

Rainbow Fact Sheet – Summary of survey findings




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

The Just Sayin’ surveys are conducted annually to 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.

Analysable responses to the survey questions about Rainbow identity were provided by 408 young people. For the analysis Rainbow young people were defined as those who identified themselves as Rainbow (82) and those undecided and questioning their identity (16). There were 310 young people who were non-rainbow¹. The table below compares these three groups^{2 3}.

Rainbow data profile Just Sayin' 2022

Breakdown of 24% (n=98) people who identified as Rainbow and 76% (n=310) who were non-Rainbow.

20%	were definitively Rainbow young people	4%	were undecided or questioning their sexuality	76%	were non-Rainbow young people
	Of those who were definitively Rainbow young people (n=82)		Of those who were undecided or questioning their sexuality (n=16)		Of those who were non-Rainbow young people (n=310)
70%	were females	81%	were females	62%	were females
17%	were males	19%	were males	38%	were males
13%	were another gender.	0%	were another gender.	0%	were another gender.
60%	were Māori	38%	were Māori	53%	were Māori
13%	were Pacific	13%	were Pacific	13%	were Pacific
37%	were non-Māori, non-Pacific.	56%	were non-Māori, non-Pacific.	41%	were non-Māori, non-Pacific.
74%	had at least one complex need.	63%	had at least one complex need.	50%	had at least one complex need.

¹ The Rainbow identifier was derived from self-reported responses and includes those who answered ‘yes (I identify as part of the LGBT+/Rainbow community’ (ie those who were definitely Rainbow) and those who chose ‘undecided or questioning’ their identity.

² In the data profile breakdown, total count ethnicity was used, so young people may be represented within multiple ethnicities.

‘Complex needs’ is derived from a self-reported assessment using the Washington Group Scale. A young person is defined as having complex needs if they report they ‘often’ or ‘always’ have difficulty with one or more of the following: Seeing (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses), Hearing (even when wearing hearing aids), Doing physical tasks like walking, learning, remembering or concentrating, Emotional, psychological or mental health conditions.

³ Due to the small sample size, we did not conduct any significance testing on survey results.

Transition experiences: Transition experiences differed for Rainbow young people when compared to non-Rainbow.

- **Planning:** Fewer Rainbow young people in care felt they had a say in their plan for leaving care (Rainbow; 72%, non-Rainbow; 83%) and felt their plan reflected their goals and aspirations for leaving care (Rainbow; 55%, non-Rainbow; 66%). Similar proportions felt their whānau was involved with the planning process as much as they liked (Rainbow; 66%, non-Rainbow; 69%).
- **Agreeing:** Slightly fewer Rainbow young people agreed to having a transition worker (Rainbow; 77%, non-Rainbow; 82%).
- **Connecting:** A higher proportion of Rainbow young people rated the time they had to wait for a transition worker as 'too long' (Rainbow; 21%, non-Rainbow; 12%).

Transition worker support: Rainbow young people with a transition worker provided lower ratings compared to non-Rainbow.

- Fewer Rainbow young people 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 (Rainbow; 59%, non-Rainbow; 76%).

Quality of life: Experiences of Identity and wellbeing were poorer compared to non-Rainbow, but support for skills and health were similar across groups.

- **Wellbeing:** Fewer Rainbow young people rated their life in general as 'good' or better than non-Rainbow (Rainbow; 55%, non-Rainbow; 65%).
- **Living arrangements:** Using a 0-10 rating scale, a similar proportion of each group rated their living conditions as warm (8.9). Fewer Rainbow young people felt they belonged where they live (Rainbow 7.3, non-Rainbow 8.0), felt safe where they live (Rainbow 7.8, non-Rainbow 8.8), settled where they live (Rainbow 7.5, non-Rainbow 8.0), and accepted for who they are by the people they live with (Rainbow 7.7, non-Rainbow 8.7).
- **Identity:** A smaller proportion of Rainbow young people felt secure in their identity (Rainbow 68%, non-Rainbow 81%), proud of who they are (Rainbow 66% non-Rainbow 75%), and hopeful for their future (Rainbow 59%, non-Rainbow 76%).
- **Education, training and employment:** A larger proportion of Rainbow young people were in education or training (Rainbow 45%, non-Rainbow 35%). Fewer Rainbow young people were NEET⁴ (Rainbow 21%, non-Rainbow 27%). The same proportion across both groups had achieved NCEA 2 or higher (41%).
- **Skill support:** The same proportion across both groups reported receiving the support they needed to learn the skills they wanted to learn for their future (both 64%).
- **Health support:** A higher proportion of Rainbow young people had complex needs. A similar proportion of Rainbow young people overall felt they were getting the health support they need (Rainbow 74%, non-Rainbow 73%).

Overview

Although a larger proportion of Rainbow young people are in education or training, they are not receiving the same levels of support through the transition experience as non-Rainbow young people. It is important more work is done to understand how to support Rainbow young people in care to feel their voices are heard in the planning process and their plan reflects their goals.

⁴ NEET – Not in employment, education or training