



Proactive Release

The following document has been proactively released by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), on behalf of Hon Louise Upston, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction:

Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

The following document has been included in this release:

Title of paper: Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

Some parts of this information release would not be appropriate to release and, if requested, would be withheld under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act). Where this is the case, the relevant section of the Act that would apply has been identified. Where information has been withheld, no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

Key to redaction code:

- section 9(2)(f)(iv), to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by or to Ministers and officials



Briefing to the Incoming Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

(and Minister responsible for the Child and Youth Wellbeing
Strategy)

Date

27/11/2023

Priority

Medium

Security classification

~~In Confidence~~

Introduction

Welcome to your role as Minister for Child Poverty Reduction, which includes responsibility for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.

This portfolio gives you a mandate and opportunity to provide strategic leadership and oversight of the Government's efforts to reduce child poverty and improve children's immediate and long-term outcomes.

The legislative basis for your portfolio responsibilities is provided by the **Child Poverty Reduction Act (2018)** and **Part 1 of the Children's Act (2014)**. Together, these two statutes provide a framework for government and its partners to work together to improve outcomes for children and young people. The monitoring and reporting regime that you are responsible for also supports transparency and accountability for results.

The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group (CWPRG), currently located within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), supports you to meet your Ministerial responsibilities and exercise your role.

This briefing sets out:

- the legislative requirements and your roles and responsibilities with respect to child poverty reduction and the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy ('the Strategy')
- the rationale for a strategic and coordinated approach to address risk factors, hardship and harms experienced by children and young people, and build protective factors that promote positive outcomes
- information about the CWPRG and the way in which we support you,
- current arrangements with respect to the Strategy and reducing child poverty, and
- upcoming decisions that are required, and our proposed further advice to you.

We would welcome an early opportunity to meet with you to discuss your priorities and preferred approach to upcoming decisions and wider opportunities in this portfolio.

We look forward to working with you to achieve your objectives for New Zealand's children and young people.

Glossary

Acronyms commonly used in your portfolio include:

AHC50	After-Housing Cost measure of child poverty
BHC50	Before-Housing Cost measure of child poverty
CPR Act	Child Poverty Reduction Act
CPRI	Child Poverty Related Indicator
CWPRG	The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group
CYWS	Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy
DPMC	The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
HES	Household Economic Survey
SWB	Social Wellbeing Board (Chief Executives of social sector agencies)
WFF	Working for Families

Your roles and responsibilities

The portfolio of Minister for Child Poverty Reduction was established in 2017. In holding this portfolio, you are also designated as the Minister responsible for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy. Your key legislative responsibilities are set out in the Child Poverty Reduction (CPR) Act (2018) and Part 1 of the Children's Act (2014), also introduced in 2018. The overarching purpose of these two statutes is to establish a framework for achieving a sustained focus on improving the lives of children, particularly those facing poverty, disadvantage and greater needs.

The CPR Act and Part 1 of the Children's Act introduced new requirements to set ten-year, and three-year (intermediate) targets for reducing child poverty, identify Child Poverty Related Indicators (CPRIs)¹ and develop a strategy to improve child wellbeing ('the Strategy')². In broad terms, the Strategy must include the outcomes sought for children (including for reducing child poverty), measures for those outcomes, and the policies that will be implemented to achieve the outcomes. Both Acts provide flexibility for successive governments to specify their own targets and outcomes and determine how best to achieve them.

The legislation requires regular reporting to both Parliament and the public to ensure transparency and accountability for progress towards the identified targets and outcomes. Key reports include annual reporting by Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) on child poverty measures, Budget Day reporting by the Minister of Finance on progress in reducing child poverty and the impact of Budget measures, and annual reporting on progress towards the outcomes in the Strategy.

As portfolio Minister, you are responsible for fulfilling specific duties and responsibilities with regard to setting and reporting on the child poverty reduction targets and CPRIs, and adopting, reviewing and reporting on the Strategy. Additionally, your role is to provide leadership and oversight of the way in which the Government gives effect to the legislation.

An overview of the relevant provisions of the CPR Act and Part 1 of the Children's Act, and the way in which the two Acts interact, is provided in [Appendix 1](#).

¹ Child Poverty Related Indicators (CPRIs) are measures of factors that are contributors, correlates or consequences of child poverty. There are currently five CPRIs, established in September 2019: housing affordability, housing quality, food insecurity, regular school attendance, and avoidable hospitalisations. These can be changed by notice in the Gazette.

² The legislation also requires that, once the Strategy is adopted, the chief executives of children's agencies must develop an 'Oranga Tamariki Action Plan' setting out how they will work together to improve the wellbeing of the core populations of interest to Oranga Tamariki. This plan is submitted to the designated 'plan Minister' (generally the Minister for Children) for approval, Gazetting and publication. The legislation sets out some specific content requirements for the Oranga Tamariki Action Plan, and also requires annual reporting on implementation to the plan Minister and the public.

Strategic context for reducing child poverty

There is a strong case for reducing child poverty

There is broad and longstanding political and public support for reducing child poverty³ in New Zealand. This reflects the intrinsic harm that poverty has on children's day-to-day lives, particularly when it's severe or persistent. Governments, therefore, have a particular responsibility, reflected in various international agreements⁴, to protect children from poverty.

Reducing poverty is also important for supporting your wider social policy objectives because it plays a central role in shaping children's life-course trajectories. The evidence shows that poverty impacts children's outcomes through two main pathways: firstly, reduced access to necessities (e.g. nutritious diet, dry, warm and stable housing, social participation) leading to poorer health and development, and secondly, toxic stress in the household, which negatively impacts children's socio-emotional and cognitive development. Ensuring families with children have access to basic material necessities also supports them to engage with, and benefit from, the significant public investments in health, education, and other, more targeted, supports delivered to families across the life course.

There is compelling New Zealand and international evidence⁵ that reducing child poverty delivers beneficial effects across a range of children's outcomes in both the short and longer term. There is specific evidence that poverty reduction improves children's cognitive development, school achievement, social and behavioural development, health, and justice outcomes and that these benefits accrue well into adulthood. Reducing child poverty also has wider benefits to parents and communities by positively impacting parenting and the home environment, improving maternal mental health, and decreasing rates of domestic abuse and parental arrests.

The Child Poverty Reduction Act aims to drive political accountability for reducing child poverty

The CPR Act received broad political and public support when it was introduced in 2018. The Act aims to hold successive governments accountable for achieving significant and sustained reductions in child poverty rates. It achieves this by specifying a comprehensive set of child poverty measures, establishing regular reporting requirements, and requiring the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction to set ten-year targets for reducing child poverty, as well as intermediate (three-year) targets for tracking progress. There is flexibility under the Act for you, as the responsible Minister, to change the targets at any time by giving notice in the Gazette and notifying Parliament.⁶

³ Poverty in developed nations is generally defined as exclusion from the minimum socially acceptable standard of living because of inadequate resources.

⁴ For example, in September 2015, the Government signed the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, including the goal to reduce poverty rates by at least a half. The Sustainable Development Goals, in turn, informed the child poverty reduction targets that were set in 2018.

⁵ See: Cooper & Stewart (2020) [casepaper203.pdf \(lse.ac.uk\)](#) for a review of the international evidence.

⁶ We note that, in the lead up to the 2023 general election, key National Party spokespeople indicated an intention to continue with the existing child poverty reduction targets.

Measures and latest rates

Child poverty measurement and reporting is based on the Household Economic Survey (HES) run by Stats NZ. Stats NZ's annual child poverty report (released in March 2023) includes the latest figures for the three, current 'primary' child poverty measures (defined below) against which the three-year and ten-year targets are set, as well as a wider set of six supplementary measures.

Primary measure	Definition	Most recently reported rate for 2021/22	Second intermediate target (2023/24)	10-year target (2027/28)
Before-Housing-Costs, moving line measure (BHC50 Relative)	The proportion of children living in households with equivalised disposable incomes less than half the median household income in a given year.	12.0% (+/-1.7%) 137,800 children in poverty on this measure	10.0%	5.0%
After-Housing-Costs, fixed line measure (AHC50 Fixed)	The proportion of children living in households with incomes less than half the median 2018 household , after deducting housing costs and adjusting for inflation.	15.4% (+/-1.9%) 176,800 children in poverty on this measure	15.0%	10.0%
Material Hardship	The proportion of children living in households reporting they can't afford six or more out of 17 items in the material deprivation index (DEP-17) , which includes things like having two pairs of shoes in good condition.	10.3% (+/-1.6%) 118,900 children in poverty on this measure	9.0%	6.0%

Upcoming reporting and target-setting responsibilities

Stats NZ will report the latest rates for 2022/23 in February 2024, and you are required to table this report in Parliament.

We are now in the final year (2023/24) of the second intermediate target period. There is a legal requirement for you to review the second intermediate targets and set new targets for the third intermediate target period (2024/25 to 2026/27) by 30 June 2024. We will provide you with advice on this in early 2024.

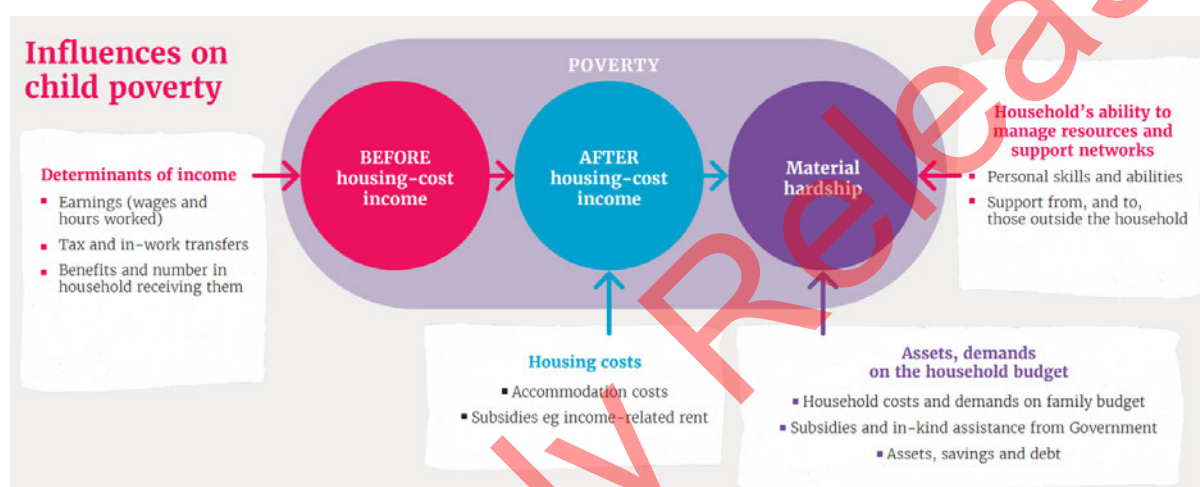
The Government Statistician must also measure and report on a new, fourth primary measure of 'persistent child poverty' for 2025/26 and beyond. By 31 December 2024, you must set a ten-year (2025/26 to 2034/35), and first intermediate (2025/26 to 2027/28) target for reducing persistent child poverty.

Your upcoming reporting responsibilities are set out in more detail on page 13 of this briefing.

Outlook for child poverty rates and policy levers for making progress

Treasury modelling indicates that at least one of the three intermediate targets (BHC50) for the period ending 2023/24 is unlikely to be met. Additionally, Treasury forecasts⁷ indicate that large reductions in child poverty rates of between four and seven percentage points are likely to be needed to achieve the current, ten-year (2027/28) targets. **Appendix 2** provides graphs that show the progress to date, current trajectory and further reductions needed to meet the intermediate and ten-year targets.

The short-term drivers of child poverty, and associated policy levers, are shown in the following diagram. These short-term drivers are in turn influenced by a wide set of longer-term drivers including parental skills and educational attainment, affordable housing supply, demographic trends, long-term economic growth and labour market trends.



As this diagram suggests, the levers to reduce child poverty rates in the short to medium term sit in three main areas: (1) increasing household incomes; (2) reducing housing costs; (3) reducing other significant demands on the household budget (e.g. energy, transport, food, and medical costs). Each of the measures is also differentially sensitive to wider economic factors, including inflation and economic growth (AHC50 and material hardship), and changes in the income gap between low-income households and middle-income households (BHC50).

The impacts of many of the levers (outside increases to transfers such as Working for Families and main benefit rates) take some time to flow through to the published rates. This has implications for the scale, focus and timing of Budget investments, including as part of Budget 2024. We will provide you with further advice on this in an upcoming briefing.

Rates of poverty on the different measures is distributed across the population. For example, although poverty rates are much higher for children in benefit households, nearly as many children in poverty live in working households (40-45% of all children in poverty) as live in benefit households. This means a balanced approach across a range of levers is needed to achieve the targets, with a particular focus on increasing incomes by supporting those who

⁷ Treasury modelling of child poverty rates is based on a range of assumptions and is subject to various uncertainties. Additionally, the Treasury forecasts referenced in this briefing do not take account of any policy changes signalled in the pre-election or immediate post-election period and would need to be updated to reflect these.

can into work and lifting employment earnings, and boosting transfers to low-income households.

Poverty rates also vary for different groups depending on the measure being considered. For example, Māori, Pacific and disabled children have comparable rates of poverty on some income measures compared to other children but have two to three times the rates of material hardship experienced by children who are not Māori, Pacific or disabled.

As the diagram above suggests, many of the determinants of childhood poverty sit across, or fall between, agency boundaries. It is important, therefore, that your Ministerial colleagues (particularly those in key portfolios such as Finance, Revenue, and Housing) and their agencies understand and play their part in ensuring progress towards achieving the Government's child poverty reduction targets. There are also strong synergies with your Social Development and Employment portfolio. Tackling poverty and its underlying drivers is also likely to require more innovative and collaborative approaches, including working with other entities outside government, particularly iwi and Māori organisations, non-government organisations, and local government.

Strategic context for improving wider outcomes for children

Improving child wellbeing has wide-ranging and long-term benefits for all New Zealanders

Twenty-two percent of New Zealand's population (1,176,200 people) is aged between 0 and 17 years, and a further nine percent is aged between 18 and 24 years.

Children are particularly vulnerable members of society, relying heavily on family and community to meet their needs and help them realise their potential. There is clear evidence that adverse experiences and the presence of multiple risk factors in childhood have both immediate and long-term consequences across the life course, impacting on people's ability to fully participate in and positively contribute to society.

Childhood risk factors vary depending on the outcomes under consideration, but include financial stress and insecurity, exposure to toxins (in utero and during childhood), poor parental mental health, housing and school transience, exposure to neglect and family violence, low self-control, and interactions with the care, protection and youth justice system. These risk factors often cluster together and there is evidence that experiencing multiple disadvantage has a cumulative negative impact, particularly when it occurs at critical sensitive periods (e.g. the first few years of life).

The inverse is also true, with protective factors and positive outcomes in childhood having long-term benefits across the life-course and over generations. Factors we know are critically important during childhood include secure maternal attachment, good emotional self-regulation, positive relationships and a sense of belonging, access to basic resources that support healthy development (e.g. good nutrition, warm and stable housing, and cognitively stimulating environments), and effective early interventions when issues arise.

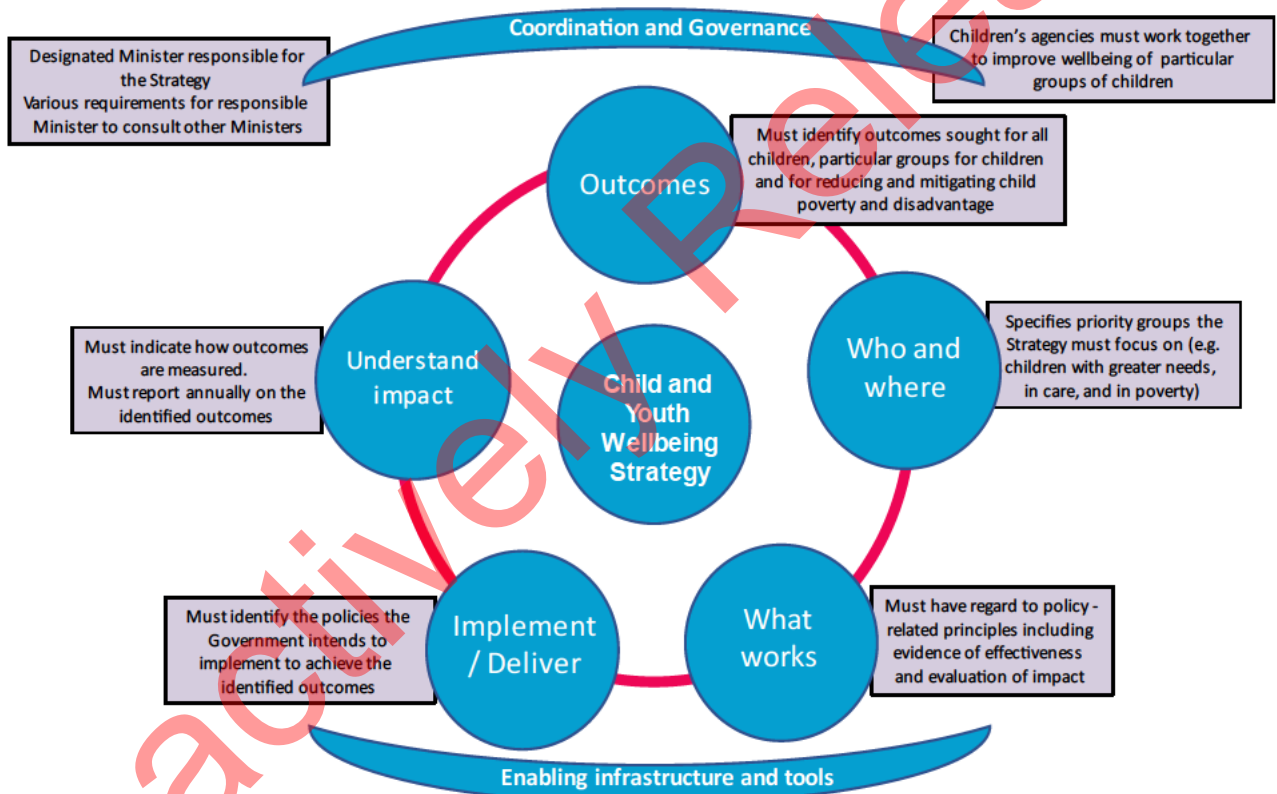
A significant proportion of government expenditure is aimed at supporting children to thrive and succeed. This includes spending on early childhood education, schooling, maternity and health services, disability support, tax credits and income support to households with children, family violence interventions, care and protection, and youth offender services. Public expenditure on children tends to have a strong return on investment due to costs avoided, positive longer-term economic benefits (such as greater productivity, increased earnings and higher taxes paid), and inter-generational effects. This applies to both universal services for all children, and more targeted services and supports for specific groups of children and young people.

Improving outcomes for children and young people requires a strategic and coordinated approach, under your leadership

More than 20 agencies lead, support and contribute to policies and programmes that directly or indirectly impact on children's immediate and long-term outcomes. Other entities outside government, particularly local government, iwi and Māori organisations, and non-government organisations, also play a critical role in supporting children in the context of their family and community.

The Strategy plays an important role in bringing coherence and providing direction to those working to improve the lives of children and young people. It provides a platform through which the Government can clearly communicate the outcomes it is seeking for children and young people, how it intends to achieve them, and how it will measure progress. As Minister responsible for the Strategy, you have the mandate and opportunity to exercise leadership and influence over the Government's priorities and efforts to improve child and youth outcomes across a number of inter-connected portfolios.

The Strategy supports prioritisation, accountability, and the use of data and evidence to inform policy and investment decisions. The following diagram (adapted from the Social Wellbeing Agency) identifies how the legal requirements for the Strategy support agencies to work together to adopt a coordinated and evidence-informed approach to improving outcomes for children and young people.



Areas of opportunity

There is scope to better leverage and embed the current legal requirements related to child poverty and wellbeing, to give effect to your Government's policy priorities and approach. The following table identifies areas in which there are opportunities to do this, both through the Strategy itself and the way in which it is implemented.

Area	Current focus and approach	Opportunities
Outcomes	<p>The current Strategy was released in 2019 (see Appendix 3) and reviewed in 2022. The review recommended retaining the existing vision and outcomes, but focusing on a small number of priorities, and improving implementation.</p> <p>Four priority policy areas agreed as focus for cross-agency work: reducing poverty, enhancing mental wellbeing, better supporting the 'First 1000 Days', and addressing racism and discrimination.</p>	<p>A review (either wholesale or targeted) of the Strategy to ensure the outcomes and actions reflect your priorities.</p> <p>You must set the next three-year child poverty targets (2024/25 to 2026/27) by June 2024, and set a persistent poverty target by December 2024.</p>
Governance and coordination	<p>Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy Ministerial Group in place since 2021.</p> <p>Social Wellbeing Board (SWB) provides Chief Executive oversight.</p> <p>A 'Lead Agency' approach to convening cross-agency planning and actions on priority areas.</p>	<p>Review Ministerial governance arrangements for the Strategy and / or establish a specific Ministerial Group to oversee the work programme to reduce child poverty (depending on other Ministerial arrangements).</p> <p>Strengthen Ministerial, Chief Executive and/or agency accountability for improved outcomes under the Strategy.</p>
What works	<p>Lead agencies for policy priorities work with other agencies to develop an evidence-based 'intervention logic' to inform decisions about potential areas for investment.</p> <p>Work to develop a 'learning system' approach for policymakers and practitioners working on the 'First 1000 Days' priority area.</p>	<p>More systematic approach to evaluating policies and programmes aimed at reducing child poverty and improving child wellbeing.</p> <p>Implement a cross-agency approach to gathering, synthesising and sharing knowledge, evidence and data on children to inform policy advice and community solutions.</p>
Understand impact and hold to account	<p>Annual Stats NZ reporting on the primary measures and six supplementary measures of child poverty.</p> <p>Annual reporting on the five CPRIs.</p> <p>Annual reporting on child and youth wellbeing, using 36 indicators (six for each outcome area).</p> <p>Regular reporting to SWB and Ministerial Group.</p> <p>Work underway to make child wellbeing reporting more accessible and informative.</p>	<p>Consider setting targets to drive action against the Strategy outcomes (e.g. via public sector performance management tools).</p> <p>Review the CPRIs and/or integrate them into any public sector performance targets or measures adopted by Government.</p> <p>Review the current child wellbeing indicators, and/or improve the way in which they are used to inform awareness and decision-making.</p>

Should you wish to make substantial changes to the core components of the Strategy (the outcomes, measures and intended policies) there are a number of legislative requirements that must be met, including for consultation. As with other aspects of the legislation, there is some flexibility for you to determine the depth and breadth of consultation, proportionate to the extent of any proposed changes.

We would appreciate an early meeting with you to discuss your policy priorities for improving outcomes for children and young people (including reducing child poverty), your preferred approach to exercising your responsibilities and leadership role in this portfolio, and your interest in exploring the opportunities identified in the table above.

Proactively Released

Further briefings and upcoming decisions

We propose to provide you with a number of further briefings, including:

- more detailed information about the child poverty reduction measurement framework and targets, and advice about how best to use the available policy levers to meet the targets, and
- additional information and advice about the Strategy, including more detailed advice about opportunities to strengthen implementation, governance, reporting and accountability, and key stakeholders with whom we suggest you meet.

As noted previously, both the CPR Act and Part 1 of the Children’s Act provide flexibility for the incoming government to re-state its intentions, by reviewing and changing the current Strategy, the child poverty related indicators, and/or the child poverty reduction targets. You also have considerable flexibility to determine how best to achieve your objectives, in terms of the policies you adopt, and the approach to implementing and coordinating the Strategy.

We can provide you with advice about the options and process involved, should you wish to consider changes in any of these areas. We would develop this advice in close consultation with other agencies (e.g. Ministry for Social Development, The Treasury and the Public Service Commission) to ensure alignment with broader advice in relevant areas (e.g. public sector management, fiscal management, and the data and evidence system that supports social investment).

There are some timing considerations should you wish to make changes to some aspects of the Strategy or the child poverty measurement framework. For example, changes to Child Poverty Related Indicators must be made before the end of the financial year for which they apply. There are also some decisions that you, and in some cases Cabinet, will need to make in the next few months, in order to meet your statutory and portfolio responsibilities. These are set out in the following table:

Upcoming Action	Decisions required	Timing
The next annual report on progress towards the Strategy’s outcomes is due to be published in March 2024 .	Decisions are needed on the approach to the annual report, given it will be reporting on the period July 2022 to June 2023. The release of the annual report could be an opportune time to signal any changes to the Strategy.	Decisions of the approach to the annual report are needed by December 2023 , so we can begin the process of engaging with agencies to gather data and compile the report. High-level decisions about whether to change the Strategy would be needed in early 2024 , if they are to be signalled when the annual report is released.
The next annual Child Poverty Related Indicators report (covering the period July 2022 to June 2023) is due to be published before June 2024 .	Decisions are needed about the approach to and content of the CPRI report, given the period it covers took place under the previous Government.	By March 2024 , to provide time to prepare the CPRI report.

<p>The current intermediate targets (for the period 2021/22 to 2023/24) must be reviewed, and the next intermediate targets (for the period 2024/25 to 2026/27) set, by June 2024</p>	<p>Decisions are needed about what targets the government wants to set for the next 3-year period.</p> <p>This is the final intermediate target period leading up to the 10-year target period, so decisions here would have implications for the 10-year targets.</p> <p>We also recommend you seek agreement from your Cabinet colleagues on the third intermediate target rate.</p>	<p>High level direction by February/March 2023.</p> <p>Final decision and Cabinet agreement required by June 2024.</p> <p>Decisions about the targets will be informed by a range of matters including: the most recent rates reported by StatsNZ in March, Treasury forecasts released in May, priorities for Budget 2024, and fiscal and economic considerations.</p>
<p>The Minister of Finance must table a report on child poverty on Budget Day in 2024</p>	<p>Cabinet decisions are needed about what policies will be implemented through Budget 2024 to support progress towards the intermediate targets for 2024/25 to 2026/27.</p>	<p>Over the next few months, with exact timing dependent on the Budget 2024 process.</p>

Proactively Released

Our support for you

The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group

The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group (CWPRG) is a small group within DPMC whose role is to support you in this Ministerial portfolio by:

Advising	Providing advice that supports informed decision-making, with a particular focus on evidence-based actions with the biggest impact.
Monitoring	Monitoring child poverty and wellbeing, assessing progress, identifying what is working, and where additional attention is needed.
Stewardship	Acting as a steward for the child poverty reduction and wellbeing legislative frameworks and implementation approach. This includes ensuring legislative requirements are met, focusing on data integrity, and supporting effective governance and oversight of the Strategy.
Engagement and communication	Promoting and communicating the outcomes and priorities under the Strategy, and working with others (both within and beyond government) to identify wider opportunities to support their achievement.

The CWPRG is led by the Executive Director, Clare Ward and Director, Hannah Kerr. In addition to the Director, the group includes 10 full-time equivalent staff who specialise in policy, monitoring, engagement, and administrative and Ministerial support.

The CWPRG is funded through baseline funding of \$2.1m in Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet (PMC), with the majority of funding being for staffing costs. We do not directly fund or deliver any programmes or initiatives for children and young people, nor do we have responsibility for any non-departmental funding.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted content]

Funding and reporting are managed by DPMC

DPMC administers all appropriations within Vote PMC. Funding for your portfolio sits within the 'Advice and Support Multi-Category Appropriation' in Vote PMC, for which the Prime Minister is accountable. DPMC is responsible for coordinating the annual accountability process, responses for the Governance and Administration Select Committee hearings, and funding proposals.

As part of the Estimates of the Appropriations passed by Parliament, performance measures are attached to funding within your portfolio. This includes an annual Ministerial satisfaction survey which you will be required to complete, although we appreciate feedback at any time.

Proactively Released

Appendix 1: Overview of the Child Poverty Reduction Act (2018) and Part 1 of the Children’s Act (2014)

Child Poverty Reduction Act

Children’s Act (Part 1)

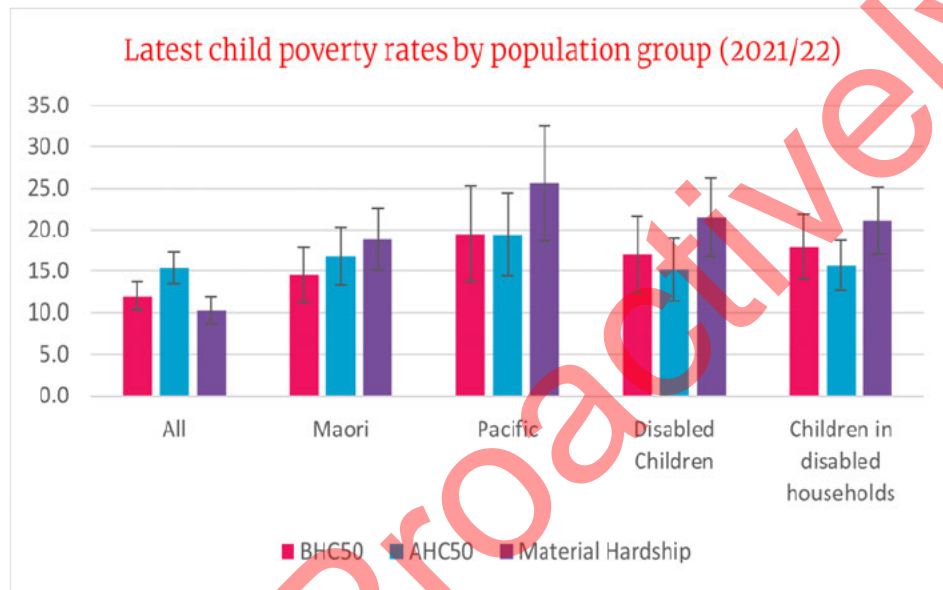
	Child Poverty Reduction Act		Children’s Act (Part 1)		
Purpose	Adopt a strategy to improve child wellbeing, including addressing:				
	Reducing child poverty	Mitigating the impacts of child poverty & socio-economic disadvantage	Improving wellbeing of all children	Improving the wellbeing of children with greater needs	Improving wellbeing of core groups of interest to Oranga Tamariki
Consultation	Undertake consultation before adopting or changing the Strategy, including with representatives of children and Māori, as considered appropriate				
Targets, indicators and measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 primary and 6 supplementary poverty measures Set targets for primary measures Develop primary measure (and target) for poverty persistence by 2024 	Identify one or more Child Poverty Related Indicators (CPRIs)	<p>The Strategy must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> say how outcomes will be measured, including by analysing disparities for children in poverty and socio-economic disadvantage assess the likely effects of policies to reduce child poverty and mitigate the impacts of poverty and socio-economic disadvantage 		
Monitoring, and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Statistician to report annually on progress Budget Day reporting (Public Finance Act) Report to Parliament if targets not met 	Report annually on CPRIs	Publish an annual report on progress in achieving the Strategy’s outcomes (including analysis of Māori children) and present it to Parliament		
Review	Review targets at least once during period covered	Can change CPRIs any time; must review every 3yrs	Review Strategy within three years of adoption, and 3-yearly thereafter		
Implementation	The Strategy must indicate the policies the Government has implemented (if there is one or more earlier Strategies) and which it intends to implement to achieve the outcomes sought, and steps taken to evaluate these policies			Oranga Tamariki Action Plan setting out how children’s agency CEs will work together to achieve Strategy outcomes for core populations of interest to Oranga Tamariki	

CONFIDENTIAL

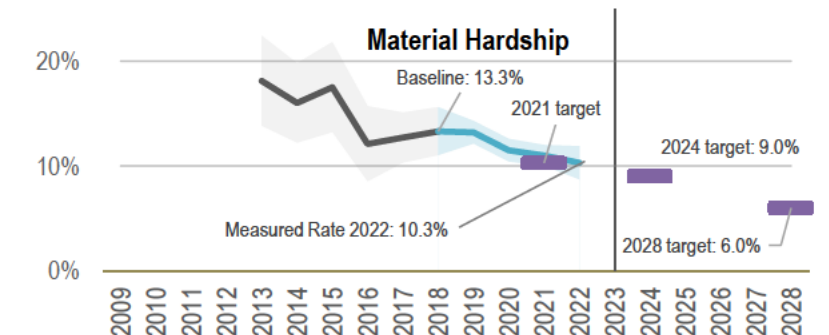
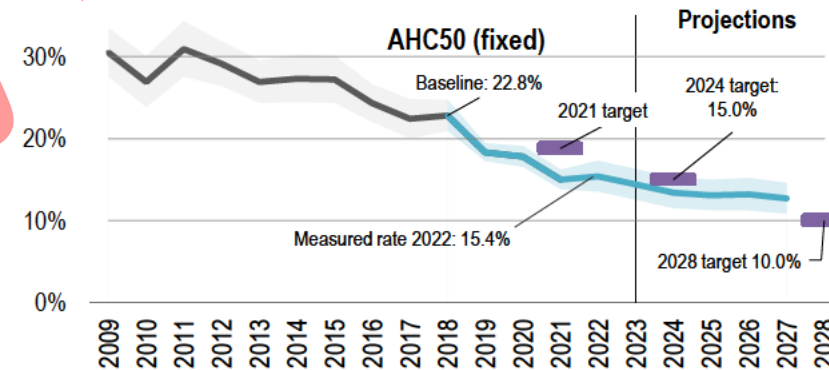
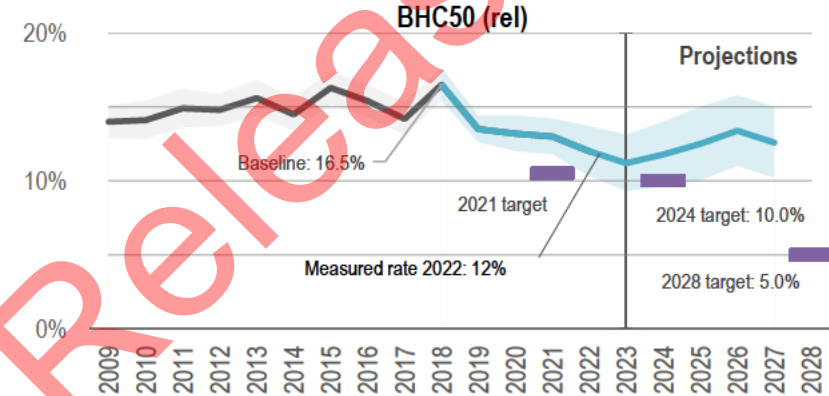
Appendix 2: Child poverty reduction measures and targets

Primary measures:

	What it measures
BHC50 (relative)	Proportion of children in households with incomes much lower (50%) than the median household income.
AHC50 (fixed)	Proportion of children in households with incomes much lower (50%) than a typical 2018 household, after deducting housing costs and adjusting for inflation.
Material hardship	Proportion of children in households reporting they lack 6 or more of the 17 items in the material deprivation index (e.g. having two pairs of shoes in good condition, not putting off doctors' visits).



Progress towards the current targets and forecast rates:



Appendix 3: Overview of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (2019)

Strategy Framework

Vision: New Zealand is the best place in the world for children and young people

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

This Means

- they feel loved and supported
- they have family, whānau and homes that are loving, safe and nurturing
- they are safe from unintentional harm
- they are safe from intentional harm (including neglect, and emotional, physical and sexual abuse)
- they are able to spend quality time with their parents, family and whānau

Indicators

- Feeling loved
- Feeling safe
- Family/whānau wellbeing
- Injury prevalence
- Harm against children
- Quality time with parents

Outcome: Children and young people have what they need

This Means

- they and their parents or caregivers have a good standard of material wellbeing
- they have regular access to nutritious food
- they live in stable housing that is affordable, warm and dry
- their parents or caregivers have the skills and support they need to access quality employment

Indicators

- Material wellbeing
- Child Poverty: Material Hardship
- Child Poverty: Low income BHC50
- Child Poverty: Low income AHC50
- Food insecurity
- Housing quality
- Housing affordability

Outcome: Children and young people are happy and healthy

This Means

- they have the best possible health, starting before birth
- they build self-esteem and resilience
- they have good mental wellbeing and recover from trauma
- they have spaces and opportunities to play and express themselves creatively
- they live in healthy, sustainable environments

Indicators

- Prenatal care
- Prenatal exposure to toxins
- Subjective health status
- Preventable admissions to hospital
- Mental wellbeing
- Self-harm and suicide

Outcome: Children and young people are learning and developing

This Means

- they are positively engaged with, and progressing and achieving in education
- they develop the social, emotional and communication skills they need as they progress through life
- they have the knowledge, skills and encouragement to achieve their potential and enable choices around further education, volunteering, employment, and entrepreneurship
- they can successfully navigate life's transitions

Indicators

- Early learning participation
- Regular school attendance
- Literacy, numeracy and science skills
- Social skills
- Self-management skills
- Youth in employment, education or training

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

This Means

- they feel accepted, respected and valued at home, school, in the community and online
- they feel manaakitanga: kindness, respect and care for others
- they live free from racism and discrimination
- they have stable and healthy relationships
- they are connected to their culture, language, beliefs and identity including whakapapa and tūrangawaewae

Indicators

- Ability to be themselves
- Sense of belonging
- Experience of discrimination
- Experience of bullying
- Social support
- Support for cultural identity
- Languages

Outcome: Children and young people are involved and empowered

This Means

- they contribute positively at home, at school and in their communities
- they exercise kaitiakitanga: care of the land and connection to nature
- they have their voices, perspectives, and opinions listened to and taken into account
- they are supported to exercise increasing autonomy as they age, and to be responsible citizens
- they and their families are supported to make healthy choices around relationships, sexual health, alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs

Indicators

- Involvement in community
- Representation of youth voice
- Making positive choices
- Criminal offending