Rangatahi experiences in Ōtautahi, Christchurch, Aotearoa 2018-2022

Report for Wayne Francis Charitable Trust

OHI
– Data Navigator –

Data

Rangatahi
The population of interest has been defined as all young people aged between 12 and 25 years and usually resident in Aotearoa

Year
For OHI navigator data, data is collated from 01 July previous year to 30 June of the referenced year

Stats NZ IDI data disclaimer

The data that forms the basis of this report is sourced from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), managed by StatsNZ. The IDI includes data sources from surveys such as Te Kupenga and the General Social Survey, along with administrative data from government agencies and departments. The data used to create this report is presented online as the OHI Data Navigator.

These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI please visit https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/.

The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Stats NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994 for statistical purposes. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the IDI for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data's ability to support Inland Revenue's core operational requirements.

Data interpretation

The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed in the data explorer are those of the authors, not Statistics NZ or individual data suppliers.

Data suppression

To maintain confidentiality, some data has been suppressed. Confidentiality and suppression rules applied to data may result in the sum of parts not adding up to their totals and the population on which analysis is being performed being smaller than the actual population of an area. Suppression is particularly noticeable where the population being described is small and caution should be applied when interpreting data in these cases and often trends are more important than actual numbers in these cases.

Ōtautahi

This report has been prepared for the Wayne Francis Charitable Trust and is the second report to expand the Trust's understanding of the experiences of rangatahi in Ōtautahi, Christchurch City. Experiences are, where relevant, compared to those in the wider Canterbury region and Aotearoa, whilst other comparisons are made based on smaller communities at the SA2 level.

This report takes data:

- OHI Data Navigator published in 2023, using updated 2022 data.
- Stats NZ Census 2018 and published insights
- Quarterly collected Early Childhood education participation data
- General Social Survey 2018



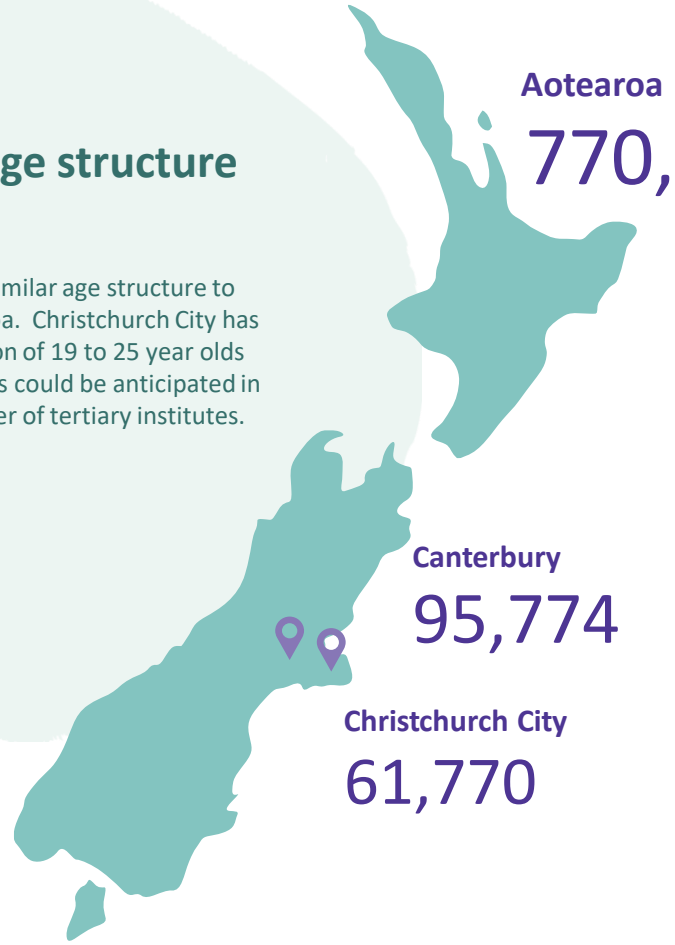
Demographics

Age structure

2022	Aotearoa	Canterbury	Christchurch City
12-15	33%	31%	29%
16-18	23%	22%	21%
19-25	45%	46%	51%

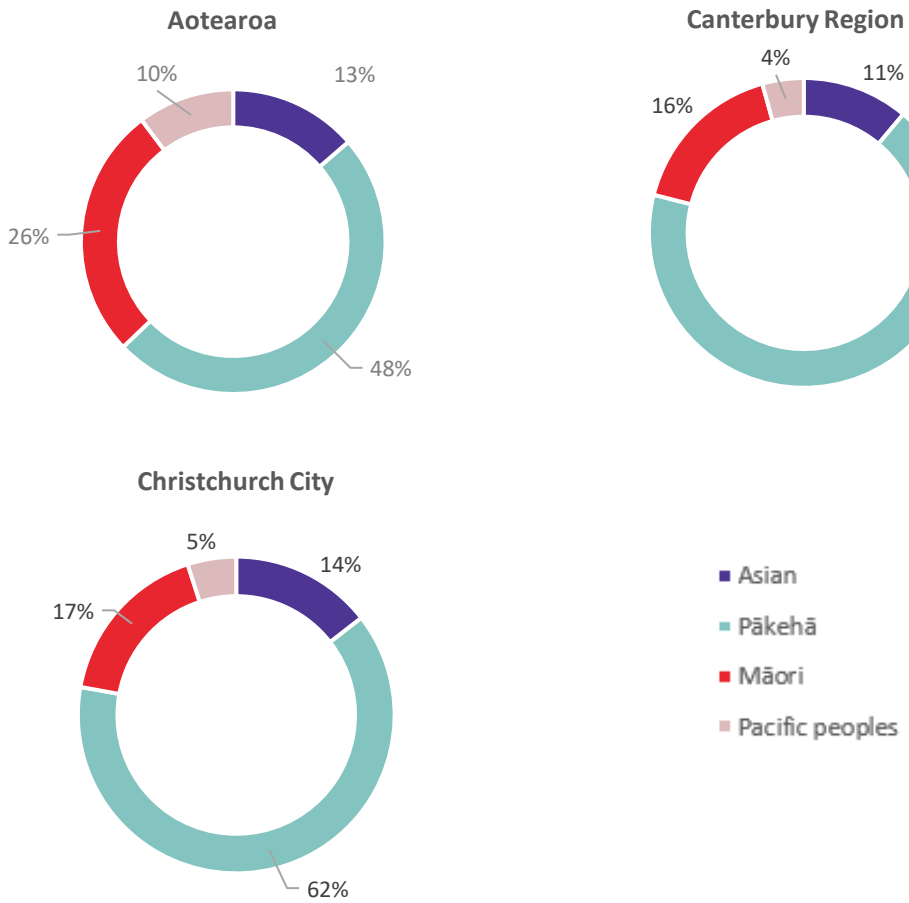
Regional age structure (2022)

Canterbury has a similar age structure to the rest of Aotearoa. Christchurch City has a greater proportion of 19 to 25 year olds than Canterbury, as could be anticipated in a city with a number of tertiary institutes.



Ethnicity

Ethnicity is consolidated in the IDI from a number of administrative sources which allows for an individual to identify with a number of ethnicities. This dataset uses prioritised ethnicity to assign one chosen ethnicity to each rangatahi.

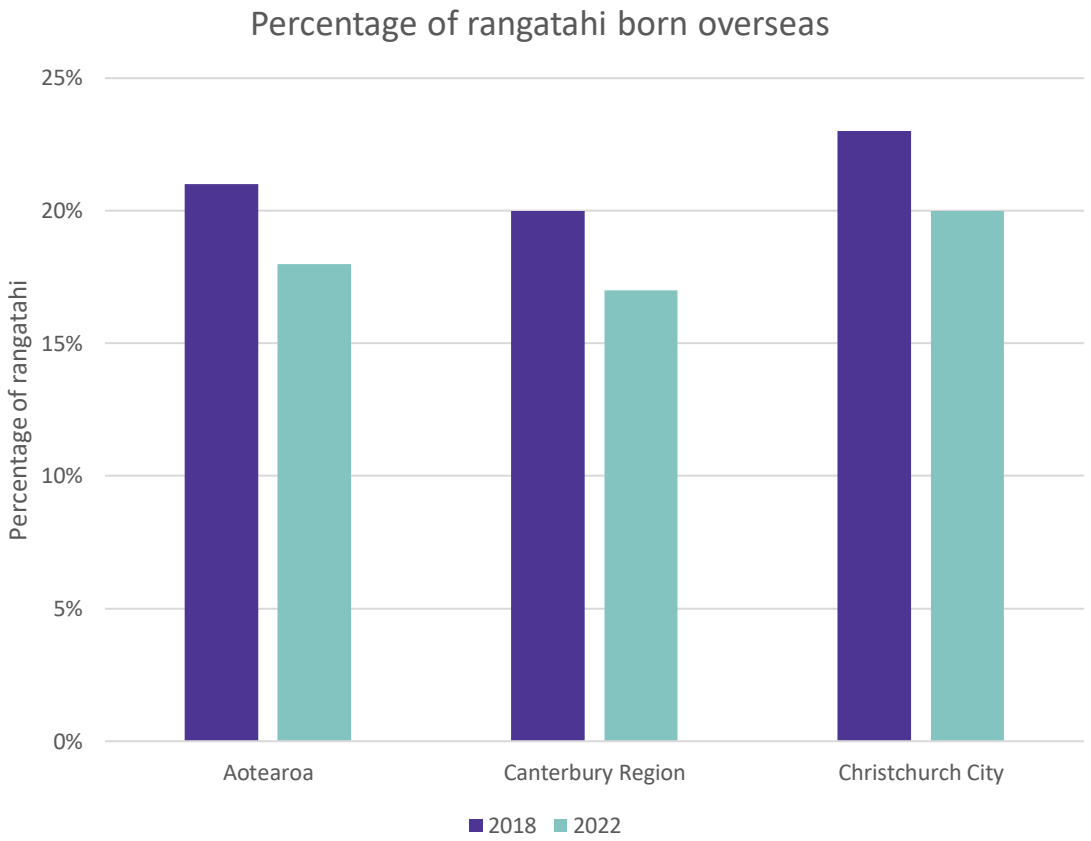


Ethnicity of 12 to 25 year old rangatahi

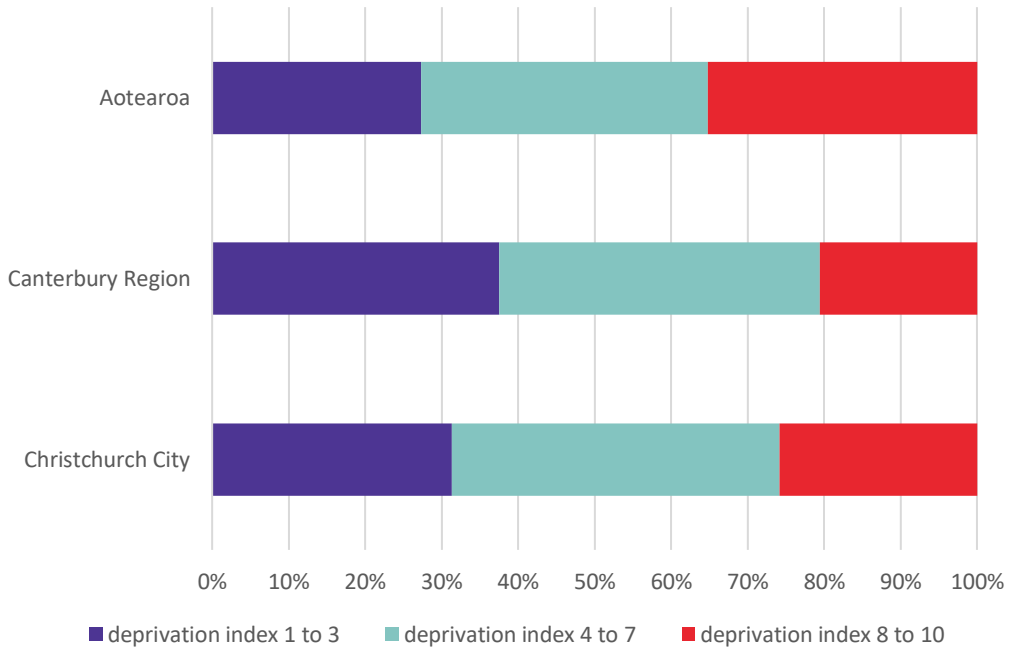
Both Canterbury Region and Christchurch City have a higher proportion of Pākehā rangatahi than nationally and lower proportions of Māori and Pacific rangatahi.

Born overseas

In 2022, 20% of the rangatahi in Christchurch City were born overseas. This a reduction from 23% in 2018. Christchurch City has a slightly greater proportion of rangatahi born overseas than Canterbury Region and Aotearoa and both of these regions have shown a decrease in those rangatahi born overseas since 2018.



Deprivation Index



Deprivation Index is based on the the socioeconomic deprivation of the neighbourhood that a young person lives in.

Least deprived areas are coded 1 to 3 and most deprived areas 8 to 10.

26% of rangatahi in Christchurch City live in areas of high deprivation compared to 35% nationally and 21% in Canterbury region.

Exclusion and Disadvantage

Exclusion and disadvantage is a composite indicator derived from the experiences of young people with the **care and protection sector**, with the **justice sector**, and who have been disadvantaged in terms of **education and employment**.

Such care and protection system interactions may include findings or investigations into abuse, family/whānau agreements and conferences and assessments.

Interactions with the justice system include being a victim or offender of crime, contact with police where there is family violence and youth justice interactions.

Disadvantage in terms of education and employment includes not achieving age-appropriate education goals, non-enrolment in industry training or further education and extended spells receiving benefit.

Multiple Exclusion And Disadvantage Is Defined As:

Young people who have experienced exclusion and disadvantage across some of the care and protection, justice and education and employment sectors.

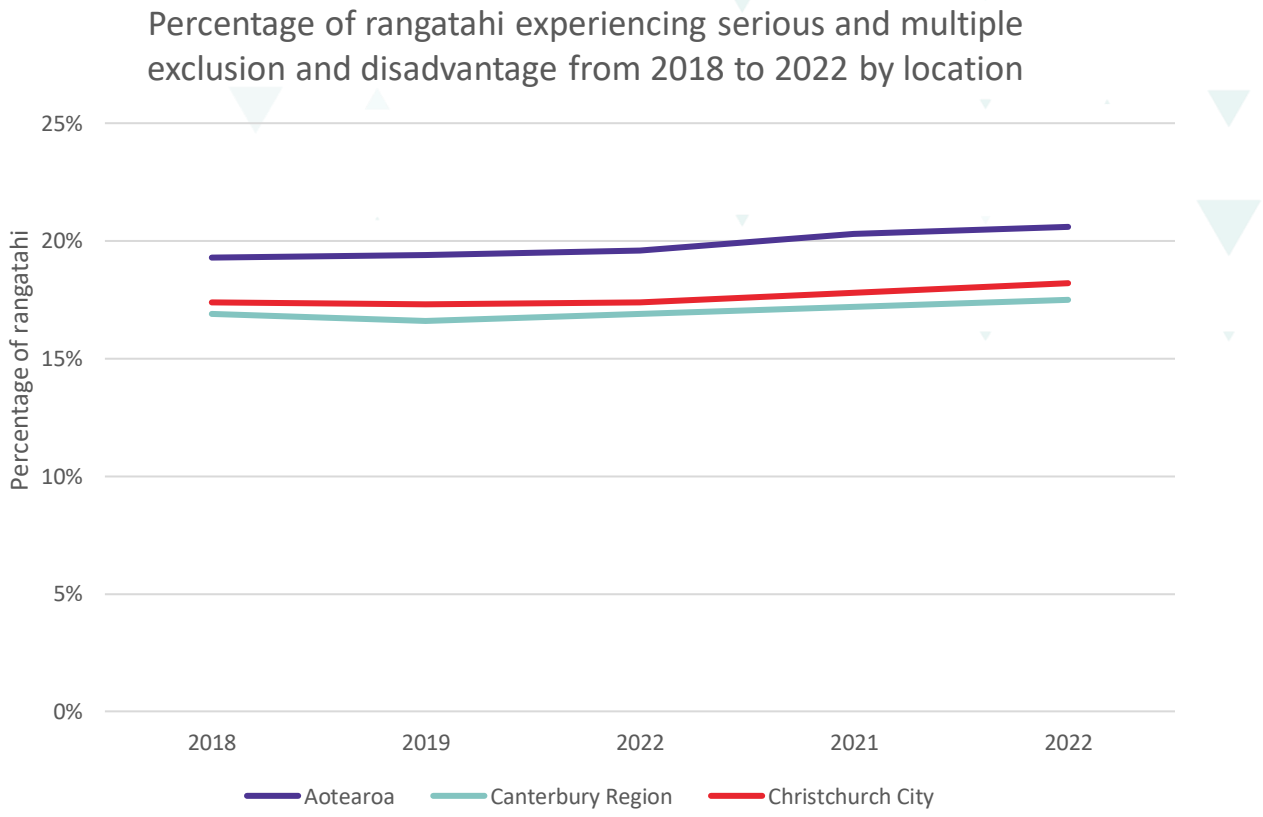
Serious Exclusion And Disadvantage Is Defined As:

Young people who have experienced exclusion and disadvantage across all three areas – care and protection, justice and employment and education.

Serious and multiple exclusion and disadvantage

Total exclusion and disadvantage can be assessed by combining serious and multiple disadvantage groupings.

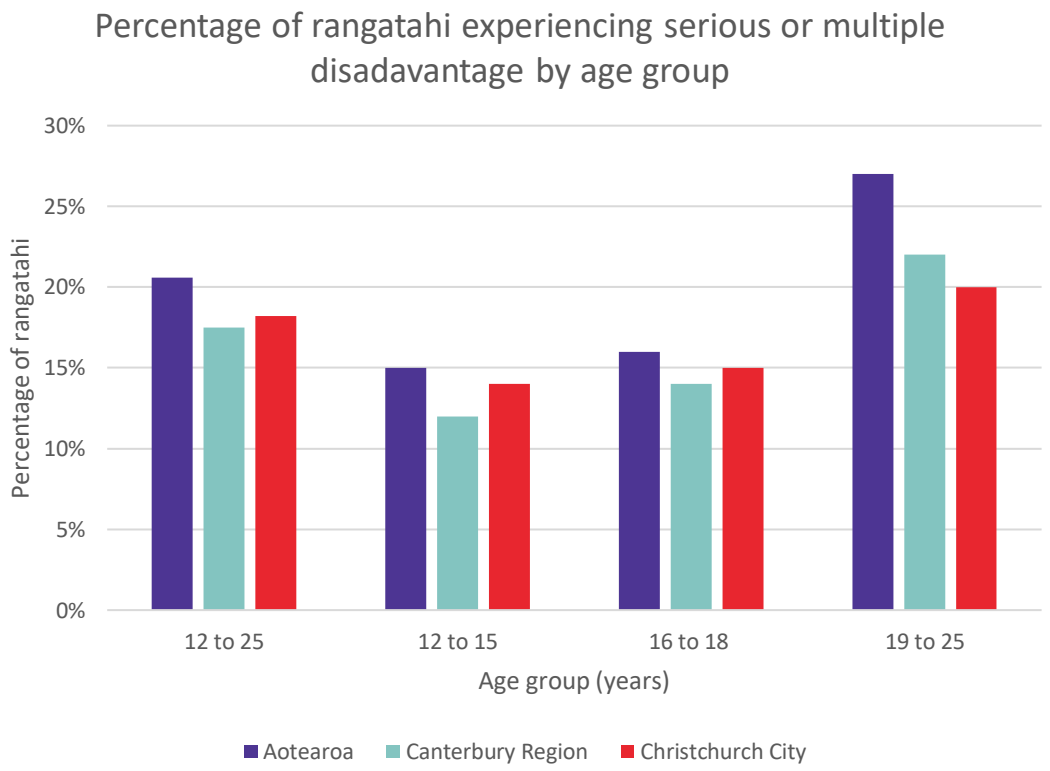
In 2022, in Ōtautahi, 18.2% of rangatahi are experiencing exclusion and disadvantage. This level of exclusion and disadvantage has not improved over the past five years and now shows an increase in 2022, mirroring the trend in all Aotearoa, where 19-20% of rangatahi have such experiences.



Serious and multiple exclusion and disadvantage by age group

For all age groups, rangatahi in Ōtautahi experience lower exclusion and disadvantage than nationally.

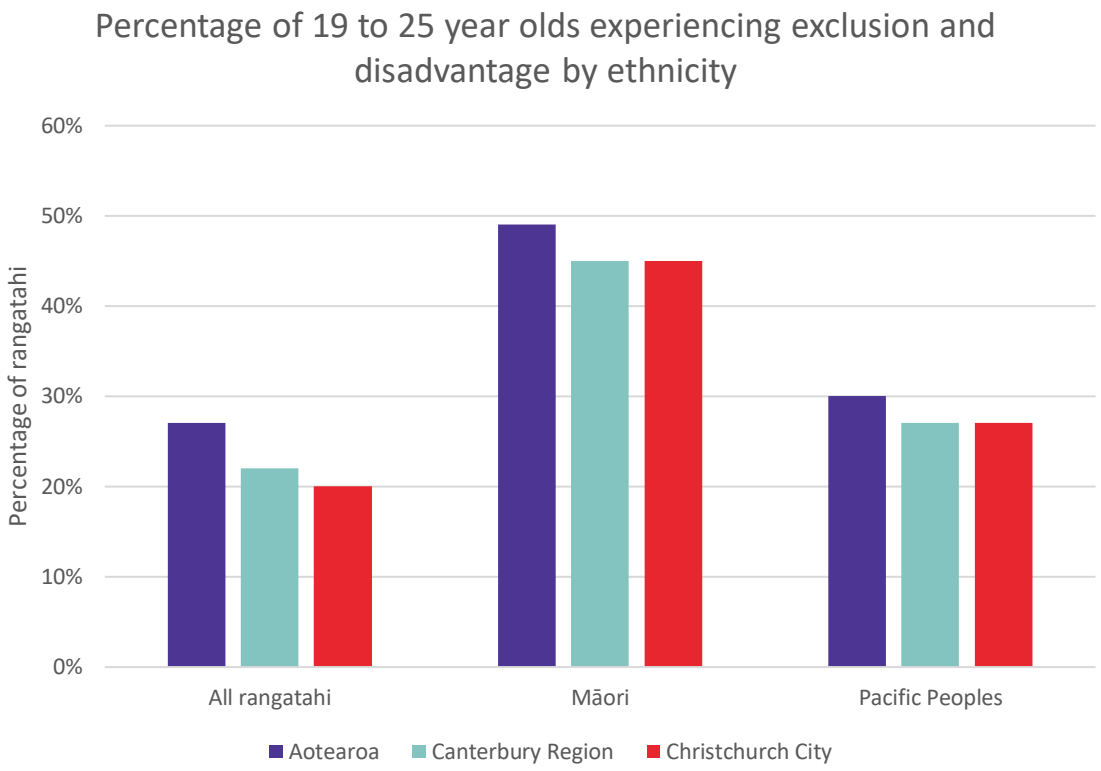
20% of 19 to 25 year olds experience exclusion and disadvantage in Ōtautahi. This older age group experiences most disadvantage compared to 12 to 18 year olds.



Serious and multiple exclusion and disadvantage by ethnicity

Fewer Māori and Pacific 19 to 25 year old rangatahi experience exclusion and disadvantage in Ōtautahi than nationally.

45% of Māori and 27% of Pacific 19 to 25 year olds experience exclusion and disadvantage in Ōtautahi.



Exclusion and disadvantage in Ōtautahi communities

Exclusion and disadvantage in communities in Ōtautahi

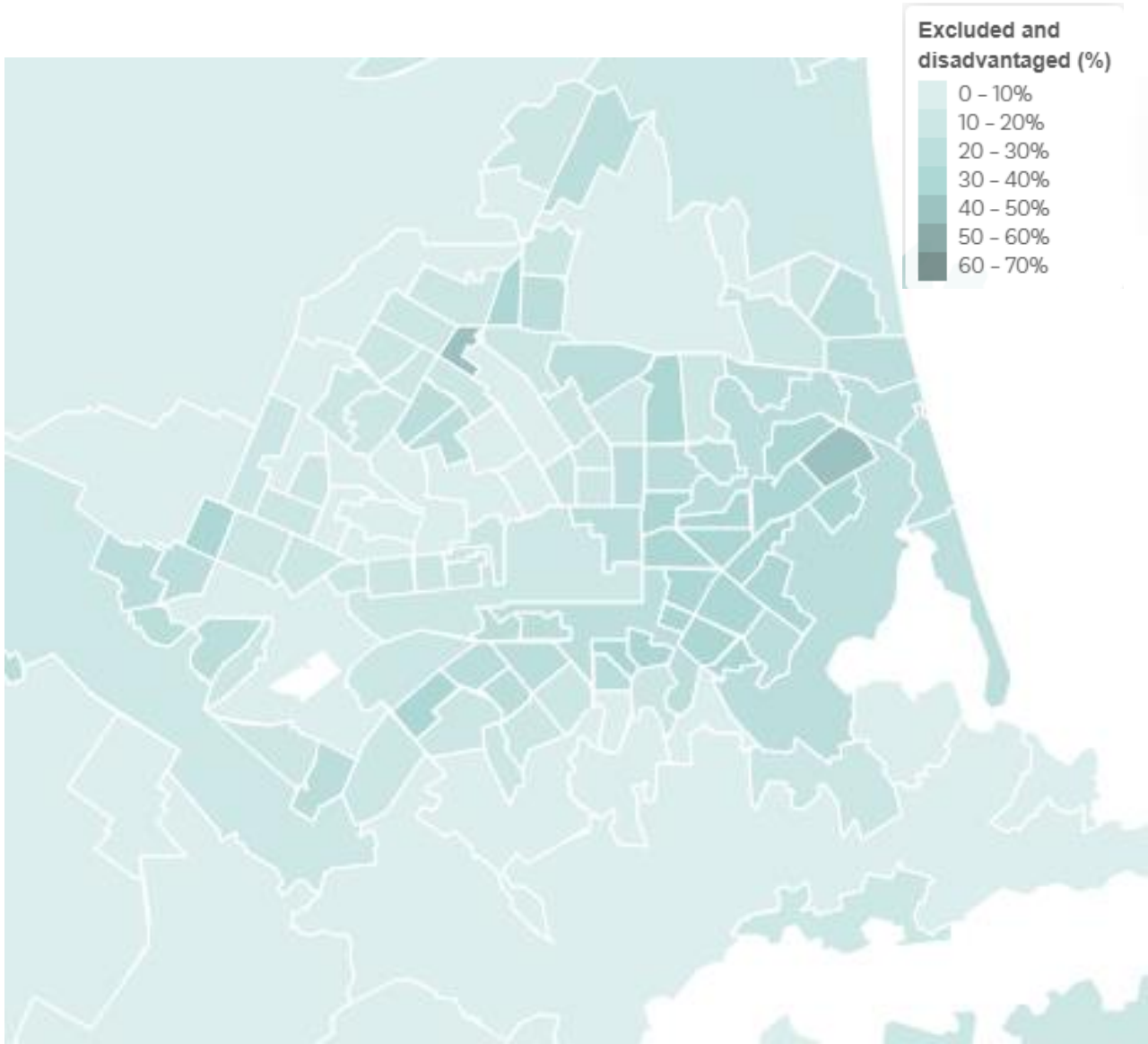
By and large where the rates of exclusion and disadvantage are the highest in Ōtautahi will be of no surprise. Communities in the east of the city like Aranui, Avonside, Wainoni, Linwood and Phillipstown are experiencing rates of disadvantage over 35%, with Aranui having 46% rangatahi experiencing exclusion and disadvantage.

Hoon Hay West (32%), Redwood West (35%), Papanui North (45%) and Islington (28%), outside of the Eastern Suburbs, also have rangatahi experiencing higher rates of exclusion and disadvantage.

Walthan and Islington have experienced the largest increases of exclusion and disadvantage in rangatahi over a 5- year period since 2018, 11% and 9% respectively.

Other large increases include Richmond South (9%), St Albans West (8%) and Charleston(7%)

The largest improvements in exclusion and disadvantage are seen in Riccarton Racecourse (16%) and North Beach (20%), Linwood North (32%) dropping 6% since 2018 and Rawhiti dropping 5%.



Early years

Opportunities: ongoing learnings from Project Gilberthorpe to guide investment/funding opportunities and apply learnings across the city where exclusion and disadvantage is most prevalent.

Our early research and historical commentary demonstrates that protective and risk factors are experienced from pre-birth[1]. This means, investment in the early years to create positive and impactful factors surrounding a young person and their whānau could change the pathways for young people, therefore reducing the number of rangtahi experiencing exclusion and disadvantage in the future.

Living in a household where the mother received benefit.

Young people experiencing exclusion and disadvantage in Ōtautahi are five time more likely to have grown up with a mother who received a benefit compared to non-excluded and disadvantaged young people (2022). These figures are similar to those nationally.

Living in a household with a high family income.

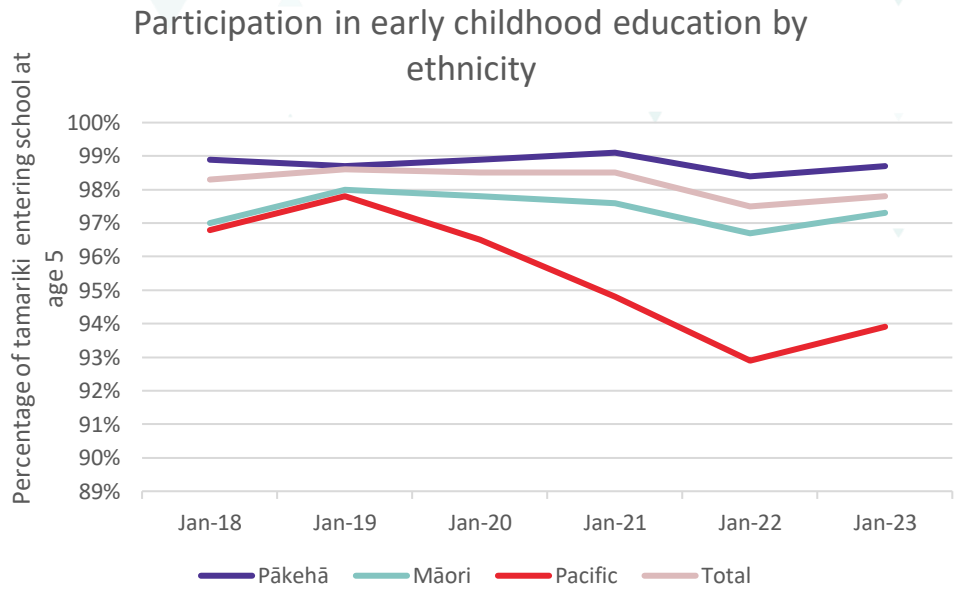
The percentage of young people living in a household with a high family income is slightly higher than the national average for young people in Ōtautahi, 37% compared to 35%.

[1] https://foundation.vodafone.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Thriving-Rangatahi-Data-Driven-perspectives-report_Digital-1.pdf

Participation in early childhood education

Education counts data for the Canterbury[2] area gives the participation rate in Early Childhood Education (ECE) for Māori as 97.2% (June 2023), only slightly below that of Pākehā tamariki at 98.7% but above that of Pacific tamariki (93.7%). These participation rates for June 2023 are lower than seen in 2018-2019, particularly for Pacific tamariki.

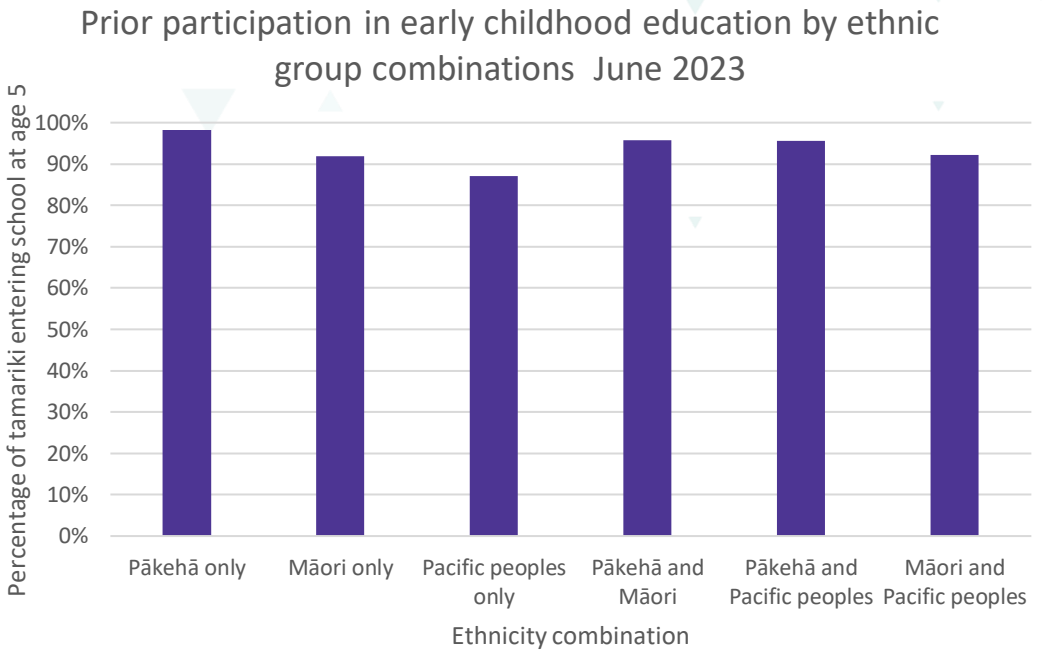
When looking at electorate areas where we know there are higher rates of exclusion and disadvantage experienced, the rates for Māori tamariki are encouraging and are inline with the region's participation rates. These areas include Christchurch East (97.1%), with lower rates in Wigram (92.6%).



[2] https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/participation. Canterbury data refers to Canterbury- Chatham Islands education area and includes Christchurch City.

Participation in early childhood education

Across Aotearoa, prior participation rates in ECE for ethnic groups where only one ethnicity is identified are lower for Māori and Pacific tamariki than when multiple ethnicities are identified. Participation rate where Māori is identified as the only ethnicity is 91.9% and for Pacific 87.1%. The national overall participation rate is 95.6%[3].

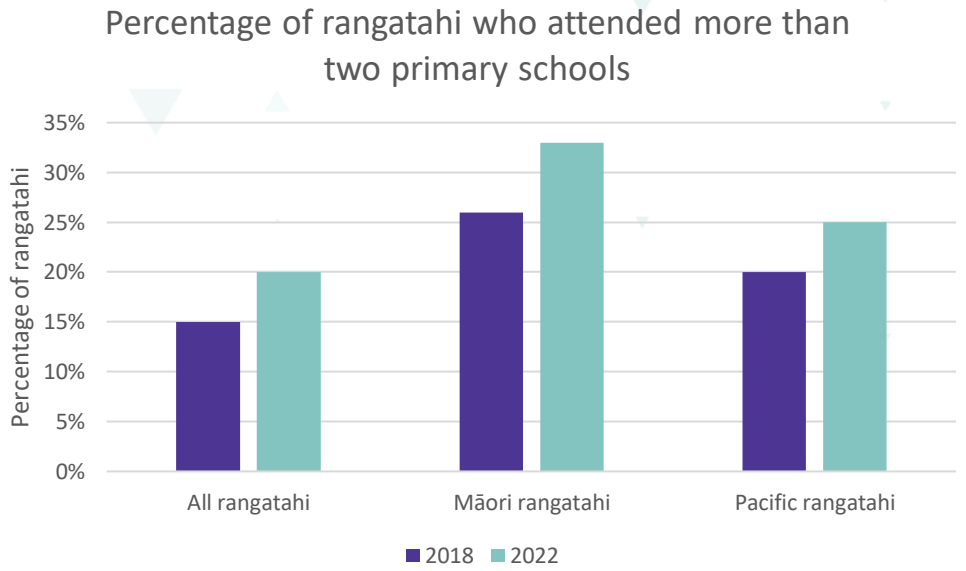


[3] https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/participation

Participation in early childhood education

In Aotearoa in 2022, 2.3% of Māori and 2.7% of Pacific tamariki did not attend ECE regularly prior to attending school, compared with only 0.8% of Pākehā tamariki.

27.7% of Māori and 23.8% of Pacific and 30.6% of Pākehā tamariki attended ECE in the 4 years leading into schoool with increased participation for the 2 years leading into school with 88.2% of Pākehā, 81.4% of Māori and 78.2% of Pacific tamariki.[4]



From the OHI data navigator, the percentage of rangatahi who changed primary schools frequently in Ōtautahi is similar to that nationally, showing an increase in instability between 2018 and 2022. Māori and Pacific rangatahi had the least stable early schooling.

[4] https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/participation

Safety

Opportunities: Investment in safe places where rangatahi can connect, and can access services they need taking into account the complexities of the systems they are navigating.

Early intervention, restorative justice and therapeutic court proceses, like Iwi Panels and Rangatahi Courts, can make an impact in supporting health and wellbeing outcomes for rangatahi. They can more directly meet the cultural needs for rangatahi Māori. Enabling more protective factors in a young person's life earlier and over a sustained period develops more resiliency for rangatahi, increasing the likelihood of increased protective factors in adult life.

Rangatahi engagements with police

The percentage of rangatahi having engagements with police have significantly reduced since 2018, dropping from 18% to 11% in Ōtautahi compared to a reduction from 22% to 14% nationally. For Māori, in Ōtautahi, youth engagements with police were down 9% to 21% in 2022, however, they are still more than twice as likely to have police contact compared to non-Māori.

Safety inequity.

Across all safety data available in OHI Data Navigator, where rangatahi **do not** experience exclusion and disadvantage they are less likely to have contact with police, be a victim of crime, have a reported abuse finding in the home. These young people are more likely to come from homes with higher family income, and more generally less risk factors present in their day-to-day lives.

Parent with a custodial or community sentence

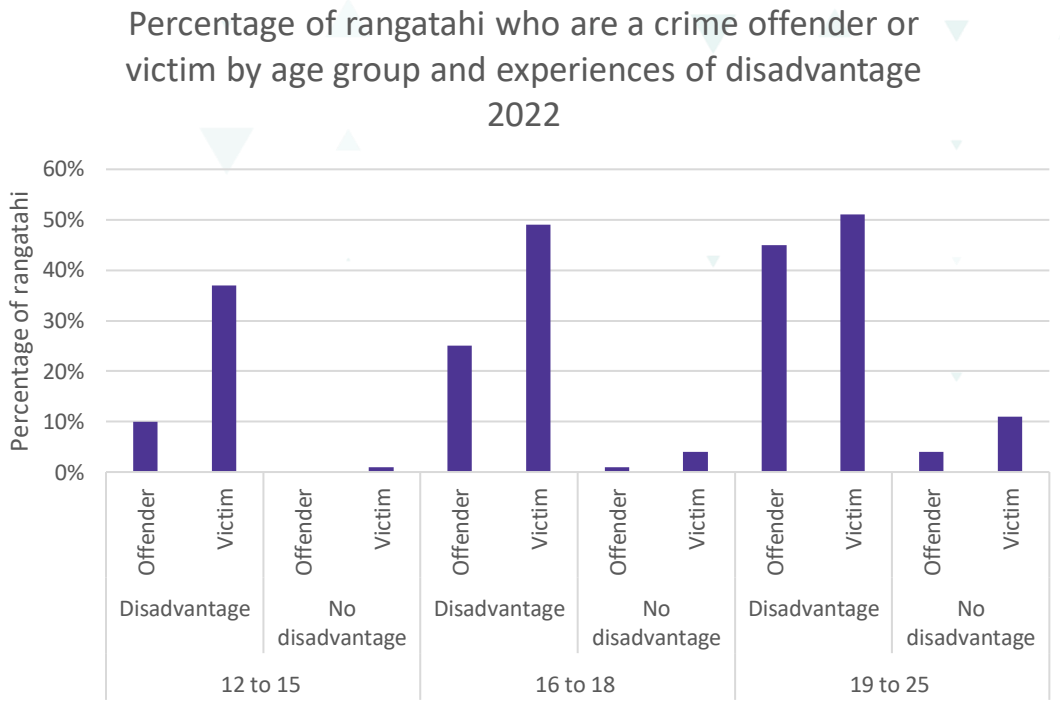
The proportion of rangatahi in Ōtautahi who have a parent who had had a custodial or community sentence is lower than that nationally and has maintained a steady level since 2018. 5% of rangatahi in Ōtautahi have a parent who has had a custodial sentence and 12% have a parent who has had a community sentence, a rise of 1% over 5 years.

Crime

There is generally a strong correlation, both in Ōtautahi and nationwide, between those who are offenders of crime being also victims of crime. Rangatahi not experiencing exclusion and disadvantage are far less likely to have experience of criminal activity compared to those who do experience exclusion and disadvantage.

In 2022, those rangatahi experiencing disadvantage in Ōtautahi were 17 times more likely to be offenders of crimes and almost 7 times as likely to be a victim of crime compared to non-disadvantaged rangatahi.

The likelihood of being a crime offender or victim of crime increases with age, with 13% of all 19 to 25 year olds in Ōtautahi being offenders of crime and 20% being victims.



The percentage of rangatahi being offenders or victims of crime rises with experiences of disadvantage and age.

Education and employment

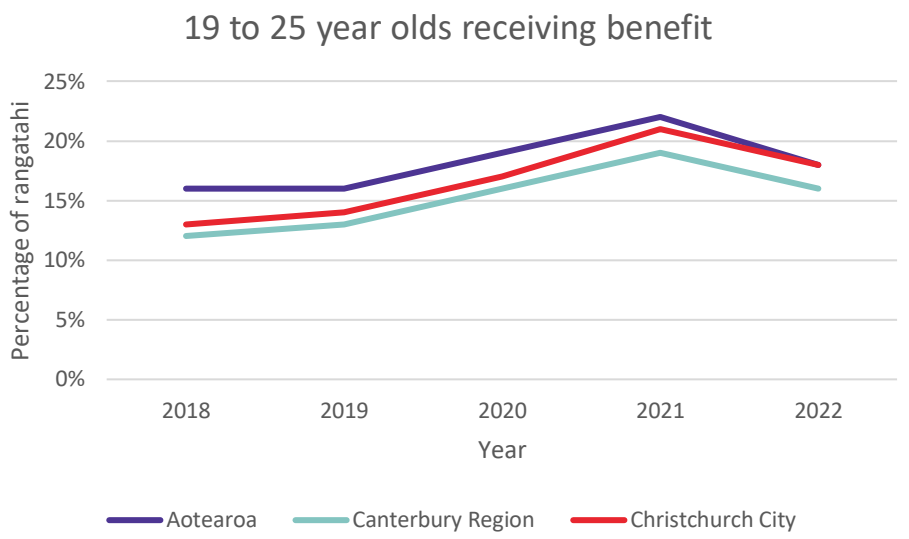
Opportunities: Our previous research found that long-term school engagement is a protective factor for young people, similarly with continued further education prior to the age of 22, rangatahi are less likely to experience poor future outcomes. The data demonstrates that the uptake to future education to degree level is low, more research could be done to understand pathways beyond school and what educational opportunities rangatahi are taking up or not and why or why not.

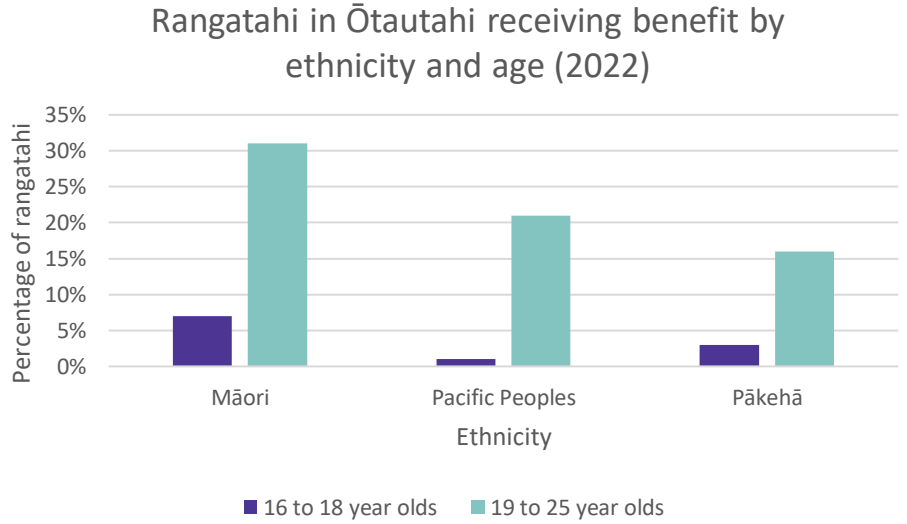
Tertiary education is not the only educational pathway that rangatahi can take, but alternative paths that enable futher protective factors could be explored and funded (i.e. looking at marae or community based learning, learning on the job that is not linked to apprenticeships).

Benefits and housing security

In 2022, 34% of rangatahi experiencing exclusion and disadvantage, aged 12 to 25 had frequently changed address in Ōtautahi. Secure housing can support better education attendance and achievement and maintain employment. For 19-25 year olds the rate of frequent address change is 41%.

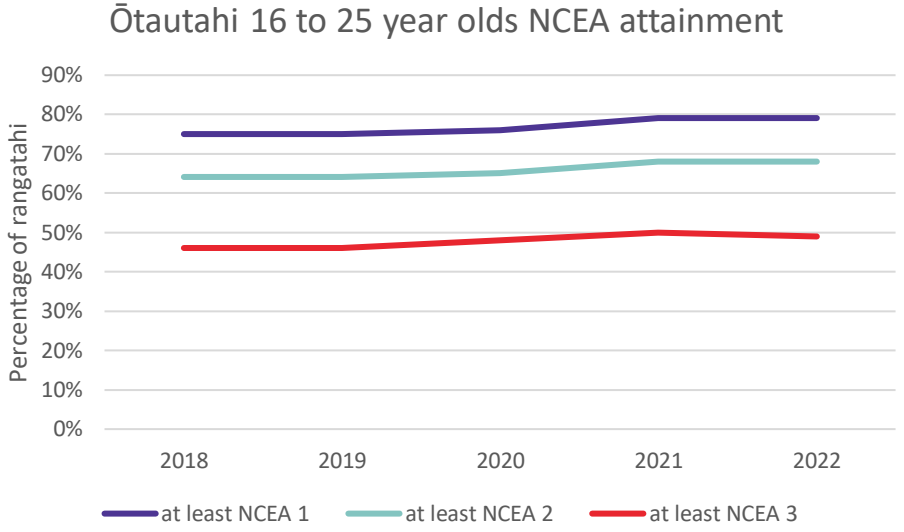
Just under 1 in 5 rangatahi, 19-25 years of age, in Ōtautahi, were on a current year benefit in 2022, for Māori the rate is 1 in 3, and for those experiencing exclusion and disadvantage from all ethnicities 2 in 5 were on a current year benefit. These young people are far more likely to have had a mother who received a benefit, demonstrating the long-term economic impacts for whānau where there are severe financial pressures in the home

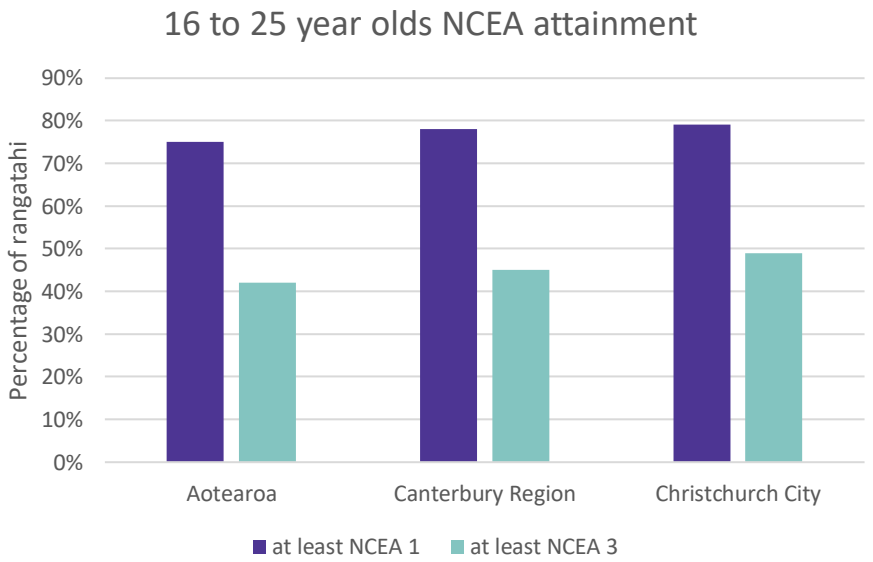




NCEA attainment

Rangatahi in Ōtautahi have a slightly higher attainment at all NCEA levels compared to all rangatahi in Aotearoa with 79% and 49% of Ōtautahi 16 to 25 year olds holding NCEA 1 and above and NCEA 3 and above respectively in 2022[5]. Results show a slight increase in attainment in 2021, this corresponds to a national increase in achievement in NCEA in 2020.

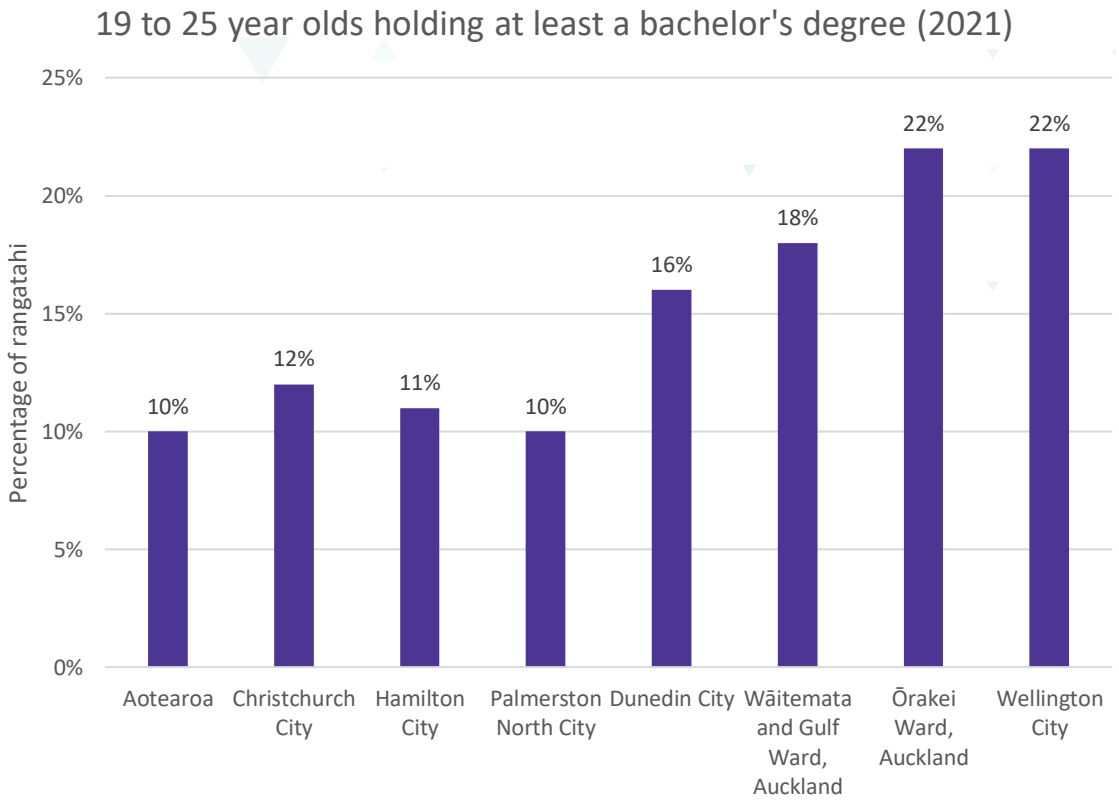




[5]For the OHI data navigator 2022 data contains NCEA results for examinations sat during 2021

Tertiary education – bachelor’s degrees and above

12% of 19 to 25 year olds in Ōtautahi had obtained a qualification at bachelor’s degree level or higher in 2021. This is a lower proportion than 19 to 25 year olds in some of the central Auckland wards, Dunedin and Wellington but a higher proportion of 19 to 25 year olds than in the other university cities, Hamilton and Palmerston North and nationally.



Housing

Opportunities: Assistance in navigating systems that will lead to access to good quality, affordable housing will allow young people to get started in education and employment as well as offering a safe and healthy environment. Availability of wrap-round services for young people close to suitable housing is important.[6]

[6] https://www.hud.govt.nz/news/new-rangatahi-supported-accommodation-service/

Housing and rising costs of living can have significant impacts on rangatahi. Ensuring quality and secure housing early on can support better outcomes for rangatahi in later years. Those who are not in education, employment or training; rangatahi leaving care; young offenders; young parents, young people with disabilities, and young people who have experienced insecure housing growing up are most at risk of housing vulnerability.

Housing stability

6% of all 12 to 18 year rangatahi in Ōtautahi have had three or more addresses in the past five years, compared to 7% nationally. For 19 to 25 year olds, in Ōtautahi, 23% have moved frequently in the past five years compared to 20% nationally.

Safety inequity.

For those 19 to 25 year old rangatahi experiencing exclusion and disadvantage in Ōtautahi, in 2022, 41% frequently changed address compared to 18% not experiencing disadvantage. This is compared to 35% and 15% nationally.

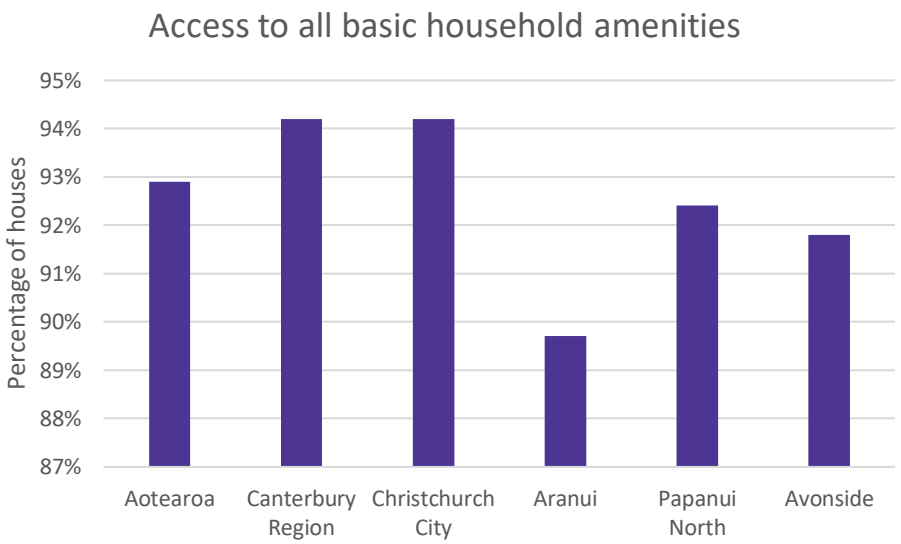
Frequent address changes.

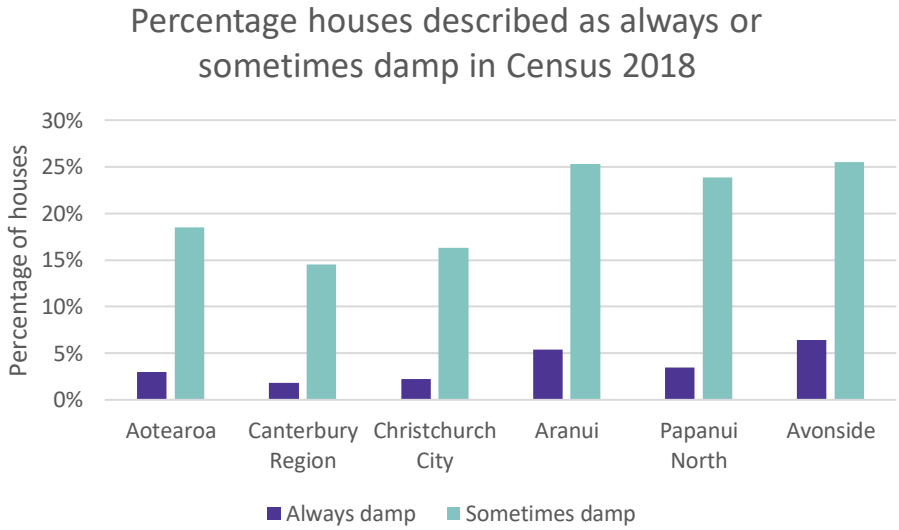
For Māori rangatahi aged 19 to 25 years old in Ōtautahi, in 2022, 34% have had more than three addresses in the past five years compared to 19% of Pacific 19 to 25 year olds and 23% of Pākehā 19 to 25 year olds.

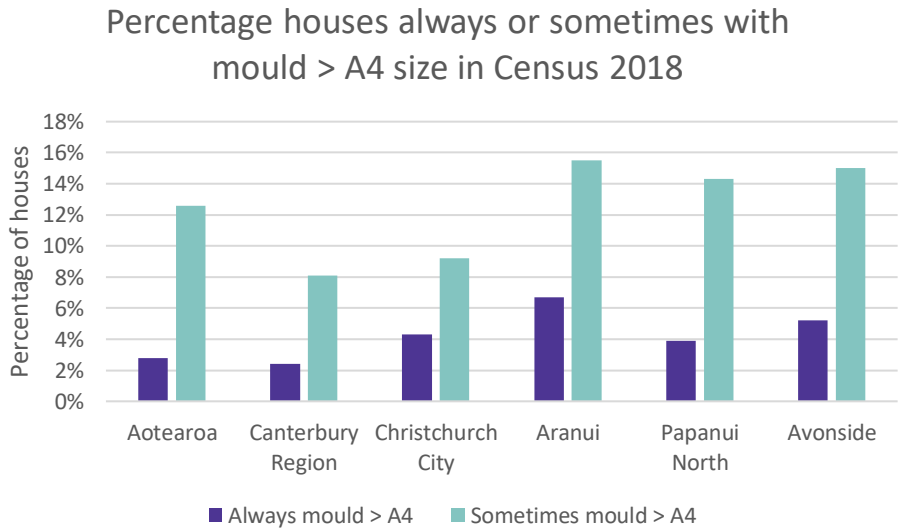
Housing quality

Safe, warm housing with access to basic amenities such as safe drinking water, toilet, bath or shower, electricity, kitchen sink, refrigerator, heating and cooking facilities are essential for good health and for young people to progress through education employment. In some communities in Ōtautahi, over 7% of households lack at least one of the seven basic amenities in their home.

Living in mouldy and damp conditions is a factor contributing to poor health. Data gathered in 2018 showed that some of the Christchurch suburbs had houses with levels of damp and mould either always or sometimes present greater than those found nationally and regionally.







Data from StatsNZ Census 2018

Housing availability

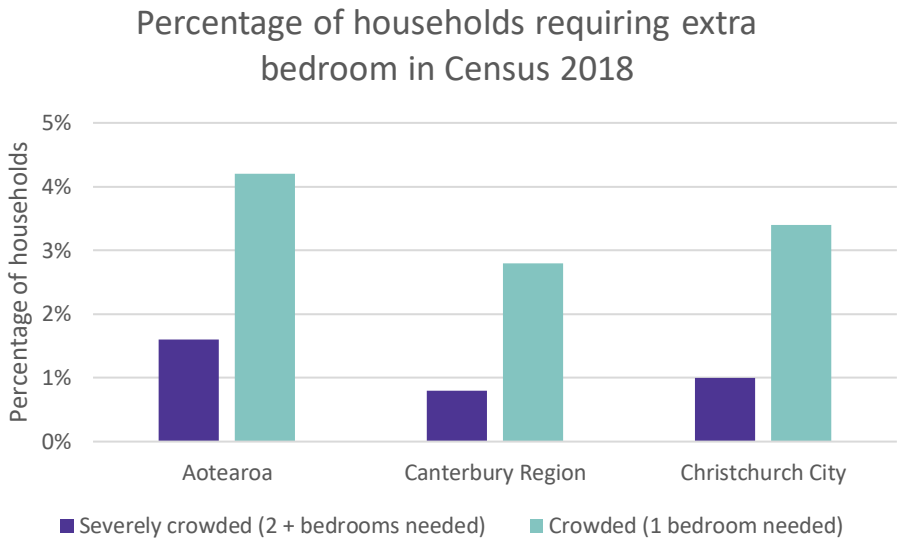
Data from the StatsNZ Census 2018 showed that 10.8% of people or 5.7% of households nationally were living in crowded conditions. There are difficulties in finding suitable housing for large and multi-family households.

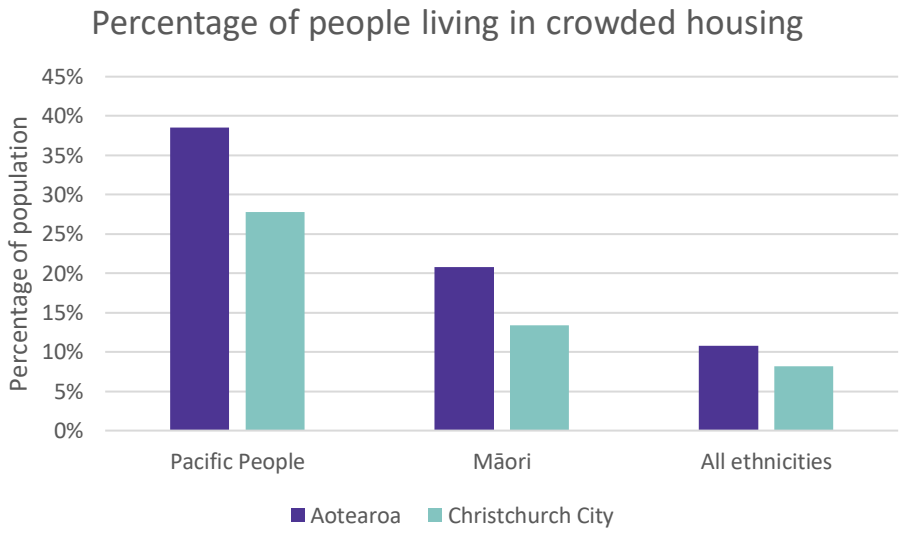
In Ōtautahi, 8.2% of people or 4.4% of households were living in crowded conditions. However, crowded living conditions are not evenly distributed across all people with 27.8% of Pacific People and 13.4% of Māori living in crowded conditions in Ōtautahi.

Nationally almost 40% of Pacific people and around 20% of Māori were living in crowded houses in 2018[7]. Young people are disproportionally affected by crowded housing. For young Pacific people and Māori these figures were higher with around 46% and 24% respectively of those aged 15 to 24 years old living in crowded houses.

Census 2018 data for Ōtautahi shows that the number of people on the housing register has risen from 14 per 10000 population in March 2018 to 48 in March 2023. This increase has also been seen nationally.[8]

The number of people severely housing deprived in Ōtautahi in 2018 was 55 per 10000 population. This is lower than Auckland, 116 per 10000, Wellington 88 per 10000, Hamilton 91 per 10000 and the same as Dunedin.





[7]https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/almost-1-in-9-people-live-in-a-crowded-house.
[8]https://www.hud.govt.nz/stats-and-insights/local-housing-statistics
Data from StatsNZ Census 2018

Rainbow communities

Summary Recommendations from the DPMC Repository of Youth Reports specific to Rainbow Communities:

- Normalising LGBT representation and positive role models for children including within schools
- Fund and resource schools to provide gender neutral options for toilets, uniforms etc.
- Standardise and mandate a health curriculum that is inclusive of all sexualities and genders
- Quality healthy relationship and consent education material and resources that acknowledges all identities and is culturally diverse
- Improve mental health support for Rainbow young people
- Implement anti-discrimination housing policies that provide for Rainbow young people
- Improve access to gender affirming healthcare

Sexual identity and wellbeing

Discrimination

Reports of discrimination were higher from gay/lesbian people and bisexual people where 34% and 39% respectively reported that they had been discriminated against. For those who identified as heterosexual, 16% reported being discriminated against.

Wellbeing data for people of different sexual identities has been collected as part of the 2018 General Social Survey (GSS). The data was found to highlight differences in wellbeing between those of different sexual identities.

5.4% of the 18 to 24 year olds who responded to the GSS question stated that they were bisexual and 0.8% responded that they were gay/lesbian.

Eight out of 10 adults rated their general life satisfaction on a 0 to 10 scale (0 low satisfaction, 10 highly satisfied) as 7 out of 10. This was true for those who had responded as either heterosexual or gay/lesbian. The rating that bisexual people gave for life satisfaction was lower, with only 6 out of 10 rating their life satisfaction as 7 or above.

35% of those identifying as bisexual described their mental wellbeing as 'poor', whilst a lower proportion of heterosexual (22%) and gay/lesbian (21%) reported poor mental wellbeing.

Bisexual people were more likely to have felt lonely in the previous month with 66% of gay/lesbian, 62% of heterosexual and 30% of bisexual people reporting that they had not been lonely in the past 30 days.[9]

[9] https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/new-sexual-identity-wellbeing-data-reflects-diversity-of-new-zealanders