aged 6-16 2019/20 to 2023/24



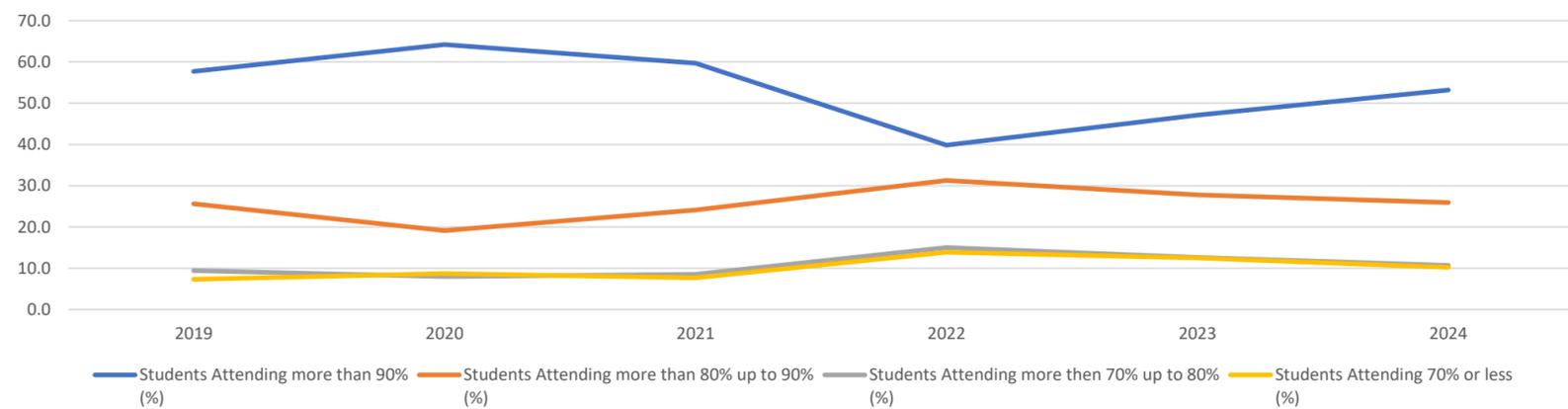
Regular school attendance contributes to educational achievement and the positive outcomes associated with education over the life-course.

Regular attendance improved for all learners aged 6-16 years from 47.4 percent in 2022/23 to 53.7 percent in 2023/24, a 6 percentage point increase. This is the second year where attendance rates have increased, following a large fall in the 2021/22 school year to 40.2 percent.

Rates of irregular, moderate and chronic absences also improved in 2023/24. Chronic non-attendance reduced to 10 percent in 2023/24, down from 13 percent in 2022/23. Overall, irregular, moderate and chronic non-attendance have all increased since 2019/20, though there have been fluctuations in rates year on year.

Understanding patterns of justified and unjustified absences can provide insights into what support may be needed to increase student attendance and engagement. Justified absences make up the biggest proportion of absences in Term 2 2024, with illness and medical reasons being the main reasons for justified absences.

Figure 15: Rates of students attending more than 90%, more than 80% up to 90%, more than 70% up to 80%, and 70% or less of school 2019 to 2024



Data Notes Percentage of students aged 6-16 who are regularly attending school or kura (attending more than 90% of the term) Attendance Survey, Ministry of Education

The CPRI measures the percentage of children and young people who are regularly attending school or kura. More data notes are included in the Data Notes section on page 48. The CPRI age range is students aged 6-16, to cover the ages children and young people must be enrolled in school or kura. This is different to the previous Strategy indicator age range, which covered students aged 5-18+ to reflect the experiences of a wider group of children and young people.

Attendance rates have begun improving for Māori children and Pacific children

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children	49.1%	45.4%	27.1%	33.2%	39.2%	+5.97 ppt Improved	-9.88 ppt Worse
Pacific children	52.1%	46.4%	27.1%	33.1%	41.9%	+8.87 ppt Improved	-10.14 ppt Worse

Figure 16: Regular school attendance rates for all Māori learners and Māori learners in Māori medium settings 2019/20 to 2023/24

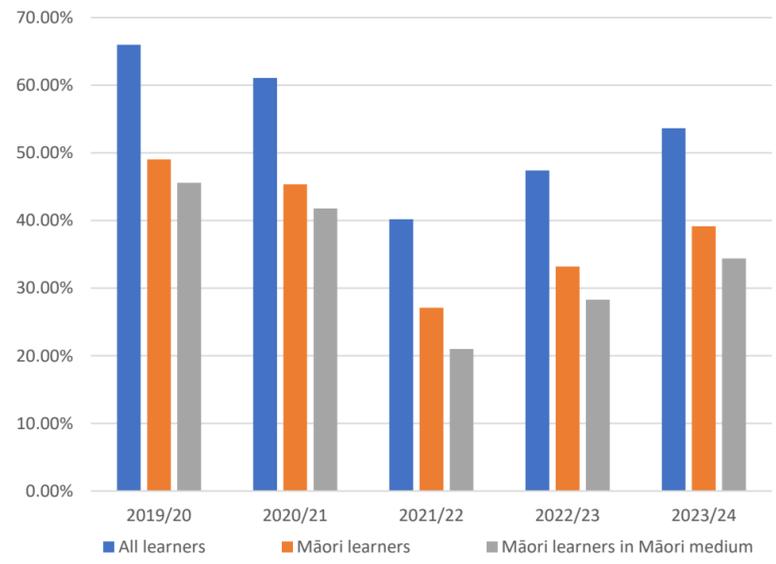
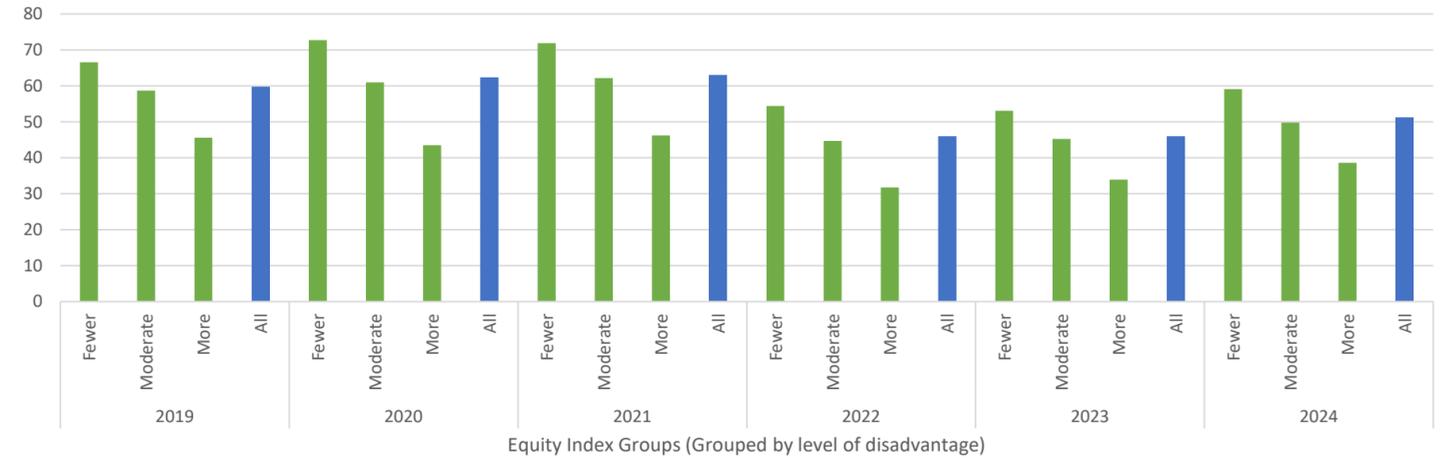


Figure 17: Regular school attendance rates for Pacific learners 2019/20 to 2023/24



Figure 18: Regular school attendance rates by Equity Index Groups 2019 to 2024



Regular attendance for Māori students increased to 39.17 percent in 2023/24, from 33.20 percent in 2022/23. Attendance rates for Māori learners in Māori medium also increased to 34.4 percent in 2023/24, from 28.3 percent in 2022/23. The relationship between attendance and achievement for Māori learners in Māori medium looks different, with Māori learners in Māori medium achieving at higher rates [see pages 19-20].

While rates are improving, there remain disparities in attendance between ākonga Māori and non-Māori learners. These rates likely reflect additional challenges Māori learners experience in attending and engaging in school, including experiences of racism and discrimination.

Regular attendance for Pacific students was up to 41.92 percent in 2023/24, from 32.20 percent in 2022/23. These rates likely reflect additional challenges Pacific learners experience in attending and engaging in school.

Attendance cannot be disaggregated for disabled learners. This is a significant data gap. Other data and research indicates that disabled learners experience challenges to enrolment and attendance.

Looking at attendance data by Equity Index groups highlights socioeconomic disparities in regular attendance rates, with more learners in higher socioeconomic bands attending school regularly in Term 2 2024 than learners in lower socioeconomic bands. Rates for children in schools in Equity Index group with highest level of disadvantage improved from 28.3 percent in 2022/23 to 34.4 percent in 2023/24.

This indicator is likely affected by the flow-on effects of the COVID-19 pandemic

- Attendance is impacted by a wider variety of interconnected factors, including internal factors, such as experiences at school, and external factors, such as socio-economic disadvantage.
- The changes in school attendance over the last year likely reflect the education system moving on from the COVID-19 pandemic, and the increased focus on attendance.
- Fewer children were not attending school due to COVID-19 infection or isolation requirements. Guidance on keeping children home from school was also updated in 2024 to raise the threshold for keeping children at home if they are sick.
- The focus on attendance increased over the 2023 and 2024 school years. In 2024, an attendance-focused Government Target, that *80% of students are present for more than 90% of the term*, was set and new actions were identified as part of the Attendance Action Plan, including daily reporting and introducing a Stepped Attendance Response (STAR) to guide school actions for each level of absence.
- There are likely wider barriers to attendance, with some of these impacted by the worsening economic conditions.

CPRI Improved educational achievement

77.9% of 2023 school leavers achieved at least NCEA Level 2

Number of school leavers	Percentage of school leavers	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
48,807 school leavers	77.9%	Worse	Worse

All Children	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
	82.4%	84.0%	81.8%	78.5%	77.9%	-0.6 ppt Worse	-4.5 ppt Worse

Success in education sets children and young people up for life and reduces the likelihood of them experiencing material hardship in the future.

77.9 percent of school leavers attained NCEA Level 2 or more in the 2023 school year. This was a decrease from 78.5 percent in the 2022 school year and 82.4 percent in 2019 school year.

The percentage of school leavers attaining NCEA Level 2 has been declining since the 2020 school year. This is the lowest rate of attainment since 2013.

There are disparities in rates of achievement for learners in from schools with more socio-economic barriers, compared to learners from schools with fewer socio-economic barriers. 62.0 percent of school leavers from high Equity Index score schools achieved NCEA Level 2 or more. This was a decrease from 66.4 percent in the 2019 school year.

Figure 19: Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above 2019 to 2023

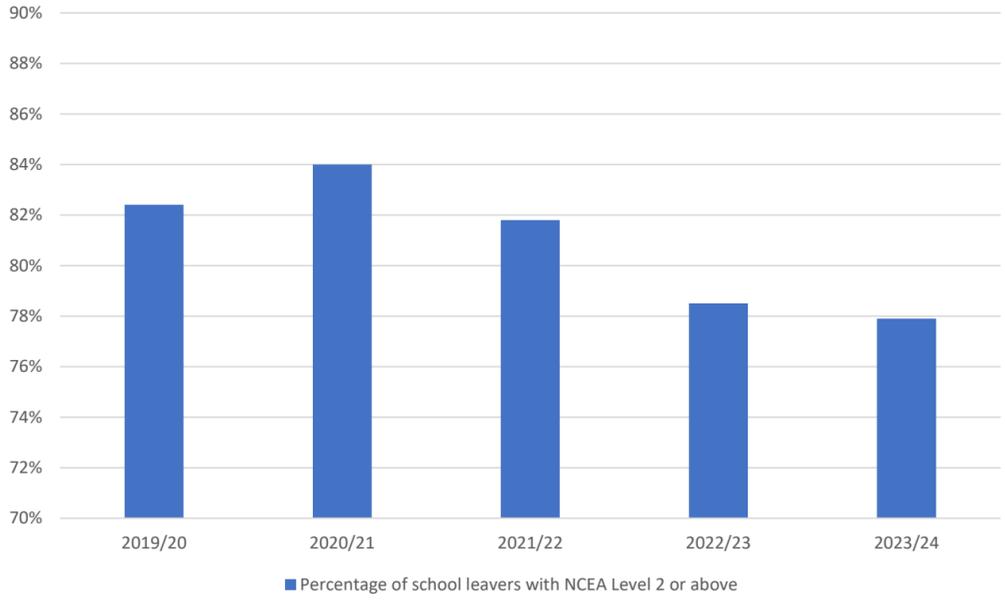
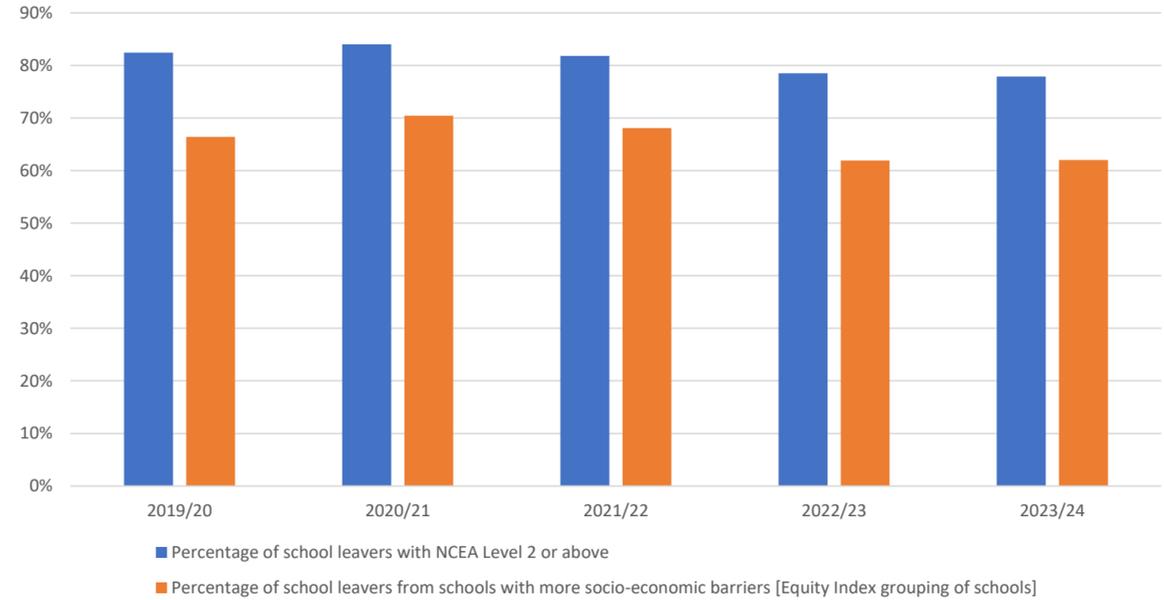


Figure 20: Percentage of school leavers from schools with more socio-economic barriers with NCEA Level 2 or above 2019 to 2023



Data Notes	Percentage of school leavers with at least NCEA Level 2 as their highest level of attainment	School leavers' attainment data, Ministry of Education
	The CPRI measures the percentage of school leavers aged 16-20+ with NCEA Level 2 or above or an equivalent qualification as their highest level of attainment.	

Māori students from Māori medium pathways are achieving NCEA Level 2 at rates on par with all school leavers

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori school leavers	71.2%	72.0%	68.5%	64.7%	64.3%	-0.3 ppt No change	-6.9 ppt Worse
Pacific school leavers	78.4%	81.7%	79.2%	73.2%	73.1%	-0.1 ppt No change	-5.3 ppt Worse

Figure 21: Percentage of Māori school leavers and Māori students learning predominantly in te reo Māori with NCEA Level 2 or above 2019 to 2023

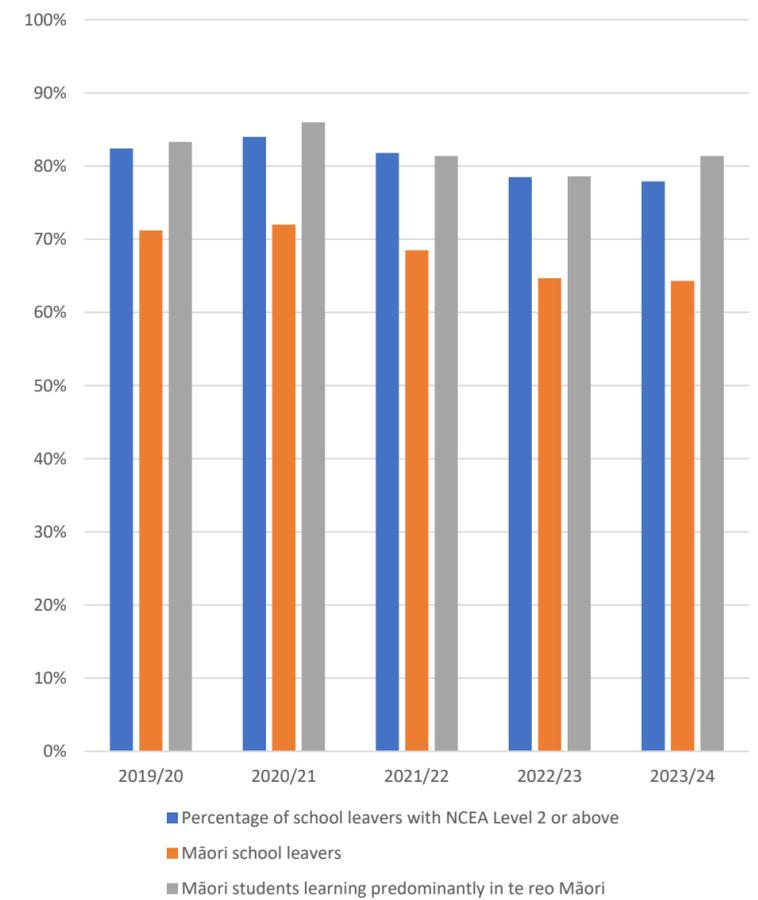
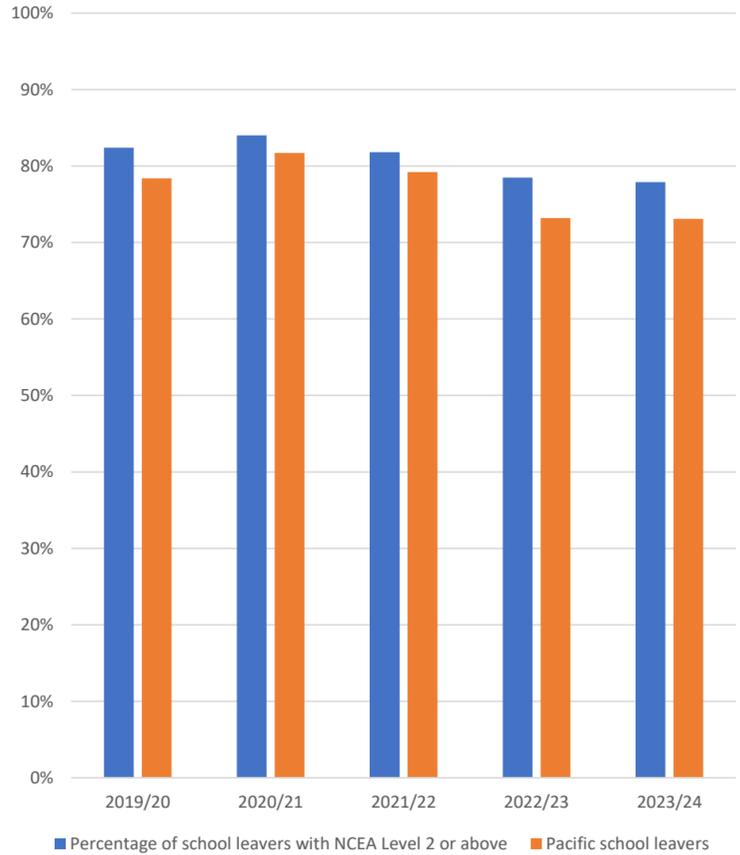


Figure 22: Percentage of Pacific school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above 2019 to 2023



81.4 percent of Māori students who predominantly learnt in te reo Māori achieved NCEA Level 2 in the 2023 school year. Rates for Māori students who predominantly learnt in te reo Māori in Māori medium pathways likely reflect the protective factors of the pathway and the impact of culturally sustaining practices.

64.3 percent of all Māori school leavers attained NCEA Level 2 or above in the 2023 school year. This was a decrease from 71.2 percent in the 2019 school year. Achievement for Māori school leavers likely reflects earlier experiences in and barriers to education, including inequitable access to subjects, streaming and same-ability grouping, and low expectations from teachers.

73.1 percent of Pacific school leavers attained NCEA Level 2 or above in the 2023 school year. This was a decrease from 78.4 percent in the 2019 school year.

Achievement for Pacific school leavers likely reflects that some Pacific learners experience challenges in accessing learning opportunities, including not having equitable access to the curriculum and experiencing streaming and limited pathways.

NCEA Level 2 achievement is not able to be disaggregated for disabled learners. This is a significant data gap. Other data and research indicates that disabled learners are experiencing challenges to enrolment and attendance that are likely to impede achievement.

This indicator is likely affected by engagement, attendance and retention at school

- [Ministry of Education research](#) has identified the strong relationship between attendance and achievement. Worsening attendance since 2020 may be impacting on achievement in 2023/24.
- [Ministry of Education analysis](#) found a decrease in the proportion of students staying in school until the age of at least 17 in 2023 has contributed to a decrease in school leaver attainment for the year. In 2023, 14,586 school leavers left school before the age of 17, an increase of 7.6 percent from 2022 (13,473 school leavers). The lower retention rate in 2023 is likely affected by increased cost of living, and the strong labour market, disruption to learning due to COVID-19 and decreased attendance.
- In 2020, 2021 and 2022, teaching, learning and assessment were disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. To recognise the disruptions, changes were made to the award criteria for NCEA and University Entrance. 2023 is the first year since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in New Zealand in 2020 that NCEA and University Entrance have not been adjusted to recognise the impact of COVID-19 on learners.
- In 2024, achievement targets for progress against the curriculum in Year 8 were set as part of the Government Targets.

Increased access to maternity care

74% of people enrolled with a primary maternity care provider in the first trimester of pregnancy

Number of people (2022/23)	Percentage of people (2022/23)	Change since 2021/22	Change since 2019/20
40,445 people	74%	Worse	Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)

Positive maternal and parental health affect children’s development in the first 2,000 days, as well as long-term health outcomes. Access to maternal and prenatal care is a key contributor to good maternal health.

This indicator tells us about the percentage of pregnant people registering with Lead Maternity Carers (LMC) or accessing Primary Maternity Services in their first trimester. In 2022/23, 74 percent of people enrolled in their first trimester, a decrease from 77 percent in 2021/22. Rates are now more similar to 2019/20, after two years of higher enrolment rates.

Percentage of people registering with a Lead Maternity Carer in their first trimester of pregnancy, among all people registered with Lead Maternity Carers

National Maternity Collection, Health NZ

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2021/22	Change since 2019/20
All people	73% R	77% R	77% R	74%	Data not available	-3 ppt Worse	+1 ppt Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)

Māori and Pacific people are less likely to enrol with a primary maternity care provider in the first trimester of pregnancy than all people

Māori and Pacific people are less likely to register with an LMC in their first trimester. Rates for Māori people have fluctuated less over time.

The number of people registering with an LMC in their first trimester cannot be disaggregated in relation to their or their child’s disability status.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2021/22	Change since 2019/20
Māori people	60% R	63% R	64% R	59%	Data not available	-5 ppt Worse	-1 ppt Worse (2019/20 to 2022/23)
Pacific people	45%	47%	54%	50%	Data not available	-4 ppt Worse	+5 ppt Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)

Improved immunisations

77% of children are fully immunised at 24 months of age

Number of children	Percentage of children	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
49,522 children	77.3%	Worse	Worse

Immunisation supports children’s health in their first 2,000 days and beyond, contributing to long-term positive health outcomes.

77.3 percent of all children were fully immunised at 24 months of age in 2023/24. This is below the Health Portfolio target of 92 percent. The 2023/24 rate is a decrease of 5 percentage points, from 82.4 percent in 2022/23. Immunisation rates have been falling since 2019/20. These rates are likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and changing attitudes and trust in vaccinations.

Percentage of children who are fully vaccinated at age 24 months

National Immunisation Register (2019/20-2022/23), Aotearoa Immunisation Register (2023/24)

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
All children	91.3%	88.3%	83.7%	82.4%	77.3%	-5.1ppt Worse	-14 ppt Worse

Māori and Pacific children are less likely to be fully immunised by 24 months of age than other children

Immunisation rates are significantly lower for Māori children, at 64.9 percent, a decrease of 3.3 percentage points from 68.2 percent in 2022/23. Rates also remain lower for Pacific children, at 73.3 percent in 2023/24.

Immunisation rates cannot be disaggregated for disabled children or children in disabled households.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children	87.1%	79.3%	69.5%	68.2%	64.9%	-3.3 ppt Worse	-22.2 ppt Worse
Pacific children	93.5%	88.1%	82.2%	80.6%	73.3%	-7.3 ppt Worse	-20.2 ppt Worse

Reduced food insecurity

27.0% of children experienced food insecurity

Number of children	Percentage of children	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
263,000 children	27.0%	Worse	Worse

Food security is defined as limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or limited ability to acquire personally acceptable foods that meet cultural needs in a socially acceptable way. It is an important correlate and immediate consequence of material hardship and child poverty.

In 2023/24, 27 percent of children (aged 0-14 years) lived in households where food runs out often or sometimes in the past year. The 2022/23 proportion was 21.3 percent, so there has been a statistically significant increase of around 57,000 more children from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

Percentage of all children aged 0-14 in households where food runs out often or sometimes

New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health

All Children	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
		20.0%	14.9%	14.4%	21.3%	27.0%	+5.7 ppt (+2.2ppt - +9.1ppt) Worse

Māori children and disabled children experience food insecurity more and Pacific children experience food insecurity much more than other children

There was no statistically significant change in rates of food insecurity for Māori children between 2022/23 and 2023/24. There was a large and statistically significant increase in rates of food insecurity for Pacific children: from about two in five Pacific children in 2022/23 to more than half of Pacific children in 2023/24.

Rates for disabled children (aged 5-14) in 2023/24 (41 percent), while still significantly higher than for non-disabled children (25 percent), did not change significantly compared to 2022/23.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children	29.7%	26.4%	24.1%	35.1%	34.3%	-0.8 ppt (-7.9ppt - +6.4ppt) No change	+4.6 ppt (-0.4ppt - +9.6ppt) No change
Pacific children	45.4%	37.3%	41.6%	39.6%	54.8%	+15.2 ppt (+5.5ppt - +25ppt) Worse	+9.4 ppt (0.8ppt - 18.1ppt) Worse
Disabled children aged 5-14 years	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	34.6% R	41.0%	+5.4 ppt (-5.5ppt - +18.3ppt) No change	Not known

Better coping with parenting

78.5% of children have parents reporting they are coping well or very well with parenting

Number of children	Percentage of children	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2020/21
767,000 children	78.5%	No change	No change

Positive parenting practices support positive child development in the first 2,000 days, including socio-emotional learning and building relationships.

In 2023/24 78.5 percent of children lived with a parent who felt they were coping well or very well with the demands of raising children. This was not a statistically significant change from 80 percent of children in 2022/23 and 79.6 percent in 2020/21.

Percentage of all children aged 0-14 living with a parent who feel they are coping with demands of raising children, well or very well

New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health

All Children	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2020/21
		Data not available	79.6%	75.2%	80.0%	78.5%	-1.5 ppt (-4.8ppt - +1.8ppt) No change

Parents of Māori children and Pacific children are coping well or very well with parenting; but parents of disabled children are less likely to be coping well with parenting

The percentage of Māori children living with a parent who felt they were coping well or very well with the demands of raising children was 74.4 percent, which was not a statistically significant change from 78.2 percent in 2022/23.

Data on experiences of disabled children (aged 5-14 years) has been collected for two years. There is a significant disparity in the percentage of disabled children and non-disabled children whose parents are coping well or very well with the demands of raising children. 55 percent of disabled children live with parents coping well or very well, compared to 81.1 percent of non-disabled children. This was not a statistically significant change from 58.8 percent in 2022/23.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2020/21
Māori children	Data not available	77.9%	76.3%	78.2%	74.4%	-3.8 ppt (-10ppt - +2.3ppt) No change	-3.5 ppt (-8.3ppt - +1.3ppt) No change
Pacific children	Data not available	83.0%	74.8%	80.5%	78.5%	-2 ppt (-8.5ppt - +4.5ppt) No change	-4.5 ppt (-10.3ppt - +1.3 ppt) No change
Disabled children aged 5-14 years	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	58.8% R	55.0%	-3.8 ppt (-16.2ppt - +8.6ppt) No change	Not known

Better mental health

11% of children aged 2-14 years experienced emotional and/or behavioural problems

Number of children	Percentage of children	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2020/21
94,000 children	11.0%	No change	No change

Socio-emotional skills and self-regulation are key building blocks for children to develop in their first 2,000 days and beyond.

The percentage of children experiencing emotional and/or behavioural problems has fluctuated slightly but there has been no statistically significant change in the rate since 2020/21.

Percentage of children aged 2-14 with emotional and/or behavioural problems over the last 6 months or school year (SDQ score 16-40 for 2-4 years or 17-40 for 5-14 years) *New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health*

All Children	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2020/21
	Data not available	9.8%	11.0%	9.6%	11.0%	+1.4 ppt (-1.2ppt - +3.9ppt) No change	+1.2 ppt (-0.9ppt - +3.3ppt) No change (Since 2020/21)

Māori and Pacific children are slightly more likely to experience emotional and/or behavioural problems, and disabled children are much more likely to do so

Tamariki Māori were slightly more likely to experience such problems, as are Pacific children. Rates have followed a similar trend to the overall population.

Data has only been collected for disabled children (5-14 years) for two years but the two years of data show much higher incidence of problems for disabled children. This likely reflects the intersection between different experiences of disability, impairment, mental and emotional health, and behaviour.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2020/21
Māori children	Data not available	12.5%	14.8%	13.5%	17.0%	+3.5 ppt (-2.3ppt - +9.3ppt) No change	+4.5 ppt (-0.3ppt - +9.2ppt) No change
Pacific children	Data not available	13.3%	14.7% E	10.1%	15.5%	+5.4 ppt (-1.9ppt - +12.8ppt) No change	+2.2 ppt (-4.8ppt - +9.3ppt) No change
Disabled children aged 5-14 years	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	37.3% R	47.8%	+10.5 ppt (-2.0ppt - +22.9ppt) No change	Not known

22.9% of young people aged 15-24 experienced high or very high rates of psychological distress in the past 4 weeks

Number of young people	Percentage of young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
152,000 young people	22.9%	No change	Worse

Mental health contributes significantly to the experiences of children and young people, and is affected by a wide range of factors, including experiences of hardship and of harm.

Rates of psychological distress for young people are higher compared to older age groups in New Zealand. Rates were not statistically significantly different to 2022/23 or 2021/22. This indicates that the increase in rates of psychological distress is slowing and rates for young people may be stabilising.

Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress (K10 score ≥12 out of 40) in the past 4 weeks *New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health*

All Young People	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
	11.1%	19.2%	23.5%	21.2%	22.9%	+1.7 ppt (-3.8ppt - +7.1ppt) No change	+11.8 ppt (+7.7ppt - +15.8ppt) Worse

Māori and Pacific young people are experiencing more distress and disabled young people are experiencing significantly more distress

Rates of psychological distress were higher for rangatahi Māori than for all young people. Rates were also higher for Pacific young people than for all young people, with rates fluctuating more over time for Pacific young people.

Rates of distress were significantly higher for disabled young people than non-disabled young people, at around three times higher. Rates for disabled young people changed from 60.6 percent in 2022/23 to 68 percent in 2023/24. This change was not statistically significant.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori young people	14.5%	26.5%	26.3%	18.3% R	24.2%	+5.9 ppt (-2.3ppt - +14.0ppt) No change	+9.7 ppt (+1.8ppt - +17.5ppt) Worse
Pacific young people	8.5%	24.2%	18.8% E	14.1% E	23.4%	+9.3 ppt (-4.1ppt - +22.8ppt) No change	+14.9 ppt (+4.9ppt - +24.9ppt) Worse
Disabled young people	51.6%	52.2%	68.7%	60.6% R	68.0%	+7.4 ppt (-15.9ppt - +30.7ppt) No change	+16.4 ppt (-2.1ppt - +34.9ppt) No change

Prevention of child abuse

12,910 children and young people experienced at least one substantiated finding of abuse and neglect

Number of children and young people	Percentage of children and young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
11,921 children and young people	NA	Worse	Improved

Child abuse and neglect is influenced by many interconnected factors, and the drivers of child harm, abuse and neglect are complex. The risk and likelihood of experiencing abuse and neglect are influenced by a wide range of causal and correlated factors that reflect current and historic experiences. Findings must be considered in a wider context. There are challenges in the collection and interpretation of data relating to child abuse and neglect. This makes it difficult to interpret changes and attribute them to changes in prevalence.

There have been fluctuations in the number of children and young people with a substantiated abuse or neglect finding. Experiences of abuse and neglect have increased from 2021/22 to 2023/24. Findings of abuse and neglect have decreased since 2012/13 and remained relatively stable between 2018/19 and 2020/21. The COVID-19 pandemic affected the number of harm notifications to Oranga Tamariki in 2019/20 and 2020/21, with fewer reports from providers in line with a decrease in interaction with these groups.

Number of children and young people aged 0-17 with at least one substantiated finding of abuse in the past 12 months

Administrative data, Oranga Tamariki

All Children and young people	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
	14,818	14,574	11,824	11,921	12,910	+989 Worse	-1,908 Improved

The number of Māori and Pacific children with at least one substantial finding of abuse and neglect has increased slightly

The risk and likelihood of experiencing abuse and neglect are influenced by a wide range of causal and correlated that reflect the historic and current experiences of whānau and tamariki Māori, including experiences of racism, colonisation and intergenerational experiences of trauma. The number of Māori children with at least one finding of abuse and neglect increased from 2022/23 by around 500 children, from 6,124 children in 2022/23 to 6,657 children in 2023/24.

The number of Pacific children children with at least one finding of abuse and neglect increased from 2022/23 by around 250 children, from 1,155 children in 2022/23 to 1,406 children in 2023/24.

The findings cannot be disaggregated for disabled children and young people.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children and young people	9,175	8,853	7,226	7,219	7,862	+643 Worse	-1,313 Improved
Pacific children and young people	2,867	2,735	2,185	2,245	2,579	+334 Worse	-288 Improved

Reduced child and youth offending

The offending rate for children and young people was 162.45 per 10,000 children and young people aged 0-17 years in 2023/24

Number of children and young people	Rate of children and young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
8,787 children and young people	162.45 per 10,000 children and young people	No change	Improved

Youth offending and engagement with the justice system is impacted by a variety of factors, and impacts on children and young people's ability to thrive in the future.

Offending rates for all children and young people did not change significantly from 2022/23 to 2023/24, with rates of 161 per 10,000 in 2022/23 to 162 per 10,000 in 2023/24. Rates have fallen since the 2019/20 period.

Offending rates per 10,000 young people aged 10-16 years (10-17 from 2019/20)

Youth Justice Indicators, Ministry of Justice

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
All children and young people	181.87	164.03	144.48	161.31	162.45	+1.14 No change	-19.42 Improved

Offending rates for most population groups have decreased since 2019/20

Tamariki and rangatahi Māori continue to be overrepresented in the youth justice system. Offending rates remained stable for Māori children and young people from 2022/23 to 2023/24, with rates of 349 per 10,000 in 2022/23 to 346 per 10,000 in 2023/24. However, rates have improved since the 2019/20 period.

Rates for Pacific children and young people have been lower than for all children and young people. Rates have improved over 2019/20 to 2023/24.

The findings cannot be disaggregated for disabled children and young people.

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children and young people	392.34	356.30	320.09	348.79	345.52	-3.27 Worse	-46.82 Improved
Pacific children and young people	152.59	122.35	109.42	126.66	126.47	-0.19 No change	-26.12 Improved

**Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024 and
previous Child Poverty Related Indicators**



Introduction

The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy was in place from August 2019 to October 2024. It set out 34 indicators that helped assess progress towards achieving the six wellbeing outcomes for children and young people. Across the indicators, there were 53 measures.

Not all measures have data available or updated each year. For 2023/24 the report includes data for the 33 out of 53 measures for which there is updated data available. The most recent data on the other 20 measures is available in the [2022/23 Annual Report](#).

The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy indicators include the previous CPRIs. The five previous CPRIs were:

Food insecurity	% of children (aged 0- 14 years) living in households reporting food runs out often or sometimes	Measured by Ministry of Health’s New Zealand Health Survey	No longer a CPRI
Housing affordability	% of children living in households in the bottom 40% of income distribution, spending more than 30% of household income on housing costs	Measured by Stats NZ’s Household Economic Survey	Current CRPI
Housing quality	% of children and young people (aged 0-17 years) living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould	Measured by Stats NZ’s Household Economic Survey	No longer a CPRI
Student attendance	% of students present more than 90% of the term	Measured by Ministry of Education’s Attendance Survey	Current CPRI
Potentially avoidable hospitalisations	Rate of children experiencing potentially avoidable hospitalisations	Measured by Ministry of Health’s National Minimum Dataset	Current CPRI

Analysis of the three current CPRIs can be found in the Child and Youth Strategy section of the report on pages 13-18.

Summary of findings

A majority of children and young people in New Zealand are doing well on many of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy indicators in 2023/24. However, not all children and young people in New Zealand are having the same positive experiences across all indicators. Looking at the changes over time, some areas are seeing positive progress, and some areas are worsening.

Some indicators have improved since the baseline year...
 Rates of serious injury and child mortality have improved since 2019/20, as have the number of children with substantiated reports of concern. Access to maternity care has improved since the baseline year of 2019/20, and more children are attending early childhood education since 2019/20.

While there was no change in children living in damp or mouldy housing from 2022/23 to 2023/24, there has been an improvement from the baseline year of 2019/20.

More young people were making positive choices about alcohol and cigarette use in 2023/24, compared to 2019/20.

...while some indicators have not changed or have worsened since the baseline year
 There has been no statistically significant change in the percentage of children living in affordable housing since 2019/20.

Rates of material hardship have not changed statistically significantly since 2019/20. However the pattern over two years, from 2021/22 to 2023/24, indicates that rates are worsening. Food insecurity rates have increased since 2019/20.

Potentially avoidable hospitalisations have increased since 2019/20, following a period of declining rates over the COVID-19 pandemic. More young people have reported experiencing discrimination than the baseline year of 2019/20, while there has been no change on some measures of youth mental health since 2019/20.

School attendance rates have started to improve from 2022/23 to 2023/24, following a period of declining attendance since 2019/20.

Rates of young people vaping everyday have not changed significantly changed since 2022/23 but have increased significantly since the baseline year of 2019/20.

Previous CPRI Reduced food insecurity

27.0% of children are in households experiencing food insecurity

Number of children	Percentage of children	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
263,000 children	27.0%	Worse	Worse

All Children	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
	20.0%	15.0%	14.4%	21.3%	27.0%	+5.7 ppt (+2.2ppt - +9.1ppt) Worse	+7 ppt (+3.9ppt - +10.1ppt) Worse

In 2023/24, 27.0 percent of children (aged 0-14 years) lived in households where food runs out often or sometimes in the past year. The 2022/23 proportion was 21.3 percent, so there has been a statistically significant increase of around 57,000 children.

As well as the upward trend seen over the past three years, rates are now higher than they have been over the past decade.

Pacific children are experiencing food insecurity much more, while Māori children and disabled children are experiencing food insecurity slightly more than for all children

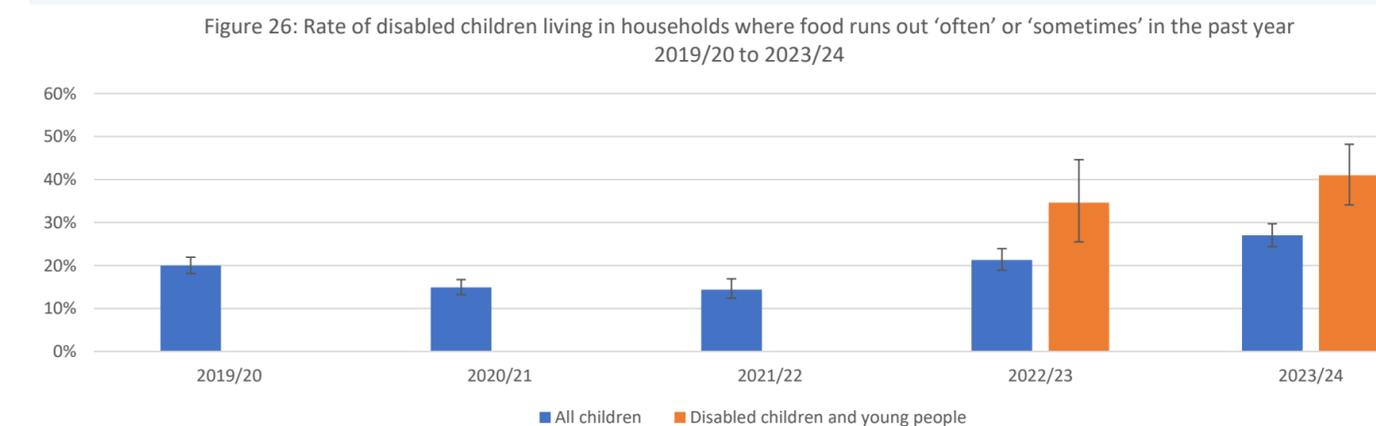
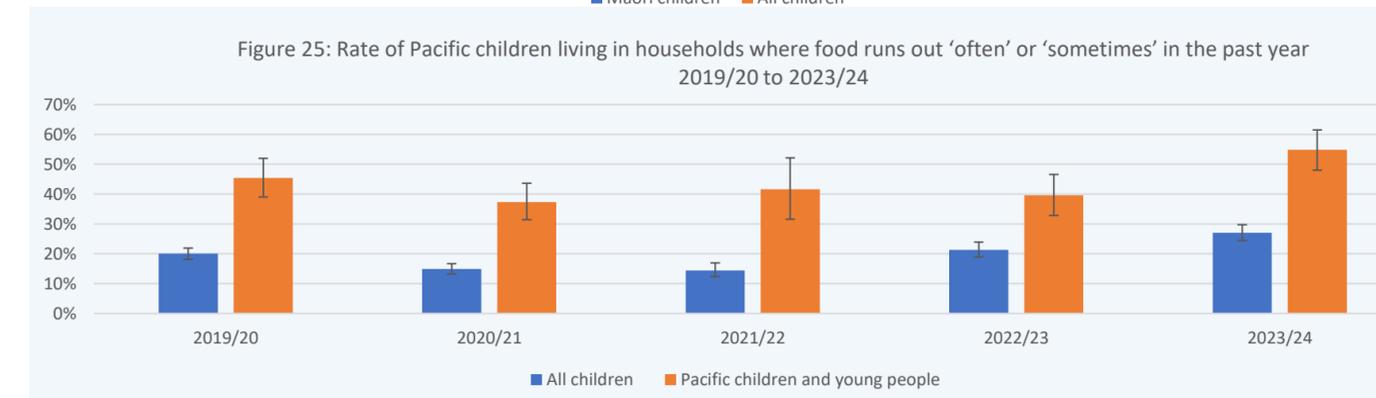
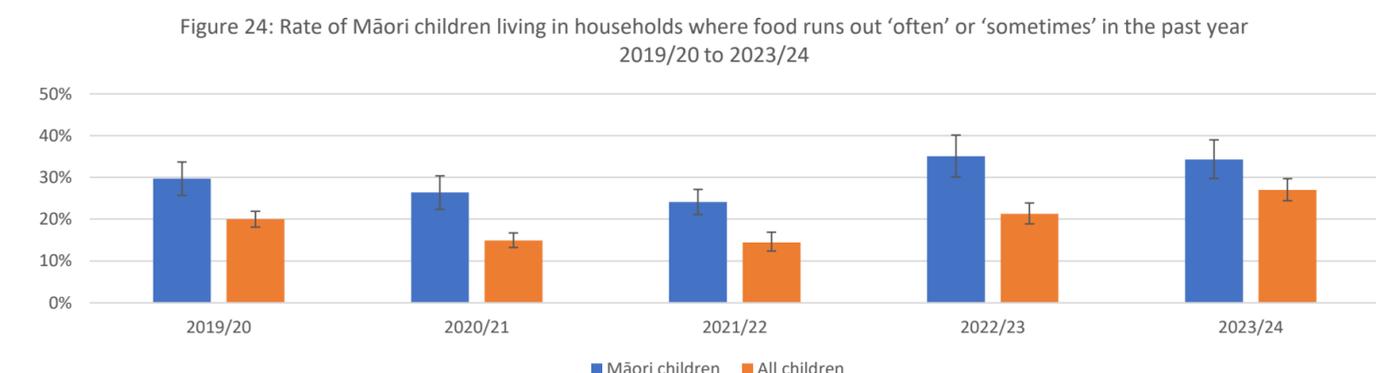
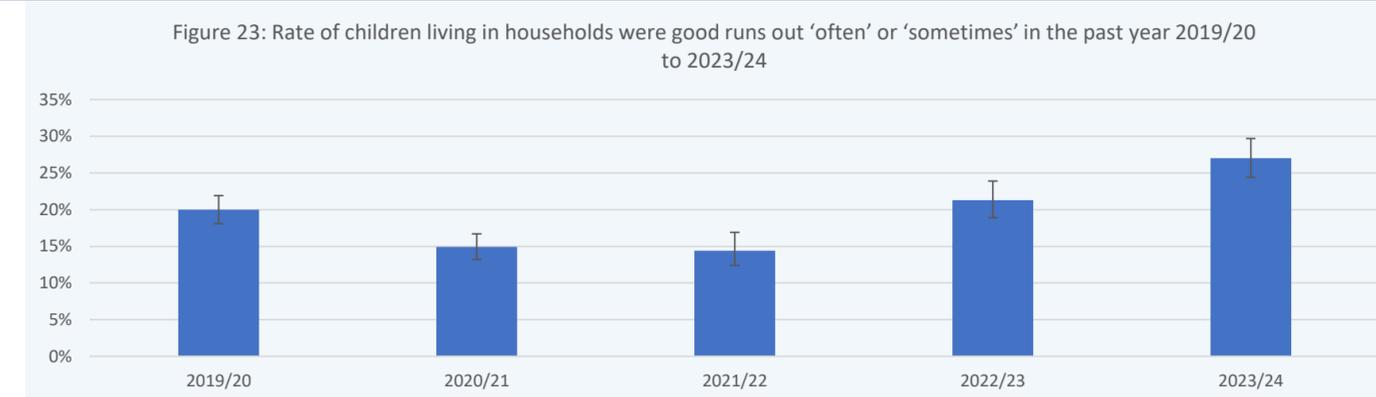
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children	29.7%	26.0%	24.1%	35.1%	34.3%	-0.8 ppt (-7.9ppt+6.4ppt) No change	+4.6 ppt (-0.4ppt+9.6ppt) No change
Pacific children	45.4%	37.3%	41.6%	39.6%	54.8%	+15.2 ppt (+5.5ppt - +25ppt) Worse	+9.4 ppt (+0.8ppt - +18.1ppt) Worse
Disabled children	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	34.6% R	41.0%	+5.4 ppt (-5.5ppt - +18.3ppt) No change	Not known

There were no statistically significant changes for Māori children between 2022/23 and 2023/24.

In 2024, there was a large and statistically significant increase in rates of food insecurity for Pacific children: from about two in five Pacific children in 2022/23 to more than half of Pacific children in 2023/24. It is not clear why such big increases in rates were seen for Pacific children but not for other population groups, particularly Māori children.

Rates for disabled children (aged 5-14) in 2023/24 (41 percent), while still significantly higher than for non-disabled children (25 percent), did not change significantly compared to 2022/23.

Data Notes	Percentage of all children aged 0-14 in households where food runs out often or sometimes - S	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
	The CPRI measures the percentage of children (aged 0-14 years) living in households reporting that food runs out "often" or "sometimes" in the past year. Data is not available for 2013/14 and from 2016/17 to 2018/19 as the question was not included in the New Zealand Health Survey every year, prior to 2019/20. The New Zealand Health Survey looks at a different age range for disabled children and young people (5-14 years), from that for all children and young people (0-14 years).	



Previous CPRI: Improved housing quality

5.0% of children and young people lived in households with a major problem with dampness or mould

Number of children and young people	Percentage of children and young people	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
NA	5.0%	-0.8 ppt No change	-1.9 ppt Improved

All Children	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
		6.9%	5.8%	6.2%	5.8% R	5.0%	-0.8 ppt (+/- 1.1) No change

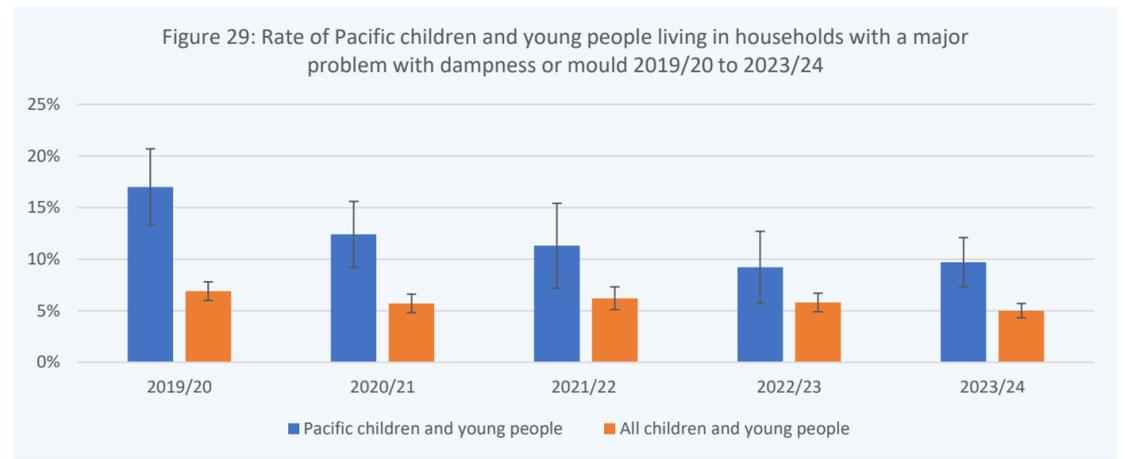
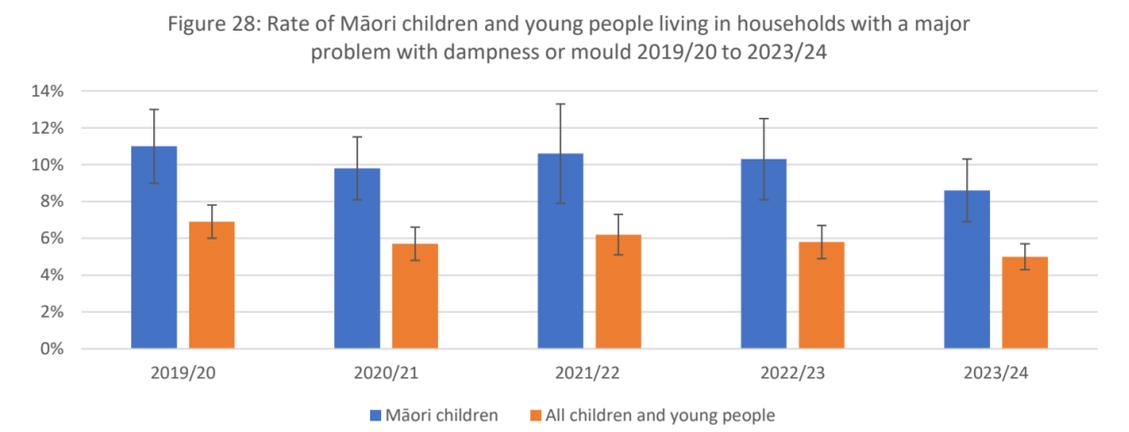
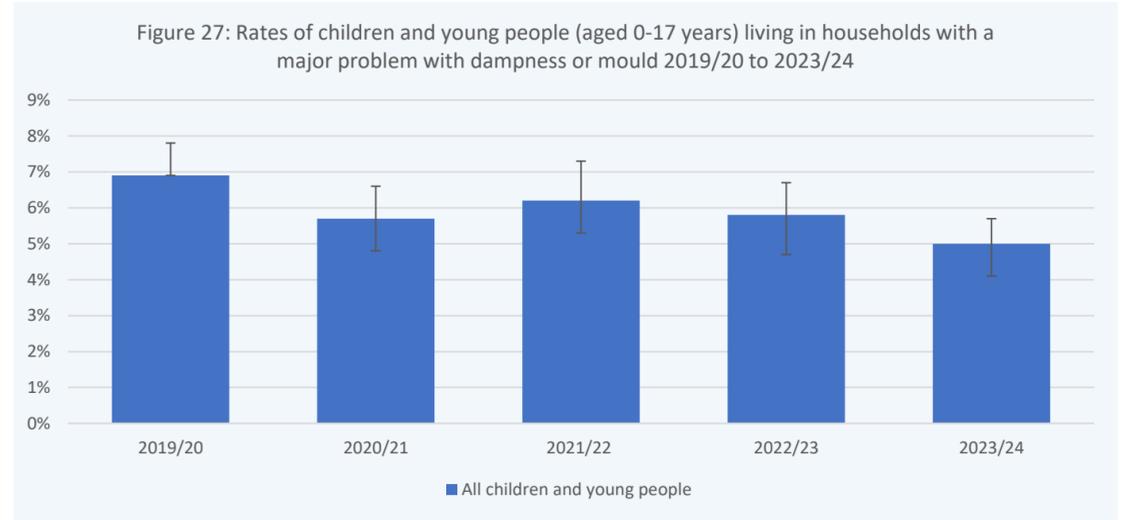
In 2023/24, 5 percent of children (aged 0-17 years) lived in households with a major problem with dampness or mould, compared to 5.8 percent in 2022/23. The year-on-year change is not statistically significant. The number of children living in poor quality housing has improved since the baseline year of 2019/20, when 6.9 percent of all children lived in households with a major problem with dampness or mould.

Rates of housing quality look different for children in households with different levels of income. In 2023/24, nearly 9 percent of children in households in the lowest-income quintile (Quintile 1) lived in households with a major problem with dampness or mould, compared to in less than 1 percent of children in households in the highest-income quintile (Quintile 5).

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Māori children and young people	11.0%	9.8%	10.6%	10.3% R	8.6%	-1.6 ppt (+/- 2.8) No change	-2.3 ppt (+/- 2.6) No change
Pacific children and young people	17.0%	12.4%	11.3%	9.2% R	9.7%	+0.5 ppt (+/- 4.3) No change	-7.2 ppt (+/- 4.4) Improved

The percentage of Māori children living in poor quality housing is higher than the percentage of all children. In 2023/24, 8.6 percent of Māori children (aged 0-17 years) lived in households with a major problem with dampness or mould, compared to 10.3 percent in 2022/23. The year-on-year change is not statistically significant. The percentage of Māori children living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould has not changed since the baseline year of 2019/20, where 11 percent of Māori children were living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould.

Pacific children were also more likely to live in households with a major problem with dampness or mould, with 9.7 percent of Pacific children living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould in 2023/24, compared to 9.2 percent in 2022/23. There has been an improvement in the proportion of Pacific children living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould since the baseline year of 2019/20, with a 7.3 percentage point decrease in the number of Pacific children (from 17 percent in 2019/20 to 9.7 percent in 2023/24).



Data Notes	Percentage of children and young people (aged 0-17 years) living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould-- S	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
	This CPRI measures the percentage of children (aged 0-17 years) living in households reporting a major problem with dampness or mould over the past 12 months. The indicator is a useful proxy for housing quality but will also reflect a range of other factors that influence damp or mould beyond the quality of the building itself, including household crowding, heating, and behavioural factors.	

Previous CPRI: Improved housing quality

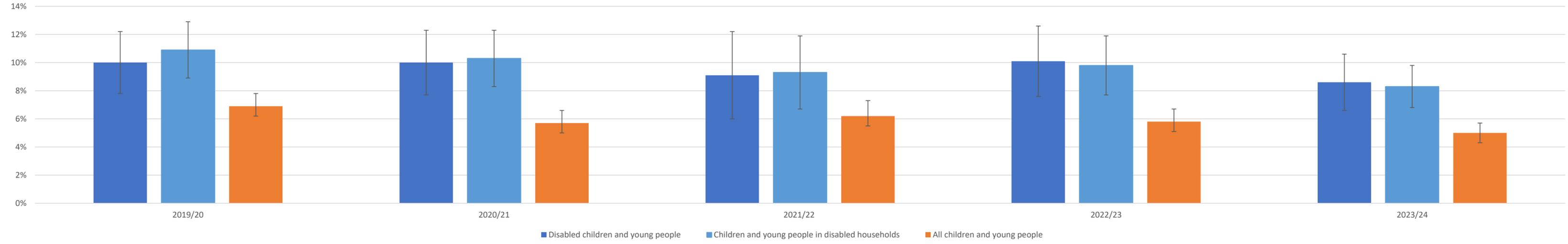
Disabled children are more likely to be in housing with a major problem with dampness or mould than all children

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20
Disabled children and young people	10.0%	10.0%	9.1%	10.1% R	8.6%	-1.5 ppt (+/- 3.2) No change	-1.4 ppt (+/- 3.0) No change
Children and young people in disabled households	10.9%	10.3%	9.3%	9.8% R	8.3%	-1.6 ppt (+/- 2.6) No change	-2.6 ppt (+/- 2.5) Improved

Disabled children are also more likely to live in poor quality housing. In 2023/24, 8.6 percent of disabled children (aged 0-17 years) lived in households with a major problem with dampness or mould, compared to 10.1 percent in 2022/23. This year-on-year change is not statistically significant. 10% of disabled children lived in poor quality housing in the baseline year of 2019/20. Rates in 2023/24 remain the same as in 2019/20, with no statistically significant change.

More children in disabled households also lived in poor quality housing than the percentage of all children, with 8.3 percent of children living in poor quality housing in 2024. Rates have improved for children in disabled households from 10.9% in the baseline year of 2019/20.

Figure 30: Rate of disabled children and young people and children and young people living in households with disabled adults with a major problem with dampness or mould 2019/20 to 2023/24



Data Notes Percentage of children and young people (aged 0-17 years) living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould-- S Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ

This CPRI measures the percentage of children (aged 0-17 years) living in households reporting a major problem with dampness or mould over the past 12 months. The indicator is a useful proxy for housing quality but will also reflect a range of other factors that influence damp or mould beyond the quality of the building itself, including household crowding, heating, and behavioural factors.

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 1: Children and young people are loved, safe and nurtured

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Family and whānau wellbeing	Percentage of young people aged 18-24 who rate their family as doing well (Rated 7-10 in a scale of 0-10) - S	All young people	83.0%*	82.0%*	81.4%+	Data not available	76.8% +	Not known	Not known	Household Labour Force Survey Wellbeing Supplement * and General Social Survey+, Stats NZ Data collected covers different time periods and survey collections so changes will reflect a combination of real-world change and potential changes in design across the different surveys. Changes have not been significance tested, and therefore it cannot be confirmed if there is a real difference or due to sample variability.
		Māori young people	77.0%*	79.0%*	64.5% +	Data not available	69.9% +	Not known	Not known	
		Pacific young people	83.0%*	88.0%*	Data not available	Data not available	62% +	Not known	Not known	
		Disabled young people	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	30% +	Not known	Not known	
Harm against children	Number of children and young people aged 0-17 with notifications to Oranga Tamariki who were referred for further assessment or investigation - A	All children and young people	34,673	35,082	29,298	31,991	31,784	-207 Improved	-2,889 Improved	Administrative data, Oranga Tamariki
		Māori children and young people	18,479	18,435	15,451	16,698	17,225	+527 Worse	-1,254 Improved	
		Pacific children and young people	5,363	5,486	4,512	5,120	5,560	+440 Worse	+197 Worse	
Serious injury	Rate of serious non-fatal injuries per 100,000 children and young people aged 0-24 - A	All children and young people	122.60	113.20 R	117.80 R	117.80 R	111.50	-6.3 Improved	-11.1 Improved	Serious Injury Outcome Indicators, Stats NZ
		Māori children and young people	168.80	168.60 R	174.40 R	175.40 R	161.00	-14.4 Improved	-7.8 Improved	
		Pacific children and young people	Data not available	Not known	Not known					

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 1: Children and young people are loved, safe and nurtured

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2021/22	Change since 2019/20	Source	
Child mortality	Number of deaths (all causes) of children and young people aged 0-24 - A	All children and young people	772 R	686	756 R	694	Data not available	-62 Improved	-78 Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)	Mortality Web Tool, Mortality Collection, Health NZ	
		Māori children and young people	266	237	267 R	253	Data not available	-14 Improved	-13 Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)		
		Pacific children and young people	110	92	102	101	Data not available	-1 No change	-9 Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)		
Feeling loved	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12- 18 who feel they are loved by the people who look after or care for them (Rated 7-10 in a scale of 0-10) - S	The most recent data for 2021/22 is available in the 2022/23 Annual Report									Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey, Ministry of Social Development
Family and whānau wellbeing	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12- 18 rating their families as doing well (Rated 7-10 in a scale of 0-10) - S										
Harm against children	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12- 18 who have been hit or physically hurt in the last 12 months, or have seen others in the home being hit or physically hurt by adults in the places where they usually live - S										
Quality time with parents	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12- 18 who feel they get to spend enough time with the people who look after or care for them (Rated 7-10 in a scale of 0-10) - S										
Feeling safe	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12- 18 who agree they feel safe at home - S										

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 2: Children and young people have what they need

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since baseline	Source
Child poverty and material hardship	Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 living in households with less than 50% of the median equivalised disposable household income before housing costs (BHC) - S	All children and young people	16.5%	13.5%	13.2%	13.0%	11.7%	12.2% R	12.7%	+0.6 ppt (+/- 1.7) No change	-3.8 ppt (+/- 1.5) Improved	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
		Māori children and young people	Data not available	17.9%	15.8%	17.7%	13.7%	13.5% R	15.2%	+1.7 ppt (+/- 3.2) No change	-2.7 ppt (+/- 3.1) No change	
		Pacific children and young people	Data not available	18.6%	18.8%	17.1%	19.3%	16.7% R	14.8%	-1.9ppt (+/-5.4) No change	-3.8 ppt (+/- 4.5) No change	
		Disabled children and young people	Data not available	Data not available	16.0%	15.9%	16.6%	12.5% R	14.2%	+1.6 ppt (+/- 4.0) No change	-1.8 ppt (+/- 4.1) No change	
		Children and young people in disabled households	Data not available	Data not available	16.5%	17.1%	17.4%	13.8% R	15.3%	+1.5 ppt (+/-3.6) No change	-1.2 ppt (+/- 3.4) No change	
	Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 living in households with less than 50% of the median equivalised disposable household income after housing costs, adjusting for inflation since 2017/18 (Fixed line measure using 2017/18 as baseline year) (AHC) - S	All children and young people	22.8%	18.3%	17.8%	15.0%	14.4%	17.7% R	17.7%	-0.0 ppt (+/- 2.0) No change	-5.1 ppt (+/- 2.2) Improved	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
		Māori children and young people	Data not available	22.4%	19.7%	16.8%	15.8%	19.4% R	19.3%	-0.1 ppt (+/- 3.8) No change	-3.1 ppt (+/- 3.4) No change	
		Pacific children and young people	Data not available	21.5%	20.5%	14.7%	19.5%	18.2% R	17.4%	-0.8 ppt (+/- 6.4) No change	-4.1 ppt (+/- 4.7) No change	
		Disabled children and young people	Data not available	Data not available	21.5%	16.6%	14.0%	16.7% R	18.6%	+2.0 ppt (+/- 3.8) No change	-2.9 ppt (+/- 4.1) No change	
		Children and young people in disabled households	Data not available	Data not available	20.5%	17.7%	14.8%	18.1% R	19.8%	+1.7 ppt (+/- 3.4) No change	-0.7 ppt (+/- 3.4) No change	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 2: Children and young people have what they need

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since baseline	Source
Child poverty and material hardship	Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 living in households experiencing material hardship - S	All children and young people	13.30%	13.2%	11.5%	11.0%	10.5%	12.5% R	13.4%	+0.9 ppt (+/- 1.7) No change	+0.1 ppt (+/- 2.5) No change	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
		Māori children and young people	Data not available	22.6%	19.7%	20.2%	18.8%	21.6% R	23.9%	+2.3 ppt (+/- 4.0) No change	+1.3 ppt (+/- 3.7) No change	
		Pacific children and young people	Data not available	28.2%	26.5%	24.0%	25.9%	29% R	28.7%	-0.3 ppt (+/- 6.4) No change	+0.5 ppt (+/- 5.6) No change	
		Disabled children and young people	Data not available	Data not available	20.7%	20.5%	21.8%	22.4% R	21%	-1.4 ppt (+/- 4.6) No change	+0.3 ppt (+/-4.6) No change	
		Children and young people in disabled households	Data not available	Data not available	20.8%	21.1%	21.3%	21.7% R	22.6%	+0.9 ppt (+/- 3.7) No change	+1.8 ppt (+/- 3.3) No change	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 2: Children and young people have what they need

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Material wellbeing	Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 living in households experiencing good material wellbeing - S	All children and young people	84.6%	86.1%	86.6%	82.8%	82.6%	-0.2 ppt (+/- 1.9)	-2 ppt (+/- 1.6)	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
		Māori children and young people	75.0%	75.1%	77.6%	72.5%	71.9%	No change -0.6 ppt (+/- 3.9)	Worse -3.1 ppt (+/- 3.7)	
		Pacific children and young people	62.8%	70.8%	67.7%	61.8%	61.7%	No change -0.1 ppt (+/- 7.3)	No change -1.1 (+/- 6.7)	
		Disabled children and young people	74.9%	75.6%	77.1%	73.6% R	72.6%	No change -1 ppt (+/- 5.0)	No change -2.3 ppt (+/- 4.9)	
		Children and young people in disabled households	73.9%	74.5%	75.7%	72.3%	71.9%	No change -0.4 ppt (+/- 3.8)	No change -2 ppt (+/- 3.8)	
								No change	No change	
Food insecurity	Percentage of children aged 0-14 living in households where food runs out sometimes or often - S	All children	20.0%	14.9%	14.4%	21.3%	27.0%	+5.7 ppt (+2.2ppt - +9.1ppt) Worse	+7 ppt (+3.9ppt - +10.1ppt) Worse	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		Māori children	29.7%	26.4%	24.1%	35.1%	34.3%	-0.8 ppt (-7.9ppt - +6.4ppt)	+4.6 ppt (-0.4ppt - +9.6ppt)	
		Pacific children	45.4%	37.3%	41.6%	39.6%	54.8%	No change +15.2 ppt (+5.5ppt - +25ppt) Worse	No change +9.4 ppt (+0.8ppt - +18.1ppt) Worse	
		Disabled children	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	34.6% R	41.0%	+6.4 ppt (-5.5ppt - +18.3ppt) No change	Not known	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 2: Children and young people have what they need

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Housing quality	Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 living in households with a major problem with dampness or mould - S	All children and young people	6.9%	5.7%	6.2%	5.8%	5.0%	-0.8 ppt (+/- 1.1)	-1.9 ppt (+/- 1.1)	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
		Māori children and young people	11.0%	9.8%	10.6%	10.3%	8.6%	No change -1.7 ppt (+/-2.8)	Improved -2.4 ppt (+/- 2.6)	
		Pacific children and young people	17.0%	12.4%	11.3%	9.2%	9.7%	No change +0.5 ppt (+/- 4.3)	No change -7.3 ppt (+/- 4.4)	
		Disabled children and young people	10.0%	10.0%	9.1%	10.1% R	8.6%	No change -1.5 ppt (+/- 3.3)	Improved -1.4 ppt (+/- 3.4)	
		Children and young people in disabled households	10.9%	10.3%	9.3%	9.8%	8.3%	No change -1.5 ppt (+/- 2.6)	No change -2.6 ppt (+/- 2.5)	
								No change	Improved	
Housing affordability	Percentage of children and young people aged 0-17 living in low-income households (quintile 1-2) spending more than 30 percent of their disposable income on housing - S	All children and young people	49.5%	44.6%	46.5%	50.7% R	52.9%	+2.2 ppt (+/- 4.0)	+3.4 ppt (+/- 3.8)	Household Economic Survey, Stats NZ
		Māori children and young people	40.7%	35.0%	43.0%	44.8% R	45.9%	No change +1.1 ppt (+/- 6.4)	No change +5.2 ppt (+/- 6.2)	
		Pacific children and young people	44.4%	30.8%	41.4%	38.3% R	43.0%	No change +4.7 ppt (+/-9.1)	No change -1.4 ppt (+/- 8.3)	
		Disabled children and young people	45.9%	42.5%	37.9%	46.7% R	49.4%	No change +2.7 ppt (+/- 7.7)	No change +3.5 ppt (+/- 7.6)	
		Children and young people in disabled households	42.8%	40.1%	33.3%	44.5% R	48.7%	No change +4.2 ppt (+/- 6.0)	No change +5.9 ppt (+/- 6.1)	
								No change	No change	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 3: Children and young people are happy and healthy

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2021/22	Change since 2019/20	Source
Prenatal health	Percentage of people registered with a Lead Maternity Carer, among all people giving birth - A	All people	93%	94%	94%	93%	Data not available	-1 ppt Worse	No change (2019/20 to 2022/23) +3 ppt	National Maternity Collection, Health NZ
		Māori people	92%	93%	93%	95%	Data not available	+2 ppt Improved	Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)	
		Pacific people	85%	87%	87%	94%	Data not available	+7 ppt Improved	Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23) +9 ppt	
	Percentage of people registering with a Lead Maternity Carer in their first trimester of pregnancy, among all people registered with Lead Maternity Carers - A	All people	73%	77%	77%	74%	Data not available	-3 ppt Worse	+1 ppt Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)	National Maternity Collection, Health NZ
		Māori people	60%	63%	64%	59%	Data not available	-5 ppt Worse	-1 ppt Worse (2019/20 to 2022/23)	
		Pacific people	45%	47%	54%	50%	Data not available	-4 ppt Worse	+5 ppt Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)	
	Percentage of people giving birth who reported their smoking status that were smoking two weeks after the birth of their child - A	All people	8%	8%	6%	4%	Data not available	-2 ppt Improved	-4 ppt Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23) -12 ppt	National Maternity Collection, Health NZ
		Māori people	23%	21%	17%	11%	Data not available	-6 ppt Improved	Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23) -3 ppt	
		Pacific people	6%	6%	5%	3%	Data not available	-2 ppt Improved	Improved (2019/20 to 2022/23)	

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 3: Children and young people are happy and healthy

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Subjective health status	Percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting their health as good, very good, or excellent - S	All young people	90.5%	92.3%	91.2%	90.4%	90.5%	+0.1 ppt (-3.1ppt - +3.3ppt) No change	0.0 ppt (-2.8ppt - +2.9ppt) No change	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		Māori young people	85.3%	90.8%	90.3%	87.7%	82.70%	-5 ppt (-12.6ppt - +2.7ppt) No change	-2.6 ppt (-9.7ppt - +4.5ppt) No change	
		Pacific young people	85.5%	85.4%	84.0%	90.1%	89.1%	-1 ppt (-10.5ppt - +8.4ppt) No change	+3.6 ppt (-6.7ppt - +14.0ppt) No change	
		Disabled young people	49.2%	70.4%	64.3%	66.0% R	64.4%	-1.6 ppt (-21.4ppt - +18.1ppt) No change	+15.2 ppt (-7.8ppt - +38.1ppt) No change	
	Rate of potentially avoidable hospitalisations per 1,000 children and young people aged 0-14 – A *	All children and young people	62.25 R	61.90 R	62.15 R	80.93 R	82.70	+1.77 Worse	+20.46 Worse	National Minimum Dataset, Ministry of Health
		Māori children and young people	75.93 R	71.52 R	75.23 R	92.28 R	96.47	+4.19 Worse	+20.54 Worse	
		Pacific children and young people	92.76 R	85.01 R	89.88 R	129.44 R	133.74	+4.3 Worse	+40.99 Worse	
Mental wellbeing	Percentage of young people aged 15-24 years who experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress in the last four weeks (K10) - S	All young people	11.1%	19.2%	23.5%	21.2%	22.9%	+1.7 ppt (-3.8ppt - +7.1ppt) No change	+11.8 ppt (+7.7ppt - +15.8ppt) Worse	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		Māori young people	14.5%	26.5%	26.3% R	18.3% R	24.2%	+5.9 ppt (-2.3ppt - +14.0ppt) No change	+9.7 ppt (+1.8ppt - +17.5ppt) Worse	
		Pacific young people	8.5%	24.2%	18.8% E	14.1% E	23.4%	+9.3 ppt (-4.1ppt - +22.8ppt) No change	+14.9 ppt (+4.9ppt - +24.9ppt) Worse	
		Disabled young people	51.6%	52.2%	68.7%	60.6% R	68.0%	+7.4 ppt (-15.9ppt - +30.7ppt) No change	+16.4 ppt (-2.1ppt - +34.9ppt) No change	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 3: Children and young people are happy and healthy

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Self-harm and suicide	Rate of suspected self-inflicted deaths per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 years - A	All young people	18.1	16.9	17.2	15.4	15.8	No change	No change	Health NZ, the Coroner's Court and Ministry of Justice Coronial Services unit
Subjective health status	Percentage of children and young people aged 12-18 years reporting their health as good, very good, or excellent - S	The most recent data for 2021/22 is available in the 2022/23 Annual Report								Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey, Ministry of Social Development
Mental wellbeing	Percentage of children and young people aged 12-18 years who experienced high or very high levels of psychological distress in the last four weeks (K6) - S									
Self-harm and suicide	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 years who in the last 12 months have deliberately hurt themselves - S									
	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 years that in the last 12 months have seriously thought about killing themselves - S									
	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 years who in the last 12 months have attempted suicide - S									

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Outcome 4: Children and young people are learning and developing

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Early learning participation	Percentage of 3-year-old children attending early childhood education for 10 or more hours a week on average - A	All children	74.3%	68.0%	66.7%	67.2%	73.7%	+6.5 ppt Improved	-0.6 ppt Worse	Early Learning Information (ELI), Ministry of Education
		Māori children	61.9%	57.1%	55.1%	56.1%	60.4%	+4.2 ppt Improved	-1.6 ppt Worse	
		Pacific children	67.3%	57.2%	52.3%	52.8%	60.4%	+7.6 ppt Improved	-6.9 ppt Worse	
	Percentage of 4-year-old children attending early childhood education for 10 or more hours a week on average - A	All children	84.0%	76.1%	74.3%	74.4%	80.6%	+6.2 ppt Improved	-3.4 ppt Worse	Early Learning Information (ELI), Ministry of Education
		Māori children	68.3%	62.0%	62.2%	60.5%	67.4%	+6.9 ppt Improved	-0.9 ppt Worse	
		Pacific children	73.6%	65.5%	59.0%	59.4%	67.2%	+7.8 ppt Improved	-6.4 ppt Worse	
Regular school attendance	Percentage of children and young people aged 5-18+ years who are regularly attending school - A	All children and young people	64.2% R	59.7% R	39.8% R	47.1% R	53.2%	+6.1 ppt Improved	-11.0 ppt Worse	School Attendance Survey, Ministry of Education
		Māori children and young people	47.6% R	44.4% R	26.9% R	33.2% R	39.1%	+5.9 ppt Improved	-8.5 ppt Worse	
		Pacific children and young people	50.1%	44.8% R	26.4% R	32.4% R	41.0%	+8.6 ppt Improved	-9.1 ppt Worse	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Outcome 4: Children and young people are learning and developing

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Participation in employment, education and training	Percentage of young people aged 15 to 24 who are participating in employment, education, or training - S	All young people	87.5%	87.4%	88.2%	88.7%	87.5%	-1.2 ppt (+/- 0.9) Worse	-0.0 ppt (+/- 1.2) No change	Household Labour Force Survey, Stats NZ
		Māori young people	80.7%	80.8%	80.4%	80.7%	80.5%	-0.2 ppt (+/- 2.2) No change	-0.3 ppt (+/- 3.1) No change	
		Pacific young people	82.9%	80.8%	83.5%	83.5%	82.4%	-1.1 ppt (+/- 2.8) No change	-0.5 ppt (+/- 3.5) No change	
		Disabled young people	51.4%	57.4%	67.7%	56.1%	53.5%	-2.6 ppt (+/- 13.1) No change	+2.1 ppt (+/- 13.1) No change	
Literacy numeracy and science skills	Percentage of 15-year-old students meeting the level 2 benchmark for reading - S	The most recent data for 2022/23 is available in the 2022/23 Annual Report							Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and New Zealand PISA database, OECD and Ministry of Education	
	Percentage of 15-year-old students meeting the level 2 benchmark for maths - S									
	Percentage of 15-year-old students meeting the level 2 benchmark for science- S									
Socio-emotional and self-management skills	Measure is under development.									

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 5: Children and young people are accepted, respected and connected

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Experiences of discrimination	Percentage of young people aged 18-24 who report experiencing discrimination in the last 12 months - S	All young people	20.0% *	18.0% *	24.0%+	Data not available	25.9% +	Not known	Not known	Household Labour Force Survey Wellbeing Supplement * and General Social Survey+, Stats NZ Data collected covers different time periods and survey collections so changes will reflect a combination of real-world change and potential changes in design across the different surveys. Changes have not been significance tested, and therefore it cannot be confirmed if there is a real difference or due to sample variability.
		Māori young people	29.0% *	32.0% *	28.0% +	Data not available	29.0% +	Not known	Not known	
		Pacific young people	23.0% *	20.0% *	20.0% +	Data not available	28.9% +	Not known	Not known	
		Disabled young people	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	49.1% +	Not known	Not known	
Ability to be themselves	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 who agree that it is easy for them to express their identity (Rated 7-10 in a scale of 0-10) - S		The most recent data for 2021/22 is available in the 2022/23 Annual Report							Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey, Ministry of Social Development
Sense of belonging	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 who feel a sense of belonging to Aotearoa/New Zealand as a whole (Rated 7-10 in a scale of 0-10) - S									
Social support	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 who say they have an adult they could turn to if they were going through a difficult time and needed help (Rated 7- 10 in a scale of 0-10) - S									
Support for cultural identities	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 who have someone they can ask about their culture, whakapapa or ethnic group - S									
Languages	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 years who in everyday conversation speak a second and/or third language - S									
Experiences of discrimination	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 who report experiencing discrimination in the last 12 months - S									
Experiences of discrimination	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12-18 who experienced bullying in the last 12 month - S									

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 6: Children and young people are involved and empowered

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Representation of young people's voices	Number of young people aged 18- 24 enrolled in the New Zealand General Election - A	All young people	281,473	327,340	304,239	266,299	296,106	+29,807	+14,633	Electoral Commission
		Māori young people	60,851	74,040	69,692	59,147	68,767	+9,620	+7,916	
	Percentage of enrolled young people aged 18- 24 voting in the New Zealand General Election - A	All young people	NA	78.02% (2020)	NA	NA	74.17% (2023)	NA	-3.85 ppt Worse (Since 2021)	Electoral Commission
		Māori young people	NA	69.74% (2020)	NA	NA	70.28% (2023)	NA	+1.06 ppt Improved (Since 2021)	
	Percentage of young people reporting holding trust in parliament aged 18-24 – S	All young people	66.0% *	62.0% *	39.0% +	Data not available	29.5% +	Not known	Not known	Household Labour Force Survey Wellbeing Supplement * and General Social Survey+, Stats NZ
		Māori young people	53.0% *	52.0% *	29.0% +	Data not available	22.2% +	Not known	Not known	
Pacific young people		60.0% *	64.0% *	41.0% +	Data not available	39.0% +	Not known	Not known		
									Data collected covers different time periods and survey collections so changes will reflect a combination of real-world change and potential changes in design across the different surveys. Changes have not been significance tested, and therefore it cannot be confirmed if there is a real difference or due to sample variability.	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 6: Children and young people are involved and empowered

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Making positive choices	Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who are hazardous drinkers - S	All young people	26.9%	27.4%	23.7%	18.2%	17.1%	-1.1 ppt (-5.7ppt - +3.5ppt) No change	-9.8 ppt (-14.2ppt - -5.4ppt) Improved	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		Māori young people	36.0%	39.9% R	38.0% R	23.9% R	29.7%	+5.8 ppt (-4.7ppt - +16.3ppt) No change	-6.3 ppt (-15.8ppt - +3.2ppt) No change	
		Pacific young people	35.6%	27.8%	19.2% E	22.3%	15.4%	-6.9 ppt (-20.7ppt - +6.8ppt) No change	-20.2 ppt (-34.7ppt - -5.7ppt) Improved	
		Disabled young people	19.8% E	34.0%	30.1% E	18.6% E	23.1%	+4.5 ppt (-11.8ppt - +20.7ppt) No change	+3.3 ppt (-14.9ppt - +21.4ppt) No change	
	Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who smoke daily - S	All young people	10.3%	5.9%	6.5%	3.0%	3.0%	No change (-1.7ppt - +1.8ppt)	-7.3 ppt (-9.4ppt - -5.1ppt) Improved	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		Māori young people	21.9%	13.1%	14.3% R	9.2%	4.5%	-4.7 ppt (-9.9ppt - +0.4ppt) Improved	-17.4 ppt (-23.7ppt - -11.2ppt) Improved	
Community involvement	Percentage of children and young people at school aged 12- 18 who report helping others in the neighbourhood or community - S	The most recent data for 2021/22 is available in the 2022/23 Annual Report								Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey, Ministry of Social Development

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy - Previous Strategy Indicators

Outcome 6: Children and young people are involved and empowered

Indicator	Measure	Findings for	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Change since 2022/23	Change since 2019/20	Source
Making positive choices	Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who use e-cigarettes or vape daily - S	All young people	4.3%	12.5% R	18.0%	22.1%	21.3%	-0.8 ppt (-5.8ppt - +4.2ppt) No change	+17 ppt (+13.4ppt - +20.6ppt) Worse	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		Māori young people	6.2% E	14.5%	28.5%	36.4%	39.8%	+3.4 ppt (-7.6ppt - +14.3ppt) No change	+33.6 ppt (+24.7ppt - +42.4ppt) Worse	
		Pacific young people	2.7% E	12.4% E	17.1% E	31.8%	28.1%	-3.7 ppt (-18.1ppt - +10.7ppt) No change	+25.4 ppt (+16.8ppt - +33.9ppt) Worse	
		Disabled young people	12.1% E	23.5% E	42.1%	35.2% E	28.6%	-6.6 ppt (-29.2ppt - +16.0ppt) No change	+16.5 ppt (-3.1ppt - +36.2ppt) No change	
	Percentage of young people aged 15-24 who have used cannabis in the last 12 months - S	All young people	26.5%	29.9%	28.7%	23.9%	24.4%	+0.5 ppt (-5.8ppt - +6.8ppt) No change	-2.1 ppt (-6.3ppt - +2.1ppt) No change	New Zealand Health Survey, Ministry of Health
		Māori young people	36.0%	43.4%	38.5%	32.6% R	38.7%	+6.1 ppt (-4.6ppt - +16.9ppt) No change	+2.7 ppt (-7.6ppt - +12.9ppt) No change	
		Pacific young people	15.9%	27.0%	28.9%	21.0%	13.8%	-7.2 ppt (-18.4ppt - +4.0ppt) No change	-2.1 ppt (-13.8ppt - +9.7ppt) No change	
		Disabled young people	40.7%	43.4%	46.8%	44.4% R	47.8%	+3.4 ppt (-24.5ppt- +31.2ppt) No change	+7.1 ppt (-19.2ppt - +33.3ppt) No change	
Criminal offending	Offending rates per 10,000 children and young people aged 10-17 - A	All children and young people	181.87	163.03	144.48	161.31	162.45	+1.14 No change	-19.42 Improved	Youth Justice Indicators, Ministry of Justice
		Māori children and young people	392.34	356.30	320.09	348.79	345.52	-3.27 Worse	-46.82 Improved	
		Pacific children and young people	152.59	122.35	109.42	126.66	126.47	-0.19 No change	-26.12 Improved	

Key	S	A	R	E	Ppt
	Based on a representative sample	Based on administrative data	Data revised since last reported	Interpret with caution-greater sample error	Percentage point change

Data Notes



Data Notes

Demographic data

The outcomes data for disabled children and young people mostly comes from survey or sample sources that use a version of the Washington Group Short Set of questions to identify disability. More information on the Short Set of questions is available at <https://www.whaikaha.govt.nz/support-and-services/guidance-and-resources/resources-for-academics/an-explanation-of-the-washington-group-short-set-of-questions-on-disability>.

Survey data notesGeneral Social Survey

The General Social Survey is a sample survey. This means that a sample of households and people are selected from the New Zealand population using a set process. Sampling error arises because only a small part of the New Zealand population is surveyed, rather than the entire New Zealand population. Because of this, the results of the survey might be different from the experiences of the entire New Zealand population. The size of the sampling error depends on the sample size, the size and nature of the estimate, and the design of the survey. Information about the 2023 data collection is available at <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2023/#about>.

The true value for the given population will lie within +/- Absolute Sampling Error of the estimate based on a 95% confidence interval. This error arises due to a subset being taken from the population rather than using the whole population.

Ethnicity data is captured using total response ethnicity. People were able to identify with more than one ethnic group, therefore figures will not sum to the total population.

In 2021 the General Social Survey collection was truncated from the expected 12 months to three months, due to COVID-19, so the sample size was lower than expected. Estimates are usually suppressed where the weighted count is less than 1,000. For the General Social Survey 2021 estimates, suppression was also applied if the unweighted count was 5 or less.

Household Economic Survey

The Household Economic Survey (HES) is the data source for statistics relating to child poverty, housing affordability and housing quality. The achieved sample size for the 2023/24 HES data collection was approximately 19,140 households out of intended sample of 20,000 households.

Ethnicity data is captured using total response ethnicity. People were able to identify with more than one ethnic group, therefore figures will not sum to the total population.

Information about the 2023/24 data collection is available at <https://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/child-poverty-statistics-year-ended-june-2024-technical-appendix/>.

New Zealand Health Survey

The New Zealand Health Survey is a sample survey. This means that a representative sample of households and people are selected from the New Zealand population. Sampling error arises because only a small part of the New Zealand population is surveyed, rather than the entire New Zealand population. Because of this, the results of the survey might be different from the experiences of the entire New Zealand population. The size of the sampling error depends on the sample size, the size and nature of the estimate, and the design of the survey.

Confidence intervals are calculated at the 95% confidence level. Significance is calculated on age-standardised figures. This controls for changes in age structure over time. Significance in the report is on age-standardised figures. Differences and confidence intervals included in the report are based on non-adjusted figures, so there may be a significant movement that includes 0 in the confidence interval, or a non-significant movement that doesn't include 0 in the confidence interval. The lower and upper bounds of the percentage point difference are included for reference. The bounds represent the range within which the true percentage point difference between years is likely to lie, with 95% confidence.

In 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24, the sample sizes of the New Zealand Health Survey were lower than expected. Rates have been suppressed where they are based on very small numbers (sample denominator is less than 30 people) or a reasonable estimate of the true rate cannot be made (relative sampling error is over 100%). In 2023/24 the sample size of the NZ Health Survey was 9,719 adults (aged 15 years and over) and 3,062 children (aged 0-14 years).

Some data from the New Zealand Health Survey should be interpreted with caution as the relative sampling error, the size of the sampling error relative to the result, is over 30%. This is marked with an E.

Data by ethnicity is derived using total response ethnicity. This means that respondents can appear in, and contribute to, the published

statistics for more than one ethnic group.

Data for disabled children in the New Zealand Health Survey uses a different age range of children, children aged 5-14 years, compared to children aged 0-14 years.

Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey

The next Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey, 'What About Me?', is expected in 2025. More information is available at <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/consultations/youth-health-and-wellbeing-survey-results/index.html>.

CPRI data notesHousing Affordability

The Housing Affordability measure was revised for 2022/23. 2023/24 is the second year that the Housing Affordability indicator focuses on children in low-income (Quintiles 1-2) households. This is different from previous years, which look at children (aged 0-17) living in all households spending more than 30% of their disposable income on housing costs. Children living in households in Income Quintiles 1 and 2 are children in households living in the bottom 40% of income distribution. This change was a key recommendation of the statutory review of the CPRI completed in 2022. This change addresses a key limitation of the original housing affordability CPRI: that it included households on high incomes for whom spending 30% (or even 40 or 50%) of disposable income on housing was very unlikely to place that household under significant financial stress.

The source of the measure is Stats NZ's Household Economic Survey. The survey does not capture data on children and households in non-private dwellings, for example emergency housing. Stats NZ estimate the survey findings exclude an estimated 95,530 people in non-private dwellings (of which 5,840 are children under 18 years) and 3,060 people who live on offshore islands excluding Waiheke. Stats NZ is currently assessing the feasibility of adjusting the target population to include non-institutionalised people living in non-private dwellings such as emergency and temporary accommodation.

Children in benefit-dependent households

More information is available on MSD's website as part of the regular reporting on benefit receipt: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/benefit/index.html>.

Potentially avoidable hospitalisations

Potentially avoidable hospitalisations (PAH) are hospitalisations of children for illnesses and injuries that can be prevented through more effective primary health care services, or broader public health and social policy interventions. PAH include respiratory conditions, gastroenteritis, skin infections, tooth decay, vaccine preventable illnesses, and physical injuries (both intentional and unintentional).

Data is sourced from the National Minimum Data Set. Diagnostic and external cause codes for the rates reported in this report are derived from the 11th edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11). Previous PAH rates reported used the 8th edition.

The population figures provided are estimates based on data from Stats NZ. Estimates for the financial year are calculated as the average of the preceding and following calendar year's estimates. For the 15-17 year old age group, specific deprivation level estimates from Stats NZ are unavailable. Therefore, the national-level weighting for 15-17 year olds has been applied to the 15-19 year age group to determine these estimates for each deprivation quintile. based on data from the 2018 census. Ethnicity data is categorised using prioritised ethnicity.

An injury is defined as a hospitalisation with an ICD code starting with 'S' or 'T'. Injuries resulting from medical treatment and sequelae are excluded.

Previous rates are revised each year, as more up to date hospitalisation or population information becomes available.

A methodology error was identified in 2024 that affected earlier rates that were reported in previous Annual Reports. Earlier rates were undercounted due to a number of events being incorrectly identified as transfers and excluded. Events related to a condition that the child has previously been hospitalised for were only counted as one hospitalisation.

The methodology was updated to expand the age range covered, to refine how events are grouped and to include all publicly-funded hospitalisations. The age range for the CPRI was expanded in 2024, from children aged 0-14 to children and young people aged 0-17.

The described changes mean that the presented results are not comparable with earlier published results in previous Annual Reports. For more information contact analytics@health.govt.nz.

Data Notes

CPRI data notesSchool Attendance

Regular attendance refers to the percentage of half-days students who were present in the requested time period. For example, students counted under “Attending Regularly” means >90% of a student’s half-days within the requested time period were marked as “Present”. Data was based on Term 2 attendance collection. Due to the unusual circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Term 2 2020 data represents the last 7 weeks of Term 2 (18 May 2020 to 3 July 2020) when restrictions lifted in Alert Level 2. During the first 5 weeks of Term 2, 2020 New Zealand was at COVID-19 Alert Level 4 and students were engaged in at home learning.

More information is available at <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/attendance>.

School leaver NCEA Level 2 achievement

More information is available at <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/school-leavers>.

Notes for school attendance and NCEA Level 2 achievement

Education data uses total response ethnicity; students who identified in more than one ethnic group have been counted in each ethnic group. Ethnic groups should not be summed as this could lead to double counting of some students.

Māori Medium pathways are education pathways that teach through the medium of te reo Māori. School leavers who were predominantly learning in te reo Māori were in Māori Language Immersion Levels 1 or 2 in their last year at school, being taught in te reo Māori at least 51% of the time. The smaller number of students learning in te reo Māori at least 51% of the time mean that there is more variation in the data. More information is available at <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/school-leavers/maori-language-levels>.

The decile system has since been replaced by the Equity Index for schools (EQI). The EQI is based on a statistical model that estimates the extent to which a school’s students face socioeconomic barriers that could affect their school achievement. This model assigns schools an EQI number. A higher EQI number indicates that a school has more students facing more or greater socioeconomic barriers. School EQI numbers are an estimate of socioeconomic barriers to future NCEA achievement. They do not provide an indication of school quality and actual NCEA achievement will vary based on a range of factors relating to school practices and community support. Equity-based funding is targeted to schools based on their EQI number. The EQI numbers are recalculated annually meaning that schools’ EQI numbers (and therefore funding) can change from year to year.

Schools have been grouped into broad socioeconomic categories based on their EQI number. Schools are placed into a group based on their Equity Index number. These groups estimate the extent to which, on average, students at a school face socioeconomic barriers that could get in the way of their school achievement. Schools with higher socioeconomic barriers to achievement tend to be smaller which means that School Equity Index groups do not contain similar numbers of students.

Child and Youth Strategy indicator data notesIncreased access to maternity care

National Maternity Collection data for 2023/24 is not yet available. Updated results for these measures will be published on the Maternity Webtool (<https://tewhatuora.shinyapps.io/report-on-maternity-web-tool/>) as they become available. The data uses prioritised ethnicity, at the time of delivery.

Increased immunisations

Ethnicity is total ethnicity for 2020/21 to 2023/24. 2019/20 data is by prioritised ethnicity. This means changes in rates for ethnicity between 2019/20 and 2020/21 may reflect the different data collection, rather than an actual change.

Prevention of abuse

Data includes distinct children and young people, who are counted once in the time period, with findings of abuse. Children may have had more than one type of finding as a result of an assessment or investigation, or they may have had more than one assessment or investigation within a year.

Measures of ethnicity may change over time, therefore totals for each ethnic group will change depending on the date the data was extracted. Ethnicity data for these tables reflect the most recent categories and most recent extraction date in 2023/24. Oranga Tamariki reports statistics using a prioritised (with a single combination category Māori-Pacific ethnicity.) Children identifying as more than one ethnicity are counted once. For reporting purposes, Oranga Tamariki reports distinct children and young people according to the following ethnic groups:

- Māori – children who identify Māori as one of their ethnicities;
- Pacific – children who identify Pacific (but not Māori) as one of their ethnicities;
- New Zealand European and Other – children who do not identify Māori or Pacific as any of their ethnicities. This includes New Zealand European, European, Asian, Middle Eastern/Latin American/African and other ethnicities

There are challenges in the collection and interpretation of data around child abuse and neglect. This makes it difficult to interpret changes and attribute them to changes in prevalence. Any changes need to be considered in context and in relation to other data around child harm.

Although some information exists, a true picture of the current level of harm to children in New Zealand is unknown. The current level of unreported harm to children in New Zealand is suspected to be significant. Therefore, relying on official records is likely to understate the problem. Knowing more about the types and prevalence of harm to children in New Zealand supports work to prevent it, keeping children safe, and finding an appropriate agency response to make sure their specific needs are met.

This data was reported in the baseline report on Te Aorerekura’s Outcomes and Measurement Framework, alongside indicators from the Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey in 2021, to report on abuse towards children and young people. The report is available at <https://tepunaaonui.govt.nz/data-and-insights/tracking-the-progress-of-te-aorerekura>. The report notes that understandings of child abuse and wider family violence are limited and that survey measures are often inadequate to describe family violence experienced by different population groups, such as child abuse.

Data Notes

Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy indicator data notesHarm against children

Reports of concern that were referred for further assessment or investigation have been assessed by a social worker to decide if further action is required by Oranga Tamariki. Some children and young people may have more than one report of concern requiring further action in the period shown.

The "Total Referred for Further Assessment or Investigation" data show the sum of children and young people with reports of concern requiring further action during the period. More than one report of concern can be referred to further assessment or investigation and each will be counted.

The "Distinct Children and Young People" tables show the total children and young people, with one or more reports of concern requiring further action, counted only once during the period.

Measures of ethnicity in the Oranga Tamariki Reports of Concern data may change over time, therefore totals for each ethnic group will change depending on the date the data was extracted. Ethnicity data for these tables reflect the most recent categories and most recent extraction date in 2025. Oranga Tamariki reports statistics using a prioritised (with a single combination category Māori-Pacific ethnicity.) Children identifying as more than one ethnicity are counted once. For reporting purposes, Oranga Tamariki reports distinct children and young people according to the following ethnic groups:

- Māori – children who identify Māori as one of their ethnicities;
- Pacific – children who identify Pacific (but not Māori) as one of their ethnicities;
- New Zealand European and Other – children who do not identify Māori or Pacific as any of their ethnicities. This includes New Zealand European, European, Asian, Middle Eastern/Latin American/African and other ethnicities.

Serious injury

The Serious Injury Outcomes Indicator data from Stats NZ for 2023/24 is provisional and is reported by calendar year. Data for 2024 is not yet available. The data is included in the corresponding financial year column, i.e. the 2022/23 data is from the 2022 calendar year.

Child mortality

The Number of deaths (all causes) of children and young people data is reported by calendar year. Data for 2023/24 is not yet available. Updated results for these measures will be published on the Mortality Webtool (<https://tewhatuora.shinyapps.io/mortality-web-tool/>) as they become available.

The most recent data is included in the in the corresponding financial year column, i.e. the 2023/24 data is from the 2022 calendar year. 2022 calendar year data is provisional.

Prenatal health

The denominator for the Percentage of people giving birth who reported their smoking status that were smoking two weeks after the birth of their child measure does not include people who did not report their smoking status.

Subjective health status

The Potentially Avoidable Hospitalisations indicator in the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy is a different age range to the current CPRI and Strategy indicator. It looks at children aged 0-14. The current CPRI and Strategy indicator looks at children and young people aged 0-17.

Self harm and suicide

The statistics on the Rates of deaths from suspected intentional self-harm can fluctuate significantly from year to year. This is due to small counts, especially in smaller population groups. The statistics based on these numbers should be interpreted with caution. Understanding trends in rates is only possible over long periods of time (5-10 years, or even longer for small population groups).

The 2019/20 financial year was an unusually high outlier year in the number of deaths from suspected intentional self-harm.

Participation in employment, education and training

Participation in employment, education and training data for all young people and Māori young people is based on annual averages for the year ended June quarters. Due to annual averages covering a full year, this includes seasonal highs and lows and is less likely to vary quarter on quarter. In addition to this, the larger sample size results in slightly smaller sample errors, increasing the likelihood of identifying genuine changes in small groups over time. Participation in employment, education and training data for disabled young people is quarterly, as the disability supplement is only run in June quarters.

Representation of young people's voices

Average daily enrolment to vote in the New Zealand General Election data is measured over the fiscal year.

Elections were held in two of the years covered by the annual reporting period: 2020/21 and 2023/24.

The total numbers of voters included in the voter participation statistics are slightly lower than in the official results because of disallowed votes, dual votes, and clerical errors made in scanning or marking the master roll.

Making positive choices

There is a break in the series between 2019/20 and 2020/21 on the measure on cannabis use in the New Zealand Health Survey, due to a change in the questions. In 2020/21, the question and drug categories were updated to align with the Alcohol, Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST). This included capturing drug use other than as prescribed, such as to get high, or taken more frequently or at a higher dose than specified.

Hazardous drinking data is measured using the 10-question Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) developed by the World Health Organization (Babor et al 2001). The AUDIT is a 10-item questionnaire that covers three aspects of alcohol use: alcohol consumption, dependence and adverse consequences. Hazardous drinkers are those who obtain an AUDIT score of 8 or more, representing an established pattern of drinking that carries a high risk of future damage to physical or mental health.

Data Notes

Child and Youth Strategy indicator data notesBetter parenting

Caregivers of children (aged 0–14 years) are categorised as coping well or very well with the demands of raising children based on their answer to the following question (CPS1.01): *In general, how well do you feel you are coping with the day-to-day demands of raising children: Very well / Well / Somewhat well / Not very well / Not very well at all?*

Mental health- Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire

Child respondents (aged 2–14 years) are categorised as being 'likely to have emotional and/or behavioural problems' if they have a total difficulties score of 16 or more for ages 2–4 years and 17 or more for ages 5–14 years on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). These scores indicate a risk of experiencing substantial difficulties in the four aspects of development listed below. The scores vary in severity from 0 to 40, a lower score indicates that the child is less likely to have emotional and/or behavioural problems.

The SDQ assesses the likelihood of a child experiencing difficulties in four aspects of development (subscales):

- Emotional symptoms
- Conduct problems
- Hyperactivity
- Peer problems

The full set of questions are available in the Annual Data Explorer at https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2023-24-annual-data-explorer/w_49271396/#!/home. The SDQ questions and scoring information are available at: <https://www.sdqinfo.org>.

The indicator uses 'Total response ethnicity'. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total estimated numbers for all ethnic groups will be greater than the total estimated number. Disabled children (aged 5 to 14 years) are those who have at least a lot of difficulty with seeing or hearing (even with glasses or hearing aids), walking, self-care, communicating, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling their own behaviour or making friends, or if they have anxiety, or depression, as measured by the [Child Functioning Module](#).

Youth offending

The offending rate measures the number of children and young people aged 10 to 17 who Police take action against per 10,000 population. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions, Family Group Conferences, and prosecution in the Youth Court.

Data uses 'Total response ethnicity', which includes all people in each ethnic group. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group. As some people have multiple recorded ethnicities this will result in the sum of ethnicities being greater than the total number of people each year.

Ethnicity information is sourced from Education data as part of the Youth Justice National Minimum Dataset. When this is not available, data from justice sector agencies is used. Ethnicity classification uses level 1 of the Ethnicity New Zealand Standard Classification 2005 V2.1.0.

More information is available at https://aria.stats.govt.nz/aria/?_ga=2.128875657.441005542.1716936997-1611606262.1660098368#ClassificationView:uri=http://stats.govt.nz/cms/ClassificationVersion/YVqOcFHSIguKkT17.

Changes in numbers/rates for ethnicity should be viewed with caution due to the increase of unknown ethnicity over time, and if there is a small number of people in the ethnic group.

More information on the indicator is available at <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/youth-justice-indicators/>.

