



Coversheet

Aide-Mémoire: 2022/23 Child Poverty Rates

Date:	21/02/2024	Report No:	DPMC-2023/24-743
		Security Level:	IN-CONFIDENCE
		Priority level:	Urgent

	Action sought	Deadline
Hon Louise Upston Minister for Child Poverty Reduction	discuss findings with officials	22/02/2024 before 9 am

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Departments/agencies consulted on Briefing
Ministry for Social Development, Stats NZ, The Treasury

Minister's Office

Status:

Signed

Withdrawn

Comment for agency

Attachments: Yes

Aide-Mémoire

2022/23 Child Poverty Rates

To:	Hon Louise Upston, Minister for Child Poverty Reduction		
Cc:	Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Prime Minister Hon Nicola Willis, Minister of Finance and Minister for Social Investment		
From:	Clare Ward, Executive Director, Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction	Date:	21/02/2024
Briefing Number:	DPMC-2023/24-743	Security Level:	IN-CONFIDENCE

Purpose

1. Stats NZ is required under the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 (CPRA or Act) to report annually on child poverty rates for the previous financial year.
2. This aide-mémoire informs you about the 2022/23 child poverty statistics that Stats NZ is publicly releasing on Thursday, 22 February 2024. The Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group (CWPRG) has received embargoed figures today, 21st February, before the public release. We've also provided your office with a draft press release, media talking points, and questions and answers ahead of the public release of the data tomorrow.

Key points

3. Stats NZ is releasing the 2022/23 child poverty rates, based on the Household Economic Survey (HES), at 10:45am on 22 February 2024.
4. Table 1 overleaf shows the latest rates on the three current primary measures under the CPRA. As is the case for all child poverty data reported on through the HES, rates in 2022/23 are based on a two-year rolling reference period covering the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023¹.
5. Table 1 also shows the percentage point (ppt) change since the **previous year (2021/22)** and the baseline year (**2017/18**) for the ten-year target period.
6. We usually don't recommend focusing on year-on-year changes. Given the inherent uncertainties in data based on a sample survey, looking at trends over multiple years usually gives a more reliable indication of how poverty rates are tracking. Sometimes though, when there is a known large external impact in the time period, the year-on-year change is worth noting.

¹ As noted in our earlier advice, HES data is based on a 2-year rolling reference period. This is because survey participants are interviewed at any time over the course of a financial year and participants are asked about their household income and other circumstances over the previous 12 months. This is explained more fully in **Attachment C**.

7. Sharp increases in cost of living have had a major impact on this year's results. Further detail on this is covered below in paragraphs 14-23.
8. We recommend focusing on percentage point changes rather than changes in the number of children in poverty. Percentage point changes take into account increases in the population of children and so give a better indication of how the prevalence of poverty has changed.

Table 1: 2022/23 child poverty rates compared to the previous year, and 10-year baseline

Primary Measures	2022/23 rate (%, # of children)	Change from (revised) 2021/22 rates (ppt, # of children)	Change from ten- year baseline (2017/18)
BHC50 (REL): the number of children in households with incomes ² less than half the median in a given year.	12.6% (146,000 children)	+0.9 (+11,700 children)	-3.9* (-37,400 children)
AHC50 (fixed): the number of children in households with incomes less than half the median income in 2018, after deducting housing costs and adjusting for inflation.	17.5% (202,100 children)	+3.1* (+35,900 children)	-5.3* (-51,700 children)
Material Hardship: the number of children living in households lacking basic essentials.	12.5% (143,700 children)	+2.0* (23,400 children)	-0.8 (-3,900 children)

*indicates if there has been a statistically significant change over the time period.

9. On the three primary measures:
 - The **BHC50 (REL)** rate for 2022/23 is **12.6 per cent (146,000 children)**. This is not statistically significantly different to the 2021/22 rate of 11.7 percent.
 - The **AHC50 (fixed)** rate for 2022/23 is **17.5 per cent (202,100 children)**. This is a statistically significant increase of 3.1 ppt compared to the 2021/22 rate of 14.4 percent.
 - The **material hardship** rate for 2021/22 is **12.5 per cent (143,700 children)**. This is a statistically significant increase of 2.0 ppt compared to the 2021/22 rate of 10.5 percent.
10. The latest data shows that three out of nine measures under the CPRA have statistically significantly increased compared to the previous year 2021/22. In addition to the higher rates on the AHC50 and material hardship primary measures, poverty rates are statistically significantly higher on the “severe material hardship” measure. Compared to 2021/22, rates of severe hardship increased by 1.5ppt to 5.5 per cent.
11. However, five of the nine legislated measures continue to be statistically significantly lower compared to the 2017/18 baseline year. A full break-down of the latest rates for all nine measures under the Act is provided at **Attachment A**.
12. As in previous years, the child poverty rates for 2021/22 have been revised (see **Attachment B**) to reflect the availability of more up-to-date data (in particular, the availability of up-to-date Working for Families data and updated population estimates).

² Throughout this report “income” refers to equivalised (i.e. adjusted for household size) disposable (i.e. after taxes and transfers) income.

13. It's important to note that we're likely to see the currently reported income poverty rates for 2022/23 being downwardly revised in February 2025. The currently reported income poverty rates for 2022/23 are a best estimate – but, based on previous adjustments, they are likely to be up to 1 ppt higher than the true rates.
14. The final achieved sample in the 2022/2023 HES included approximately 14,100 households. This is slightly lower than planned, but Stats NZ have advised that the overall data quality risks are low.

Factors influencing rates in 2022/23

15. Three main factors are influencing the latest rates: large cost of living increases; investments by the previous Government aimed at reducing child poverty; and housing cost increases.

The latest rates reflect the sharp increases in cost-of living since July 2021...

16. The main factor affecting rates in 2022/23 compared to previous years was the sharp increase in cost-of-living pressures since 1 July 2021. For example, the living costs of low-income (quintile 1) households increased by about 14% in the two years to 30 June 2023³. This will have put substantial upward pressure on rates on the AHC50 measure and material hardship measures – both of which are sensitive to inflation.
17. Inflation won't have impacted the BHC50 (REL) primary measure or the other "moving line"(REL) poverty measures. Rates on these relative measures reflect how low-income households with children are faring compared to middle income households.

... offset to some extent by other policy changes introduced in 2022 and 2023

18. The impacts of cost-of-living increases on 2022/23 rates will have been offset to some extent by the following policy changes introduced under the previous Government (see **Attachment C**), including:
 - the full impacts of the first round of main benefit increases announced in Budget 2021
 - about half of the impacts of the increases to Working for Families and the second round of main benefit increases (both introduced in April 2022)
 - most of the impacts of the progressive expansion of the Ka Ora, Ka Ako school lunches programme to 220,000 children by August 2022, and
 - about half the impacts of the one-off \$350 cost-of-living payment delivered August-October 2022 (noting that the overall impact of this measure is likely to be modest).
19. The following factors will not be affecting the 2022/23 rates:
 - The introduction of child support pass-on, which came into effect in July 2023, will not affect rates in 2022/23, but will be reflected in 2023/24 data.
 - Childcare assistance changes introduced in April 2023 will have only a very small, partial impact on 2022/23 data. Most of the impact of this change will be reflected in 2023/24 data.
 - The percentage of children in families receiving a main benefit consistently tracked at about 18% between June 2020 and June 2023, and so will not have impacted any changes over this period.

³ This is based on Stats NZ's Household Living Price Index (HLPI). This index provides estimates of how the cost-of-living for different population groups (including those on main benefit and low-income households) has changed over time. See: [Household living-costs price indexes: June 2023 quarter | Stats NZ](#)

Higher mortgage interest rates have likely put upward pressure on material hardship and AHC50 (fixed) poverty rates

20. All else being equal, housing cost increases for low-income households tend to increase AHC50 (fixed) poverty rates and material hardship rates.
21. Children in households paying either income-related rent (i.e. in social housing) or private rent make up the majority of children in poverty (78.2% of children in material hardship and 58.0% of children in AHC50 poverty).
22. Rent increases are unlikely to have played a particularly significant role in the increase in the AHC50 (fixed) and material hardship rates. There are two reasons for this: social housing rents increase as a proportion of income; and lower quartile rents grew at a similar rate to the overall increase in the cost of living for low-income households in the two years to June 2023⁴.
23. By contrast, mortgage interest rates have more than doubled in the two years to June 2023⁵. Compared to children in households that rent, children in households in owner-occupied housing paying a mortgage (mortgage paying households) make up a smaller share of children in poverty. But it is notable that the share of children in material hardship that live in mortgage paying households has increased markedly from 11.6% in 2021 to 19.0% in 2023.
24. It is also notable that none of the AHC40(REL), AHC50(REL), and AHC60(REL), poverty rates have increased. We'll need to do further work to understand this result. This may reflect how middle-income households are likely to have had greater exposure to high mortgage interest rates compared to low-income households, resulting in only a modest (5%) increase in the AHC50(REL) poverty lines.

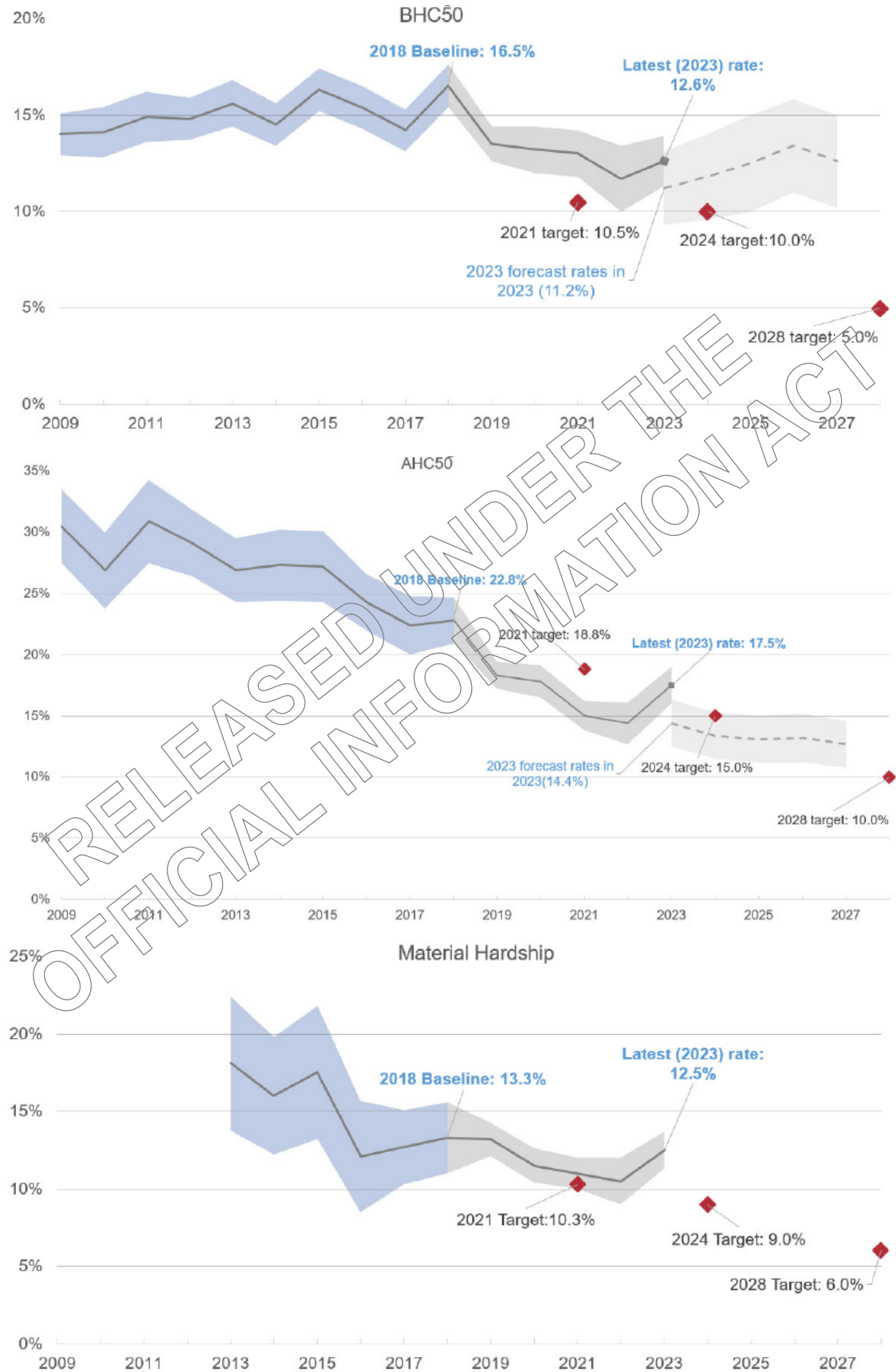
Implications for progress towards the targets

25. Figure 1 overleaf shows the overall trajectory of child poverty rates on the three primary measures over time, including the latest 2022/23 rates. Treasury's forecasts for income poverty rates (from the May 2023 Child Poverty Budget Report) are shown with a dotted line.

⁴ See: <https://www.tenancy.govt.nz/about-tenancy-services/data-and-statistics/rental-bond-data/>

⁵ See: [Indices - Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga - Ministry of Housing and Urban Development \(hud.govt.nz\)](#) showing the mortgage price index increased by 143% in the two years to 2023.

Figure 1: Child poverty rates on the primary measures over time, targets and (May 2023) forecast rates



26. The latest rates imply that to achieve⁶ the second intermediate targets in 2023/24:
- 2.6 ppt further reduction is required on the BHC50 measure
 - 2.5 ppt further reduction is required on the AHC50 measure
 - 3.5 ppt further reduction is required on the Material Hardship measure.
27. To achieve the ten-year targets in 2027/28:
- 7.6 ppt further reduction is required on the BHC50 measure
 - 7.5 ppt further reduction is required on the AHC50 measure
 - 6.5 ppt further reduction is required on the Material Hardship measure.
28. The 2022/23 poverty rates on the BHC50 primary measure are within the margin of error of Treasury's forecasts from May 2023. But the 2022/23 rates on the AHC50 primary measure are somewhat higher than Treasury forecast (even taking in to account the expected downward revision of 2023 rates as more up-to-date data becomes available).
29. Further work will need to be done to understand these differences. However these discrepancies likely reflect the inherent uncertainties in modelling future child poverty rates and forecasting key economic parameters.

Rates for selected demographic groups

30. Stats NZ's report includes breakdowns in child poverty rates by ethnicity (**Attachment D**), by disability (**Attachment E**), by region (**Attachment F**), and by housing tenure type (**Attachment G**). The latter are not published by Stats NZ, but are provided to the CWPRG for analysis purposes.
31. Care needs to be taken when looking at poverty estimates for smaller sub-populations (particularly regional breakdowns and smaller ethnic groups) because these data are subject to a higher margin of error.
32. The 2022/23 data shows the following notable trends:
- By ethnicity*
- There were no statistically significant year-on-year changes in child poverty rates on any of the primary measures for Māori, Pacific, or MELAA⁷ children.
 - Rates of BHC50 poverty were statistically significantly higher in 2022/23 compared to 2021/22 for Asian children. There were no other statistically significant year-on-year changes for Asian children on the other primary measures.
 - Rates of BHC50 poverty were significantly lower for Māori children in 2022/23 compared to 2018/19 (the earliest year for which comparable data is available by ethnicity). There were no other significant changes for children in other ethnic groups compared to 2018/19 on any of the primary measures.
 - However, there continue to be large disparities by ethnicity on material hardship rates. Rates of material hardship for Māori (21.5%) are around double rates for non-Māori (9.5%). Rates of material hardship for Pacific (28.9%) are nearly three times higher

⁶ The further reductions noted here refer to the difference between the latest rates in 2022/23 and the target rate. But it should be noted that Government Statistician takes account of sampling error when assessing compliance with the targets. The Government Statistician considers a target is met if the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval around the end-of-period rate is lower than, or equal to, the target rate. See: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/interpreting-child-poverty-targets>

⁷ Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African

than rates for non-Pacific (9.9%). Rates of material hardship for Asian children (3.7%) are statistically significantly lower than rates for non-Asian children (14.6%).

By disability

- Rates of AHC50 (fixed) poverty has statistically significantly decreased for disabled children in 2022/23 compared to 2019/20 (the earliest year for which data is available). There were no other statistically significant changes for disabled children or children in disabled households compared to 2019/20.
- Rates of material hardship continue to be significantly higher for disabled children (22.3%) and children in disabled households (21.8%) compared to non-disabled children (11.1%) and children in non-disabled households (8.5%).

By region

- There is significant regional variation in rates of poverty. Rates of material hardship are highest in Manawatu/Whanganui (18.7%, 11,800 children) and lowest in Otago (6.4%, 2000 children). Around one third of all children in material hardship live in Auckland (51,000).
- There were some statistically significant changes in poverty rates by region since 2020/21. Some caution is needed given the large sample errors for smaller regions and the potentially large number of comparisons that can be drawn between different regions and over different timeframes⁸. It should be noted Stats NZ did not report regional data in 2022 because the overall sample size was too small to produce reliable data.

By housing tenure


- There was a statistically significant increase in rates of AHC50 (fixed) poverty and material hardship for children in households living in owner-occupied housing paying a mortgage. This is further evidence that higher mortgage interest rates are placing particular pressure on families, as discussed in paragraph 22 above.

Next steps

33. 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.
34. We've also provided your office with reactive media talking points, Questions and Answers, and a draft media release to support the Stats NZ release.
35. 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 Stats NZ publish it. We will work with your office to ensure the report is presented in line with this requirement.
36. As discussed in our meeting with you on 20 February, we will be preparing letters from you to Child and Youth Ministers, and other relevant Ministers, outlining the latest child poverty rates for 2022/23 and the need to consider the child poverty impacts of Budget initiatives in their respective portfolios.
37. The Minister of Finance will release the Child Poverty Budget Report in May 2024 and will reflect the most recently reported rates, the impacts of Budget 2023 decisions on child poverty rates, and updated modelling of future child poverty rates, taking into account the latest economic forecasts.

⁸ Making large numbers of statistical comparisons increases the risk of finding spuriously significant differences.

38. More in-depth analysis of child poverty trends, including the latest 2022/23 HES data, will be published in MSD's Child Poverty Report scheduled for release in May 2024. We will brief you ahead of the release of this report.

 <p>Clare Ward Executive Director, Child Wellbeing and Poverty Reduction Group</p> <p>...../...../.....</p>	<p>Hon Louise Upston Minister for Child Poverty Reduction</p> <p>...../...../.....</p>
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Attachments:	Title	Security classification
Attachment A:	Child poverty rates for 2017/18 baseline and five years since	IN-CONFIDENCE
Attachment B:	Revisions to the previously published 2021/22 data	IN-CONFIDENCE
Attachment C:	Timing of policy measures relative to the 24-month rolling reference period used in HES	IN-CONFIDENCE
Attachment D:	Child Poverty Rates by Ethnicity	IN-CONFIDENCE
Attachment E:	Child Poverty Rates by Disability	IN-CONFIDENCE
Attachment F:	Child Poverty Rates by Region	IN-CONFIDENCE
Attachment G:	Child Poverty Rates by Housing Tenure Type	IN-CONFIDENCE

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

Measures	2016/17	2017/18 rate (baseline) (%, # of children)	2018/19 rate (%, # of children)	2019/20 rate (%, # of children)	2020/21 rate (%, # of children)	2021/22 (revised) rate (%, # of children)	2022/23 rate (%, # of children)	Change since 2021/22 (ppt, # of children)	Change since (2017/18 baseline) (ppt, # of children)
BHC 50 REL	14.2 156,300	16.5 183,400	13.5 153,200	13.2 151,200	13.0 149,100	11.7 134,300	12.6 146,000	1.0 11,700	-3.9* -37,400
AHC 50 fixed	22.4 247,500	22.8 253,800	18.3 207,700	17.8 203,300	15.0 172,000	14.4 166,200	17.5 202,100	3.0* 35,900*	-5.3* -51,700
Material Hardship (6+)	12.7 139,600	13.3 147,600	13.2 149,400	11.5 131,700	11.0 125,700	10.5 120,300	12.5 143,700	2.0* 23,400*	-0.8 -3,900
BHC 60 REL	22.1 243,300	25.3 281,200	22.1 250,300	21.8 248,900	20.7 237,300	20.3 233,600	21.7 250,500	1.4 16,900	-3.6* -30,700
AHC 60 REL	28.4 313,600	30.6 341,100	27.7 313,200	27.8 318,100	27.5 315,600	27.7 319,200	29.4 340,000	1.7 20,800	-1.2 -1,100
AHC 50 REL	21.4 235,600	22.8 253,800	20.1 227,900	19.5 222,800	19.6 225,200	18.9 217,500	20.5 237,400	1.6 19,900	-2.3 -16,400
AHC 40 REL	16.1 178,000	15.7 174,300	13.8 156,100	13.2 151,400	12.3 141,000	11.8 135,400	13.0 150,400	1.2 14,900	-2.7* -23,900
Severe Material Hardship (9+)	6.7 73,600	5.8 64,800	5.7 64,600	4.6 52,600	4.9 56,100	4.0 46,000	5.5 63,600	1.5* 17,600*	-0.3 -1,200
Low Income (AHC 60 REL) and Material hardship (6+)	7.8 86,200	8.8 98,300	7.7 87,100	6.9 78,400	6.4 73,500	5.8 66,900	6.7 77,200	0.9 10,300	-2.1* -21,100

BHC50 fixed**	n/a	not available	12.6	11.9	10.5	9.2	9.6	0.4	not available
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*indicates the change is statistically significantly different from zero; ** NOTE: BHC50 fixed is not one of the primary measures under the Child Poverty Reduction Act (2018).

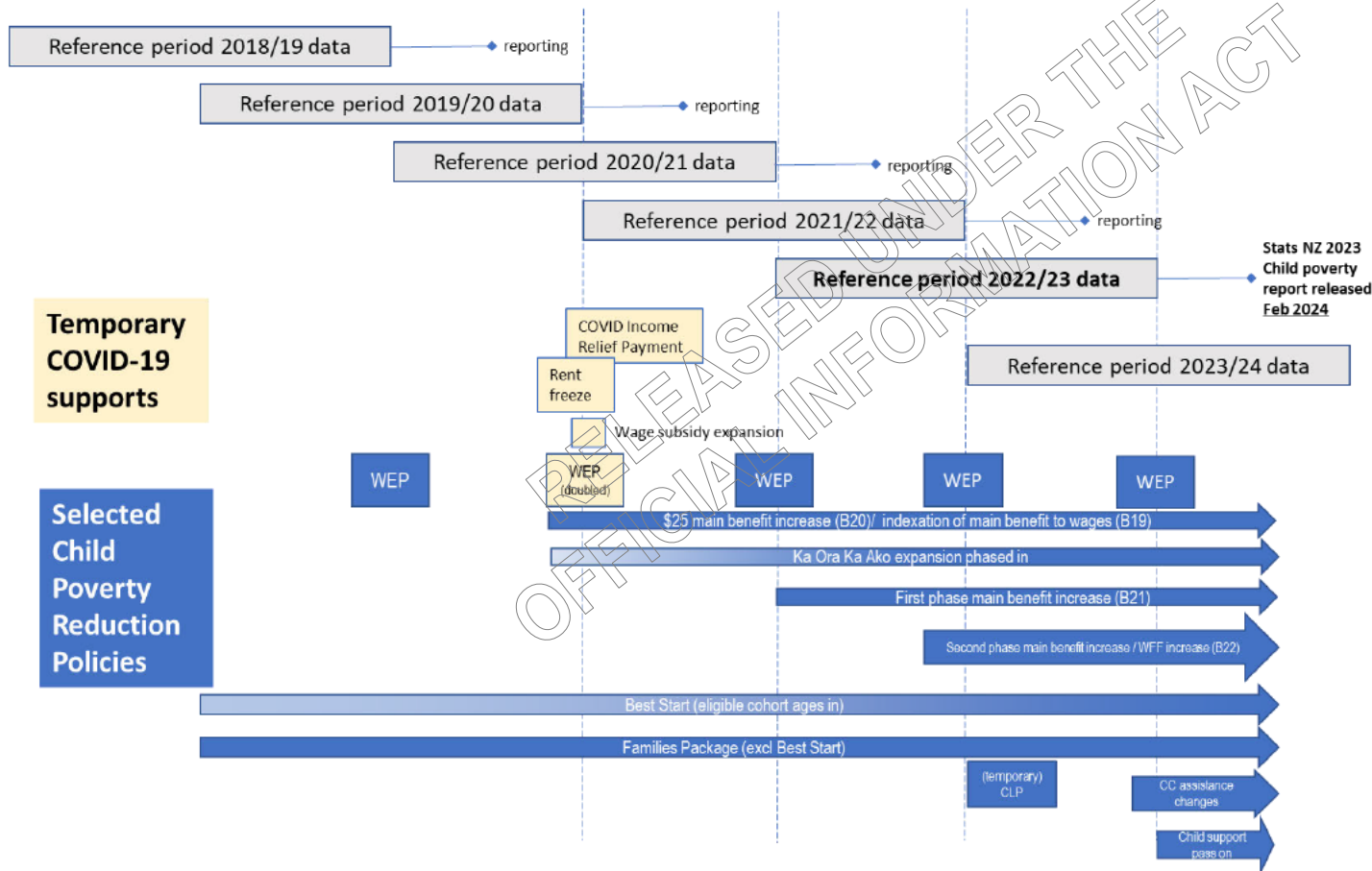
Attachment B: Revisions to the previously published 2021/22 data

1. 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, and also updated population estimates.
2. The table below sets out the impact of this more up-to-date data on previously reported child poverty rates for 2021/22.

Measures	2021/22 previously published rate (% , # of children)	2021/22 revised rate (% , # of children)	Change from old to revised (ppt, # of children)
50% BHC moving line	12.0 137,800	11.7 134,300	-0.3 -3,500
50% AHC fixed line	15.4 176,800	14.4 166,200	-1.0 -10,600
Material Hardship	10.3 118,900	10.5 120,300	+0.2 +1,400
60% BHC moving line	20.7 238,700	20.3 233,600	-0.4 -5,100
60% AHC moving line	28.5 327,900	27.7 319,200	-0.8 -8,700
50% AHC moving line	19.4 223,700	18.9 217,500	-0.5 -6,200
40% AHC moving line	12.5 144,200	11.8 135,400	-0.7 -8,800
Severe Material Hardship	3.9 45,100	4.0 46,000	+0.1 +900
Low Income (AHC60) and Material hardship	5.9 67,300	5.8 66,900	-0.1 -400

Attachment C: Timing of selected policy measures relative to the 24-month rolling reference period used in HES

Baseline				1 st intermediate target period				2 nd intermediate target period							
2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		2022/23		2023/24			
Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun



HES data in a given year are based on a two-year rolling reference period.

- HES is based on data collected from households interviewed at a point in time over the course of a financial year (e.g. from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023)
- Survey participants are asked to report their income and circumstances in the 12 months before the time of interview.
- For participants interviewed at the start of a financial year, for example 1 July 2022, the data will reflect their household’s circumstances from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022.
- For participants interviewed at the end of a financial year (e.g. 30 June 2023) the data will reflect their circumstances from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.
- The aggregated data for all participating households over a given year will therefore span a two-year reference period.

This is important to take into account when assessing impacts of policies and changes in the economy on child poverty rates

- Policies introduced part way through a 24-month rolling reference period will only be partially reflected in the rates for the corresponding financial year.
- The total impacts of a policy initiative that is fully implemented at the start of a financial year (e.g. 1 July 2021) will only be completely reflected in the data for the following financial year (e.g. the data reported for the 2022/23).

Attachment D: Child Poverty Rates by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Primary Measure								
	BHC50			AHC50			Material Hardship		
	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2018/19	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2018/19	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2018/19
European	9.4** 69,600	1.5 11,500	-0.4 -1,700	14.3** 105,400	1.7 13,400	-0.4 -1,800	9.4** 69,700	1.4 10,800	-0.2 -1,200
non-European	18.3 76,300	2.6 12,000	-2.1 -5,600	23.2 96,700	2.8 12,600	-1.8 -3,900	18.2 74,000	2.8 12,600	-1.7 -4,500
Māori	14.4 42,100	2.2 7,100	-3.5* -10,700	19.8 57,900	2.7 8,500	-2.6 -8,300	21.5** 61,900	2.4 7,600	-1.1 -3,800
non-Māori	12.0 103,900	1.6 13,800	0.0 3,500	16.7 144,200	1.8 15,300	-0.2 2,700	9.5 81,800	1.5 13,100	-0.5 -1,900
Pacific peoples	17.0 27,000	4.2 7,400	-1.6 800	17.3 27,500	4.4 6,900	-4.2 -2,800	28.9** 44,600	5.1 10,500	+0.7 +4,900
non-Pacific people	11.9 119,000	1.3 13,000	-0.9 -8,000	17.5 174,600	1.5 15,500	-0.4 -2,800	9.9 99,200	1.1 10,800	-1.2 -10,600
Asian	15.1 33,400	3.8 9,200	0.0 6,200	22.8** 50,300	3.8 10,100	-0.1 900	3.7** 8,100	1.4 3,000	-2.6 -3,200
non-Asian	12.0 112,600	1.4 13,800	-1.2 -13,400	16.2 151,800	1.7 16,400	-1.3 -14,700	14.6 135,600	1.4 13,900	+0.1 -2,500
MELAA ¹	22.0 6,800	9.0 3,300	-8.0 200	33.0** 10,200	10.9 4,000	-2.5 2,400	14.1 4,200	8.4 2,800	-8.6 -900
non-MELAA	12.4 139,100	1.4 15,300	-0.8 -7,500	17.1 191,900	1.5 17,100	-0.9 -800	12.4 139,600	1.3 14,300	-0.6 -4,700
Other	14.5 1,900	9.1 1,500	-12.3 -4,100	15.6 2,100	8.9 1,400	-17.0 -5,200	12.4 1,600	9.8 1,300	-1.8 -1,700

Some movements have a negative change in rate with a positive change in number of children. This is because the population estimate is different for each year, and so the net counts of children might increase, but the rate of children living in poverty for that measure might decrease.

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 2022/23 and 2018/19 (the first year for which reliable annual data by ethnicity is available)

** indicates there is a statistically significant difference between the rates for a given ethnic group, compared to those not in that ethnic group (e.g. Māori vs non-Māori)

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

Attachment E: Child Poverty Rates by Disability

Disability	Primary Measures								
	BHC 50 REL			AHC 50 fixed			Material Hardship (6+)		
	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2019/20	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt /# change since 2019/20	2021/22 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2019/20
Disabled children	12.7	2.7	-3.3	16.5	2.9	-5.0*	22.3**	3.7	+1.6
	15,700	3,800	-2,900	20,400	4,000	-4,500*	27,800	5,100	+4,000
Non-disabled children	12.6	1.4	-0.4	17.5	1.6	+0.3	11.1	1.3	+0.8
	115,100	13,300	-3,200	159,000	14,000	+2,200	100,700	11,500	+7,000
Children in a disabled household	14.4	2.5	-2.1	17.8	2.5	-2.7	21.8**	2.7	+1.0
	50,100	9,300	-6,300	62,000	9,300	-8,300	75,200	10,300	+4,600
Children in a non-disabled household	11.9	1.5	+0.1	17.3	1.7	+0.7	8.5	1.2	+0.9
	95,900	12,600	+1,100	140,200	13,900	+7,200	68,500	9,900	+7,400
All households	12.6	1.3	-0.6	17.5	1.5	-0.3	12.5	1.2	+1.0
	146,000	15,000	-5,200	202,100	16,800	-1,200	143,700	14,000	+12,000

*indicates there was a statistically significant change between 2019/20 and 2022/23; ** indicates there was a statistically significant difference between groups (e.g. Disabled and non-Disabled children)

- This is the fourth year that Stats NZ reports on child poverty rates by disability status.
- The table above identifies poverty rates (on the primary measures) by disability status for 2022/23, the sample error on the rate, and the change since 2019/20.

Attachment F: Child Poverty Rates by Region

Region	Primary Measure											
	BHC 50 REL				AHC 50 Fixed				Material Hardship (6+)			
	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2020/21	ppt/# change since 2018/19	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2020/21	ppt/# change since 2018/19	2022/23 (%, # of children)	sample error (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2020/21	ppt/# change since 2018/19
Northland	14.0 6,700	6.4 3,200	-4.6 -1,900	-3.2 -1,300	20.2 9,700	8.3 4,100	+2.8 +1,600	-2.3 -700	12.9 6,300	5.7 2,800	+4.3 +2,300	-1.0 0
Auckland	14.0 55,700	2.7 11,100	-0.3 -1,200	+0.3 +4,500	20.4 81,300	3.1 12,800	+4.8* +19,200*	+0.4 +6,400	12.8 51,000	2.8 11,200	+1.1 +4,600	-0.5 +1,700
Waikato	8.8 10,900	3.0 3,799	-2.5 -3,400	-7.3* -8,200*	14.1 17,400	3.5 4,500	-2.5 -3,500	-5.9* -6,400*	14.7 18,100	4.4 5,400	+1.9 +1,900	-1.1 -1,000
Bay of Plenty	13.5 11,500	5.6 4,800	-3.1 -2,200	-0.1 +400	16.2 13,800	5.0 4,300	-2.0 -1,200	-4.7 -3,200	14.7 12,500	3.9 3,500	-2.5 -1,400	+1.0 +1,100
Gisborne/ Hawkes Bay	12.2 6,200	5.4 2,900	+0.6 -200	-3.0 -2,200	12.4 6,300	5.9 3,100	+0.6 -200	-2.5 -1,900	9.3 4,800	5.3 2,800	-1.0 -900	-5.3 -3,300*
Taranaki	10.6 3,200	7.0 2,300	-4.5 -1,200	-4.8 -1,300	13.2 3,900	7.4 2,400	-2.1 -600	-7.3 -2,100	9.5 2,800	6.5 1,900	-6.0 -2,000*	-8.2* -2,400*
Manawatu/ Whanganui	10.5 6,600	4.5 2,900	-6.4* -3,700*	-5.2* -2,800	15.4 9,600	5.5 3,600	-0.4 0 – no change	-2.1 -900	18.7 11,800	5.6 3,700	+6.6* +4,500*	+0.9 +1,100
Wellington	9.2 10,200	2.9 3,400	+1.2 +1,900	+2.4 3,000	14.0 15,500	3.7 4,500	+2.8 +3,900	-0.8 -1,400	11.1 11,900	2.7 3,200	+4.2* +4,800*	+1.7 +1,300
Tasman/ Nelson/ Marlborough/ West Coast	18.5 7,700	8.3 3,500	+7.5 +3,400	+7.3 +3,100	15.1 6,300	6.6 2,800	+2.3 +1,300	-1.4 -500	13.8 5,600	5.7 2,500	+6.5* +2,800*	-1.1 -500
Canterbury	11.6 15,500	4.0 5,300	+1.1 +1,000	+2.9 +3,700	18.7 25,100	5.0 6,900	+4.3 +5,200	+3.5 +4,600	10.1 13,400	3.0 4,000	+2.0 +2,300	+0.2 0
Otago	20.2 9,400	7.8 3,900	+7.4 +3,400	+6.2 +2,100	22.1 10,300	8.5 3,900	+7.0 +3,100	+5.0 +1,400	6.4 3,100	4.1 2,000	-2.4 -1,200	-5.6* -3,200
Southland	10.0 2,400	6.3 1,600	+4.3 +1,100	-8.7* -2,200*	12.3 2,900	7.0 1,700	+5.1 +1,300	-3.0 -800	10.3 2,500	8.0 1,900	+1.0 +400	-1.7 -400

*indicates there was a statistically significant change over time, compared to either 2020/21 (the baseline year for the first intermediate target period), or since 2018/19 (the earliest year that robust data is available)

Attachment G: Child Poverty Rates by Tenure Type

Tenure type	Primary Measure					
	BHC 50 REL		AHC 50 Fixed		Material Hardship (6+)	
	2022/23 (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2020/21	2022/23 (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2020/21	2022/23 (%, # of children)	ppt/# change since 2020/21
Household owns or partly owns dwelling and makes mortgage payments	6.8 31,500	+0.3 +2,300	12.8 59,900	+2.8* +14,800*	5.9 27,300	+2.6* +12,700
Household owns or partly owned and does not make mortgage payments	18.1 16,000	+4.2 +4,700	10.7 9,500	+2.5 +2,800	1.1 1,000	-1.4* -900
Household does not own dwelling and makes rent payments	18.4 83,300	-1.1 -6,700	26.0 117,300	+2.6 +9,700	24.8 112,400	+2.7 +10,600
Other households	10.1 15,100	-1.6 -3,400	10.4 15,500	+2.4 +3,000	2.1 3,000	-2.5* -4,300*

*indicates a statistically significant change in rates between 2020/21 and 2022/23

Child Poverty rates by housing tenure type has only been previously reported in 2020/21