

YOUTH PLAN 2020-2022: TURNING VOICE INTO ACTION - REBUILDING AND RECOVERING

The Youth Plan Measurement Framework

The framework has been developed to gauge the impact of the Youth Plan on improving outcomes for young people and assess how it has changed the way government / the Public Service works for and with young people. This 2022 report provides the first baseline reporting against the framework. Data sets included in the measurement framework are updated at various yearly intervals, this baseline report uses the most up-to-date data where possible, although some data may be behind reporting rounds.

The framework sets out 29 indicators that help us measure progress towards achieving progress on each of the four focus areas for young people: Voice, Wellbeing, Leadership, and Transformative Change.

The Youth Plan 2020-2022 has a particular focus on four priority cohorts, all aged 17 to 24-years. These are rangatahi Māori, Pacific, disabled, and rainbow young people. Young people in these priority groups are more likely to experience barriers, such as marginalisation based on their ethnicity, religion, sexuality, gender identity and ability. Likewise, the impacts of COVID-19 are expected to be more significant for these groups that are already vulnerable. Most of the data sources for the framework come from broad, national level surveys or data sets. We acknowledge a lack of visibility of the priority cohorts in these datasets makes robust analysis challenging. This analysis will be provided where possible. Where not possible it will be addressed through future reporting rounds.

Due to the dual purpose of the Youth Plan, the Framework measures both impact on young people and Public Service change. Under each of the four focus areas in the framework, there is both a 'youth impact' and a 'Public Service change' section, capturing separate indicators and measures for both. This is to show how the vision of the Youth Plan reflects anticipated outcomes for each group (youth and Public Service).

These metrics provide information to monitor performance and measure achievement of outcomes. While qualitative data is crucial to building a coherent picture of what works in different contexts, it has not been included in the Framework. This is to ensure the framework is replicable and can measure impact and change over time. This does not discount the value of qualitative data (such as case studies, evaluations, and interviews) which will be used to inform the review of the Youth Plan, but not the framework itself.

Data for six of the measures is sourced from the Youth Health and Wellbeing Survey. Due to COVID-19 related impacts, this data was not available in time for this baseline report. This data will be made publicly available in late 2022 and will be included in future reporting rounds.

What the indicators are telling us about youth voice

Young people are empowered to use their voice	
% of enrolled young people voting in the New Zealand General Election	78.0% of enrolled young people (aged 18-24 years) voted in the 2020 New Zealand General Election ¹
% of young voters of Māori descent enrolled and voting in the New Zealand General Election	The proportion of young people of Māori descent and non-Māori descent who enrolled and voted in the 2020 New Zealand General Election was 69.7% and 80.5% , respectively. ²
% of young people who say they feel the public has influence on the decisions their Council makes	In 2020, 37.0% of young people felt that the public had influence over decisions their local councils make ³
Government values youth voice	
Mean rating across agencies of the extent to which youth voice influenced the shape of Youth Plan actions	Youth voice influenced (7.5 on a scale of 0-10) ⁴ the shape of the actions in the Youth Plan ⁵

Youth voice

Enrolled and voting

Where there are avenues for young people to have their voices heard, young people do use them. The majority of enrolled young people voted in the 2020 Election. Young people enrolled and of Māori descent showed slightly lower voting rates than those of non-Māori descent who were enrolled and voted in the 2020 New Zealand General Election. Rangatahi Māori eligible and voting in an iwi election in 2018 was lower than the total Māori population, with 36.0% of rangatahi voting and 52.1% Māori voting in 2018.⁶

Perception of influence

Just over one third (37.0%) of young people feel that the public has influence over decisions their local councils make⁷. While this is not the majority of young people, it is nevertheless higher than the proportion of the overall population who reported the same (at 31.0%)⁸. Pacific and Asian young people were more likely to feel that the public had influence over decisions their local councils make.⁹

Government listening to and valuing youth voice in 2022

The voices of young people are being heard and valued by some parts of government with agencies agreeing that youth voice influenced the shape of actions in the Youth Plan. However, there is room to improve to ensure the voices of young people have a stronger influence in shaping decisions that affect them.

¹ <https://elections.nz/democracy-in-nz/historical-events/2020-general-election-and-referendums/voter-turnout-statistics-for-the-2020-general-election/?electorate=All&descent=descent>

² ibid

³ Data request, Quality of Life Project, QoL-8-City-Topline-FINAL-Interactive-PDF-2020.pdf (qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz)

⁴ Question: How much did talking with young people, or young people's voices influence the shape of your Youth Plan action? (where 0 = no influence, 10 = strong influence)

⁵ MYD administrative data, Youth Plan 2022 R&E process evaluation report

⁶ Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) – English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english/#:~:text=Wh%C4%81nau%20relationships,scale%20from%20%20to%2010>)

⁷ Data request QoL-8-City-Topline-FINAL-Interactive-PDF-2020.pdf (qualityoflifeproject.govt.nz)

⁸ ibid

⁹ Note sample sizes are small and should be interpreted with caution

What the indicators are telling us about youth wellbeing

Young people's wellbeing is strengthened	
Overall life satisfaction	In 2018 young people rated their overall life satisfaction at 7.7 ¹⁰ (on a scale of 0-10). In 2021 this rating was 7.6 ¹¹
% of young people who feel it is easy to express their identity	In 2018, the proportion of young people who felt it was easy to express their identity was 82.5% ¹² . In 2021 this proportion was 79.7% ¹³
Mean rating of family wellbeing	In 2018 young people rated their family's wellbeing at 7.7 (on a scale of 0-10) ¹⁴ . In 2021 this rating was 7.9 ¹⁵
Mean rating of whānau wellbeing	Rangatahi Māori rated their whānau as doing well in 2018 (7.5 on a scale of 0-10) ¹⁶
% of young people reporting it would be easy get help if they were going through a difficult time	73.3% of young people would find it easy to talk to someone if they were going through a difficult time ¹⁷
Government supports the wellbeing of young people	
Number of agencies leading or collaborating on actions under the Youth Plan	14 government agencies/bodies are leading or collaborating on actions to support young people under the Youth Plan ¹⁸
Number of agencies directly and continuously involved in the Youth Plan Cross-Agency Working Group	The Youth Plan cross-agency working group is made up of 27 government bodies that collaborate on and share information to support young people ¹⁹
% of the actions in the Youth Plan completed or on track	The proportion of actions in the Youth Plan that are completed or embedded as part of everyday work is 93.7% ²⁰

Young people's wellbeing

Overall life satisfaction

Overall young people are satisfied with their lives, rating 7.7 on a scale of 0-10 in 2018, and 7.6 in 2021. Although not directly comparable, in 2018 rangatahi Māori rated overall life satisfaction as 7.8²¹. Young people's rating for overall life satisfaction was the same as the total population in 2018, however is lower than the 75+ age group who rated 8.2²². Similarly, in 2021, young people's overall life rating was lower than the 65-74, and 75+

¹⁰ Wellbeing Statistics: 2018 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2018/>

¹¹ Wellbeing Statistics: 2021 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/wellbeing-statistics-2021/>

¹² Wellbeing Statistics: 2018

¹³ Wellbeing Statistics: 2021

¹⁴ Wellbeing Statistics: 2018

¹⁵ Wellbeing Statistics: 2021

¹⁶ Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) – English <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english/#:~:text=Wh%C4%81nau%20relationships,scale%20from%200%20to%2010>)

¹⁷ Data request, General Social Survey 2018, Statistics New Zealand

¹⁸ MYD administrative data, Youth Plan 2022

¹⁹ MYD administrative data, Youth Plan 2022 R&E process evaluation report

²⁰ MYD administrative data, Youth Plan 2022

²¹ Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) – English – supplementary tables - corrected <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/te-kupenga-2018-final-english/#:~:text=Wh%C4%81nau%20relationships,scale%20from%200%20to%2010>)

²² Wellbeing Statistics: 2018

age range, at 7.9 and 8.3 respectively²³. While it may look like young people are less satisfied with their lives in 2021, due to confidence intervals this is not a statistically significant change. This data shows that life satisfaction for young people is strong overall, particularly given the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Expression of identity

The vast majority of young people (82.5%) in 2018, felt it was easy to express their identity. This remained stable in 2020 with 79.7% reporting the same; the slight drop was not statistically significant. However, we do know that this ability to express identity may not be the case for all groups of young people. For example, Youth19²⁴ reported that Rainbow²⁵ young people may feel less accepted for who they are than their non-rainbow peers.²⁶

Family wellbeing

Young people rated their family's wellbeing at 7.7 (on a scale of 0-10) in 2018. In 2021 this rating was at 7.9. Due to confidence intervals this change is not statistically significant, however it may indicate young people's family wellbeing is steady despite the impact of COVID-19. Rangatahi Māori rated their whānau wellbeing as 7.5 (on a scale of 0-10) in 2018.

Social support

73.3% of young people would find it easy to get help if they were going through a difficult time in 2018. We know from the GSS that the total population who would find it easy to ask someone they know for a place to stay has reduced from 76.1% in 2018 to 69.4% in 2021²⁷. This downwards turn could reflect the strain the pandemic is having on people being able to provide support to each other.

Leadership in the Youth Plan

There are 14 government bodies are leading or collaborating on actions to support young people under the Youth Plan in 2022, reflecting cross-agency commitment and leadership to support young people's wellbeing.

Cross-agency collaboration on youth wellbeing issues

This cross-agency/government collaboration and information-sharing to support young people is further expanded by the Youth Plan Cross-Agency working group, which has a continuous membership of 27 public service bodies. This shows that the public service is actively participating and working together to understand what young people need, even when there is no direct mandate for leading an action under the Youth Plan.

Delivery on actions in the Youth Plan

Agencies have worked to deliver their Youth Plan actions to improve wellbeing outcomes for young people. As of June 2022, 93.7% of actions in the Youth Plan have been

²³ Wellbeing Statistics: 2021

²⁴ Youth19 Rangatahi Smart Survey Initial Findings Te āniwaniwa takatāpui whānui: Te aronga taera mō ngā rangatahi | Sexual attraction and young people's wellbeing, regarding young people who have same sex or multiple sex sexual attractions https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5bdbb75ccef37259122e59aa/t/629e7d2d64349d3b11b08919/1654553906843/Same+and+Multiple+Sex+Attracted_030622.pdf

²⁵ The Youth Plan uses 'rainbow young people' as an umbrella term to include all rangatahi who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, asexual, pansexual, gender diverse, gender fluid, transgender, takatāpui, intersex, fa'afafine, leiti, queer, or whose sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics differ from majority, binary norms.

²⁶ Data from Youth19 survey not directly comparable with the General Social Survey (Wellbeing Statistics 2018, 2021) although demographic patterns provide this indication.

²⁷ General Social Survey, Statistics New Zealand

https://statisticsnz.shinyapps.io/wellbeingindicators/ w_c58fd31a/?page=indicators&class=Social&type=Socialconnections&indicator=Social support

completed or embedded as part of everyday work. Only one Youth Plan action has not been completed but is in development.

What the indicators are telling us about youth leadership

Young people lead and feel supported to lead	
% young people who are participating in employment, education, or training	In 2020, the proportion of young people participating in employment, education, or training was 87.6% ²⁸ . In 2021 this proportion was 87.5% respectively. ²⁹
% of youth nominated for mayor, Council and community board members	1.9% of those elected in 2019-2022 for mayor, Council, community or local board were young people ³⁰ .
Government enables youth leadership	
Number of youth leadership forums across government agencies/bodies	There are 7 Youth Advisory Boards or Groups across government comprised entirely of young people ³¹ .
% of government agencies with formal youth leadership representation, as above	The proportion of government agencies/bodies with formal youth representation that feeds directly into decision-making is 15.22% . ³²
% of youth in leadership or management roles across the public service	In 2020, the proportion of young people working in the public service who were in leadership or management roles was 0.4% . In 2021 this proportion was 0.8% . ³³

Youth leadership

Participation in employment, education, or training

While data in this space does fluctuate, most young people are engaged in education, training or employment (EET). However, while not directly comparable data trends since 2020 does tell us that young males are slightly more likely than young females to be EET³⁴. Asian young people are also more likely to be EET, with 90.9% of Asian young people participating in EET in 2021³⁵.

Rangatahi Māori, and Pacific young people are reflected less in EET rates. The proportion of EET Rangatahi Māori in 2020, and 2021 was 81.0% and 80.9% respectively³⁶. The proportion of EET Pacific young people in 2020, and 2021 was 83.0%, and 81.0% respectively. These proportions are statistically significant when compared with the overall population of young people. The data trends from 2014 show that young people aged 20-24 are less likely to be EET than their peers aged 15-19³⁷. We know that disabled young people have been are four times as likely to be NEET than their peers.³⁸

²⁸ Data request, Statistics New Zealand, Youth Labour Force and Education Status

²⁹ Data request, Statistics New Zealand, Youth Labour Force and Education Status

³⁰ Data request, Elected Member Survey 2020, <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/Uploads/Analysis-of-the-2020-elected-members-survey.pdf>

³¹ MYD/MSD administrative data

³² Ibid.

³³ Data request, Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission Census 2021, <https://www.publicservice.govt.nz/our-work/workforce-data/public-service-census-2021/>

³⁴ MYD data request, Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey

³⁵ MYD data request, Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey

³⁶ Data request, Statistics New Zealand, Youth Labour Force and Education Status

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ [https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/labour-market-measures-for-disabled-people#:~:text=The%20NEET%20\(Not%20in%20Employment,young%20people%20\(9.7%20percent\).](https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/labour-market-measures-for-disabled-people#:~:text=The%20NEET%20(Not%20in%20Employment,young%20people%20(9.7%20percent).)

Youth in elected leadership roles

Young people were a very small proportion of those elected in 2019-2022 for a mayoral, Council, community or local board position across New Zealand. Rangatahi Māori were a smaller proportion, making up 4.7% of these elected young people. In contrast, the largest age group of elected members across New Zealand was the 50-60 year age band at 58.2% of elected members. However, the portion of 18-30 years elected members has increased since 2016, with 1.3% of elected members between the ages of 18-30 in 2016, to 4.1% in 2019³⁹.

Young people want to contribute and they feel capable to do so. The three main reasons driving young people to stand as a candidate in the 2019 elections were “to serve my community” (100.0%), “to represent my community/neighbourhood” (86.7%), and “I felt I had skills to offer” (80.0%).⁴⁰

Formal youth leadership forums in government

There are seven Youth Advisory Boards or Groups across government agencies/bodies comprised entirely of young people, who are primarily aged between 16-24⁴¹. The proportion of government agencies/bodies with youth leadership is 15.2%⁴². These forums provide a direct link for youth voice and leadership into government decision making⁴³. The forums are represented by a diverse range of young people across ethnicity, gender, rainbow identity, care experience, and disability. The forums input on health, Pacific, education, youth development, children’s, parliamentary, and classifications issues.

In 2020, the proportion of young people in leadership or management roles in the public service was 0.4% of all young people employed in the public service. In 2021 this proportion was 0.8%. Young people made up 5.3% of the total public service workforce in 2020, and 2021. These numbers may reflect the public service is a highly qualified field, and many young people may still be in tertiary education.⁴⁴

³⁹ Data request, Elected Member Survey 2020

⁴⁰ Data request Elected Member Survey 2020

⁴¹ MYD/MSD administrative data

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ We note that formal youth leadership bodies are not always the best way to engage with young people on issues that affect them. The Youth Plan cross-agency working group encourages cross-pollination of youth voice across leadership groups where possible to reduce duplication.

⁴⁴ Data request, Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission Census 2021

What the indicators are telling us about transformative change for youth

Young people see change in the way government works for them and with them	
Young persons' mean trust rating in Parliament	In 2018 young people rated their trust in Parliament at 6.2 ⁴⁵ (on a scale of 0-10). In 2021 this rating was 6.1 ⁴⁶
% of young people rating of trust in and satisfaction with the public sector brand	In 2020, 68.0% of young people trusted the public sector ⁴⁷ . The proportion of young people who trusted the public sector in 2021, and 2022 was 64.0% , and 62.0% respectively ⁴⁸ .
Government moves toward transformative change in the way it works for and with young people	
Mean rating of Youth Plan agencies that agree the Youth Plan has enabled improved information sharing and coordination on youth issues	Agencies rated 6.9 (on a scale of 0-10) as to whether they agree that the Youth Plan has enabled improved information sharing and coordination on youth issues ⁴⁹ .
Mean rating of Youth Plan agencies that agree that the Youth Plan has enabled collaboration towards better outcomes for young people	Agencies rated 7.4 (on a scale of 0-10) as to whether they agree that the Youth Plan has enabled collaboration towards better outcomes for young people ⁵⁰
% of government agencies'/bodies strategies or strategic plans that speak to youth	77.8% of government agencies'/bodies corporate documents such as Statements of Intent, and 2020/21 Annual reports had a youth focus in their reporting ⁵¹

Transformative change in 2022

Trust in parliament

Overall young people trust Parliament, rating 6.2 on a scale of 0-10⁵² in 2018, and 6.1 in 2021. Although not directly comparable, rangatahi Māori rated trust held for the system of government as 5.8 in 2018⁵³. While it may look like young people are less trusting in Parliament in 2021, due to confidence intervals this is not a statistically significant change. This data shows that young person's trust in Parliament has not moved substantially since 2018. However, there is room to improve on this rating.

Trust in the public sector

In 2020, 68.0% of young people trusted the public sector. The proportion of young people who trusted the public sector in 2020, and 2021 was 64.0%, and 62.0% respectively. Results in 2020 identified a spike in trust and confidence in government. While some of this may be attributed to a recent change in methodology, some of it's likely to be related to

⁴⁵ Wellbeing Statistics: 2018

⁴⁶ Wellbeing Statistics: 2021

⁴⁷ Kiwis Count Survey, Statistics New Zealand <https://www.publicservice.govt.nz/our-work/kiwis-count/>

⁴⁸ ibid

⁴⁹ MYD administrative data, Youth Plan 2022 R&E process evaluation report

⁵⁰ ibid

⁵¹ MSD quantitative analysis. The quantitative analysis scanned government agencies corporate documents for a youth focus either in reported work programmes or inclusion via a strategic lens.

⁵² Where 0-4 is no trust and 9+10 is complete trust

⁵³ Te Kupenga: 2018 (final) – English – supplementary tables - corrected

COVID-19, as the Public Service was central to the national pandemic response in 2020. This spike was reflected in similarly higher ratings across the broader population. Results are now starting to stabilise following the 2020 spike and they are still higher than the highest pre-COVID-19 rating in September 2018.⁵⁴

Information sharing, coordination, and collaboration on youth issues

Government agencies/bodies gave a mean rating of 6.9 on whether they agree that the Youth Plan has enabled improved information sharing and coordination on youth issues. The same agencies/bodies gave a mean rating of 7.4 on whether they agree that the Youth Plan has enabled collaboration towards better outcomes for young people. This may suggest that those collaborating towards better outcomes for young people feel this is a greater strength for the Youth Plan than information sharing and coordination on youth issues.

Agency respondents were also asked to rate the extent to which the Youth Plan has enabled these outcomes in their own specific roles (as opposed to within their agencies). They gave a mean rating of 7.8 on whether the Youth Plan has enabled improved information sharing and coordination on youth issues, and a mean rating of 7.9 regarding collaboration towards better outcomes for young people within respondents' individual roles⁵⁵. These higher ratings may indicate that the Youth Plan is having a larger impact on roles that work with youth issues, rather than agencies as a whole.

Visibility of youth issues across government strategy and programmes

77.8% of government agencies'/bodies' corporate documents such as Statements of Intent, and 2020/21 Annual reports had a youth focus in their work or referenced initiatives that included a focus on young people⁵⁶. However, high-level analysis suggests agencies tend to have a stronger strategic and/or work-programme focus on children than young people, with some agencies reflecting alignment with the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy in their work but only detailing children's initiatives.

Broadly, robust qualitative inclusion of young people as a distinct cohort is limited. Many agency's/body's annual reports have a stronger focus on young people than their strategic intentions document. This could reflect a higher operational focus than a strategic one.

Agencies' Long-Term Insights Briefings (LTIB) are currently out for consultation or in development. Anecdotally agencies in the Youth Plan working group have indicated youth voice and perspectives are being included in the development of LTIB where possible.

⁵⁴ Kiwis Count Survey, Statistics New Zealand <https://www.publicservice.govt.nz/our-work/kiwis-count/>

⁵⁵ *ibid*

⁵⁶ MSD rapid quantitative analysis

What have we learned?

Voice

Where there are avenues for young people to have their voices heard in Aotearoa New Zealand, young people use them. The voices of young people are being heard and valued by some parts of government, however there is room to improve to ensure young people's voices and views are at the centre of decision-making not just for those agencies involved in the Youth Plan, but also across government.

Learnings

- Engaging and empowering rangatahi Māori to have their voices heard may be valuable to improving the representation of **rangatahi Māori voices** in decision-making.
- Continuing to prioritise, value and embed young peoples' voices in decision making at the national and **local level** could see more young people engaging on issues that affect them.
- Continue to **centre** young people's voices in decision-making at all levels, make it easy for youth to engage and ensure young people's views are reflected back to them throughout

Wellbeing

Despite the impact of the pandemic, the overall wellbeing of young people and their family and whānau is good. Young people feel able to express their identities with some ease and most young people would find it easy to talk to someone or get help if they were going through a difficult time, although this ease has been strained perhaps due to the impacts of COVID-19. The wellbeing of young people is being proactively supported by cross-agency work and collaboration, and Youth Plan agencies/bodies are working to deliver actions to improve wellbeing outcomes for young people. However, we acknowledge the trends in local and international data over the last decade that show declining mental health for young people. Improving mental health outcomes for young people is a focus of the Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy. There is also room to expand leadership on youth wellbeing issues across the public service, more widely than the agencies/bodies who are leading an action under the Youth Plan.

Learnings

- Continue to support the wellbeing and **expression of young people's identities, particularly rainbow young people**
- COVID-19 may have impacted the ease with which young people can ask others for help, and **ensuring that young people have avenues for support** during a difficult time should remain a priority
- The public service is working proactively to collaborate and share information for young people, even when there is no mandate to do so. However, **expanding leadership** for young people's wellbeing issues across the public service may broaden engagement on youth issues.

Leadership

Most young people are engaged in employment, education, or training as they take leadership in their own lives. However, rangatahi Māori, Pacific, and disabled young people may feel less empowered to lead and engage in pathways for their future. Young people make up a very small proportion of those in elected roles across local government; leadership or management roles in the public service; public service roles although these proportions are slowly increasing. We know that young people want to contribute to leadership roles and feel capable to do so. The public service is supporting young people to formally lead through Youth Advisory Boards or Groups across government agencies/bodies which provides a direct link for youth voice and leadership into government decision making. However, the proportion of formal youth leadership in government is still low and there is room to grow this representation or formalise innovative ways of ensuring youth are leading in decision-making spaces.

Learnings

- **Rangatahi Māori, Pacific, and disabled young people, alongside young people aged 20-24 may feel less empowered to lead** and engage in pathways for their future and additional support may be needed
- **Young people want to lead and contribute and feel capable to do so**, although they make up a very small proportion of elected leadership, and management positions across local authorities and the public service. Support to improve these proportions and enhance youth leadership may be beneficial.
- Formal youth representation is present in government however the proportion of formal youth leadership in government is still low, and there is **room to grow representation or formalise innovative ways of ensuring youth are leading in decision-making spaces.**

Transformative Change

Young people trust parliament, and the public sector. Trust in parliament has been maintained throughout the COVID-19 period. This maintenance may be an indication that the Parliamentary response to the pandemic has not substantially impacted young people's trust in it as an institution. Young persons' trust in the public sector is higher than the pre-COVID-19 rating in 2018. Government agencies/bodies involved in the Youth Plan agree that the Youth Plan has enabled improved information sharing and coordination on youth issues, as well as collaboration towards better outcomes for young people. Although, this agreement is higher for individuals when asked the same question. This may mean that although the Youth Plan is a useful vehicle, it may be more impactful for individuals within government than meaningfully changing government ways of working for young people. Broadly government work does reflect or speak to youth, however analysis suggests that this focus is more prevalent for children's issues.

Learnings

- Most young people trust Parliament and the public sector **which provides a foundation to build on to make transformative change**

- The Youth Plan is a useful vehicle for enabling information sharing, coordination and collaboration for youth however **more may need to be done to meaningfully change government ways of working**
- **There is room to grow visibility of youth issues** as a unique priority cohort across government