



Proactive Release

The following Cabinet papers, related Cabinet minutes and briefings have been proactively released by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, on behalf of Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction:

Adopting the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy

Briefings relating to indicators for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy

Date of release: 20 November 2019

The following documents have been included in this release:

***Cabinet Paper: Adopting the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy
(CAB-19-SUB-0085)***

***Cabinet Minute: Adopting the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy
(CAB-19-MIN-0085)***

***Briefing: Update on the Indicators for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy
(DPMC-2018/19-1107)***

***Briefing: Proposed Indicators for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy
(DPMC-2018/19-1195)***

***Briefing: Proposed Indicators for the Strategy and Child Poverty Related Indicators
(DPMC-2018/19-1294)***

Briefing: Final Suite of Indicators and measures for inclusion in Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (DPMC-2019/20-27)

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:

- 9(2)(a): to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.

Briefing

PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR THE CHILD AND YOUTH WELLBEING STRATEGY

To: Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, Prime Minister, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction Hon Tracey Martin, Minister for Children			
Date	2/05/2019	Priority	Medium
Deadline	7/05/2019	Briefing Number	DPMC-2018/19-1195

Purpose

This briefing provides you with advice about potential child and youth wellbeing indicators. We have provided you with background information about each indicator, including the likely measures under each. Wherever appropriate we have drawn on the measures included in Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand. We are seeking your approval for this set of indicators to be included in the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (the Strategy).

Recommendations

1. **Note** the Strategy will include a general overview of the indicators including a high-level description of each indicator, the role and relationship of the indicators to the strategy and outcomes framework, and how they will be used to help inform the annual report by the responsible Minister on progress in achieving these outcomes
2. **Note** that this information will meet the legislative requirements for the Strategy to set out the extent to which the outcomes sought for children are measurable and, if so, how they will be measured, including by analysing disparities of outcome for children in poverty and children with socio-economic disadvantage
3. **Note** that we are also considering publishing further information on each indicator, including baseline data, as a series of reports over the next few months and that we will provide you with further advice on this option in due course

IN CONFIDENCE

4. **Agree** to include the following indicators in the Strategy :

	Minister for Child Poverty Reduction	Minister for Children
a. Have what they need: material wellbeing	Yes / No	Yes / No
b. Have what they need: affordable, quality housing	Yes / No	Yes / No
c. Have what they need: reducing child poverty	Yes / No	Yes / No
d. Learning & developing: core competencies	Yes / No	Yes / No
e. Learning & developing: engaging in education	Yes / No	Yes / No
f. Happy & healthy: wellbeing in first 1,000 days	Yes / No	Yes / No
g. Happy & healthy: activity, nutrition, and sleep	Yes / No	Yes / No
h. Happy & healthy: management of health and illnesses	Yes / No	Yes / No
i. Happy & healthy: mental wellbeing	Yes / No	Yes / No
j. Loved, safe & nurtured: free from intentional harm	Yes / No	Yes / No
k. Loved, safe & nurtured: family and whānau	Yes / No	Yes / No
l. Loved, safe & nurtured: safety	Yes / No	Yes / No
m. Accepted, respected & connected: cultural identity	Yes / No	Yes / No
n. Accepted, respected & connected: ability to be themselves	Yes / No	Yes / No
o. Accepted, respected & connected: healthy relationships	Yes / No	Yes / No
p. Accepted, respected & connected: sense of belonging	Yes / No	Yes / No
q. Empowered & involved: exercising independence	Yes / No	Yes / No
r. Empowered & involved: what children and young people say they need	Yes / No	Yes / No

5. **Note** a number of potential measures have been identified for use with each of the indicators and that a process to finalise these measures across agencies and with experts is to be completed, which will likely reduce the number of measures to be used
6. **Note** that a number of the measures proposed in this report could be appropriate for use as Child Poverty Related Indicators (CPRIs); for example: housing affordability, housing quality, food insecurity, participation in ECE and/or school attendance, and avoidable hospitalisations
7. **Agree** to receive follow up advice to confirm your CPRIs, based on your decisions and feedback on this paper.

Minister for Child Poverty Reduction: **Agree / Disagree**

s9(2)(a)

Maree Brown
Director
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2/5/2019

s9(2)(a)

Kristie Carter
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2/5/2019

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern
Prime Minister
Minister for Child Poverty Reduction

...../...../2019

Hon Tracey Martin
Minister for Children

...../...../2019

Contact for telephone discussion if required:

Name	Position	Telephone	1st contact
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Minister's office comments:

- Noted
- Seen
- Approved
- Needs change
- Withdrawn
- Not seen by Minister
- Overtaken by events
- Referred to

[Empty box for Minister's office comments]

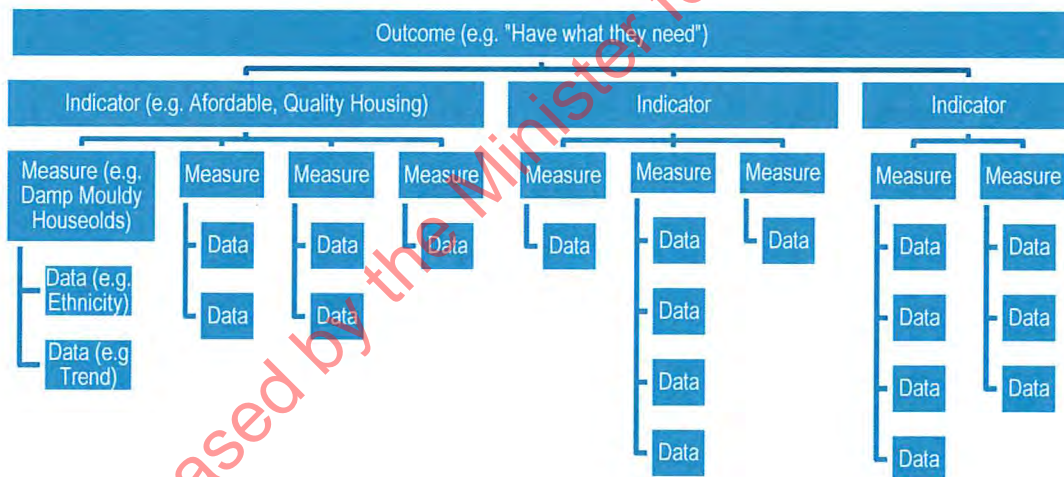
PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR THE CHILD AND YOUTH WELLBEING STRATEGY

Background

1. As you are aware, the Children's Act 2014 requires the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy to specify the outcomes sought for all children, with a focus on children with greater needs, experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, and of interest to Oranga Tamariki.
2. The Strategy will identify six desired outcomes for all children (including children with greater needs, children experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, and children of interest to Oranga Tamariki). These are:
 - Children and young people have what they need
 - Children and young people are learning and developing
 - Children and young people are happy and healthy
 - Children and young people are loved, safe and nurtured
 - Children and young people are accepted, respected and connected
 - Children and young people are empowered and involved
3. The outcomes framework is attached as Appendix 1. There have been minor revisions to the last two outcomes since you have last seen it. The intent is the same, but they have been reorganised and reworded slightly in response to useful feedback from the Ministries of Education, Youth Development and the Office for the Children's Commissioner.
4. The Children's Act 2014 requires the Strategy to indicate the extent to which the outcomes included in the Strategy are measurable and how the measurable outcomes will be measured, including by analysing disparities of outcome for children in poverty and children with socio-economic disadvantage.
5. The responsible Minister is also required to prepare and publish an annual report on progress in achieving those outcomes. This annual report is likely to include the measurement of the outcomes, as well as other ways of measuring progress such as a description of actions progressed in the year prior and the Child Poverty Reduction Act measures.
6. The first annual report must be presented to the House of Representatives and published online within nine months after the first full financial year after the adoption of the Strategy. This means that if the Strategy is adopted for 1 July 2019, the first report would need to be published no later than March 2021.

7. This briefing uses four distinct terms which have been defined below for your reference.
 - a. **Outcomes** refer to the high level state of wellbeing that the Strategy is aiming to achieve (the six outcomes) e.g. “Children and young people have what they need”.
 - b. **Indicators** refer to an analysis, or data narrative, of a measurable state that relates to one of the outcomes. For example ‘Affordable, Quality Housing’ is measurable and relates to “Children and young people have what they need”. Each outcome will have 2-4 indicators.
 - c. **Measures** refer to the specific way that an indicator is measured. For example “The number of households with children that have a problem with dampness or mould” is a measure. Each indicator includes one or more measures.
 - d. **Data** refers to the numbers, information or insights that is produced by a measure. For example “Māori children are more likely to live in houses that are damp or have mould” is a piece of data. Some measures have more data than others. For example data might relate to change over time, international comparisons, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, etc.

8. The way the outcomes, indicators and measures work together is shown in the diagram below:



Child & Youth Wellbeing indicator development approach

9. The Social Investment Agency (SIA), in partnership with the Child Wellbeing Unit, has been leading work to identify what should be measured to understand child and youth wellbeing. A range of agencies and subject matter experts have also been contributing to this work. We have incorporated their advice into this paper, whilst retaining a focus on the consistency of proposed indicators with the Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand (IANZ) suite, and the current availability of data to enable baseline measurement. We have ensured that there are child and young person subjective measures included in the potential indicators.

10. We have looked at several options for the approach to measuring the outcomes in the Strategy. Our preferred approach is to identify a set of enduring indicators grounded in the scientific evidence on what is most important at the key stages of a child and young person's life-course.
11. The approach taken has been to develop a small set of indicators that provide an overall holistic picture of child and youth wellbeing. This is designed to provide a top level view of how children and young people in New Zealand are doing.
12. In line with OECD recommendations, and those of the Science Advisors working with the SIA, the preferred indicator approach is grounded in the scientific evidence on what is most important at the key stages of a child and young person's life-course. For each indicator, we look at what age range the indicator is relevant for and what measures would best capture the wellbeing of the child and young person at that stage of their life.
13. The indicators and underpinning measures have been selected to provide a strengths-based view of wellbeing wherever possible. The intention is that it should be possible to see what is going well for children and young people, and where New Zealand is achieving the vision of being the best place in the world for children and young people.
14. It is intended that the indicators should be an enduring set that can continue to be used over the long term and future refreshes of the Strategy. The indicators are selected so that they can unambiguously point to improvement and can also provide a top level steer for the government on where further attention may be needed
15. We have developed a set of 17 indicators which provide an overall picture of wellbeing against the key development stages, and one indicator to capture what children and young people tell us they need to have a good life now and in the future. These indicators have been tested with cross-agency experts and against international indicator sets to try and ensure that they reflect the most critical components of the wellbeing of children and young people. The indicators are set out in paragraph 30.
16. Most indicators have more than one associated measure because the data captured or the questions being asked would need to vary depending on the age of the child. In some cases multiple measures are used under one indicator because a single measure cannot provide a sufficiently complete picture of this aspect of wellbeing. For example we propose multiple measures under the 'Affordable, quality housing' indicator (Quality, Affordability, and Homelessness) because this set of measures collectively provides a more comprehensive view of this indicator.

Alignment with Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand (IANZ)

17. There is strong alignment between this work and IANZ. We have used many of the same measures that are included in IANZ or identified similar measures that ask the same/similar questions but come from data sources that are specific to children and young people.

18. Wherever possible we have used the measures from IANZ, however many of them are not appropriate to children, or draw from data sources that do not include children and include only very small numbers of young people. Others will be a subset of the IANZ data; for example limited to only to children and young people, parents, or households with children.
19. Some additional measures are similar to IANZ measures, but draw from a data source that is more relevant to children and young people. These are almost always the subjective measures of wellbeing (e.g. sense of belonging).
20. A few measures are significantly different to IANZ. These are very child specific, feature strongly in the Strategy and are strongly evidenced based (e.g. wellbeing in the first 1000 days, nutrition, etc.) or based on what children and young people told us was important to them and their wellbeing and should be included in the strategy (e.g. spending time with their parents, feeling safe, etc.)
21. A summary of the alignment for each measure against IANZ is included as Appendix 2.
22. Statistics New Zealand has indicated that it will consider the child and youth wellbeing indicators as part of its work programme in FY 2019/20 to include more wellbeing indicators for children and young people.

Indicator related content in the Strategy

23. The Strategy will include a general overview of the indicators including a high-level description of each indicator, the role and relationship of the indicators to the Strategy and outcomes framework, and how they will be used to help inform the annual report by the responsible Minister on progress in achieving these outcomes. We believe this meets the requirements as set out in the Children's Act 2014.
24. The Children's Act 2014 does not specify that baseline data needs to be produced as part of the first Strategy, but it is likely that people would generally expect a baseline report would be produced before the first annual progress report.
25. We are currently considering publishing further information on each indicator, including baseline data, over the coming month — potentially as a series of stand-alone reports. These reports would be likely to contain the following type of information:
 - a. an overview of why this indicator is important for children and young people's wellbeing
 - b. a high-level summary of recent findings from each measure, including any trend data
 - c. where data is available, a summary of the key findings from each measure by socio-economic status

- d. where data is available, a summary of the key findings from each measure by equity of outcomes for different population groups with a particular focus on ethnicity. Some of the other focus populations that may be covered in this section are children and young people of interest to Oranga Tamariki, children and young people with disabilities, and children and young people who identify as LGBTQI+
 - e. where data is available, a summary of the key findings from each measure by international comparisons. Some indicators may not have any internationally comparable data (in particular the more subjective based indicators such as “sense of belonging”)
 - f. a list of external links for more information about the topic, the measures used, and research that highlights impacts on children’s wellbeing
 - g. an overview of the current limitations of the indicator and the areas for development. This section will provide the ability to acknowledge the current limitations of the data and signal an intended direction for the indicator. In some cases we will identify the proxy measures that have been used that are intended to be replaced in future versions of the indicator (i.e. the IANZ measures which are currently in development).
26. We will provide you with detailed advice on options for publication of further information on the indicators, once the Strategy is published.

Proposed Child and Youth Wellbeing Indicators

- 27. The proposed indicators have been identified below. We have provided an indication of how the indicator is related to the proposed outcomes framework for the Strategy and a short summary of why the indicator is important to children and young people’s wellbeing. We are seeking your agreement to include each in the Strategy.
- 28. The indicator set has been designed in consultation with the Child Poverty Unit to complement the ten child poverty measures specified in the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2008, and with some consideration of which measures could be used as part of annual reporting on child poverty related indicators.
- 29. We have also identified the specific measures that will most likely be used for the indicator and provided an indication of where the measure comes from. The specific measures are still being confirmed with the subject matter experts, and may be removed, refined or replaced with a better measure prior to each indicator report being completed.

30. The proposed indicators are:

a. Have what they need: material wellbeing

This indicator will look at children and young people's access to the basics such as food, clothes, accommodation, electricity, transport, keeping warm, maintaining household appliances in working order, and so on, and also about the freedoms households have to purchase and consume non-essentials that are commonly aspired to. Evidence has shown strong links between material resources (and changes in these over time) and the impacts on many aspects of wellbeing. These include a strong association with health outcomes.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Material wellbeing index for households with children.* This measure is an IANZ indicator but has been limited to households with children.
- ii) *Worries about money: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who often or always worry about not having enough money for food, power, rent, school uniform items, and/or petrol.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- iii) *Food Insecurity: The proportion of children in households reporting that 'food runs out in our household due to lack of money often or sometimes'* - This question will be included in the NZ Health Survey in 2019/20, the most recent data is from the 2015/16 NZ Health Survey.

b. Have what they need: affordable, quality housing

This indicator will look at whether children and young people have access to warm, dry, suitable and affordable housing. Evidence has shown the link between poor housing and negative impacts on many aspects of wellbeing, including a direct impact on health.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Housing quality: IANZ in development.* This is an IANZ measure and is still being developed. Some proxy data based on 'parents' from the general social survey can be used while the measure is being developed (see paragraph 36).
- ii) *Housing affordability: Percentage of households with children that spend more than 30% of disposable income on housing.* This measure is an IANZ indicator but has been limited to households with children.

- iii) *Homelessness: IANZ in development.* This is an IANZ measure and is still being developed. Some proxy data from the census or the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33) can be used while the measure is being developed.

c. Have what they need: reducing child poverty

This indicator will look at the number of children and young people living in poverty using the primary measures specified in the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018. Reducing child poverty and mitigating the impacts of socioeconomic disadvantage are key focus of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy because of the overwhelming body of evidence that demonstrates the negative impacts of poverty on current and future wellbeing.

This indicator will include the three primary childhood poverty measures:

- i) *Percentage of children living in households in material hardship*
- ii) *Percentage of children living in households with a low income (BHC 50)*
- iii) *Percentage of children living in households with a low income (AHC 50)*

d. Learning & developing: core competencies

This indicator aims to look at the core competencies which children need to develop over their lifetime including knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values across the life course. This will include things like socio-emotional skills needed to manage themselves, and as they move into adulthood some of the basic life skills.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Literacy, numeracy, and science skills age 15.* This is an IANZ indicator.
- ii) *Core Competencies (IANZ, in development).* Further work is need to explore this measure but some potential proxy data exists in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). For example: "I feel I am learning knowledge and skills that will help me in the future".
- iii) *Socio-emotional skills.* Further work is need to explore this measure but some data exists in the wellbeing@school survey (see paragraph 34). E.g. "At school I am taught to think about other children's feelings". Other potential measures include the strengths and difficulties questionnaire as part of the b4 school check, and the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).

e. Learning & developing: engaging in education

This indicator will look at children and young people's engagement in education across the life course. The positive long-term impacts of education on future

wellbeing, income, and employment are well documented. Children and young people are legally entitled and required to attend education between their 6th birthday and 16th birthday, however they benefit significantly from starting earlier than this and staying later than this.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Quality early childhood education: IANZ in development.* This measure is an IANZ indicator and is still being developed. Some proxy data from the Ministry of Education is available to be used while the measure is being developed.
- ii) *Engagement in schooling: Proportion of children and young people (ages 6-15) who are regularly attending school.* This measure is based on data collected annually by the Ministry of Education and can be disaggregated by ethnicity, socio-economic status, age, and potentially our other population groups of interest.
- iii) *Engagement in tertiary education: Proportion of 19-year olds enrolling in a level 4 qualification or above.* This measure is a natural precursor to the IANZ measure that looks at the proportion of 25-64 year olds with a level 4 qualification or above. This measure is based on data collected annually by the Ministry of Education. There is data for trend, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and some other population groups of interest.

f. Happy & healthy: wellbeing in first 1,000 days

The first 1000 days is critical to child development and wellbeing. This indicator will look at the aspects of the mother's mental and physical health that directly impact on in utero development of the fetus / baby and baby's brain. The mother's mental and physical wellbeing (including nutrition, physical activity and consumption of tobacco, alcohol and illicit substances, high stress, anxiety and depression) has direct physiological impacts on the fetus / baby's health and development during pregnancy and breastfeeding. There can also be more indirect impacts on the baby's health, growth and development if their mother experiences post-natal depression and does not receive adequate support.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Mortality Rates (Infants).* This measure is different to, but aligned with, the IANZ indicator "Amenable Mortality Rates". Amenable Mortality Rates is not an appropriate measure for children.
- ii) *Healthy birth weight, size and gestational age.* Further work is need to explore this measure but data exists e.g. birth weight and is internationally comparable. Healthy weight, size and gestational age at birth are important predictors of immediate and later child health and development.

- iii) *Prenatal care.* Further work is need to explore this measure but some proxy data exists (e.g. number of women who registered with a Lead Maternity Carer).
- iv) *Mother's harmful substance exposure during pregnancy.* Further work is need to explore this measure but some proxy data exists (e.g. the proportion of pregnant women who identify as smokers at first Lead Maternity Carer registration).
- v) *Mother's mental health.* Further work is need to explore this measure but some proxy data may exist (e.g. the NZ Health Survey see paragraph 34).

g. Happy & healthy: activity, nutrition, and sleep

This indicator will look at whether children and young people are getting the recommended levels of physical activity and sleep, and whether they are eating healthily. It will also include a measure of healthy weight and healthy growth which is closely linked to Activity, Nutrition, and Sleep. Research demonstrates that physical activity, good nutrition, and adequate sleep are all crucial for the growing developing brain, and have immediate and long term benefits for health and wellbeing. Physical activity, nutrition, and sleep are all key factors in supporting healthy growth and development and preventing childhood obesity. Obesity is particularly concerning in children as it is associated with a wide range of health conditions and increased risk of premature onset of illness.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Physical Activity: Percentage of children and young people (ages 12-18) who say that they meet the MOH activity guidelines of at least 1 hour of moderate or vigorous physical activity across the day.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- ii) *Eating Healthily: Percentage of children and young people (ages 2-24) who meet New Zealand's age-specific vegetable and fruit intake guidelines.* This measure is based on NZ Health Survey (see paragraph 34). This measure has been declining (worsening) in previous years.
- iii) *Eating Healthily: Percentage of children and young people (ages 2-14) who ate fast food 3 or more times per week.* This measure is based on NZ Health Survey (see paragraph 34). This measure has been increasing (worsening) in recent years.
- iv) *Adequate sleep: Percentage of children and young people (ages 0-24) who usually get the recommended hours of sleep.* This measure is based on NZ Health Survey (see paragraph 34). Note trend data is not available as it has only recently been added.

- v) *Healthy Weight: Proportion of children and young people (2-14, and 15-24 years) with a healthy weight Body Mass Index (BMI)*. This measure is based on NZ Health Survey (see paragraph 34). New Zealand currently has the third highest rate of childhood obesity in the OECD.

h. Happy & healthy: management of health and illnesses

This indicator will look at whether children and young people experience good health and/or preventable illnesses. This indicator also covers when children and young people become unwell because pre-existing health conditions are not adequately managed. Material deprivation, including poor quality housing, lack of nutrition and limited or no access to primary health care are known to contribute to the avoidable illness and injuries and to poor management of pre-existing health conditions for children and young people.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Mortality Rates (ages 0-24)*. This measure is different to, but aligned with, the IANZ indicator "Amenable Mortality Rates". Amenable Mortality Rates is not an appropriate measure for children.
- ii) *Avoidable Hospitalisations: Rate of Potentially Avoidable Hospitalisations (PAH) per 100,000 children (0-14 year olds)*. This measure will have good data availability which is collected regularly, including trend, ethnicity, socio-economic status and international comparability, but will require a custom data request from the Ministry of Health as it not currently publically available. PAH is broader than Ambulatory Sensitive Hospitalisations (ASH). PAH refers to the hospital events that can be avoided by: social policy interventions on socioeconomic determinants of health (e.g. housing policy); Public health interventions (e.g. immunisation); and timely, effective and affordable primary and community care. ASH only relates to the hospital events that can be avoided by timely, effective and affordable primary and community care.
- iii) *Self-rated health: Proportion of young people (ages 15-24) who rate their health as good, very good, or excellent*. This measure is an IANZ indicator but has been limited by age. This measure is based on NZ Health Survey (see paragraph 34).
- iv) *Parent-rated health: Proportion of children (ages 0-14) whose parents rate their health as good, very good, or excellent*. This measure is the IANZ 'proxy' measure for self-rated health for children. This measure is based on NZ Health Survey (see paragraph 34). We do not recommend using this measure as it does not tell us much: This may not be an appropriate measure as approximately 98 percent of parents rate their child's health as good, very good, or excellent and this has not changed in the last 10 years.

i. Happy & healthy: mental wellbeing

This indicator will look at the level of mental wellbeing including whether children and young people generally experience good mental wellbeing, are able to cope with life's stressors, and are free from mental illness. Mental wellbeing also impacts on other aspects of wellbeing including physical health; mental disorders increase the risk of getting ill from other diseases. About half of mental disorders begin before the age of 14 and New Zealand has one of the highest youth suicide rates in the world.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *WHO-5 Mental wellbeing index*. This self-reported measure is a score from 0-5 across five questions (total score 0-25). A score of 13 or more is defined as "good mental wellbeing". This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- ii) *Resilience: The proportion of young people (age 12-18) who say that they are able to cope well when life gets hard*. This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- iii) *Self-harm: The proportion of young people (age 12-18) who say that they have deliberately hurt themselves or tried to kill themselves in the last 12 months*. This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- iv) *Mental health status - psychological distress: The proportion of young people (ages 15-24) who are experiencing high or very high levels of psychological distress*. This measure is an IANZ indicator but has been limited by age. This is taken from the NZ Health Survey (see paragraph 34).
- v) *Youth suicide rates (ages 10-24)*. This measure is an IANZ indicator but has been limited by age.

j. Loved, safe & nurtured: free from intentional harm

This indicator will look at whether children and young people are free from intentional harm. This includes exposure to family violence, experiencing neglect, physical, emotional and sexual abuse. For emerging adults this also includes being free from sexual, physical and emotional abuse in their relationships with their peers. The long term detrimental impact on development and wellbeing of all types of abuse (including exposure to domestic violence) is well documented in New Zealand and overseas. New Zealand has high rates of child abuse and bullying compared to other developed countries.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Harm against children: IANZ in development.* This is an IANZ measure and is still being developed. Some proxy data is available that could be used in the meantime, for example “Number of notifications of abuse or neglect to Oranga Tamariki”.
- ii) *Family violence: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who say that they have witnessed violence in their home in the last 12 months.* This self-reported measure is included in the ‘whataboutme?’ survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator of domestic violence.
- iii) *Experiencing Bullying: Percentage of children and young people (ages 8-17) who say that they are bullied at least monthly.* This self-reported measure is included in the wellbeing@school survey (see paragraph 34).
- iv) *Sexual coercion or abuse: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who say that been touched in a sexual way or made to do sexual things that they didn't want to do.* This self-reported measure is included in the ‘whataboutme?’ survey (see paragraph 33).

k. Loved, safe & nurtured: family & whānau

This indicator will look at the wellbeing of the family and whānau and the relationships within the family and whānau, in particular between the child or young person and their parent(s) or other caregiver(s). Children and young people told us during engagement that the wellbeing of their family and whānau is fundamental to their own wellbeing and that they want to spend more quality time with their parents. Research shows that attachment to parent(s) or other caregivers is critical for child development, and has been identified as a very important protective factor for early and on-going wellbeing. During childhood and through to adolescence these relationships remain critical to wellbeing and development.

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Whānau wellbeing (Adults): Percentage of adults who rate their family as doing well (7 or more on a scale of 0-10).* This measure is an IANZ indicator.
- ii) *Whānau wellbeing (Young people): Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who rate their family as doing well (7 or more on a scale of 0-10).* This self-reported measure is included in the ‘whataboutme?’ survey (see paragraph 33). There are also a range of follow up questions that can provide additional information about the family functioning. This measure is closely aligned to the IANZ indicator of whānau wellbeing.

- iii) *Feeling loved at home: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who feel loved by their parent figure (at least a 7 on a scale from 0-10). This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).*
- iv) *Quality time with parents: Young person (12-18) feels that they get to spend enough time with their parent figure (at least a 7 on a scale from 0-10). This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).*

I. Loved, safe & nurtured: safety

Being and feeling safe was identified by adults, children and young people as very important to children and young people's wellbeing. In addition to feelings of anxiety and stress which can impact on wellbeing, feeling unsafe is often correlated to objective measures of being unsafe. Children and young people who do not feel safe can also be unable to participate in the activities that are important to their wellbeing. A key part of safety for young people is having an adult that they can trust and to for help and advice

This indicator will most likely include the following measures:

- i) *Injury Prevalence (children and young people): Number of serious (fatal and non-fatal) injuries per 100,000 people ages 0-24. This measure is an IANZ indicator but has been limited by age.*
- ii) *Feeling safe at school. Percentage of children and young people (ages 8-17) who say that they feel like they feel safe at school all or most of the time. This self-reported measure is included in the wellbeing@school survey (see paragraph 34). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator of feelings/perceptions of safety.*
- iii) *Feeling safe online: Young people (ages 12-18) feel safe online (at least a 7 on a scale from 0-10). This self-reported measure is include in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator of feelings/perceptions of safety.*
- iv) *Social support: Percentage of young people who say they have an adult they could turn to for help. This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator of social support*

m. Accepted, respected & connected: cultural identity

Being able to access cultural knowledge and express cultural identity is a human right. A strong cultural and self-identity builds higher self-esteem and resilience to stress, especially for Māori. Knowing your whakapapa helps to understand identity,

connections to others and sense of place, land and time. Spaces such as schools need to value and respect everyone's cultural beliefs.

This indicator will include the following measures:

- i) *Language development and retention: IANZ in development.* This is an IANZ measure and is still being developed. Some proxy data is available that could be used in the meantime in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- ii) *Supported to explore their culture: Young people (ages 12-18) have someone they can ask about their culture, whakapapa or ethnic group.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- iii) *Know their whakapapa: Young people (ages 12-18) have someone they can ask about their culture, whakapapa or ethnic group.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33).
- iv) *School is culturally responsive: Children and young people (ages 8-17) agree that teachers are interested in their culture and family background.* This self-reported measure is included in the wellbeing@school survey (see paragraph 34).

n. Accepted, respected & connected: ability to be themselves

Young people told us we need to do more to embrace diversity so they feel accepted. Children and young people need safe and inclusive spaces to explore and establish their identities without discriminatory judgement. Children and young people are confident and able to participate when they are proud of and accepted as themselves

This indicator will include the following measures:

- i) *Ability to be yourself: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who agree it is easy for them to express their identity.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator 'Ability to be yourself'.
- ii) *Experienced discrimination: Young people (ages 12-18) have felt that they have been treated unfairly or made to feel different because their ethnicity, gender or sexuality, or something else.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator 'Experience of discrimination'.
- iii) *Accepted for who they are: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who say they are accepted for who they are at school, at home, and more generally.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator 'Ability to be yourself'.

- iv) *Proud who they are: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who say they are proud of who they are (at least a 7 out of 10).* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ indicator 'Ability to be yourself'.

o. Accepted, respected & connected: healthy relationships

Social connections and support are important aspects of wellbeing. During childhood and through to adolescence as children become more independent, their ability to create and maintain friendships and healthy relationships outside the whānau becomes increasingly important to their wellbeing. In adolescence many young people also begin to engage in romantic, intimate, and/or sexual relationships which presents a different set of challenges associated with developing and maintaining healthy relationships. Experiences in adolescent dating and sexual activity can carry over into adult relationships, and can have long-term impacts on health and wellbeing.

This indicator will include the following measures:

- i) *Friendships are built on trust: Young people (12-18) have friends that they trust (at least 7 out of 10).* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' (see paragraph 33).
- ii) *Romantic relationships are safe: Young people (12-18) who are in romantic relationships feel safe including physical and emotional safety with their girlfriend, boyfriend or partner.* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' (see paragraph 33).

p. Empowered & involved: sense of belonging

This indicator looks at children's sense of belonging: that they are able to fit in and are an important and valuable part of their surrounding environment. A sense of belonging contributes directly to good wellbeing and is protective against the effects of toxic stress and other adverse experiences. Research has shown that deficits in sense of belonging are linked to problems in social and psychological functioning. Research has also shown that sense of belonging in an academic environment is related to retention and achievement. Sense of Belonging was also included as an indicator of wellbeing in IANZ, but the measure does not currently include data for child and young people.

This indicator will include the following measures:

- i) *Sense of belonging at home: Percentage of children and young people (ages 12-18) who say that they feel like they belong at home (at least a 7 out of 10).* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see

paragraph 33). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ measure of sense of belonging.

- ii) *Sense of belonging at school: Percentage of children and young people (ages 8-17) who say that they feel like they belong at school all or most of the time.* This self-reported measure is included in the wellbeing@school survey (see paragraph 34). This measure is broadly aligned to the IANZ measure of sense of belonging.
- iii) *Sense of belonging to New Zealand: Percentage of young people (ages 12-18) who feel a sense of belonging to Aotearoa/New Zealand as a whole (at least a 7 out of 10).* This self-reported measure is included in the 'whataboutme?' survey (see paragraph 33). This measure is very similar to the IANZ measure of sense of belonging.

q. Empowered & involved: exercising independence

This indicator will look at the ways in which adolescents and emerging adults exercise increasing financial responsibility and independence, make positive decisions about their own health and sexual health, alcohol and other drug consumption, relationships, and future. From age 15 onwards young people in New Zealand begin to gain the legal right to make their own choices around their participation in education. This period is critical, young people who leave education without transitioning into meaningful work are at greater risk of poor mental and physical health, being socially isolated, having and inadequate access to resources, and are more likely to engage in criminal behaviours.

This indicator will include the following measure:

- i) *Not in employment, education, and/or training (NEET): Proportion of young people (ages 15-24) who are NEET.* This measure is an IANZ indicator.
- ii) *Young people have a drivers licence.* Further work is need to explore this measure but some proxy data exists (e.g. the 'whataboutme?' survey, see paragraph 34).
- iii) *Teenage substance use and abuse.* Further work is need to explore this measure but but some proxy data exists (e.g. the 'whataboutme?' survey, see paragraph 34).
- iv) *Young people have a bank account in their name.* Further work is need to explore this measure but some proxy data may exist (e.g. in the integrated data infrastructure).

r. Empowered & involved: what children and young people say they need

Part of being children be empowered and involved is having their voices heard. The Children’s Act 2014 requires the consultation with children and young people on the development of each Strategy. This indicator will look at what children and young people tell us they need to have a good life now and in the future.

This indicator will include the following measure:

- v) *Young people tell us: “What is the one thing you think would help you to have a good life, now and in the future?”*. This self-reported measure is included in the ‘whataboutme?’ survey (see paragraph 33). This is a free text (open ended) question which will require a qualitative / thematic analysis.
- vi) *Detailed one-on-one interviews or focus groups*. There is no mechanism in place for this measure yet. However, this would include a small series of one-on-one interviews or focus groups similar to the engagement that was undertaken late last year.

Surveys that ask children and young people about their wellbeing

- 31. We have identified a lack of systematic collection of child and youth objective and subjective data across government. This will hamper our efforts to track progress over time, particularly from the perspective of children of their experience. In some cases there is collection of information but it is not nationally collected or assembled into a system. This means we have had to use proxy measures or in the interim rely on data sources that are not as robust as we would prefer.
- 32. You have separately sought advice on how we might address this, in consultation with the Chief Science Advisor on Child Poverty Reduction, Professor Poulton, and other agencies. We are working to provide this at the earliest opportunity.
- 33. Some of the proposed measures are from the ‘Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey – whataboutme?’. This survey is about to go into the field. It has methodological challenges in relation to its sampling, which means it will not be as robust as we would want. Some further work is underway to supplement the sample for this survey and to improve the questions. The Chief Science Advisor is providing the Ministry for Social development with advice on options to this effect.
- 34. Some of the proposed measures are from the Wellbeing@ school survey. This is a tool developed and managed by the New Zealand Council for Educational Research which available to schools and allows them to survey their students as part of a self-review process. Data is also collected and reported on at a national level (individual schools are not identified) and it is possible to get a relatively “representative sample” across New Zealand. However, given that it is an optional tool designed for self-review and participating schools are self-selected, even a “representative sample” is biased as it is

impossible to account for self-selection basis. It also does not include children and young people outside the main schooling system which is particularly relevant for the older students where many of the students with poor wellbeing may have left the school system. Data can be reported on by age, ethnicity and school decile can be used as a proxy for socio-economic status.

35. Some of the proposed measures are from the NZ Health Survey. The NZ Health Survey data is collected and reported on annually by the Ministry of Health. Questions relating to children from 0-14 are answered by parents, question relating to 15-24 year olds are self-reported. The sample size includes approximately 1,500 – 1,600 young people aged 15-24 years old. It also includes a very small proportion of pregnant women (approximately 200). Data can be theoretically be reported on by age, ethnicity, socio-economic status but that can be dependent on sample size.
36. The General Social Survey includes a small sample of young people age 15-24, however the numbers are often very low (ie. only a few hundred) and the margins of errors are too large to reliably report on this age group. We are currently working with Statistics New Zealand to reproduce the wellbeing statistics specifically for parents for certain measures such as quality housing. This will be able to provide a proxy for dependent children.

Legislative requirements related to socio-economic disparities

37. Under the Children’s Act 2014, the Strategy must indicate how the outcomes will be measured, including by analysing disparities of outcome for:
 - children in poverty
 - children who are experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.
38. Many of the outcomes proposed here can be cut by income, socio-economic status, or some other proxy of socio-economic status such as school decile, including participation in ECE and school, avoidable hospitalisations, and serious injuries.
39. As noted earlier in this report, the initial Strategy will provide a high-level description of the format of the indicators, including a description of how each indicator will provide an analysis of the measures by level of socio-economic disadvantage. We will identify that that this is one of the approaches Government is taking to meet the requirements of the legislation.

Child poverty related indicators

40. Under the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018, the Minister must identify one or more indicators related to the causes, correlates, and/or consequences of child poverty (‘Child Poverty Related Indicators’, or ‘CPRIs’). The reporting on the CPRIs is the responsibility of the Minister, who must publish a dedicated ‘monitoring report’ for each financial year.

41. You have agreed to publish the first monitoring report alongside the monitoring of the first Strategy. In response to past advice on CPRIs, you have indicated that your preference was for:
- there to be consistency, as far as possible, between the CPRIs and the indicators used in other key government monitoring frameworks
 - the CPRIs to monitor issues related to poverty that go beyond income and financial resources.
42. We seek your direction on whether you would like to see close alignment between your CPRIs and the measures used for reporting under the Strategy, by using a selection of the indicators proposed here. We consider the following measures could be appropriate for use as CPRIs:
- housing quality
 - housing affordability
 - food insecurity
 - quality early childhood education and/or engagement in schooling
 - avoidable hospitalisations.
43. To strengthen the link with children in poverty, you may wish to report on the social gradient for these outcomes, by breaking down the reporting on these outcomes by household income or socioeconomic status. This would be similar to the approach taken by the Child Poverty Monitor Technical Report.
44. Alternatively, you could still opt to go beyond the set of indicators proposed for the Strategy – particularly as the legislation requires that, from next year onwards, CPRIs will be reported on alongside the Government Statistician’s reporting on child poverty rates.
45. Once you have provided your overall direction on your preferred approach – to monitoring outcomes for the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy generally, and to CPRIs in particular – CPU officials will provide you with follow up advice enabling your CPRIs to be confirmed.

Te Whāinga Tāhuhu: Ko Aotearoa te tino whenua o te ao mō ngā tamariki me ngā rangatahi Our Vision: New Zealand is the best place in the world for children and young people

Children and young people have what they need

- They and their parents / 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 / caregivers have access to the education and support they need, and to quality work.

Children and young people are learning & developing

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

Children and young people are happy and healthy

- They have the best possible health, starting before birth.
- They build self esteem and resilience.
- They have mental wellbeing and recover from trauma.
- They have spaces and opportunities to play and express themselves creatively.
- They live in healthy, sustainable environments.
- They and their families are supported to make healthy and informed choices around relationships, sexual health, alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Children and young people are taonga. They have intrinsic value, inherent dignity and mana which should be recognised and respected.

Māori are tangata whenua. Recognising and giving practical commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi), and the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, is essential to help achieve wellbeing for tamariki and rangatahi Māori.

Children and young people's rights are to be respected and upheld. Children's rights in New Zealand include the rights derived from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

All children and young people deserve to live a good life. To achieve greater equity of outcomes, some children and young people need more support.

We are seeking the following interrelated outcomes for all children and young people:

Children and young people are loved, safe and nurtured

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

Children and young people are accepted, respected & connected

- They feel accepted, respected and valued at home, school, in the community and online.
- 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 (place of belonging).

Children and young people are empowered & involved

- They feel manaakitanga: kindness, respect and care for others.
- They contribute positively at home, at school and in their communities.
- They exercise kaitiakitanga: connection and care of the land and nature.
- They have their voices, perspectives, and opinions listened to and taken into account.
- They are supported to increase autonomy as they age.

Wellbeing needs holistic and comprehensive approaches. Wellbeing is multidimensional and includes hinengaro (mental), tinana (physical), waihua (spiritual), whānau (family), papa kainga (community), and taiao (environmental) wellbeing.

Children's wellbeing is dependent on whānau wellbeing. Children should be viewed in the context of their families, whānau, hapu, and iwi, other culturally recognised family groups, and communities.

Change requires action by all of us. Individuals, organisations, communities and the government need to work together to achieve good wellbeing for all children and young people.

Actions must deliver better life outcomes. The Strategy and its delivery will be informed by evidence of effective policies and smart information connections.

Early support is needed. Policies in the Strategy should be focused on preventing or minimising negative outcomes and supporting children and their family and whānau early for better outcomes.



These are the principles that will guide the actions and implementation of the Strategy:

Indicator	Measure	Included in IANZ?	Additional notes
Have what they need: material wellbeing	Material wellbeing index (households with children)	Yes	
	Worries about money (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Food insecurity *(Potential CPRI)*	No	
Have what they need: affordable, quality housing	Housing quality (IANZ in development) *(Potential CPRI)*	Yes	Proxy data will be used temporarily
	Housing affordability *(Potential CPRI)*	Yes	
	Homelessness (IANZ in development)	Yes	Proxy data will be used temporarily
Have what they need: reducing child poverty	Child poverty measure (material hardship)	Yes	
	Child poverty measure (low income BHC 50)	Yes	
	Child poverty measure (low income AHC 50)	Yes	
Learning & developing: core competencies	Literacy, numeracy and science skills at age 15	Yes	Proxy measure, could be improved
	Core competencies (IANZ in development)	Yes	Further work is required to identify a proxy
	Socio-emotional skills	No	Further work is required to identify a proxy
Learning & developing: engaging in education	Quality early childhood education (IANZ in development) *(Potential CPRI)*	Yes	Proxy data will be used temporarily
	Engagement in schooling (attendance ages 6-16) *(Potential CPRI)*	No	Proxy measure, could be improved
	Engagement in tertiary education (enrolled in L4+ at age 19)	Aligned	Proxy measure, could be improved

Indicator	Measure	Included in IANZ?	Additional notes
Happy & healthy: wellbeing in first 1000 days	Mortality rates (Infants)	Aligned	
	Healthy weight (Infants)	No	Measure to be confirmed
	Prenatal care	No	Further work is required to identify a proxy
	Mother's harmful substance exposure	No	Further work is required to identify a proxy
	Mother's mental health	No	Further work is required to identify a proxy
Happy & healthy: activity, nutrition, and Sleep	Physically active (ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Eating healthily: Fruit and vegetables (ages 2-24)	No	
	Eating healthily: Fast food 3 times weekly (ages 2-24)	No	
	Adequate sleep (ages 2-24)	No	
	Healthy weight (ages 2-24)	No	Measure to be confirmed
Happy & healthy: management of health and illnesses	Mortality rates (ages 0-24)	Aligned	
	Self-rated health (ages 15-24)	Yes	
	Parent-rated child health (ages 0-14)	Yes	IANZ measure, but not recommended
	Avoidable Hospitalisations (ages 0-14) *(Potential CPR) *	No	(our preferred measure for child health)
	WHO-5 Mental wellbeing index (ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
Happy & healthy: mental wellbeing	Resilience (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Self-harm (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 12-24
	Mental health - psychological distress (ages 15-24)	Yes	Could be dropped if WHO-5 is broadened
	Youth suicide rates (ages 10-24)	Yes	

Indicator	Measure	Included in IANZ?	Additional notes
Loved, safe & nurtured: free from intentional harm	Harm against children (IANZ in development)	Yes	Proxy data will be used temporarily
	Experiencing bullying (self-reported, ages 8-17)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Family violence (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Sexual coercion and abuse (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 12-24
Loved, safe & nurtured: family and whānau	Whanau wellbeing (parents)	Yes	
	Whanau wellbeing (young people)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Feeling loved at home (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Quality time with parents (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
Loved, safe & nurtured: safety	Injury prevalence (children and young people)	Yes	
	Feeling safe at school (self-reported, ages 8-17)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Feeling safe online (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Social support (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
Accepted, respected & connected: cultural identity	Language development and retention (IANZ in development)	Yes	Proxy data will be used temporarily
	Supported to explore their culture (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Know their whakapapa (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	School is culturally responsive (self-reported, ages 8-17)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24

Indicator	Measure	Included in IANZ?	Additional notes
Accepted, respected & connected: ability to be themselves	Ability to be yourself (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Experienced discrimination (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Accepted for who they are (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Proud of who they are (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
Accepted, respected & connected: healthy relationships	Friendships are built on trust (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Romantic relationships are safe (self-reported, ages 12-18)	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 12-24
Empowered & involved: sense of belonging	Sense of belonging at home (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Sense of belonging at school (self-reported, ages 8-17)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Sense of belonging to New Zealand (self-reported, ages 12-18)	Aligned	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
Empowered & involved: exercising independence	Not in employment, education, and/or training (NEET)	Yes	
	Young people have a drivers licence	No	Measure to be confirmed
	Teenage substance use and abuse	No	Measure to be confirmed
	Young people have a bank account in their name	No	Measure to be confirmed
Empowered & involved: what children & young people say they need	Young people (12-18) tell us: "What is the one thing you think would help you to have a good life, now and in the future?". NB. This will partially met the requirement to consult with children and young people on an ongoing basis.	No	Strengthen and broaden ages to 8-24
	Detailed one-on-one interviews or focus groups	No	Currently there is no mechanism in place