



Proactive Release

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

Proactive Release: 2021/22 Child Poverty Rates

The following document has been included in this release:

- **Title of paper:** Aide-Memoire: 2021/22 Child Poverty Rates (DPMC-2022/23-1085)

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 codes:

- S9(2)(a) protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons;
- S9(2)(g)(i) maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions.



Coversheet

Aide-Mémoire: 2021/22 Child Poverty Rates

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Date: | 22/03/2023 | Report No: | DPMC-2022/23-1085 |
| | | Security Level: | IN CONFIDENCE |
| | | Priority level: | High |

| | Action sought | Deadline |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Hon Jan Tinetti Minister for Child Poverty Reduction | discuss findings with officials at 9am, 23 March 2023 | 23/03/2023 |

| Name | Position | Telephone | 1st Contact |
|-------------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Clare Ward | Executive Director, Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction | s9(2)(a) | ✓ |
| Hugh Webb | Principal Analyst, Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group | s9(2)(a) | |

| Departments/agencies consulted on Briefing |
|--|
| Stats NZ, Ministry of Social Development, the Treasury |

Minister's Office

Status:

Signed

Withdrawn

Comment for agency

Attachments: Yes

Aide-Mémoire

2021/22 Child Poverty Rates Data Release

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| To: | Hon Jan Tinetti, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction | | |
| Cc: | Rt Hon Chris Hipkins, Prime Minister Hon Carmel Sepuloni, Minister for Social Development and Employment Hon Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance | | |
| From: | Clare Ward, Executive Director, Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction | Date: | 22/03/2023 |
| Briefing Number: | DPMC-2022/23-1085 | Security Level: | IN CONFIDENCE |

Purpose

1. This aide-mémoire informs you about the 2021/22 child poverty statistics that Stats NZ is publicly releasing at 10.45am on Thursday, 23rd March 2023. The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group (CWPRG) has received these embargoed figures today, prior to the public release.
2. We've provided your office with a set of media talking points and questions and answers about the latest rates ahead of the public release of these data tomorrow.

Key points

3. Stats NZ is releasing the 2021/22 child poverty rates, based on the 2021/22 Household Economic Survey (HES), at 10:45am on March 23.
4. This year's data covers the first year of the second intermediate target period (2021/22 to 2023/24). Unlike last year, this isn't a year when compliance against the targets is assessed.
5. The sample size for the 2021/22 HES data is much smaller than normal (8,900 households compared to the targeted 20,000 households as designed) because the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted data collection.
6. Stats NZ has advised that the statistics are appropriate for use for reporting rates of child poverty under the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 (the Act). However, national rates, and particularly rates for sub-populations, are subject to higher levels of uncertainty than in previous years. Rates for regions are not reported at all because Stats NZ has judged that the sample sizes are too small to reliably report.

7. The 2021/22 data shows that **eight out of nine of the measures under the Act are statistically significantly lower than the baseline year of 2017/18¹** (see Table 1 and **Attachment A**). This compares with the rates reported last year, for 2020/21, indicating that five out of the nine measures were statistically significantly lower than the baseline year.
8. Stats NZ has made substantial downward revisions to the previously reported rates for 2020/21, to take into account more up-to-date data. These revised rates have been included as part of this year's data release (see **Attachment B**) and may have meant that more than five of the nine decreases reported last year were statistically significant.
9. The statistically significant improvements across eight out of nine of the measures, including all the primary measures, compared to the 2017/18 baseline year is a notable achievement. This shows that we are seeing much more of the full impacts of the comprehensive package of investments introduced since 2017/18 flowing through into measured poverty rates and after taking into account lags in the available data. This also means that the rates reported today are closer to the child poverty targets than the rates reported last year.
10. When comparing the 2021/22 rates to the revised rates for 2020/21 there haven't been any statistically significant year-on-year changes in the primary measures.
 - The **BHC50 (REL)** rate for 2021/22 is **12.0 percent**. This is not a statistically significant change compared to the 2020/21 revised rate of 13.0 percent.
 - The **AHC50 (fixed line)** rate for 2021/22 is **15.4 per cent**. This is not a statistically significant change compared to the 2020/21 revised rate of 15.0 percent.
 - The **material hardship** rate for 2021/22 is **10.3 percent**. This is not a statistically significant change compared to the 2020/21 rate of 11.0 percent (the 2020/21 rates for material hardship have not been revised).
11. The 2021/22 rates are based on data spanning a two-year reference period, from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022 (see **Attachment C**). Compared to the rates reported in 2020/21 this year's rates reflect the combined impacts of a number of factors, including:
 - the **economic impacts of COVID-19**, including:
 - unemployment rates that rose sharply immediately after the first lockdown period but then fell to relatively low levels
 - an increase in the number of children in families receiving a main benefit
 - high cost-of-living pressures in the second half of the reference period (July 2021 to June 2022)
 - **temporary income support and other measures** to buffer the economic impacts of COVID-19, including:
 - the doubling of the Winter Energy Payment (May to October 2020)
 - the COVID-19 wage subsidy extension (June to September 2020)
 - the COVID-19 Income Relief Payment (June 2020 to February 2021)

¹ DPMC notes that in previous years Stats NZ's report referred to "all nine measures *trending downwards*" since the baseline year. This year, Stats NZ's simply refers to whether or not the latest rates are statistically significantly different from the baseline year.

- a residential rental freeze (March to September 2020)
 - the impacts of **ongoing child poverty reduction policies**, including:
 - the full impacts of the 2020 main benefit increase and indexation of main benefit rates to average wage growth
 - about 50 percent of the impact of the first phase of the main benefit increases announced in Budget 2021 (introduced on 1 July 2021), and a small proportion of the impact of the second phase of main benefit increases, and increases to Working for Families (WFF) introduced on 1 April 2022
 - the progressive expansion of the the Ka Ora, Ka Ako | Healthy School Lunches programme to reach over 220,000 learners by August 2022
 - **methodological factors:**
 - the larger sample errors this year
 - the fact that 2020/21 rates have been revised downwards to reflect more up-to-date data becoming available, noting that 2021/22 rates are still subject to potential revision next year.
12. The absence of a significant spike in poverty rates in 2021/22 suggests that the substantial investments over this period have protected households from the negative economic impacts of COVID-19 on child poverty rates so far. However, challenging economic conditions, particularly high inflation, have continued through 2022/23 and this will continue to impact child poverty rates going forward.
13. When looking at sub-population data (see **Attachment D** and **Attachment E**) we see:
- a statistically significant decrease in the number of Māori children in poverty in 2021/22 on the AHC50 primary measure, compared to 2018/19
 - a statistically significant decrease in the number of disabled children living in poverty in 2021/22 on the AHC50 primary measure, compared to 2019/20
 - one statistically significant increase (on AHC40 relative) and six non-statistically-significant increases in the central estimates of poverty rates for Pacific children (but noting that the sample errors on rates for Pacific children are nearly twice as large as previous years)
 - a continuation of the significant disparities in rates of material hardship for Māori and Pacific children and children impacted by disability, compared to all New Zealand children.

14. Table 1: Child poverty rates on the three primary measures, and six supplementary measures

| Three primary measures (in bold) and 6 supplementary measures | 2021/22 rate (%, # of children) | Change from (revised) 2020/21 rates (ppt, # of children) | Change from 17/18 baseline (ppt, # of children) |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| BHC50 (REL) | 12.0 137,800 | -1.0 -11,300 | -4.5* -45,600 |
| AHC50 (fixed) | 15.4 176,800 | 0.4 4,800 | -7.4* -77,000 |
| Material Hardship (6+) | 10.3 118,900 | -0.7 -6,800 | -3.0* -28,700 |
| BHC 60 REL | 20.7 238,700 | 0.0 1,400 | -4.6* -42,500 |
| AHC 60 REL | 28.5 327,900 | 1.0 12,300 | -2.1 -13,200 |
| AHC 50 REL | 19.4 223,700 | -0.2 -1,500 | -3.4* -30,100 |
| AHC 40 REL | 12.5 144,200 | 0.2 3,200 | -3.2* -30,100 |
| Severe Material Hardship (9+) | 3.9 45,100 | -1.0 -11,000 | -1.9* -19,700 |
| Low Income (AHC60 REL) and Material Hardship (6+) | 5.9 67,300 | -0.5 -6,200 | -2.9* -31,000 |

*indicates the change is statistically significantly different from zero.

Important considerations when interpreting the data

15. There are three main issues you need to be aware of when interpreting the data.

The 2020/21 data, released last year, have been substantially updated

16. Rates published last year, for the 2020/21 target year, have been updated and re-released as part of this year's child poverty data release. These revisions are made each year and take into account more up-to-date data becoming available. This year's revisions to 2020/21 data are substantial and reflect the availability of more up-to-date WFF data and updated population estimates (see **Attachment B**).

17. The revisions don't change the Government Statistician's previous assessment of compliance with the targets which, under the Act, must be based on the rates published in the target year (even if these are subsequently revised). In any case, even if the updated rates for 2020/21 were used to assess compliance, this wouldn't affect the Government Statistician's original assessment that two out of three of the first intermediate targets were met (ie, material hardship and AHC50).

18. It is possible that the income-based child poverty rates released this year, for 2021/22, will also be revised downwards in February 2024 as more up-to-date WFF income data and updated population estimates become available.

Sample error needs to be taken into account when assessing year-on-year changes, particularly for the 2021/22 year

19. Child poverty statistics produced each year by Stats NZ are subject to sample error. This is critically important to take into account when interpreting any changes in rates or differences between sub-populations.
20. Sample error² quantifies the uncertainty in child poverty estimates that arises because the data are based on a representative sample, rather than all New Zealand households.
21. Stats NZ publishes the sample error alongside the headline estimates for each child poverty measure. The headline estimate is not the true rate of child poverty (which is unknown) but rather is the midpoint of a range – or “confidence interval” – within which the true rate is highly likely to fall. The size of this range is defined by the sample error. We can be 95 percent confident that the true rate of child poverty for a given measure sits within a range defined by the estimated rate, plus or minus the sample error.
22. The practical implication of this is that we shouldn’t interpret year-on-year changes or differences between groups when the confidence intervals are overlapping or when Stats NZ reports that the difference between the rates is not statistically significantly different.
23. This issue is especially important when considering 2021/22 HES data. Sample errors increase as the sample size decreases. Because the overall sample size is smaller than normal (8,900 households, rather than 20,000 households as designed), the sample errors for 2020/21 are larger than in previous years, particularly for sub-population estimates.
24. Stats NZ has also released a methodological report (“Impacts of disrupted data collection on 2022 Household Economic Survey statistics”) to accompany the 2021/22 release. This outlines the impacts of COVID-19 lockdowns on data quality and summarises the analytical approach used to investigate data quality for the year ended June 2022, as well as limitations of the data.
25. For the total population, annual estimates of income, housing costs, and material hardship were found to be reflective of the intended measures, despite the disrupted collection. There was no evidence that any change in respondent behaviour due to the introduction of phone interviewing impacted the overall dataset.
26. Nevertheless, the reduced data collection means that there is greater uncertainty on statistics than previous years, especially for demographic breakdowns. Stats NZ has not published regional child poverty statistics for 2021/22.

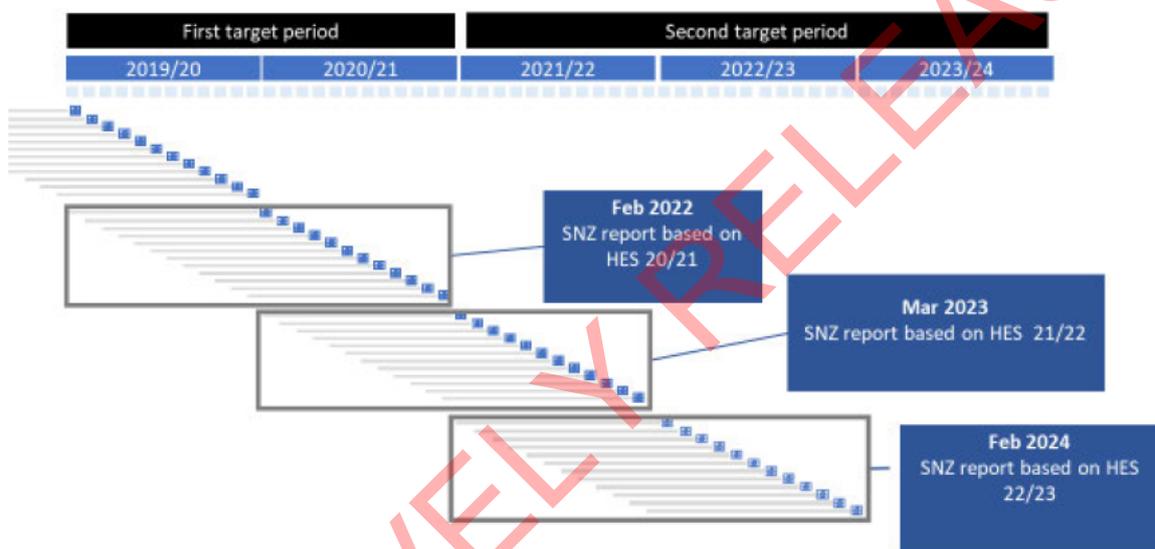
2021/22 data is based on a “2-year rolling reference period” from July 2020 to June 2022

27. Stats NZ currently estimates child poverty rates for a given financial year based on a “two-year” rolling reference period as shown in Figure 1 below. This has implications for the extent to which the impact of policy changes is reflected in the rates.

² Sample “error” is therefore not a mistake but an inevitability: even a perfectly implemented random sample survey will be subject to sample error.

28. HES is conducted over a 12-month period, from July to June, and collects annual income information for the 12 months prior to the interview (indicated by the light grey lines in Figure 1 below). This means that the incomes of households interviewed at the start of a financial year (eg, July 2021) are based on those households' incomes over the period from July 2020 to June 2021. For households interviewed in later months the income reference period progressively "rolls" forward each month. Only the incomes of households interviewed in the final month of the financial year (June 2022) will align with the period corresponding to that financial year (ie, July 2021 to June 2022).
29. Therefore, income and material hardship data for a given financial year is based on the incomes of sampled households spanning a two-year period (ie, the period covered by the boxes outlined in dark grey in Figure 1 below).

Figure 1: Poverty rates for a given year are based on a 2-year rolling reference period.



30. The reference period each year also overlaps the reference period for the previous year. This means that the impacts of policies introduced in full, but part way through the reference period, can take time to flow through into measured poverty rates: a partial impact will be seen in a given year's rates, with the full impact only being reflected in the subsequent year.
31. This is critically important to take account of when analysing year-on-year changes in poverty rates and assessing the timing of impacts of policy initiatives, or changes in the economic environment, on reported rates.

This year's rates reflect the net effects of the economic impacts of COVID-19 and the extensive financial and other supports provided to families

32. This year's headline rates reflect the combined impacts of a number of factors. The timing of these factors, and the extent to which they are reflected in this year's data, is shown in Attachment C.

Economic volatility associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine

33. The two-year rolling reference period – from July 2020 to June 2022 – spans a time when the New Zealand economy experienced significant volatility associated with the COVID-19 pandemic: from just after the first nationwide lockdown (which ended 8 June 2020) through to the Delta and Omicron outbreaks from August 2021 to early 2022.
34. During this time we saw a sharp economic downturn followed by a rapid, but uneven, bounce-back.
- Unemployment peaked at a three-year high of 5.3 percent in September 2020, but then rapidly dropped to an historically low rate of 3.2 percent in March 2022 (well below pre-pandemic levels). The initial spike in unemployment will have substantially reduced employment incomes for affected households.
 - The number of children in families receiving a main benefit increased 11 per cent to 207,000 children in 2020/21.
 - The annual percentage change in inflation experienced by low-income (ie, expenditure quintile 1) households³ jumped from 2.6 percent in June 2021 to a record high of 6.5 percent by June 2022. This inflationary pressure was experienced globally and reflected the impacts of the disruptions to supply chains associated with COVID-19, as well as the war in Ukraine. Higher inflation will have placed significant upward pressure on AHC50 and material hardship rates in the latter half of the reference period.

Temporary income and other supports provided to households in response to COVID-19

35. To help mitigate the initial economic impacts from COVID-19, the Government introduced a range of temporary measures to support households. Depending on the timing of the initiative, about 50 percent or more of the impacts of these temporary measures will have already been reflected in the rates reported in 2020/21. Figures for 2021/22 will reflect the partial impacts of the following:
- the doubling of the Winter Energy Payment (1 May to 1 October 2020)
 - the COVID-19 wage subsidy extension (June to September 2020)
 - the COVID-19 Income Relief Payment (June 2020 to February 2021)
 - the residential rental freeze (March to September 2020).

Ongoing policy changes to reduce child poverty rates

36. Various ongoing measures have been introduced to reduce child poverty are either fully or partially reflected in reported poverty rates for 2021/22, including:
- the full impacts of the ongoing \$20 per week main benefit increase and indexation of main benefits to wages (introduced in April 2020)

³ This is a record high for the Household Living Price Index (HLPI) time series which goes back to June 2014. Consumer Price Index inflation rates also increased to a more than thirty year high of 7.3 percent in June 2022. The HLPI provides information on the impact of inflation on different household types (e.g. income quintiles, beneficiary and superannuitant).

- close to full impacts of the Best Start Allowance (introduced on 1 July 2018⁴)
 - about 50 percent of the impacts of the first round of main benefit increases announced in Budget 2021 (introduced on 1 July 2021)
 - a very small proportion of the impact of the increases to WFF and the second round of main benefit increases (both introduced in April 2022)
 - the partial impacts of the progressive expansion of the Ka Ora, Ka Ako | Healthy School Lunches programme to more than 220,000 learners by August 2022.
37. Any impacts from initiatives announced through Budget 2022 (eg, Child Support Pass On and the \$350 cost-of-living payment), and subsequently, will not be reflected at all in the rates for 2021/22.

Technical factors

38. The extensive package of income and other supports put in place since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the effective public health response, appear to have largely mitigated the risk of some of the worst fears⁵ of the impacts of COVID-19 on child poverty rates being realised.
39. However, because of the smaller sample size and less precision in the data this year we are less likely to be able to “see” statistically significant year-on-year changes.
40. A further issue to note is that the availability of more up-to-date data (which lead to downward revisions) is reflected in Stats NZ’s revised 2020/21 rates, but any revisions are not yet reflected in 2021/22 rates. This further reduces the likelihood that we see large year-on-year differences between the two most recent years of data.

How the 2021/22 rates compare to the May 2022 TAWA modelling and implications for progress towards the targets

41. The 2021/22 rates released by Stats NZ are somewhat lower than the forecasts Treasury produced in May 2022 using the Tax and Welfare Analysis (TAWA) model.
42. Again, this mismatch appears to be due in large part to the substantial downward revisions to 2020/21 poverty rates. We will need to do further work with Stats NZ and the Treasury to understand what this means for future modelling of rates of child poverty and forecast progress towards the targets. The Treasury has already started work on this as part of their wider work looking at the impacts of economic uncertainties on forecast rates.
43. Table 2 below shows how rates for 2021/22 compare to the targets.

⁴ This initiative was available to eligible children born on or after 1 July 2018 until the age of 3 and so was only available to all eligible under 3s from 1 July 2021. While the great majority of this impact will have already been reflected in previous year’s rates, there is a small residual impact that will be reflected in this year’s and next year’s child poverty rates.

⁵ For example, analysis presented in a [report](#) by the Child Poverty Action Group in July 2021 indicated “child poverty will likely have increased by around 18,000 children for the year to March 2021 on at least one of the primary target income measures”

Table 2: Child poverty rates on the three primary measures in 2020/21 and 2021/22 compared to the targets.

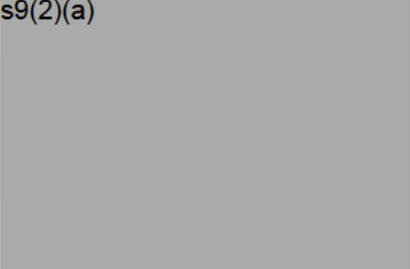
| Primary Measures | 2020/21 rates (published 2022)/ % | Updated 2020/21 rates (published 2023) /% | 2021/22 rates (published 2023) /% | First intermediate target (2020/21) /% | Second intermediate target (2023/24) /% | Ten-year targets (2027/28) /% |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| BHC50 | 13.6 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 10 | 5 |
| AHC50 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 15.4 | 18.8 | 15 | 10 |
| Material Hardship | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9 | 6 |

Rates for subpopulations are broadly unchanged, but some improvements for Māori and disabled children on the AHC50 primary measure

44. Rates for Māori, Pacific, and children impacted by disability are provided at **Attachment D** and **Attachment E**. Data broken down by region is not available this year because Stats NZ has determined that this data can't be reliably reported at that level of detail.
45. The 2021/22 data shows some signs of improvement in poverty rates for sub-populations on the AHC50 primary measure poverty measure.
 - There are 15,700 (5.6 ppt) fewer tamariki Māori in AHC50 (fixed) poverty compared to 2018/19 (the first year for which reliable annual statistics are available). This is a statistically significant decrease.
 - There are 20,700 (4.8ppt) fewer children impacted by disability in AHC50 (fixed) poverty compared to 2019/20 (the first year for which reliable annual statistics are available). This is a statistically significant decrease.
 - Consistent with last year, there are no statistically significant differences in AHC50 poverty rates for priority subpopulations compared to New Zealand children overall.
46. As in previous years, there is clear evidence of large disparities in material hardship rates for Māori and Pacific children, and children impacted by disability, compared to New Zealand children overall, even after taking into account the much larger sample errors in the data this year.
47. We note that poverty rates for Pacific children on the AHC40 (REL) measure is statistically significantly higher in 2021/22 (16.4%) compared to 2020/21 (10.8%) and that six of the other measures for Pacific children are non-statistically significantly higher year-on-year. However, the sample errors for Pacific estimates are nearly twice as large compared to last year and so we are cautious about over-interpreting this result. Stats NZ also note that for some populations, such as Pacific children, data was gathered from a particularly small number of households, leading to a greater risk of undetected non-response bias compared to previous years.
48. The methodological report (“Impacts of disrupted data collection on 2022 Household Economic Survey statistics”) accompanying the 2021/22 release states that, at a national level, demographic groups including Māori, households with children, and disabled communities were well represented in the overall sample, and there was no evidence of validity or measurement error for these groups. Comparing responding and non-responding Māori households using administrative data, there was no direct evidence of non-response bias on income or child poverty. The same analysis showed no evidence of non-response bias for Pacific households.

Next steps

- 49. We're scheduled to meet with you at 9am tomorrow to discuss the headline findings outlined in this report, ahead of Stats NZ's public release at 10.45am.
- 50. We've also provided your office with reactive media talking points, Q and As, (and a draft media release) to support the release.
- 51. The Act (Section 37) requires you, as the Minister for Child Poverty Reduction, to present Stats NZ's annual report on child poverty statistics to the House of Representatives "as soon as is reasonably practicable" after the time the report is published. s9(2)(g)(i)

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>s9(2)(a)</p>  <p>Clare Ward Executive Director, Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction</p> |  <p>Hon Jan Tinetti Minister for Child Poverty Reduction</p> |
| <p>22 March 2023</p> | <p>23 / 03 / 2023</p> |

PROACTIVELY RELEASED

| Attachments: | Title | Security classification |
|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| Attachment A: | Child poverty rates by 2017/18 baseline and four years since | IN CONFIDENCE |
| Attachment B: | Revisions to the previously published 2021/21 data | IN CONFIDENCE |
| Attachment C: | The timing of economic impacts and policy initiatives relative to the reference period | IN CONFIDENCE |
| Attachment D: | Child poverty rates by ethnicity | IN CONFIDENCE |
| Attachment E: | Child poverty rates by disability | IN CONFIDENCE |

PROACTIVELY RELEASED

Attachment A: Child poverty rates for 2017/18 baseline and four years since

| Measures | 2017/18 rate (baseline) (%, # of children) | 2018/19 rate (%, # of children) | 2019/20 rate (%, # of children) | 2020/21 (revised) rate (%, # of children) | 2021/22 (%, # of children) | Change since (2017/18 baseline) (ppt, # of children) |
|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| BHC 50 REL | 16.5 183,400 | 13.5 153,200 | 13.2 151,200 | 13.0 149,100 | 12.0 137,800 | -4.5* -45,600 |
| AHC 50 fixed | 22.8 253,800 | 18.3 207,700 | 17.8 203,300 | 15.0 172,000 | 15.4 176,800 | -7.4* -77,000 |
| Material Hardship (6+) | 13.3 147,600 | 13.2 149,400 | 11.5 131,700 | 11.0 125,700 | 10.3 118,900 | -3.0* -28,700 |
| BHC 60 REL | 25.3 281,200 | 22.1 250,300 | 21.8 248,900 | 20.7 237,300 | 20.7 238,700 | -4.6* -42,500 |
| AHC 60 REL | 30.6 341,100 | 27.7 313,200 | 27.8 318,100 | 27.5 315,600 | 28.5 327,900 | -2.1 -13,200 |
| AHC 50 REL | 22.8 253,800 | 20.1 227,900 | 19.5 222,800 | 19.6 225,200 | 19.4 223,700 | -3.4* -30,100 |
| AHC 40 REL | 15.7 174,300 | 13.8 156,100 | 13.2 151,400 | 12.3 141,000 | 12.5 144,200 | -3.2* -30,100 |
| Severe Material Hardship (9+) | 5.8 64,800 | 5.7 64,600 | 4.6 52,600 | 4.9 56,100 | 3.9 45,100 | -1.9* -19,700 |
| Low Income (AHC 60 REL) and Material hardship (6+) | 8.8 98,300 | 7.7 87,100 | 6.9 78,400 | 6.4 73,500 | 5.9 67,300 | -2.9* -31,000 |

*indicates the change is statistically significantly different from zero

Attachment B: Revisions to the previously published 2020/21 data

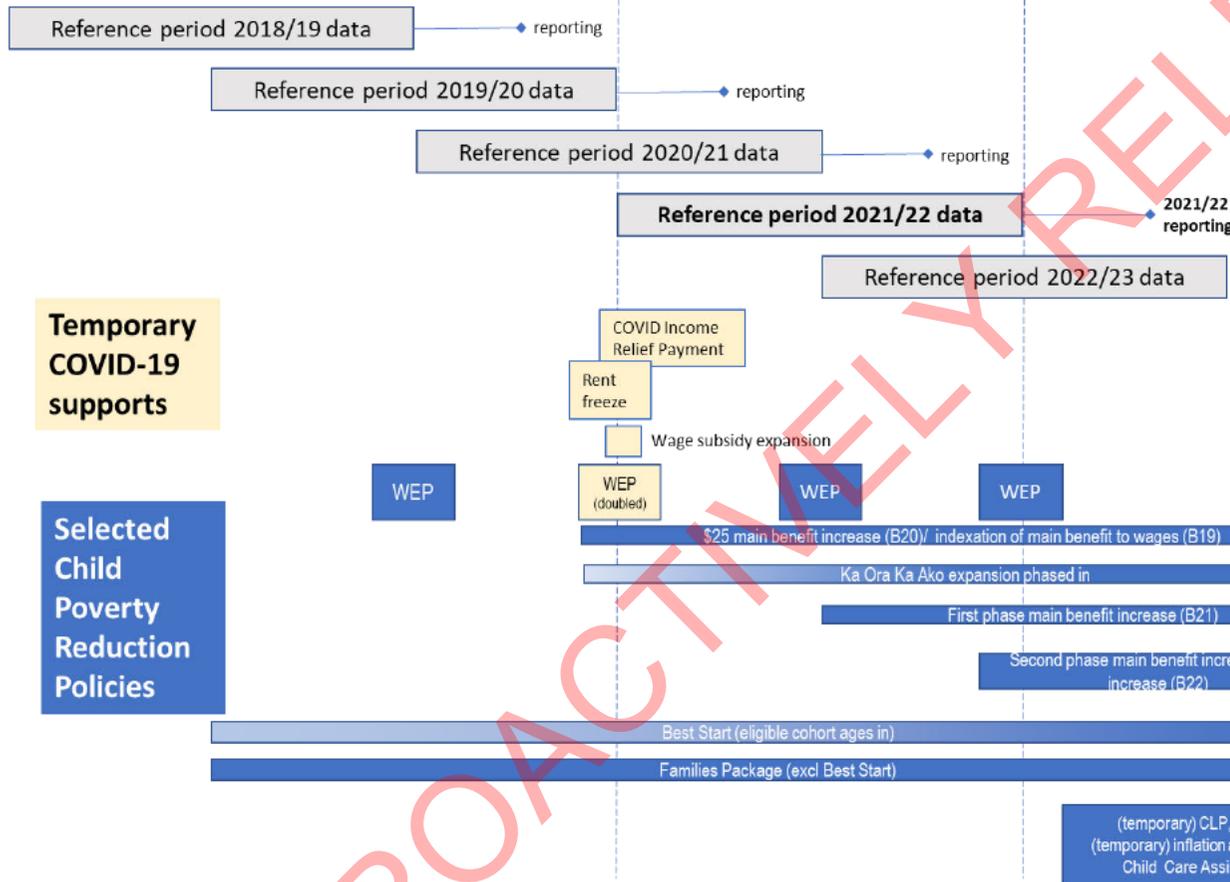
Technical revisions to 2020/21 data

1. Stats NZ have advised that the accuracy of child poverty estimates in any given year depends on a number of inputs that are subject to change as more up-to-date data becomes available, particularly Working for Families data.
2. The table below sets out the impact of this more up-to-date data on the 2019/20 child poverty measures:

| Measures | 2020/21 previously published rate (% , # of children) | 2020/21 revised rate (% , # of children) | Change from old to revised (ppt, # of children) |
|--|---|--|---|
| 50% BHC moving line | 13.6 | 13.0 | -0.6 |
| | 156,700 | 149,100 | -7,600 |
| 50% AHC fixed line | 16.3 | 15.0 | -1.3 |
| | 187,300 | 172,000 | -15,300 |
| Material Hardship | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0 |
| | 125,700 | 125,700 | 0 |
| 60% BHC moving line | 21.7 | 20.7 | -1.0 |
| | 249,000 | 237,300 | -11,700 |
| 60% AHC moving line | 28.1 | 27.5 | -0.6 |
| | 322,900 | 315,600 | 7,300 |
| 50% AHC moving line | 20.6 | 19.6 | -1.0 |
| | 236,900 | 225,200 | 11,700 |
| 40% AHC moving line | 13.1 | 12.3 | -0.8 |
| | 150,400 | 141,000 | 9,400 |
| Severe Material Hardship | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0 |
| | 56,100 | 56,100 | 0 |
| Low Income (AHC60) and Material hardship | 6.6 | 6.4 | -0.2 |
| | 76,100 | 73,500 | -2,600 |

Attachment C: Timing of policy measures relative to the HES reference period

| Baseline | | | | 1 st intermediate target period | | | | 2 nd intermediate target period | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| 2017/18 | | | | 2018/19 | | | | 2019/20 | | | | 2020/21 | | | | 2021/22 | | | | 2022/23 | | | |
| Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun |



Attachment D: Child Poverty Rates by Ethnicity

| Ethnicity | Primary Measure | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | BHC50 | | | AHC50 | | | Material Hardship | | |
| | 2021/22 (%, # of children) | sample error (%, # of children) | ppt/# change since 2018/19 | 2021/22 (%, # of children) | sample error (%, # of children) | ppt/# change since 2018/19 | 2021/22 (%, # of children) | sample error (%, # of children) | ppt/# change since 2018/19 |
| European | 9.2 69,100 | 1.8 13,900 | -0.6 -2,200 | 12.8 96,200 | 2.0 13,900 | -1.9 -11,000 | 7.6 57,600 | 1.3 10,000 | -2.0* -13,300 |
| Māori | 14.5 43,600 | 3.3 10,100 | -3.4 -9,200 | 16.8 50,500 | 3.5 11,200 | -5.6* -15,700 | 18.8 56,600 | 3.7 11,900 | -3.8 -9,100 |
| Pacific peoples | 19.5 31,500 | 5.8 10,400 | 0.9 5,300 | 19.4 31,300 | 5.0 9,000 | -2.1 1,000 | 25.6 39,900 | 7.0 13,200 | -2.6 200 |
| Asian | 10.4 21,400 | 3.6 7,600 | -4.7* 5,800 | 18.1 37,200 | 4.1 9,500 | -4.8 -4,100 | 3.7 7,600 | 1.8 3,600 | -2.6* -3,700 |
| MELA ¹ | 17.6 4,400 | 10.9 3,200 | -12.4 -2,200 | 21.7 5,400 | 12.8 3,700 | -13.8 -2,400 | 11.6 2,900 | 8.2 2,100 | -11.1 -2,200 |
| Other | 8.9 1,500 | 8.5 1,400 | -17.9* -4,500 | 8.9 1,500 | 8.5 1,400 | -23.7* -5,800 | S | S | S |

Ethnic groups in this table are created using the total response method. People were able to identify with more than one ethnic group; therefore, figures will not sum to the total population.

¹ Middle Eastern, Latin American, African

*indicates there was a statistically significant change between 2018/19 and 2020/21

S indicates the data is not published because the sample size is too small.

- The table above identifies child poverty rates (on the primary measures) by ethnicity for 2021/22, and the sample error on the rate. For some groups (particularly 'Other' and MELAA¹), the sample errors are very large. The change since the data were first reliably collected (2018/19) is also shown.

Attachment E: Child Poverty Rates by Disability

| Disability | Primary Measures | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | BHC 50 REL | | | AHC 50 fixed | | | Material Hardship (6+) | | |
| | 2021/22 (%, # of children) | sample error (%, # of children) | ppt/# change since 2019/20 | 2021/22 (%, # of children) | sample error (%, # of children) | ppt /# change 2019/20 to 2020/21 | 2021/22 (%, # of children) | sample error (%, # of children) | ppt/# change since 2019/20 |
| Disabled children | 17.0 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 15.1 | 3.8 | -6.4* | 21.5 | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| | 18,500 | 5,300 | -100 | 16,300 | 4,500 | -8,600 | 23,400 | 5,800 | -400 |
| Non-disabled children | 11.6 | 1.6 | -1.4 | 15.5 | 2.0 | -1.7 | 8.9 | 1.6 | -1.4 |
| | 106,700 | 15,000 | -11,600 | 142,500 | 17,700 | -14,300 | 81,600 | 14,300 | -12,100 |
| Children in a disabled household | 17.9 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 15.7 | 3.0 | -4.8* | 21.1 | 4.0 | 0.3 |
| | 56,500 | 12,700 | 100 | 49,600 | 10,000 | -20,700 | 66,400 | 13,700 | -4,200 |
| Children in a non-disabled household | 9.7 | 1.8 | -2.1 | 15.2 | 2.3 | -1.4 | 6.3 | 1.4 | -1.3 |
| | 81,300 | 15,200 | -13,500 | 127,200 | 19,200 | -5,800 | 52,400 | 11,900 | -8,700 |
| All households | 12.0 | 1.7 | -1.2 | 15.4 | 1.9 | -2.4* | 10.3 | 1.6 | -1.2 |
| | 137,800 | 19,200 | -13,400 | 176,800 | 22,200 | -26,500 | 118,900 | 18,200 | -12,800 |

*indicates there was a statistically significant change between 2019/20 and 2020/21

Differences in the way that disabled people are defined means that this data is not comparable with disability rates from the 2013 Disability Survey

- This is the third year that Stats NZ has reported on child poverty rates by disability status.
- The table above identifies poverty rates (on the primary measures) by disability status for 2021/22, the sample error on the rate, and the change since 2019/20. 2019/20 was the first year that rates for disabled children were included in the data.