

Māori and Pacific Fact Sheet – Summary of survey findings

Just Sayin' is an annual survey of young people eligible for support from a transition worker

The Just Sayin' surveys seek feedback from young people who are eligible for support from a transition worker. The surveys are one part of the Transition Support Service (TSS) evaluation. The 2022 survey included young people aged 16 to 20.

Ethnicity was self-reported and young people could select multiple ethnic groups. Analysable responses about ethnicity were provided by 408 young people: 243 young people who were Māori and/or Pacific and 165 who were not¹. The table below describes these groups².

Māori and Pacific Young People profile Just Sayin' 2022

Cohort data: Breakdown of transition-worker eligible young people (n=2,713).

constitution breakdown of translation worker engine young people (in 2), 15).							
were non-Māori, non-Pacific	31%	were Pacific	7%	were Māori and Pacific	6%	were Māori	55%
were referred	64%	were referred	52%	were referred	53%	were referred	61%
Just Sayin' data: Breakdown of 60% (n=243) people who were Māori and/or Pacifc and 40% (n=165) who were not.							
were non-Māori, non-Pacific	40%	were Pacific	6%	were Māori and Pacific	7%	were Māori	47%
of those who were on-Māori, non-	-3300	Of those who were	No. 12 S.	Of those who were Māori and	R. S.	Of those who were	130

			Pacific				non racine
	Of those who were Māori (n=190)	De la	Of those who were Māori and Pacific (n=28)	R. The	Of those who were Pacific (n=25)	TO	Of those who were non-Māori, non- Pacific (n=165)
66%	were female	61%	were female	72%	were female	61%	were female
32%	were male	36%	were male	28%	were male	35%	were male
2%	were another gender.	4%	were another gender.	0%	were another gender.	4%	were another gender.
35%	were in care	36%	were in care	44%	were in care	40%	were in care
65%	had left care.	64%	had left care.	56%	had left care.	60%	had left care.
24%	were Rainbow.	32%	were Rainbow.	16%	were Rainbow.	24%	were Rainbow.
51%	had at least one complex need.	50%	had at least one complex need.	52%	had at least one complex need.	61%	had at least one complex need.

Similarities and differences between ethnic groups are summarised below and detailed on page 3.

¹ In the 2022 synthesis report we used a total count approach in analysis where young people are counted in each ethnic group with which they identify: 53% Māori; 13% Pacific and 40% non-Māori and non-Pacific

² Due to small Pacific numbers when split into the Oranga Tamariki ethnicity groups, pages 2 and 3 are reported against Māori, Pacific, and non-Māori non-Pacific; young people who are Māori and Pacific will be represented in both groups.



Transition experiences planning and connecting:

- **Planning**: High proportions of Māori and Pacific young people in care felt they had a say in their plan for leaving care. A similar proportion across all ethnic groups in care felt their transition plan reflected their goals and aspirations for leaving care. However, fewer Māori and Pacific young people felt their whānau was involved with the planning process as much as they would like.
- Agreeing: Similar proportions of young people from all ethnic groups agreed to transition worker support.
- **Connecting**: A higher proportion of Pacific young people reported having a choice about their transition worker, but slightly more felt they waited 'too long' to meet their transition worker.

Transition worker support: Young people supported by a transition worker provided similar ratings.

A similar proportion across all ethnic groups rated their transition worker positively for all three
aspects: that their transition worker understands what kind of support they need; is there when
they need them; and makes things better for them.

Quality of life: There were no consistent trends in advantage or disadvantage between different ethnic groups of young people who completed Just Sayin'.

- **Wellbeing**: A similar proportion of Māori, Pacific and non-Māori, non-Pacific young people rated their life in general as 'good' or better.
- Living arrangements: A larger proportion of Pacific young people felt they belonged where they lived compared to other groups, but fewer felt settled. More Māori and Pacific young people reported living in the same place after leaving care. Māori young people, both in and out of care, were less likely to recall someone from Oranga Tamariki speaking to them about where they could live when they left care.
- **Identity**: A larger proportion of Pacific young people felt secure in their identity. Māori and Pacific respondents felt proud of who they are and a similar proportion across groups felt hopeful for their future.
- Education, training and employment: The same proportion across groups had achieved NCEA 2 or higher (41%). Fewer Māori young people were in education or training, and correspondingly more were NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training).
- **Skill support:** Similar proportions across the three groups reported receiving the support they needed to learn the skills they wanted to learn for their future.
- **Health support:** A slightly smaller proportion of Māori young people overall felt they were getting the health support they need.
- **Oranga Tamariki support:** A smaller proportion of Māori young people knew how to get support from Oranga Tamariki if they needed help.

Overview

Although rangatahi Māori are over-represented in Oranga Tamariki overall, as well as in the cohort eligible for transition support, they appear to be receiving the same level of transition support as young people from other ethnic groups. Security of identity, a resilience factor for positive wellbeing outcomes, was strong for many Māori and Pacific young people.

Improved support for Māori and Pacific young people through the education system is essential for them to achieve their potential. More research needs to be done to understand potential barriers for Māori entering education, training, or employment and how to provide support to continue learning during and after transition.



	Māori	Pacific	Non-Māori, non-Pacific					
Transition experiences								
Do you feel you have had a say in your plan for leaving care [In care] (% yes)	85%	82%	72%					
Does [your plan] reflect your goals and aspirations as you move towards adulthood [in care] (% yes)	64%.	59%	60%					
Have your whānau been involved with the planning process as much as you would like [in care] (% yes)	66%	65%	72%					
Did you agree to having a transition worker? (% yes)	81%	82%	81%					
Did you have a choice about your transition worker? (% yes)	47%	54%,	46%					
Was the time you had to wait to see your transition worker: Okay Too Long Not Sure	63% 13% 25%	58% 18% 25%	58% 14% 28%					
Transition worker su	ıpport							
All positive (My TW understands what kind of support I need, is there when I need them, makes things better for me)	72%	68%	73%					
Quality of life								
How do you feel about your life in general? ('good' or higher rating)	60%	66%	63%					
I feel like I belong where I live (0-10 rating scale)	7.8	8.2	7.7					
I feel settled where I live (0-10 rating scale)	7.9	7.5	7.9					
Do you live in the same place as before you left care? (% yes)	28%	32%	19%					
Has someone from OT spoken to you about places to live when you leave care? [in care]	35%	57%	42%					
Did someone from OT speak to you about places to live when you leave care? [Left care]	46%	61%	53%					
To what extent do you feel ('reasonably' to 'very') Secure in your identity Proud of who you are Hopeful about your future	77% 75% 73%	82% 88% 72%	77% 67% 69%					
In education or training	37%	43%	51%					
NEET	29%	24%	23%					
Are you getting the support you need to learn the skills for your future? (% yes)	62%	60%	66%					
Are you receiving the health support you need? (% yes)	71%	76%	77%					
Do you know how to get support from Oranga Tamariki if you needed help? (% yes)	69%	76%	77%					