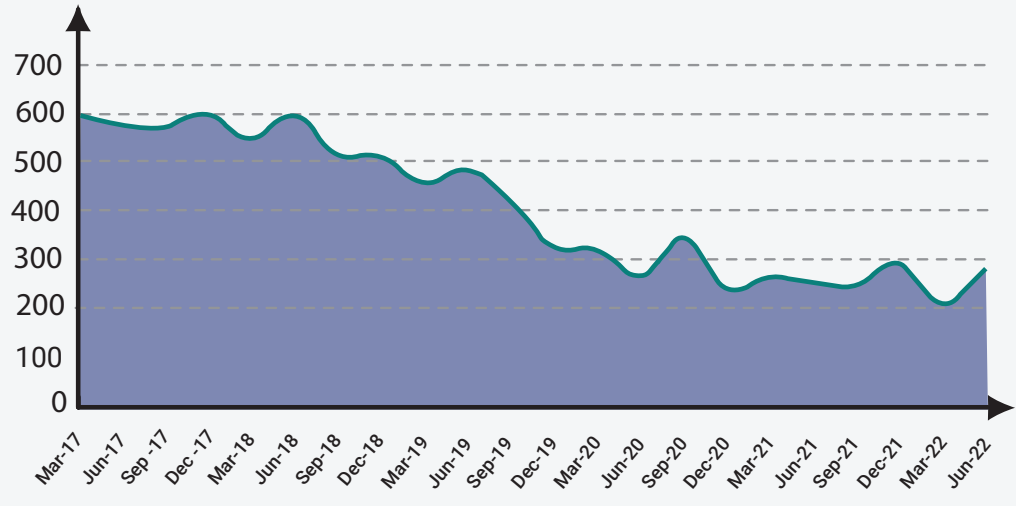


Update on what is happening with entries to care

The number of entries to care has fallen significantly over the past five years, though has tapered off in the last two years.

Entries to care per quarter



The decrease in entries to care coincides with key events

The largest drop in entries to care coincides with the attempt to bring a newborn pēpi Māori into care in May 2019 and the subsequent reviews. It also coincides with the introduction of a range of legislative changes, including the new section [7AA legislation](#).

Included in the legislative changes is the requirement to “set measurable outcomes for Māori children and young persons who come to the attention of the department” and to “seek to develop strategic partnership with iwi and Māori organisations.” Alongside this, internal changes have been made, such as strengthened policies and practice guidance.

The largest decrease in entries to care was for tamariki Māori

Total entries to care: all children
2,397 F2017 ↓ 1,036 F2022 **Children entered care** (57% or 1,361 fewer than in 2017)

Total entries to care: tamariki Māori
1,642 F2017 ↓ 648 F2022 **Children entered care** (61% or 994 fewer than in 2017)

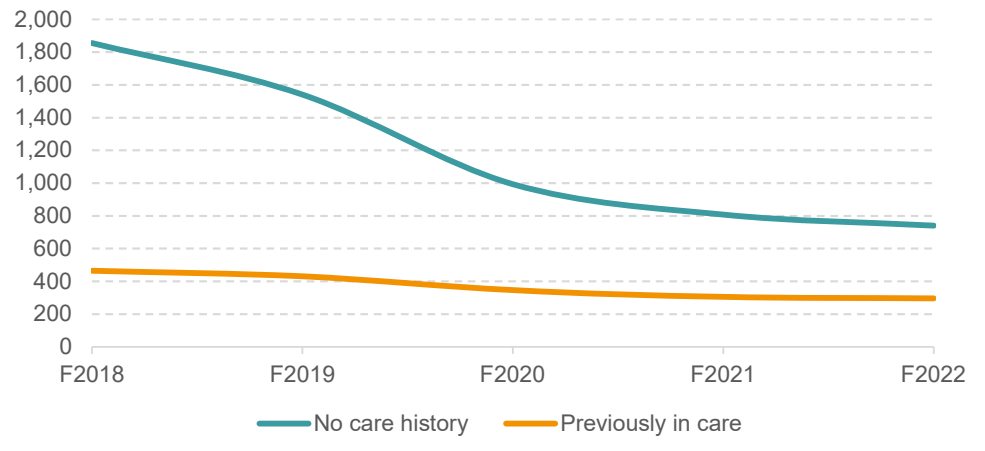
This decrease has tapered off in the past two years
648 Entries into care for tamariki Māori in F2022 (3% or 17 fewer than in 2021)

The proportion of entries that were for tamariki Māori peaked in 2017, and has remained relatively stable over the past three years
69% F2017 ↓ 63% F2022

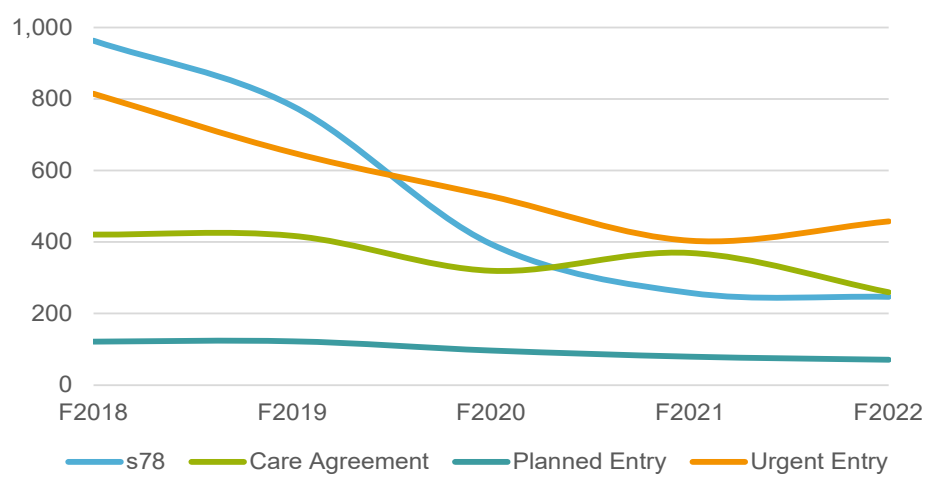
Additional Commentary

- Use of s78 dropped dramatically in the past five years. They made up 43% of entries in F2017, but only 24% of entries in F2022.
- While the overall number of Urgent Entries has also decreased in the past five years, they made up 34% of entries in F2017 and 44% of entries in F2022.
- Entries by unborn and newborn children have dropped in the past five years. They made up 26% of entries in F2017, but only 18% of entries in F2022.
- This trend tapered off in recent years, as has the overall trend in entries to care. In F2021, entries by unborn and newborn children made up 17% of entries. There were ten fewer entries in this cohort

Entries to care by care history

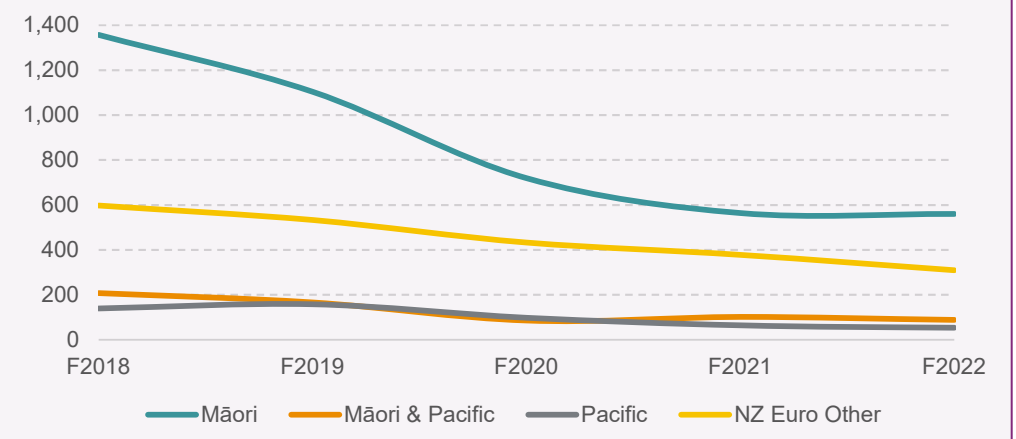


Entries to care by pathway*

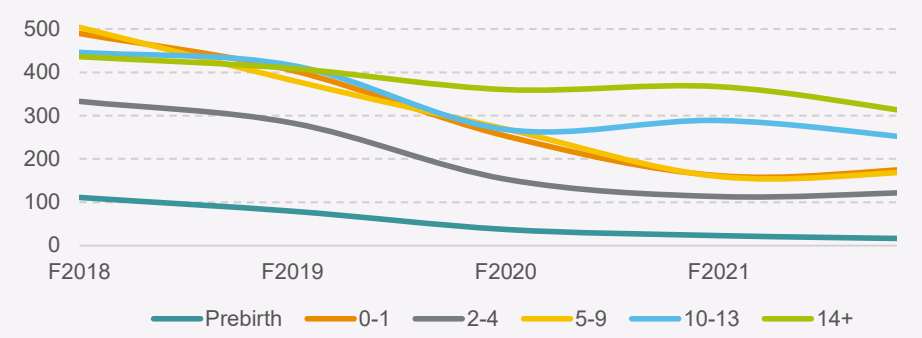


*s78: interim legal orders used to bring a child/young person into custody to secure their safety, and until a final decision can be made
Care Agreement: agreements with a parent/guardian/carer who is temporarily unable to provide care
Planned Entry: legal orders used to place a child in care
Urgent Entry: short-term interim legal orders used to remove a child/young person when there is an immediate safety concern, and until a final decision can be made

Total number of entries to care by ethnicity

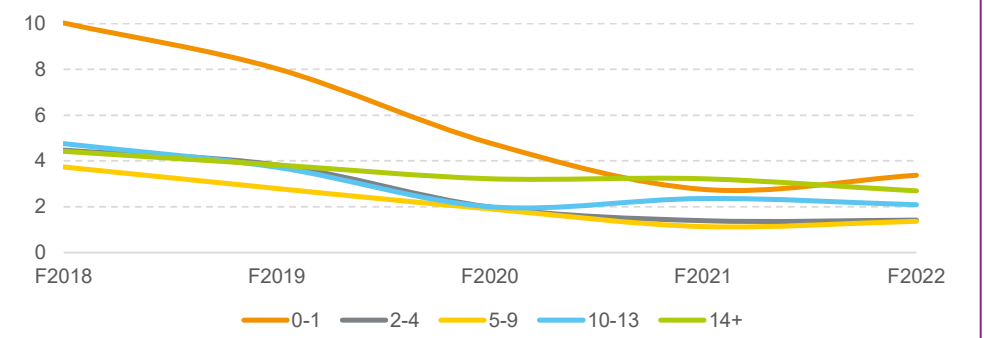


Total number of entries to care by age group



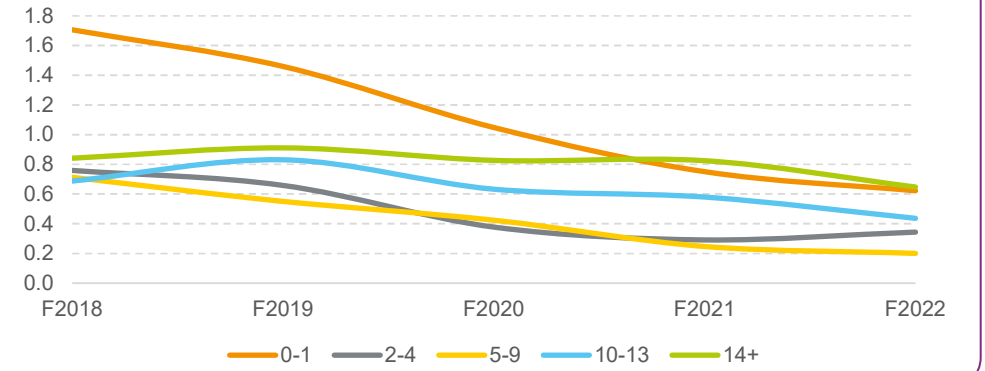
Māori entries to care by age

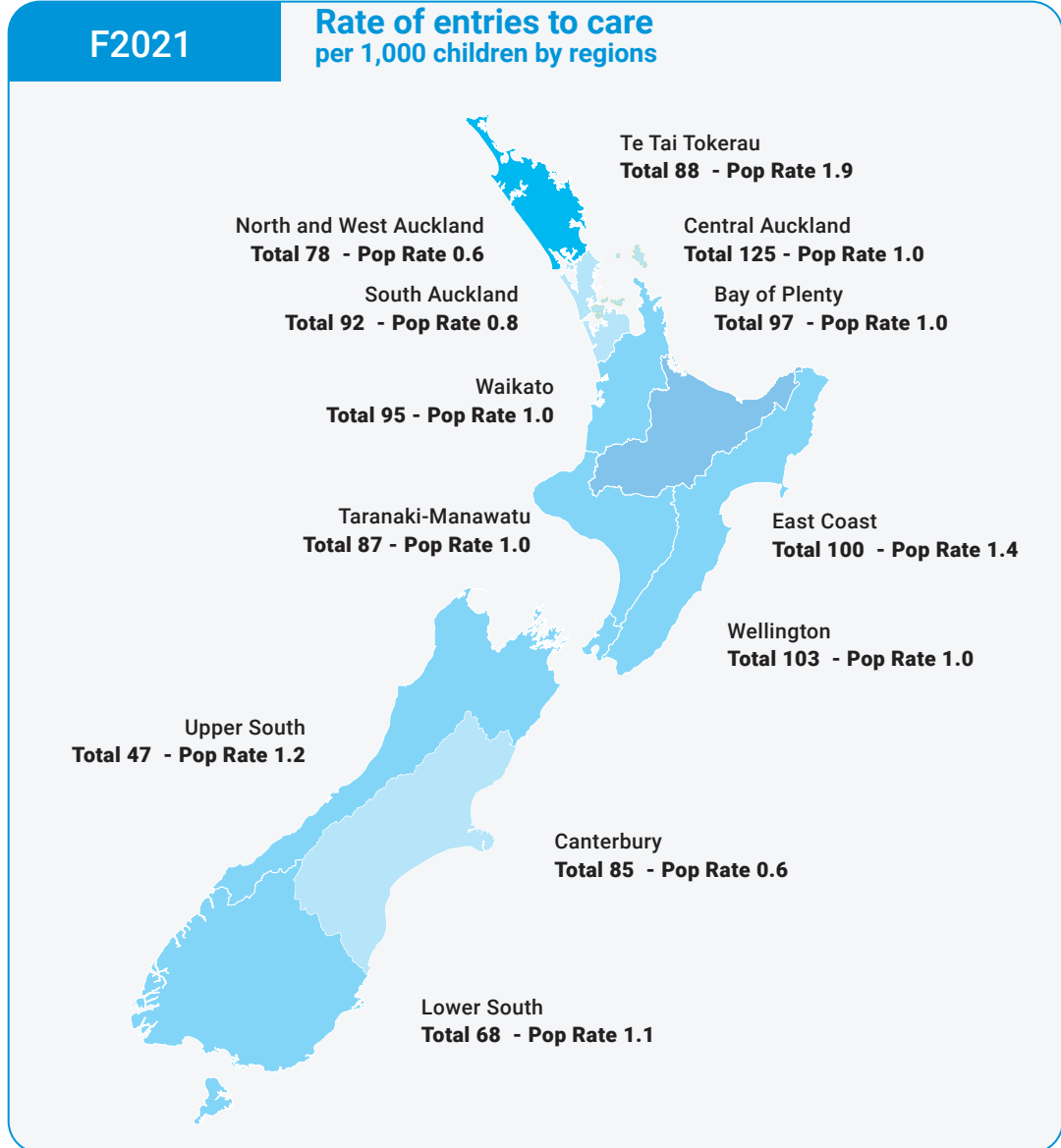
Rate per 1,000 children



Non-Māori entries to care by age

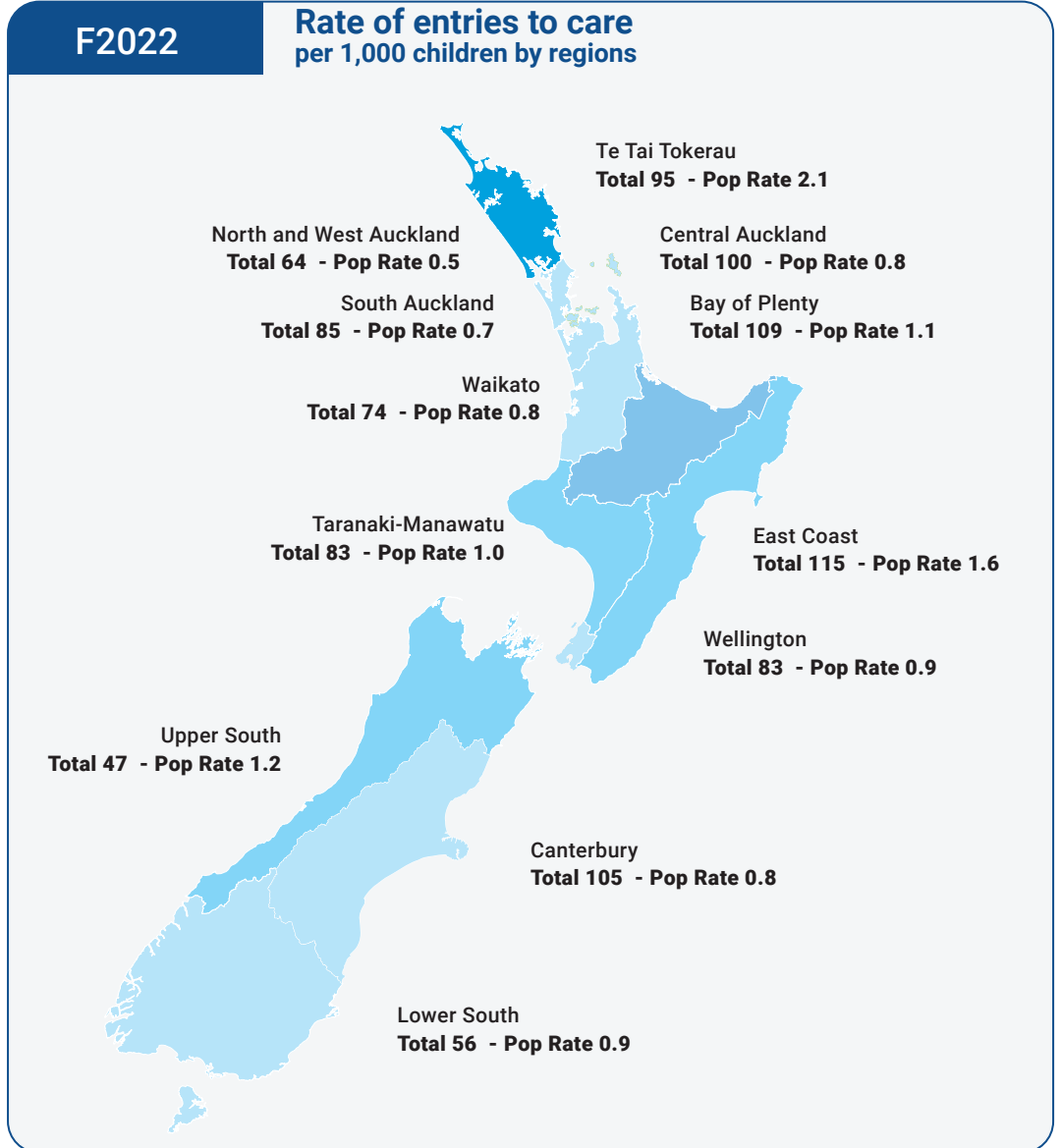
Rate per 1,000 children





Reports of concern (ROCs) and total entries to care and protection custody by region (including warrants)

Region	Rate of ROCs per 1,000 children		Number of entries to care		Rate of entries per 1,000 children	
	F2021	F2022	F2021	F2022	F2021	F2022
Te Tai Tokerau	109	93	88	95	1.9	2.1
North and West Auckland	45	30	78	64	0.6	0.5
Central Auckland	43	36	125	100	1.0	0.8
South Auckland	61	47	92	85	0.8	0.7
Waikato	80	57	95	74	1.0	0.8
Bay of Plenty	86	77	97	109	1.0	1.1
Taranaki-Manawatu	79	66	87	83	1.0	1.0
East Coast	77	68	100	115	1.4	1.6
Wellington	51	46	103	83	1.0	0.9
Upper South	79	74	47	47	1.2	1.2
Canterbury	74	69	85	105	0.6	0.8
Lower South	58	50	68	56	1.1	0.9
Other	-	-	47	20	-	-
Grand Total	66	55	1,112	1,036	1.0	0.9



Entries to care have decreased across most care and protection regions over the past year

While the rate of entries to care has decreased slightly, the Canterbury region saw the largest increase in entries over the past year.

At the same time, reports of concern (ROCs) decreased across all care and protection regions over the past year.

The decrease in ROCs over the past year (15%) is much more pronounced than the decrease in entries (7%) for the same period.

Central Auckland, Waikato, and Lower South regions experienced a similar decrease in the rate of entries.

IN F2021 1.0 out of 1,000 tamariki	↓	IN F2022 0.8 out of 1,000 tamariki
Central Auckland / Waikato		
IN F2021 1.1 out of 1,000 tamariki	↓	IN F2022 0.9 out of 1,000 tamariki
Lower South		

Te Tai Tokerau continues to have the highest rate of entries.

IN F2021 1.9 out of 1,000 tamariki	↑	IN F2022 2.1 out of 1,000 tamariki
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