

Critical Indicators

Transitions Referrals and FGC

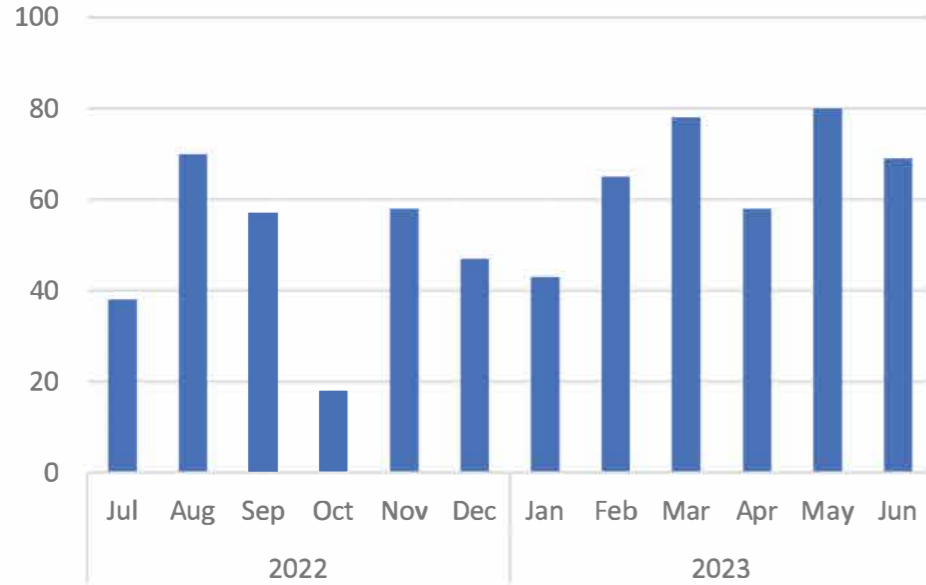


As at 31 December 2022 there are around 3,000 Transitions Support eligible young people (aged 15 to 20) who sit across several of the cohorts. Primarily they are in the currently In Care, Youth Justice Contact and Past Care groups, with some in the Receiving Assistance group. Note this figure does not include young people aged 21 to 24 who are no longer eligible for a transitions worker but can still receive advice and assistance.

Referrals have been included as transition workers act as mentors to young people, aiding in all aspects of their transition to adulthood, including housing. This could include help applying for rental properties, applying for the accommodation supplement or public housing and providing financial assistance (for example, to buy furniture).

Referrals to a Transitions Worker

Monthly count of referrals



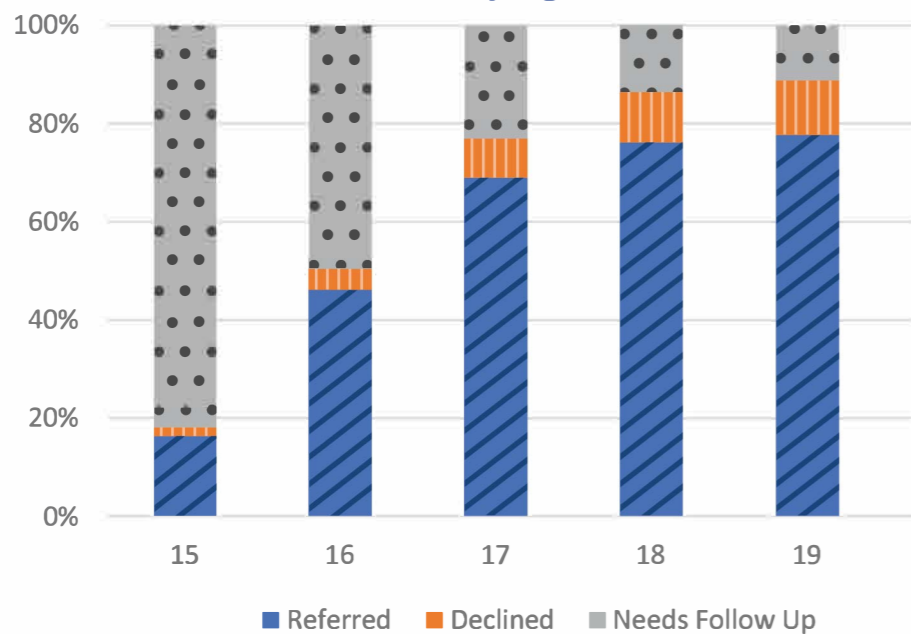
Housing services outcomes for young people transitioning from care and youth justice placements

Increase the number of Transition hui a whānau or Family Group Conferences to enable greater whānau involvement in transition planning processes

- Indicator in development: The required system change to collect this data has been implemented. However, as this is a recent change the quality of the data needs to improve before we can report on this measure. The Oranga Tamariki Transitions team is working to improve the data collection.

As this is an 'opt in' service there is no target for referrals to a transition worker. This number will fluctuate based on the number of young people eligible for referral, their choice to be referred and planning required to support these referrals. Due to small numbers demographic splits are not available for monthly referrals for privacy reasons.

Split by Age

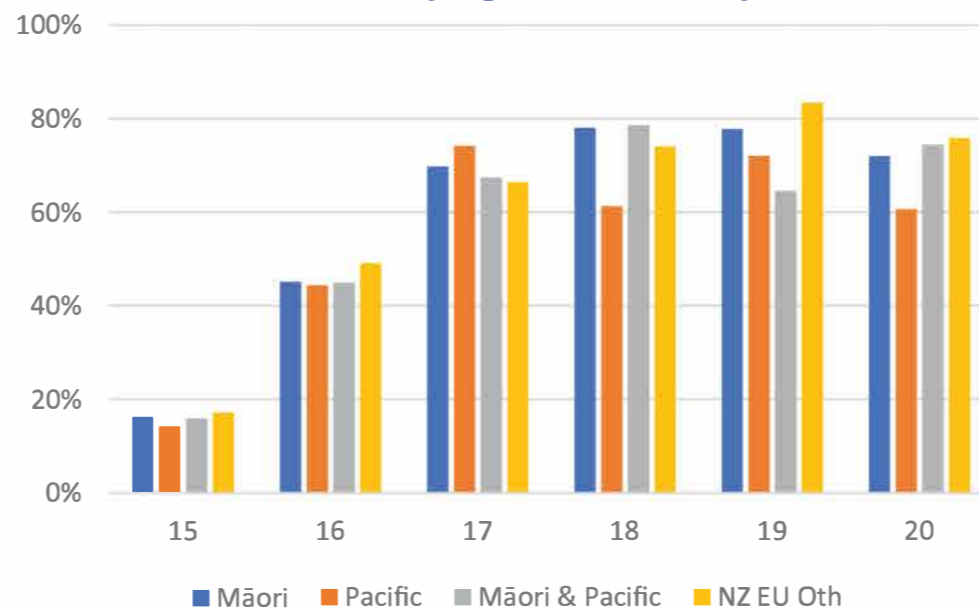


Referrals for a transitions worker can start when a young person turns 15. Target: By 17 all young people leaving care should have either been referred or have declined a referral (i.e. none needing follow up).

Percent Referred to a Transition Worker

Of eligible young people, split by age, as at 30 June 2023

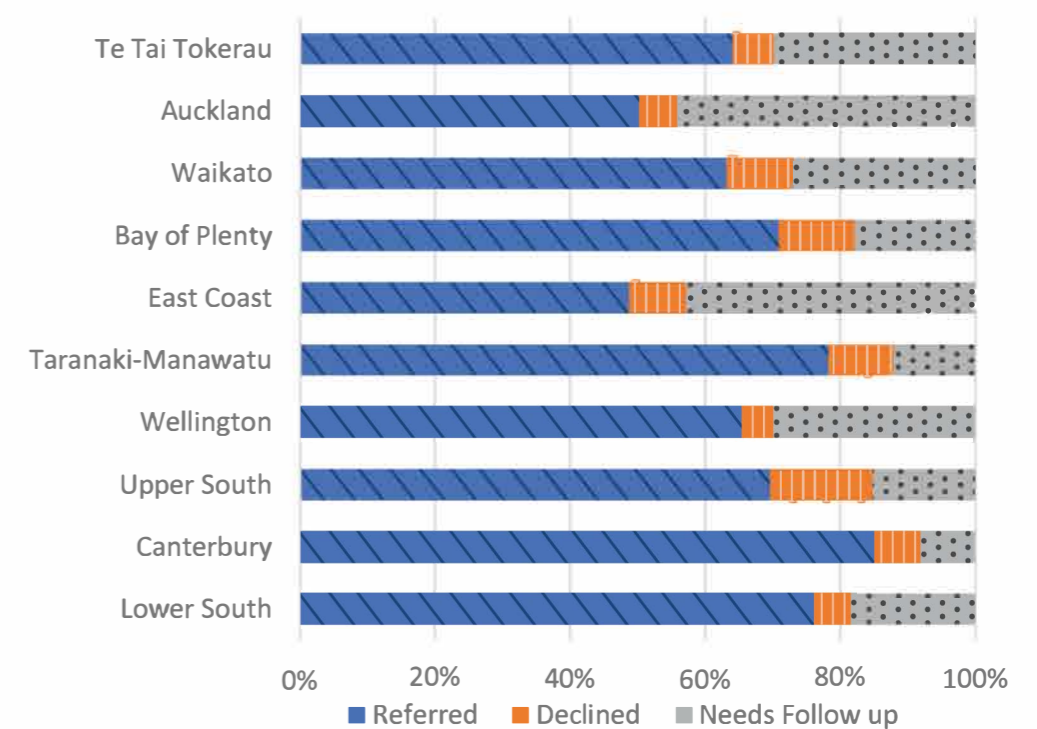
Split by Age and Ethnicity



Within each age group referral rates tend to be highest for Māori and Other Ethnicity young people. At older ages these differences are much smaller.

Split by Region

aged 16/17/18, plus 15 year olds who have left care,



Total referral rates for all young people eligible for a referral differ across the Care and Protection regions, with Auckland having the lowest rate and Canterbury having the highest.

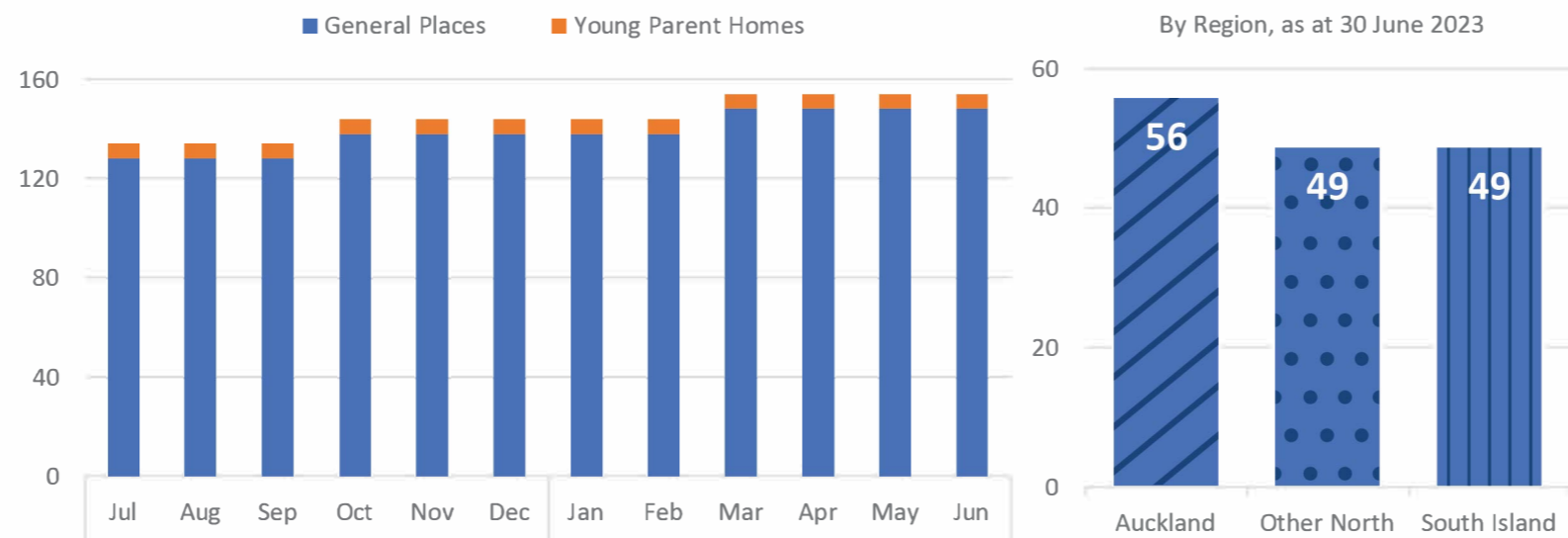
Critical Indicators

Transitions Housing Services

Supported Accommodation Places Available

Numbers represent the maximum available supported accommodation places as at 31 December 2022. Oranga Tamariki is currently on track to increase the number of places from 136 to 155 by the end of June 2023. This total includes six Young Parent Homes.

The supported accommodation count is the number of places available. We currently cannot count the number of people using these places or their average length of stay (though our understanding from providers is that many of them are full, with low turnover). These places are funded by Oranga Tamariki and provided by different NGOs. Oranga Tamariki are working to collect accurate and consistent occupancy data.



Housing services outcomes for young people transitioning from care and youth justice placements

Provide fit for purpose supported accommodation for young people transitioning to independence from care and youth justice settings

- Current indicator: Number of supported accommodation places available.
- Indicator in development: The reporting templates have been updated to enable more detailed usage information to be collected. However, as with the Transitions hui a whānau or Family Group Conference measure there is further work to be done to have sufficient quality of data to include here.

Support young parents to have their housing needs met with fit for purpose young parent homes

- Current indicator: Number of young parent homes available

Ensure young people transitioning to independence from care and youth justice settings have access to safe and suitable emergency housing options where longer term housing is not available

- Current indicator: The number of young people eligible for Transition Support Services who are accessing Emergency Housing Special Needs Grants. Currently this information is only available in the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), so further work on a non IDI measures is progressing via data sharing discussions. This Dashboard include example data for all 18 20 year olds.

Ensure all eligible young people who want to remain with or return to living with caregivers are supported to do so

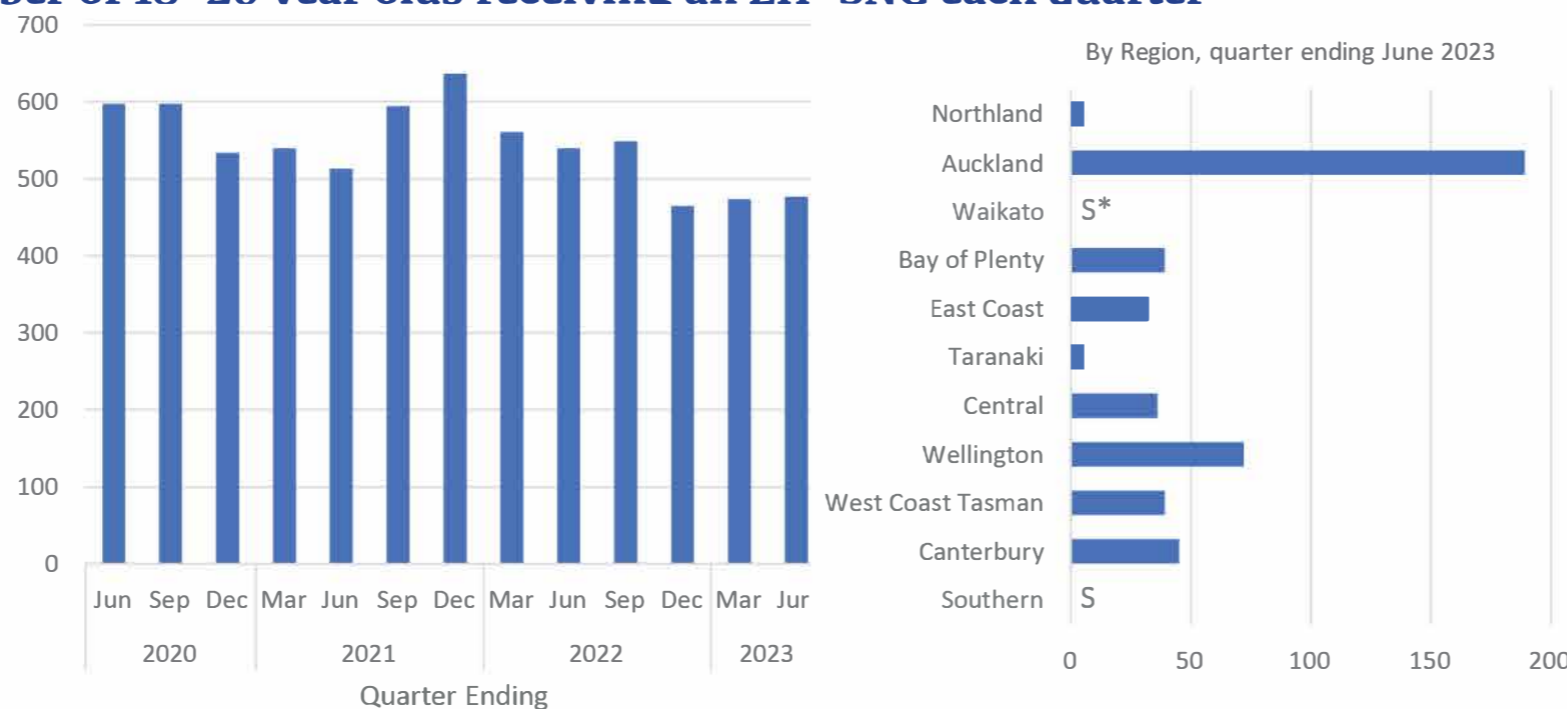
- Current indicator: Number of young people who have taken up the entitlement to remain or return home

Number of 18-20 year olds receiving an EH-SNG each quarter

These graphs represent all young people aged 18 to 20 receiving an Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant (EH SNG), with data provided by the Ministry for Social Development (MSD). From analysis conducted in the Integrated Data Infrastructure we know approximately 10% of these young people will be Transitions eligible. Data sharing discussions need to progress to obtain Transitions specific data, but this provides a general sense of use relevant to young people.

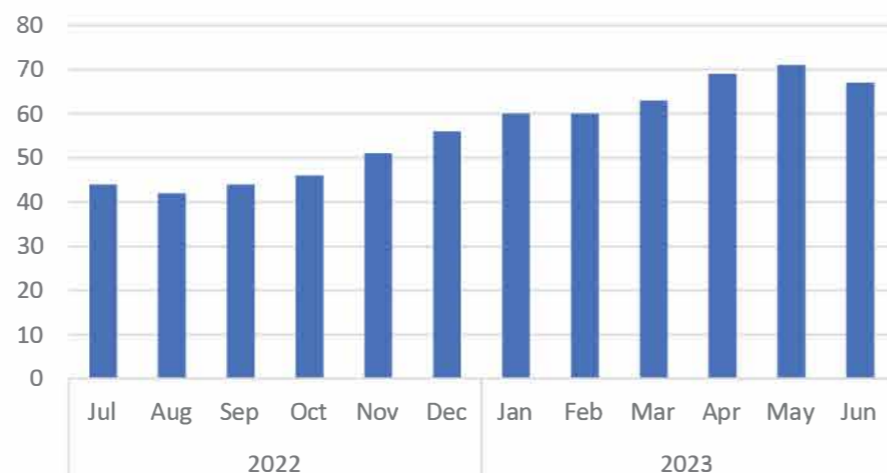
Please note these regions are MSD regions, so will be similar but not identical to Oranga Tamariki regions.

*S indicates where the count was less than 6 and therefore suppressed



Young people in ETRR placement

As at end of the month. ETRR (Entitlement To Remain or Return) is the entitlement to remain or return to living with a caregiver after turning 18.



As this is an 'opt in' service there is no target for the number of rangatahi in ETRR placements. Each month represents the total count of young people in an ETRR placement as at the end of the month, not new young people entering ETRR placements.

Critical Indicators

Housing (In Care)



Housing (In Care)

Reviewing and strengthening the fast track system

- Indicator in development: The number of working days taken for households who approach MSD for a public housing assessment, to be placed “live” on the public housing register
- Indicator in development: The number of households successfully housed in public housing via the fast track system, and the number of months taken for households to be successfully housed after entry to the fast track system

Cross agency support for children on remain or return home placements

- Current indicator: Number of children in return or remain home care placements Emergency Housing
- Indicator in development: further work required on data and information about children and young people in care who are using emergency housing.

Disabled children and young people who have more intensive support needs

- Indicator in development : further work required on data and information about children and young people with disabilities

Note: Data sharing between Oranga Tamariki and the Ministry for Social Development needs to be progressed to support targeted reporting.

Number of children in care ending the quarter in a return or remain placement



Proportion of children in care ending the quarter in a return or remain placement



The total number of children in return or remain placements has generally been decreasing since 2020, from around 750 to 650 (see top graph). The rate of this decrease has been lower than the overall decrease in the total children in care. The proportion of children in return or remain placements has therefore been increasing (bottom graph) In the past 3 quarters the proportion of children in care who are in return or remain placements has increased to 16%, up from 13% in March 2020.

Update on indicators from other needs assessments

Education outcomes for children and young people in care

A key focus over the last six months for education based outcome measures has been developing a data sharing agreement and process between the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Oranga Tamariki. This is to enable the MoE to provide targeted measures for children in care.

An initial data share has been successfully completed. Further work needs to be completed to formalise the process, but once that is in place we can begin to report on education experiences and outcomes of children in care.

Future indicators are likely to include educational enrolment and attendance, educational achievement for young people, and targeted indicators around specific groups such as those with specific needs or youth justice contact.

Mental Health supports for children and young people in the Receiving Assistance, Currently in Care, or Youth Justice Contact groups

As with the education outcomes, data sharing has been the main focus for the health indicator. An initial pilot has been completed between Te Whatu Ora and Oranga Tamariki, with the intent to support social work practice and reporting. This highlighted the need for further work to ensure a successful ongoing process.

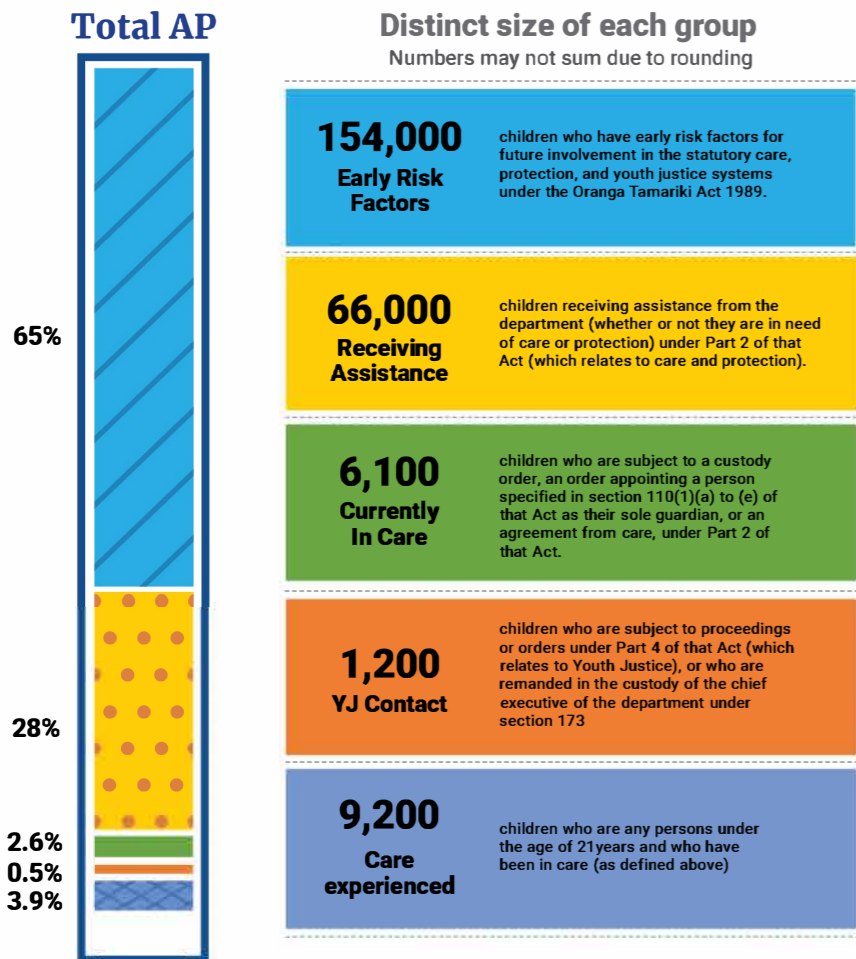
Only one of the priority areas in the three month report has a clear potential indicator, this being mental health service access for specific populations. This indicator will be confirmed as part of the data sharing development. Manatū Hauora, Te Whatu Ora, and Te Aka Whai Ora will all need to be engaged as they hold key mental health data, and this process has begun.

However, the majority of the actions outlined in the three month report back recognise the need for additional work to be completed before indicators can be identified (e.g. Priority area 1 requires the identification of what a mental wellbeing promoting and enhancing Oranga Tamariki system response would look like prior to developing indicators). We will also consider these indicators alongside other potential health and wellbeing indicators. This means there is likely to be a longer development time for these indicators.

Oranga Tamariki Action Plan Overview



Who are the Action Plan cohort Total Action Plan population: 237,000 as at 30 June 2021



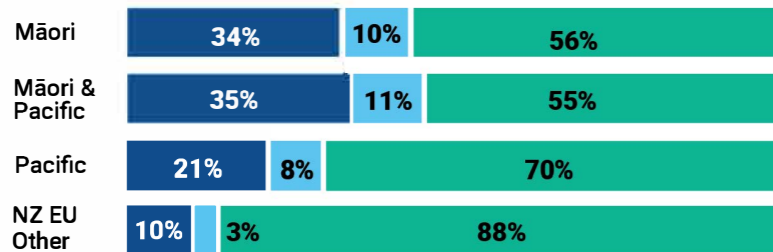
AP All remaining New Zealanders aged 0 to 20 are in one of the following two groups:

Past AP Past Action Plan Cohort (Past AP): 18 to 20 year olds who were previously in one of the AP cohorts but are not any more.

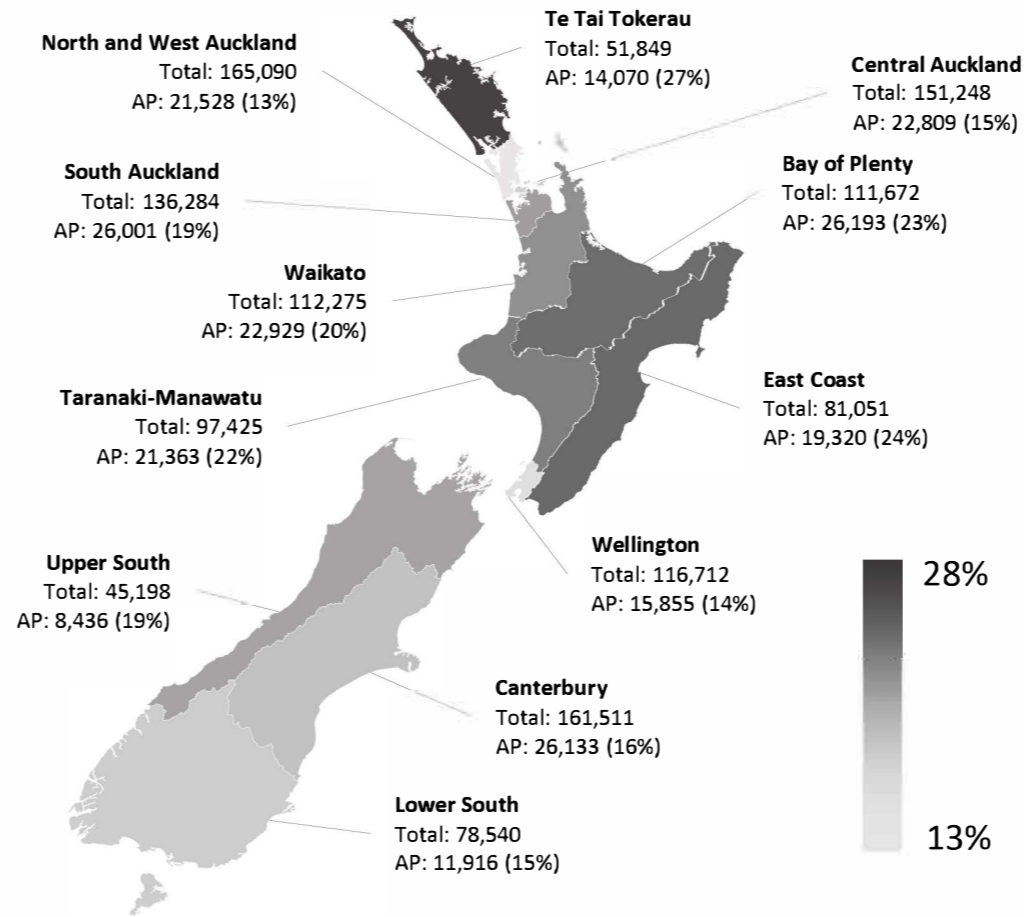
Gen Pop General population (Gen. Pop.): those who have never been in one of the AP cohorts, meaning they have never had contact with Oranga Tamariki.



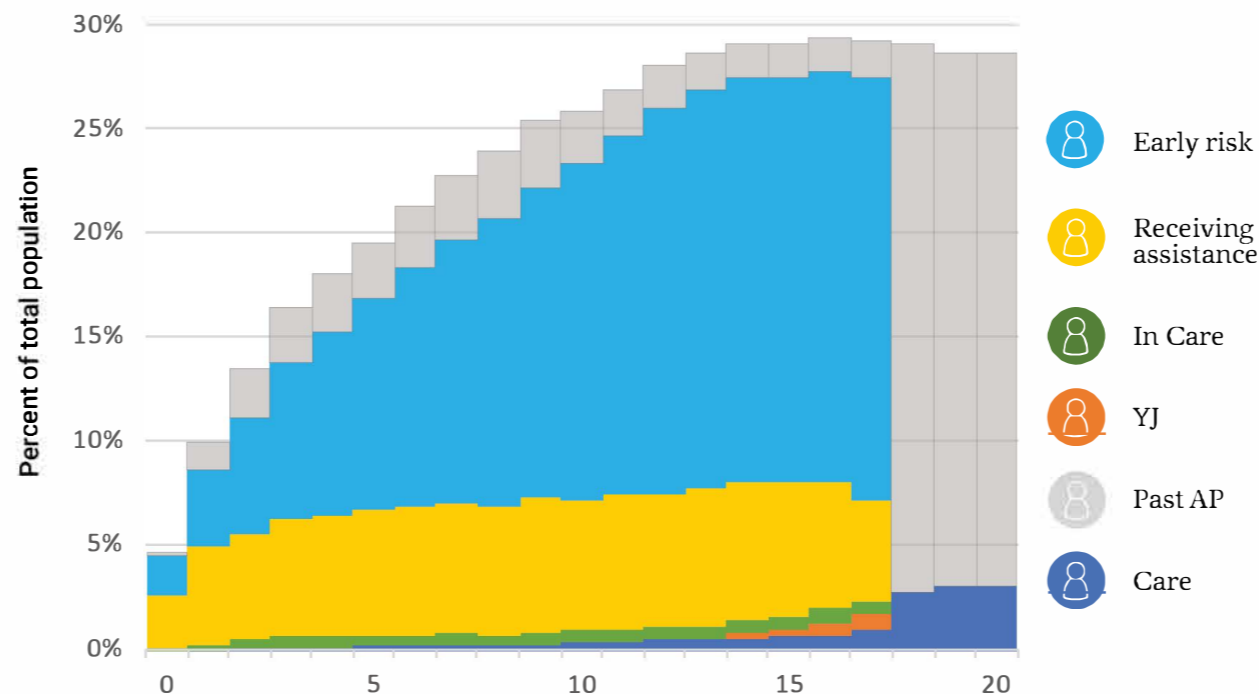
What ethnicity are they?



Where are the Action Plan cohort?



What is the age profile of the Action Plan cohort groups? (stacked chart)



What are the current wellbeing needs of the Action Plan cohort?

Compared with the general population, children in the Action Plan cohort were:

- More likely to have a parent on a benefit and more likely to have a combined parental income under \$22,000
- More likely to be on the priority housing register or in social housing.
- More likely to change schools in their lifetime (excluding mandatory school changes)
- More likely to have been in alternative education in the last year
- More likely to have periods of stand down, suspension, and truancy from school
- More likely to have mental health and substance abuse treatment, as are their parents
- More likely to have had a parent in prison in the past year

What will the Action Plan achieve?

The Action Plan promotes wellbeing for children, young people and families with the greatest needs (the Action Plan cohort) by enabling Government agencies to work more effectively together and support whānau and communities to realise Oranga tamariki.

The end outcome for the Action Plan is that Aotearoa should be the best place in the world for all children to live.

Disabled and Takatāpui/SOGIESC* children and young people are disproportionately represented in all the Action Plan cohorts.

We already know that being part of these groups increases the likelihood of harm (e.g. disabled children and young people being left in abusive situations). Cross agency is underway to improve our understanding of these children and young people, and inform ways agencies can work together to better meet the needs of disabled children and young people.

* Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression, and Sexual Characteristics

Currently In Care

How is this Cohort defined?

Cohort definition in the Children's Act 2014

Children who are subject to a custody order, an order appointing a person specified in section 110(1)(a) to (e) of that Act as their sole guardian, or an agreement for care, under Part 2 of that Act

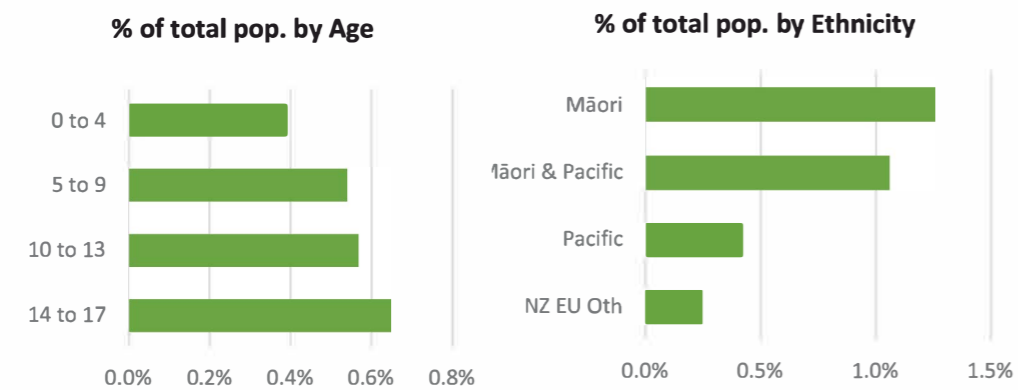
Operational Definition

Children who are recorded as being in the custody of the Chief Executive of Oranga Tamariki in the past year. This includes in home and out of home care.

Size of cohort: 6,000

2.6% of total Action Plan population (aged 0-20)

0.5% of total population aged 0 to 17, split below:



What works for children and young people in care:

Supporting connections

- Supporting children and young people's sense of identity and belonging is fundamental, with the goal of improved the quality of life and wellbeing, and a positive sense of identity
- This can include collecting important mementos from time in care and supporting cultural connections
- For our tamariki and rangatahi Māori and Pacific children and young people this must be grounded in connecting to whakapapa and akapapaanga
- Promoting and raising the voice, mana and strengths of children and young people, and supporting their potential to thrive and achieve.
- Promoting Te Ao Māori approaches to Oranga

Specific initiatives

- Therapeutic Residential Care is a good option for children and young people with high and complex needs, with starting sooner leading to better outcomes
- Early intervention programmes designed to work with whānau and families to improve children's outcomes (e.g. Family Start)
- Specific programmes to help with cultural connectedness (e.g. Whānau Care partnership)

General support

- General areas of support for children and young people and their families/caregivers include direct financial support, helping children and young people access extra curricular activities, housing support, childcare, housework, and meeting specific needs (e.g. disability supports)

The system needs to work together

- Better links and integration between services will help improve parental and family outcomes, especially to keep children and young people at home

These types of supports are also valuable for other Action Plan groups (e.g. Youth Justice Contact) as often many of the underlying needs are the same

Youth Justice Contact

How is this Cohort defined?

Cohort definition in the Children's Act 2014

Children who are subject to proceedings or orders under Part 4 of that Act (which relates to youth justice), or who are remanded in the custody of the chief executive of the department under section 173 or 174 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011

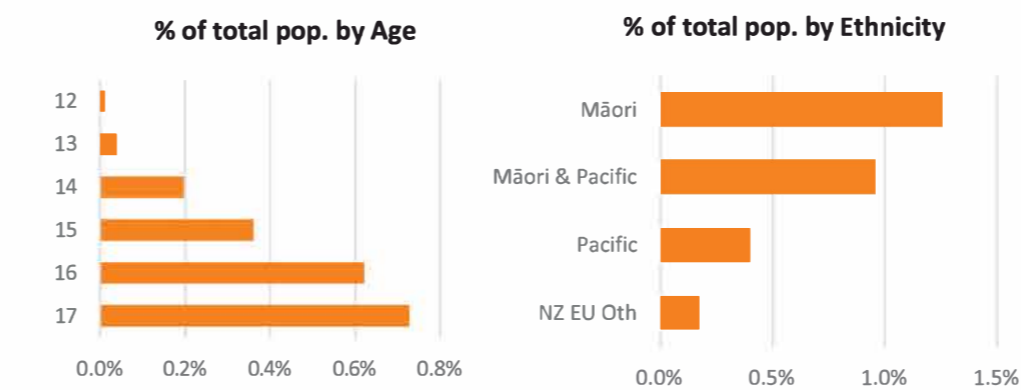
Operational Definition

Young people who have had a Youth Justice Family Group Conference, Supervision, Supervision with Activity, or a Youth Justice Custody order (Supervision with Residence, custodial remand, or post arrest custody before a court hearing) within the last year.

Size of cohort: 1,200

0.5% of total Action Plan population (aged 0-20)

0.5% of total population aged 14 to 17, split below:



What works for young people with youth justice contact:

Early Intervention

- Intervening early is key, as children who begin offending pre adolescence have worse longer term offending outcomes than those who start in adolescence
- Empowering families and whānau to make changes and supporting their needs
- Giving voice children and young people to make decisions that enhance their mana and connecting them to their language, culture and communities.
- Promoting te Ao Māori approaches to Oranga

Well run Family Group Conferences and Hui-ā-Whānau

- Family Group Conferences include the voices of families, victims, and communities in decision making which enables an improved outcomes for young offenders
- For example, the concept of Tino Rangatiranga/self determination empowers whānau as they can determine how engagement occurs by choosing the environment of the Family Group Conference

Charging and Sentencing

- Use approaches such as not charging a young person until a youth justice coordinator has been consulted and a Family Group Conference held or Alternative Action from Police
- Promote remand options that maintains connections to family, whānau, communities and culture

Rehabilitation

- Effective rehabilitation addresses known causes of offending, e.g. specific programmes and approaches help improve the family unit to support reduced offending behaviours
- Supporting young people to build new relationships with prosocial individuals and increasing education, work skills and experience, and general life skills, can all help reduce offending

Age- and culture-appropriate services

- Specialists trained to work with young people recognise the difference between younger and older offenders and help ensure appropriate outcomes for young offenders
- Using culturally appropriate services, such as Māori and Pacific Non Governmental services, community leaders or sports groups, can increase engagement and improve processes

Transitions

How is this Cohort defined?

Cohort definition in the Children's Act 2014

Children receiving transition support from the department under Part 7 of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989

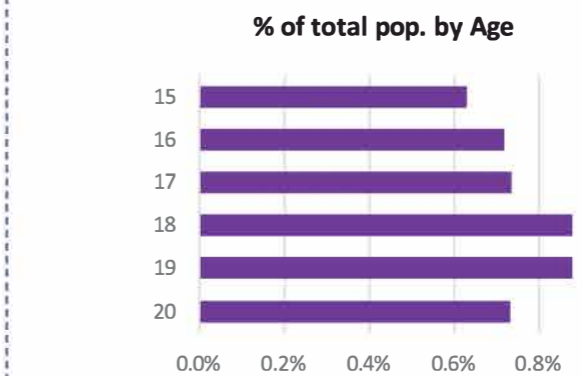
Operational Definition

Rangatahi aged 15 to 20 who have spent 90 consecutive days in Care or Youth Justice custody ending on or after their 15th birthday and are eligible for a transition worker. This group is not mutually exclusive and these Rangatahi sit across several of the cohorts.

Size of cohort: 2,800

1.2% of total Action Plan population (aged 0-20)

0.76% of total population aged 15 to 20, split below:



Transitions services

As all young people eligible for Transition Support Services have either been in care or in youth justice custody, the supports available to those groups will also be available to these young people. In addition, young people eligible for Transition Support Services could

be entitled to the following (provided by Oranga Tamariki):

- Support from a community based transition worker until they turn 21. This is a relationship based service providing mentoring through a young person's transition from care into adulthood, and is provided through Iwi Māori and community partners.
- The option to remain or return to living with a caregiver (Entitlement to Remain or Return), from the age of 18 until they turn 21.
- Advice and assistance until they turn 25. Transition advisors at the transition assistance helpline are available to provide assistance to young people (and those who support them), at any time they need.
- Emergency housing, and a limited number of supported accommodation places, including young parent homes and shared houses.
- General financial support

Early Risk Factors

How is this cohort defined?

Cohort definition in the Children's Act 2014

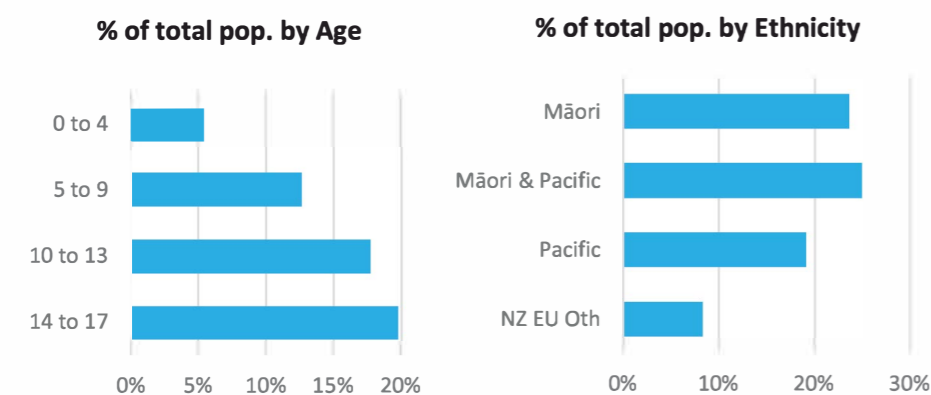
Children who have early risk factors for future involvement in the statutory care, protection, and youth justice systems under the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989.

Operational Definition

Children who have not had any Oranga Tamariki contact in the past year but have had a Report of Concern, Family Group Conference, Assessment or received an Orphan Benefit or Unsupported Child Benefit payment in the past. Children that have never had contact with Oranga Tamariki but have 3 or 4 wellbeing domains unwell are also included.

Size of cohort: 150,000

65% of total Action Plan population (aged 0-20)
14% of total population aged 0 to 17, split below:



What works for children and young people with early risk factors

There are two main clusters of children and young people in the Early Risk Factors group

- Around 90% of this group consists of children and young people who have had contact with Oranga Tamariki more than a year ago, but have not been in care
- The remainder are a part of this group due to signs of poor wellbeing based on the Children's Wellbeing Model, or in a small number of cases were on the Orphan's Benefit or Unsupported Child Benefit (OB/UCB) more than a year ago
- For the first group the supports the types of supports covered under for Receiving Assistance group are relevant as they have had more contact with government systems

Children and young people with less or no formal contact with government systems may benefit from general system supports

- As well as general government services, there will also be supports from communities, iwi, and other non government groups
- Whānau Ora works to holistically improve the wellbeing of individuals in the context of their whānau by addressing economic, cultural, social and environmental factors.
- Manaaki Tairāwhiti is an Iwi led partnership changing the way that social services work together across Tairāwhiti, including a recognition that few issues can be fixed with a one size fits all approach and supporting agencies to take the time hear the voices of whānau
- General services provided to support health and education outcomes, plus targeted interventions such as Kickstart Breakfast
- Resources supporting specific groups in schools (such as Inside Out for SOGIESC youth) may reduce bullying

Receiving Assistance

How is this cohort defined?

Cohort definition in the Children's Act 2014

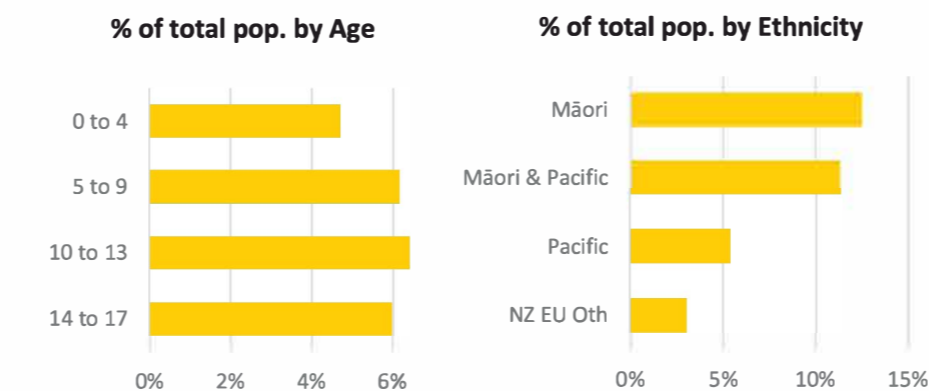
Children receiving assistance from the department (whether or not they are in need of care or protection) under Part 2 of that Act (which relates to care and protection).

Operational Definition

Children who have, in the past year, had a Report of Concern, Family Group Conference, Assessment or received an Orphan Benefit or Unsupported Child Benefit payment, but have not been in care or YJ in the past year.

Size of cohort: 66,000

28% of total Action Plan population (aged 0-20)
5.8% of total population aged 0 to 17, split below:



What works for children and young people receiving assistance

Early support is key for this cohort group

- Early support approaches need to consider the wider context the children and young people are in, including family/whānau, community, and service contexts
- Consistent and on going relationships are important
- Supports need to consider the goals and aspirations of the children and young people and their family/whānau

A range of early support services are in place

- Te Hunga Tauwhiro i te Kura Social Workers in Schools (SWiS) is a primary and intermediate school based community social work service for at risk children to improve their safety, wellbeing and educational outcomes
- Family Start programme is a voluntary intensive home visiting programme developed by Oranga Tamariki supports whānau/ families at high risk of facing social and health challenges to realise better outcomes for their children.
- Early Start is a Christchurch based home visiting programme targeted at families with infants who are facing severe social, economic or emotional challenges.
- The Strengthening Families programme supports vulnerable family/whānau by providing interagency service coordination, with a focus on early intervention
- Intensive Response is a collaboration between Oranga Tamariki, iwi, Māori partners, and communities to work with families and whānau to design and implement locally led models of support
- Specialist Māori roles could contribute to improved outcomes for tamariki Māori through increased Wparticipation in Family Group Conferences, by enabling early participation such as through hui a whānau, a better quality of experience for whānau, enabling whānau to resolve issues without further escalation, and being a more culturally appropriate process

Care Experienced

How is this cohort defined?

Cohort definition in the Children's Act

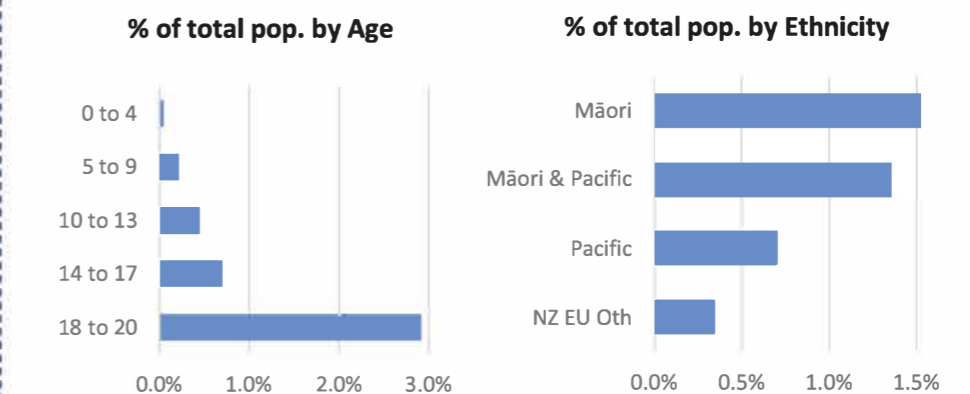
Children who are any persons under the age of 21 years and who have been in care (as defined above)

Operational Definition

Children who have had no Oranga Tamariki contact in the past year but were Care-and Protection or Youth Justice Custody over a year ago.

Size of cohort: 9,200

3.9% of total Action Plan population (aged 0-20)
0.7% of total population aged 0 to 20, split below:
Note the jump at 18-20 as they age out of other cohorts at 18



What works for care experienced children and young people

There are three main paths to exiting from care

- Returning home, where the original living situation has improved to where Oranga Tamariki care is not assessed as necessary anymore
- Permanent care, where the child or young person moves to the permanent care of their caregiver
- Transitioning to independence, for young people who turn 18 while in care

Supports for children and young people in care and Transitions services will be relevant for this group

- As these children and young people have been in care much of what is described under Currently inCare will have been available to them
- Those leaving care after the age of 15 will be eligible for the supports described under Transitions

Careful planning helps support successful exits from care

- Oranga Tamariki practice guidance outlines the key steps that need to be taken to support a successful exit from care
- These include ensuring the child or young person has the right support and information to understand and inform the change, having a transitions plan in the All About Me plan, completing a Tuituia assessment for needs, and working with the whānau and/or caregivers throughout the process
- Specific teams will also be consulted as needed, such as those focused on children and young people who are Māori, Pacific, or who have disabilities

Support is still available after exiting care

- Visits continue after the exit to ensure the change has gone well and to make sure whānau and/or caregivers have the support and information they need, including wider government and non government support
- Social workers will also engage with the child or young person to understand their view on the change