From Child Poverty to Child Wellbeing: How can you make a difference?
Child Health and Poverty in NZ

- more likely to die of Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI) than their peers

- three times more likely to be sick

- hospitalisation rates for children from low income areas are significantly higher than those in other geographic areas

- at least 1.5 times more likely to be hospitalised than their peers

- at greater risk of contracting infectious diseases, as these spread more easily in overcrowded and difficult household conditions
Accidental injuries
We know many NZ children do not have access to the resources they need to thrive.
260,000 Kiwi kids live in poverty (24%)

180,000 Kiwi kids go without the things they need (17%)

10% of Kiwi kids are at the hardest end of poverty

3 out of 5 children living in poverty live this way for many years
KIWI CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY OVER THE LAST THREE DECADES COMPARED TO THOSE AGED 65+

- Children 0-17
- 65+

Percentage of children and senior citizens in poverty from 1982 to 2013.
Where does the burden fall?

Children are more than twice as likely to be in poverty than those aged 65+

On average:
- 1 in 3 Pasifika children are in poverty
- 1 in 3 Māori children are in poverty
- 1 in 6 European children are in poverty
$6-8bn

THE ECONOMIC COST OF POVERTY IS ESTIMATED AT 3-4% OF GDP OR NZ $6-8 BILLION

SHORT TERM IMPACTS
GOING TO SCHOOL HUNGRY, LIVING IN COLD, DAMP HOUSES, WORSE EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH OUTCOMES, HIGHER RATES OF OFFENDING

LONG TERM IMPACTS
LOST PRODUCTIVITY IN THE WORKFORCE AND POOR HEALTH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES

It is costing all of us
Impacts on the economy

Christchurch Rebuild: Second wave of staff shortages

NZ shopping for workers in Australia again

The New Zealand Herald

Skills shortage starts to bite in South

The New Zealand Herald

Get your skates on before skills shortages bite

Tuesday Sep 16, 2014

Jane Kennelly, Director of Frog Recruitment, says the skills shortages ‘red flag’ is going unnoticed in many regions as employers ignore the signals.

Skills shortages are biting now and are guaranteed to worsen. Current skill shortages are rife within agriculture, construction, engineering, human resources, information technology and the skilled trades. In recruitment circles, we’re also seeing skills gaps emerge in the realms of digital communications and customer services.
Every child is going to count

There will be a dramatic drop in the ratio of labour market entrants to those exiting

Around 2025, the ratio of entrants to exits will drop to almost 1:1

This will mean higher labour costs and consequent inflation
Evidence shows all these areas need to be addressed to improve child wellbeing.

- Create nurturing families
- Make sure children have the basics
- Support communities to help others
- Make homes safer and healthier
- Get health services to children in need
- Help children get the most out of school

Improving wellbeing needs action across all these areas.
Giving2Kids
Helping givers invest wisely in kiwi kids

www.occ.org.nz/giving2kids
How to invest effectively in children

- The answer brings together information on...
  - What children need and where to focus
  - Organisational goals and values
  - Situation in different communities
  - Different approaches to giving
What do kids need?

Discover what kids need at different stages of their childhood, plus tips on where you can make the biggest impact on their lives.

Children and young people experience five key stages of development as they move towards adulthood. Poverty can be a barrier to children making good progress and the impact is different for each of the stages:

- Pregnancy and healthy babies (0-2 years)
- Developing pre-schoolers (2 to 4 years)
- Growing children (5 to 12 years)
- Empowered teenagers (13 to 17 years)
- Young adults (18 to 24 years)
Where to focus for biggest impact

- Greatest return on investment
- Greatest harm incurred
- Greatest need for external support
- Greatest inequalities

Very young children
Māori and Pasifika children
Children in severe and persistent poverty
Children in sole-parent families
Higher return on investment (ROI) for young children

Rates of Return to Human Capital Investment at Different Ages: Return to an Extra Dollar at Various Ages

Returns to a Euro spent at different levels of education

4/26/2006, James J. Heckman

Children's Commissioner
Reducing inequalities will have great impact

On average:

1 in 3 Pasifika children are in poverty
1 in 3 Māori children are in poverty
1 in 6 European children are in poverty
Extra support to children in sole-parent families will have great impact

Figure 8. Proportion of dependent children aged 0–17 years living below the 60% income poverty threshold after housing costs by family type, New Zealand 1984–2013 HES years

Children in severe and persistent poverty need a way out.

1 in 10 Kiwi kids are at the hardest end of poverty.

3 out of 5 children in poverty are likely to live this way for many years.
50+ ideas for giving to kids

Investment ideas to address children's needs based on what we know works

There are many ways, big and small, that you can invest in kiwi kids who need support. Here are some ideas to get you thinking about what would work in your community.
Need effort across all six areas

Needs change across ages and stages

COLLECTIVE IMPACT: could this change everything?

50+ ideas for giving to kids
PEOPLE THINK JUST BECAUSE YOU’RE POOR YOU’RE NO GOOD, YOU’RE TROUBLE BUT WE'VE GOT LOTS OF IDEAS, ENERGY, GIFTS AND TALENTS

Kiwi children talk about poverty - from ‘Our views matter’ (www.occ.org.nz)
Resources available at:

www.occ.org.nz
www.childpoverty.co.nz
www.occ.org.nz/Giving2Kids

Thank you

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