A Prevention response to Indigenous Youth Offending

Presenters

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BACKGROUND

49% of households in Whakatane experience the highest levels of deprivation (Deciles 9 & 10). Nationally, this proportion is about 20%.

Figure 1: Levels of socio-economic deprivation

*Socio-economic deprivation index (IDI) Treasury reports 15/01 – 16/01
BACKGROUND

24% Of 0-14 year old Whakatane Children possess two or more deprivation indicators.* *(2013 IDI data)*

This is 80% more than the national average

Children with **two or more of these indicators** are more likely to have negative outcomes later in life

- 5x more likely to be **referred to Youth Justice** services
- 4x more likely to be on a **main benefit for at least five years** from age 25 to 34
- 4x more likely to have received a **prison or community sentence** from age 25 to 34
- 3x more likely to have **achieved no school qualifications**

*Socio-economic deprivation index IDI Treasury reports 15/01 – 16/01*
Local Maori Police wanted to stop Maori entering and remaining in Youth Justice System

- Nationally Maori over represented in Criminal Justice System
- 40% of Whakatane population Maori (approx. 16% nationally)
- Whakatane: high proportion Maori Youth Apprehensions (average 80%)
- Whakatane: high proportion Maori victims (46%)
- Burglary (37%) and Theft (21%)
- Stakeholders: Community, Iwi, Government Departments
- Success: Reduction in number of Maori Youth – FGC’s – Court Appearances

EBOP with nearly 7 x more gang members per population than the national average, or nearly 3 x more than the district average of 37 gang members per 10,000 population
C Affects the whole community

H Youth Commit (19% in 2009) Whakatane Crime which harms community and leads to lack of trust and confidence and social instability general feeling of being unsafe

E The Community expects Police to do something about the problem

E Predominantly (Burglary & Theft) events

R Maori Youth Offending is a recurring National issue

S Maori Youth are similarly over represented as both Victims and Offenders
Largest offending group aged between 08 – 16 years
✓ Ngāti Awa
✓ Ngai Tūhoe

No existing Tikanga (Cultural) based process found for early intervention of children or youth

Hypothesis is: Addressing both the Social Deprivation Factors and Cultural Disconnection will reduce Maori Youth Offending

Previous responses are Alternative Action by Police - Family Group Conferences - Youth Court

Nationally, proportion of Maori offenders increasing
AIM

REDUCE MAORI YOUTH OFFENDING/RE-OFFENDING IN WHAKATANE

BY PREVENTING ENTRY INTO THE FORMAL YOUTH JUSTICE PATHWAY

INCLUDING

FAMILY GROUP CONFERENCES AND COURT
RESPONSE

OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

Child/Youth Police Attention
(Prevention Opportunity)

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208
RESPONSE

OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

YAS Home Visit
YORST
Victim
(Prevention Opportunity)

Child/Youth
Police Attention
(Prevention Opportunity)

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208
RESPONSE

OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Consultation with Tūhoe Hauora (Intervention Point)
- YAS Home Visit YORST Victim (Prevention Opportunity)
- Child/Youth Police Attention (Prevention Opportunity)

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208
RESPONSE

OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

 Consultation with Tūhoe Hauora (Intervention Point)

 Hand Over to Tuhoe – Home Visit by Tuhoe (Intervention Point)

 YAS Home Visit YORST Victim (Prevention Opportunity)

 Child/Youth Police Attention (Prevention Opportunity)

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208
RESPONSE
OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Consultation with Tūhoe Hauora (Intervention Point)
- Hand Over to Tuhoe – Home Visit by Tuhoe (Intervention Point)
- Whānau Plan with Tūhoe Hauora
- YAS Home Visit YORST Victim (Prevention Opportunity)
- Child/Youth Police Attention (Prevention Opportunity)

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208

New Zealand POLICE
Nga Pūrūhina O Aotearoa
RESPONSE
OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Consultation with Tūhoe Hauora (Intervention Point)
- Hand Over to Tuhoe – Home Visit by Tuhoe (Intervention Point)
- Whānau Plan with Tūhoe Hauora
- Police outcomes satisfied At Three Months

YAS Home Visit
YORST Victim
(Prevention Opportunity)

Child/Youth Police Attention
(Prevention Opportunity)

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208
RESPONSE

OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

YAS Home Visit
YORST
Victim
(Prevention Opportunity)

Consultation with Tūhoe Hauora
(Intervention Point)

Hand Over to Tuhoe –
Home Visit by Tuhoe
(Intervention Point)

Child/Youth
Police Attention
(Prevention Opportunity)

Whānau Plan with Tūhoe Hauora

Police outcomes satisfied At Three
Months

Ongoing Tūhoe Hauora
(Long Term) Support to
Whanau addressing
Deprivation Factors

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208

New Zealand
POLICE

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208

New Zealand
POLICE
RESPONSE
OHO AKE – HOW DOES IT WORK?

- Consultation with Tūhoe Hauora (Intervention Point)
- Hand Over to Tuhoe – Home Visit by Tuhoe (Intervention Point)
- Whānau Plan with Tūhoe Hauora
- Police outcomes satisfied At Three Months
- Ongoing Tūhoe Hauora (Long Term) Support to Whanau addressing Deprivation Factors
- Child/Youth Police Attention (Prevention Opportunity)
- YAS Home Visit YORST Victim (Prevention Opportunity)
- Or if not Achieved Back in The System (Alternative Action FGC – Court)

Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. Section 4(f), 5, 13 & 208
Tikanga-based intervention process

‘Tikanga can be described as general behaviour guidelines for daily life and interaction in Māori culture. Tikanga is commonly based on experience and learning that has been handed down through generations. It is based on logic and common sense associated with a Māori world view.’


- Reconnects a young person with their cultural identity
- Resolves issues of identity crisis
- Restores pride and hope for the future
- Reaffirms belonging and accountability
AIM

Reduce Maori Youth Offending/Re-Offending in Whakatane by preventing entry into the Formal Youth Justice Pathway – FGC - Court

Sustainability

Implementation

Independent review (2014)

Lessons Learnt

Additional Benefits

Influenced Government Strategy
Figure 3: Youth Cases by Stations for EBOP 2010/2011 to 2017/2018

Youth Cases (Whakatane only)
Youth Cases (Kawerau only)
Youth Cases (Opotiki only)

Linear (Youth Cases (Whakatane only))
Linear (Youth Cases (Kawerau only))
Linear (Youth Cases (Opotiki only))
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Case Study T (updated Treasury cbax costings)

4 years x 1.6 potential thefts @ $2519.23 = $16,123.07

4 years x 2.6 potential burglaries @ $13,681.69 = $142,289.58

Total Savings to end of 2017: $158,412.64

2010/11 – 2016/17
9% decrease in burglary offences
52% decrease in thefts committed by EBOP Youth
Eastern Bay of Plenty Iwi Intervention at ALL Levels

- Police Alternative Action (Youth Diversion)
- Family Group Conference
- Youth Court

- Oho Ake Tūhoe Hauora MOU 2010
  - E Tipu a Tai Whakatōhea MOU 2011
  - Tūwharetoa ki Kawerau MOU 2016
  - Te Whanau a Apanui MOU 2016

- Hui ā Whānau MOU Tūhoe Hauora Police – CYF's 2016

- Te Kooti Rangatahi Commenced 2012