

# Me pēhea te whakaiti kia mauroa te panonitanga?

Ma koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatu i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.

- Me pēhea te whakaiti kōrero kōrero pono, tuwhera hoki?
- Me pēhea tā mātau whakamātau mea anō i runga i te mōhio kua hinga nga mea katoa i whakamātauhia e mātau?

He aha ngā mea me mātau mahi, ka taea te mahi, ā, me te take hoki, i roto i ngā tau e 3 tau e whai ake? Hei tauira, te whakamana i ngā hapori, tāu mahi hei ārahi panonitanga, ngā tauārai ki ngā panonitanga.



As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
Be ready to sum up and share your kōrero with others.

## How do we make the change enduring?

- How do we have an honest and open conversation?
- What could we do differently this time?
- What must we do, should we do, could we do and why, in the next 3 years? E.g. empowering communities, your role in leading change, obstacles to change.





- Me pēhea tā mātau tautoko pai ake i ngā whānau i roto me waho i te pūnaha ture hei whakamutu i te whakamamae tuku iho?
- Me arotahi ā mātau mahi ārai ki hea?
- E ai ki tō wheako, he aha te mea pai rawa mō ngā taiōhi me o rātau whānau?

Ma koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatu i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.

# Me pēhea tā mātau whakatipu kia pakari, angitu, momoho hoki ngā taiōhi?

As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
Be ready to sum up and share your kōrero with others.

## How do we grow resilient, confident, thriving young people?

- How do we better support whānau inside and outside the system to break the cycle of harm?
- Where should we focus our prevention efforts?
- Based on your experience, what would work best for young people and their whanau?





- He aha ki a koe te "wā taratahi" tika, whaitake hoki ā tōna wā, mā wai, ā, mā wai e tuku?
- Me pēhea tā mātau pupuri i ngā taura here whānau i a rātau i rō whare herehere?
- Me pēhea tā mātau whakatautika i ngā hiahia o ngā tāngata kua whakamāetia me te hunga nā rātau i whakamāe?

Ma koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatu i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.

## Ki ōu whakaaaro āhea nei ka puta te tika?

As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
Be ready to sum up and share your kōrero with others.

## When do you think that justice has been served?

- What might appropriate and meaningful "time out" look like in the near future, who for and who will deliver?
- How do we maintain whānau connections while in the system?
- How should we balance the needs of people who have experienced harm with supporting people who have caused harm?



# Me pēhea tā mātau urupare ina whakamāe ana te tangata?

Mā koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatu i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.

- Ka whakataurite ngā whiu i ngā kaupapa maha pēra i te whakapāhunu, paremata, whakamaru hapori, me te whakaoranga. Ko ēhea o ngā kaupapa o te whiu me whakarotau te pūnaha ture, ā, me pēhea?
- Me pēhea te poi poi i ngā tikanga Māori me ngā tautoko ā-whānau/iwi hei whakakēke i te nui o te Māori e mauheretia ana?

- He aha ētahi huarahi atu anō hei whakakapi i ngā whiu poto i rō whare herehere, ā, me pēhea te whakawhānui i te whakamahinga o ērā huarahi? Me pēhea e rangona ai ngā reo me ngā tūmanako o ngā pāruenga i roto i te tukanga tuku whiu?



As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
Be ready to sum up and share your kōrero with others.

## How should we respond when people cause harm?

- Sentences balance a number of purposes, including deterrence, reparation, community protection, and rehabilitation. Which purposes of sentencing should the system prioritise, and how?
- How can cultural values and whānau/iwi support be harnessed to reduce Māori imprisonment rates?
- What are the alternatives to short sentences of imprisonment, and how can we increase their use?
- How can the voices and expectations of victims be heard in the sentencing process?



# Me pēhea tā mātau pupuri i ngā taura here tangata i a rātau i ro whare herehere?

Mā koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatau i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.

- He aha ngā mea ka taea e mātau, me mahi rānei e mātau kia tutuki ai i a mātau ngā matea taketake, kia kore ai ngā whānau e whakararu, ā, kia tere kitea ai ngā tautoko?
- E ai ki tō wheako, he aha ngā tautoko e hiahia ana ngā tangata i a rātau i ro whare herehere? Otira, e ai ki te waranga, te tuhituhi me te pānui, me te hauora hīnengaro?
- He aha ētahi whai wāhitanga tino rerekē ka hiahia koe kia whakamātauhia?
- He aha ngā mea ka taea e mātau i te wāhanga tōmua hei timata i ngā mahi whakauru mai anō ki te iwi whānui kia tutuki ai te whakauru mai anō?
- He aha ētahi whakauru mō ngā mahi whakauru mai anō, ā, ka pēhea te mahi? (hei tauira, he wāhi noho whai tautoko)



As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
Be ready to sum up and share your kōrero with others.

## How do we maintain people's connections while in the system?

- What can or should we be doing in the remand space to meet basic needs, so families are not disrupted and support is identified early?
- Based on your experience, what support do people need while in prison? Particularly in relation to addiction, literacy, and mental health?
- What could we be doing at the earliest point to start reintegration activities to make reintegration successful?
- What are some ideas for reintegration options and how would they work? (e.g. supported accommodation)
- What outrageous opportunities would you love to see tried?



# Me pēhea te neke a te pūnaha ture i te aronga o te tangata takitahi ki te whānau?

Ma koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatau i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.

- He aha te tikanga o te kaupapa whānau ki a koe?
- Me pēhea tā mātau tautoko pai ake i ngā whānau i roto i ngā āhuatanga katoa?
- Me pēhea tā mātau whai i te āhuatanga whakahōrite i roto i ā mātau mahi, i tua atu i ā mātau mahi ināianei?

- Me pēhea tā mātau whakakaha i te manaakitanga i roto i te āhua o ā mātau mahi me ngā tāngata i roto i ngā āhuatanga katoa?
- Me pēhea tā mātau whakakaha i te whanaungatanga me te hononga mo te hunga kua motukia ngā taura here mai i tō rātau iwi, hapū, whānau hoki?



As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
Be ready to sum up and share your kōrero with others.

## How can the justice system shift its focus from the individual to whānau?

- What does being whānau and family focused mean to you?
- How can we better support families and whānau in all situations?
- How might we be restorative in our approach, beyond what we are doing now?
- How might we strengthen manaakitanga<sup>1</sup> in the way we deal with people in all situations?
- How might we strengthen whakawhanaungatanga<sup>2</sup> and connection, for those that are disconnected from their iwi, hapū and whānau?

<sup>1</sup> hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.

<sup>2</sup> process of establishing relationships, relating well to others.





# He aha te tikanga o te whakapiki i te waiora ki a koe?

- Me pēhea tā mātau tautuhi i ngā whai wāhitanga hei tautoko i ngā tāngata i mua i te whakamamāetanga?
- He aha ngā pūkenga me ngā pūmanawa me whai ā mātau ratonga hapori me ngā ohumahi ture hei whakarite i ngā matea tauwhāiti o ngā tāngata?

- Me pēhea tā mātau whakarato i ngā mate tauwhāiti o te hunga kei roto i te pūnaha ture i tua atu i ngā mahi e mahia ana e mātau ināianei?
- Me pēhea tā mātau whakapakari i ngā kōti motuhake e mahi ana i tēnei wā?

Ma koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatu i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.



As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
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## What does improving waiora\* mean to you?

\*health, soundness.

- How can we identify opportunities to support people before harm has been caused?
- What skills and capabilities do our frontline services and justice workforces need to address people's specific needs?
- How can we build on the specialist courts already operating?
- How could we better serve the specific needs of people in the justice system beyond what we are doing now?



# Me pēhea tā tātau whakatūtaki i te whakatoihara tangata i roto i te pūnaha ture?

Mā koutou o tēnei tēpu e whiriwhiri ngā pātai kei raro nei. Me wātea koutou ki te whakarāpopoto me te whakatu i ā koutou kōrero ki ētahi atu.

- E ai ki tō wheako, ka pēhea tō whakamārama atu ki tō whānau me ō hoa mō te pānga o te pūnaha ture ki te Māori?
- He aha ngā mea hei whakapai ake i ngā pūmanawa o te ohumahi rāngai ture hei whakarite i te whakatoihara tangata e mōhio ana, kāore e mōhio ana rānei?

- He aha ngā mea ka taea e tātau ā-tangata nei, ā-whānau, ā-whakahaere hoki ki te whakatūtaki i te whakatoihara tangata i roto i te pūnaha ture taihara?



As a table group, discuss the questions below.  
Be ready to sum up and share your kōrero with others.

## How might we tackle institutional bias in the system?

- Based on your experience, how would you describe the impact of the justice system on Māori to your whānau and friends?
- What needs to be done to improve the justice sector workforce capability to address conscious and unconscious bias?
- What could we do as either individuals, whānau, and organisations to tackle bias in the criminal justice system?





# Te Whare Whakapiki Wairua

Alcohol and Drug Treatment (AOD) court pilot



## What is this, and why did we do it?

A pre-sentencing initiative to address alcohol and drug dependency issues and associated offending through access to treatment and court supervision.

## When did it start? Finish?

Piloted in 2012. Pilot was extended in 2017 until 2020.

## Who's it for?

People who have entered a guilty plea and have alcohol and drug dependency issues. To graduate they must have been drug and alcohol free for 18 months and be employed or enrolled in study.

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health.

## Where is it?

Waitākere and Auckland District Courts.

# Te Kooti o Timatanga Hou

New Beginnings Court



## What is this, and why did we do it?

A specialist court that provides a place for the co-ordination of services, rehabilitation plans, resolving problems, and resourcing to address what's underlying the offending.

## When did it start? Finish?

Started November 2010 and is an ongoing service, sitting every 3-6 weeks.

## Who's it for?

Homeless, intellectually impaired, or those suffering from on-going mental illness and addictions who are committing low-level offending.

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## Where is it?

Auckland.

# Special Circumstances Court



## What is this, and why did we do it?

A place for the co-ordination of services, rehabilitation plans, resolving problems, and resourcing to address what's underlying the offending.

## When did it start? Finish?

Started 2012. Sits every 4 weeks.

## Who's it for?

Homeless, intellectually impaired, or those suffering from on-going mental illness and addictions who are committing low-level offending.

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## Where is it?

Wellington.

## ***In court Alcohol and Drug (AOD) clinicians***

### **What is this, and why did we do it?**

Clinicians who provide judges with a brief, immediate health assessment about a person's mental health and/or addictions, which can be considered in sentencing.

### **When did it start? Finish?**

Started in Nelson District Court in 2001 and has been adopted in some District Courts.

### **Who's it for?**

Those who have entered a guilty plea who have mental health and addictions.

### **Who's responsible for it?**

Ministry of Health.

### **Where is it?**

Across 11 District Courts in Aotearoa/New Zealand.

# Forensic mental health court liaison service

## What is this, and why did we do it?

Full assessments are provided by health assessors (psychiatrists and psychologists) to judges. Allows for early identification of mental illness and referral to services.

## When did it start? Finish?

Started after the Mason Report, 1988.

## Who's it for?

Those with mental health illnesses.

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Health (DHBs).

## Where is it?

32 District Courts.

# Christchurch Youth Drug Court Pilot

## What is this, and why did we do it?

A specialist court providing better services to youth with alcohol and drug problems.

## When did it start? Finish?

Started in 2002.

## Who's it for?

Young people with alcohol and drug addictions.

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## Where is it?

Christchurch.



## Education service for youth courts

### What is this, and why did we do it?

An education report that gives the youth courts timely, useful, and accurate information about a young person's education status. It helps the youth court address the young person's educational needs.

### When did it start? Finish?

2010.

### Who's it for?

Young people appearing in youth court.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Education.

### Where is it?

Youth courts in 9 areas including Christchurch, Porirua, Hutt Valley, Wellington, Auckland, Waitakere, Manukau, Hamilton, and Rotorua.

## Watch-house nurse programme

### What is this, and why did we do it?

Nurses based in watch-houses to assist police to better manage the risk of people in police custody who have mental health, drug and alcohol problems. To identify agencies for referral to help detainees with these problems after they have been to court. To reduce the length of time spent in custody, to help early identification of these issues, and to help diversion away from the justice system.

A co-ordination point in police cells with other mental health service providers, in courts, community and hospital, conducting a range of assessment, monitoring, treatment, and referral work.

### Who's it for?

People in police custody who need nursing around their mental health and alcohol and drug needs..

### Where is it?

Counties-Manukau, Christchurch.

### When did it start? Finish?

First trialled as pilot for 2 years in 2008. Proven to be successful.

### Who's responsible for it?

Police and Ministry of Health (DHBs).

# Family Violence Court



## What is this, and why did we do it?

A specialist court. All those involved in running the court are specially trained to understand the needs and issues unique to family violence.

## When did it start? Finish?

Started Feb 2005.

## Who's it for?

All those involved in a domestic violence situation - those who are harmed, those who cause harm, and their supporters, as well as those presenting (lawyers and prosecutors) and judging the cases (judges and magistrates).

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## Where is it?

7 locations in Whangarei, Hutt Valley, Porirua, Auckland, Manukau, Waitākere, Palmerston North.

## Sexual violence court



### What is this, and why did we do it?

A pilot specialist court aimed at improving the experience of taking a sexual violence case to trial for complainants and witnesses. It includes an education programme on sexual violence for trial judges. It operates for a certain list of offences.

### Who's it for?

Those bringing a sexual violence case to trial by jury and judges overseeing the trial.

### Where is it?

District Courts in Auckland and Whangarei.

### When did it start? Finish?

A pilot began in December 2016 which is aimed to run for 2 years.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

# Tai Aranui - Innovative Service model

## What is this, and why did we do it?

The urban Māori marae based hub in Christchurch's earthquake devastated Eastern suburbs, works with people referred by the community, schools and the justice system. Whānau Ora's navigators trained in Functional Family Therapy are developing an approach which combines the best of both approaches. In addition to building a stronger connection to whakapapa and culture, the approach will improve community wellbeing and safety by increasing each family's ability to solve problems collectively, access appropriate support services and achieve their aspirations.

## Who's it for?

Youth under 17 years, women who have children in prison, and their extended whānau.

## Where is it?

Aranui (Eastern suburbs of Christchurch).

## Who's responsible for it?

Te Rūnanga o Ngā Maata Waka in partnership with New Zealand Police, Department of Corrections, and Ministry of Justice.

## Where is it?

March 2018.

## Police e-learning module

*Best frontline practice - Interacting with people who are experiencing mental distress*

### What is this, and why did we do it?

A 20-30 minute e-learning module to teach Police staff about how to manage people experiencing mental distress. This provides staff with tools to manage mental health related incidents, whilst recognising they are not mental health experts.

### Who's responsible for it?

New Zealand Police.

### When did it start?

2015.

### Who's it for?

New Zealand Police.

### Where is it?

Online delivery through Success Factors training module.



## Matariki Court



### What is this, and why did we do it?

This specialist court process that provides people who have caused offence an opportunity to complete a culturally appropriate rehabilitation programme before they are sentenced. This is taken into account in sentencing.

### Who's it for?

People who have pleaded guilty to an offence, and their local iwi, hapū and whānau.

### Where is it?

Kaikohe, Northland.

### When did it start? Finish?

Started in Kaikohe in late 2010. There is work underway to extend the principles of Matariki Court to other locations, with support from iwi and Māori organisations.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## Rangatahi and Pasifika Courts

### What is this, and why did we do it?

Youth courts that are held on marae or Pasifika churches which follow cultural processes. This helps to better engage and involve Māori and Pasifika young people, and their families, and whānau in the youth justice process and reconnect them with their cultural identity.

### Who's it for?

Māori and Pasifika youth (who have not denied the offence), and their families.

### Where is it?

There are two Pasifika courts in Auckland usually held in Pasifika churches and community centres, and fifteen rangatahi courts around Aotearoa/New Zealand held in marae.

### When did it start? Finish?

The first Rangatahi Court was established in 2008 and the first Pasifika Court in 2010.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## He Whaipanga Hou – part 2

*Māori and the criminal justice system a new perspective*

### What is this, and why did we do it?

A research piece commissioned by the Department of Justice. The purpose was to provide an explanation for Māori offending from a Māori perspective. Research was commissioned partly as a response by the Department of Justice to widespread concern about the high rate of incarceration, and of young Māori men in particular.

### What did it find?

The report presented an approach to research based on Māori people and within a specifically Māori research framework. The report critiqued the ways that Māori offending had been dealt with in western systems that, it said, prioritised the individual over the community.

The report proposed a parallel justice system.

To understand Māori offending we need to understand his make-up, his community and the historic forces which shape them both.

### When did it start?

1988

### Authored:

Dr Moana Jackson

# Ombudsman report, Criminal Justice Sector

## What is this, and why did we do it?

The report was commissioned by the Prime Minister at the time, the Rt Hon Helen Clark, to investigate the administration of the criminal justice system, specifically how effectively the different parts of the criminal justice system are working together, identify improvements that could be made, and identify any other issues concerning the operation or policy advice structures.

## What did it find?

The report raised concerns about the political nature of criminal justice and the uninformed public/media comment on the subject. This impeded constructive change. In addition, the independent of different parts of criminal justice, while important in the fair operation of the system, can result in inconsistent decision making which produces unfairness and perverse consequences. At the time, there was no imminent danger of breakdown, but concern was expressed with the lack of public and political confidence in the system which could have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the system.

## What did it recommend?

The report recommended a Commission of Inquiry to undertake an examination of the criminal justice system. The report also suggested the establishment of a governance group made up of justice sector ministers, chief executives and 2 or 3 independent and experience people to oversee the management of the criminal justice system.

## What did we do about it?

No Commission of Inquiry was established. There was a change of government following the 2008 general election.

## When did it start?

2007

## Authored:

Mel Smith, Ombudsman

## Te Ara Hou

### Ministerial Committee of Inquiry into the prisons system (The Roper report)

#### What is this, and why did we do it?

To inquire and report on the policies, establishment, organisation, and management of the prison system, generally having regard to the criminal justice system its present and future roles.

contribute to the formulation future penal policy

- Enforced separation of prisoners from their families has major social consequences.
- Disproportionate rates of Māori reoffending are exacerbating social dysfunction.

#### What did it find?

The committee made more than 200 recommendations and proposed a fundamental change to the criminal justice sector. Key messages from the report:

- Public has unrealistic expectations that the prison system can both punish and rehabilitate
- Young Māori men make up a disproportionate number of prison inmates. It is vital that Māori should be given substantial opportunity to

#### What did we do about it?

Very little has changed since the Roper report 1989. See also 2017 Waitangi Tribunal urgent inquiry into reoffending – Tū Mai te Rangi: Report on Crown and disproportionate reoffending rates.

#### When did it start? Finish?

1989

#### Authored:

Ministerial Committee of Inquiry

# Puao-te-ata-tu: Daybreak

## Māori perspectives for the Department of Social Welfare

### What is this, and why did we do it?

A detailed commentary and enquiry using first hand Te Ao Maori oral research approach, into racism within New Zealand society, and in particular with the Department of Social Welfare. The report exposed a Māori perception of issues which are deep rooted and structural, issues which combine to produce an Aotearoa in 1986 in which Māori people were overwhelmingly in a state of dependency-mokai in their own land.

### What did it find?

The Committee made 13 comprehensive recommendations.

In 1986 Puao-te-ata-tu proposed a return to the principles and practices of having tamariki and mokopuna returned to be cared for by whānau. The report established the need for Māori solutions for Māori clients.

In addition, the Committee wrote a brief report on the ‘faces of Racism’: personal racism, cultural racism and institutional racism. “Institutional racism is the basic weapon that has driven Māori into a role of outsiders and strangers in their own land.”

### What did we do about it?

Margaret Bazley provided evidence at a the hearing for Te Whanau o Waipareira (1998) confirming that the structural changes that had been implemented in the wake of Puao Te Ata Tu had not endured even a decade. The report states “...the early impetus given by Puao-Te-Ata-Tu had gone and many Maori staff were very angry and bitter about the failure to follow through”. Dame Margaret encouraged her staff to re-engage with the recommendations of Puao Te Ata Tu. It was very affirming for those of us that had been arguing that was what needed to be done.

### When did it start? Finish?

1986

### Who’s responsible for it?

Ministerial Advisory Committee for the Department of Social Welfare



# Penal Policy Review Committee report

## What is it?

The report was commissioned in response to concerns over crime in the community (specifically new patterns of offending in the areas of violence, drug dealing, and major white-collar crime), and the apparent ineffectiveness of the remedies at the time. Among other aims, the committee was tasked with providing advice on dealing with people who offend and how imprisonment can be reduced while maintaining public safety.

## What did it find?

The report outlined the high cost of imprisonment, both in financial, human, and social terms. In addition, it was found that prison is not an effective deterrent. For example, most people in prison for crimes of violence acted impulsively and gave little thought to the consequences, and this was also true for those under the compulsion of drug addiction or the effects of alcohol.

## What did it recommend?

The Committee made broad sweeping recommendations, for example reviewing sentences and penalties, the design and location of prisons and community based facilities, rights and privileges of people in prison, rehabilitation services, and community based measures. In relation to the use of imprisonment, the Committee recommended that it should only be used in exceptional circumstance:

- where there is a public safety risk
- to denounce highly reprehensible behaviour where it violates fundamental values
- to sanction people who willfully fail to carry out obligations imposed under other types of sentences.

## Who's responsible for it?

In 1981, the report was commissioned by the Minister of Justice of the time, the Hon J.K. McLay.

## What did we do about it?

The Committee's recommendations led to the Criminal Justice Act 1985 which replaced the Criminal Justice Act 1954. The Act failed to address the rising prison population.



## Cultural reports

### What is this, and why did we do it?

Information provided to the court about a person's family, whānau, community, and cultural background for consideration at sentencing.

### When did it start? Finish?

Enabled by Section 27 of Sentencing Act 2002

There are plans to expand the use of cultural reports and make their use more consistent across all sentencing courts.

### Who's it for?

Any convicted person who would like their background considered at sentencing.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice

### Where is it?

Nationwide, at sentencing courts. Currently used ad-hoc.

## Matariki Court



### What is this, and why did we do it?

This specialist court process provides people who have caused offence an opportunity to complete a culturally appropriate rehabilitation programme before they are sentenced. This is taken into account in sentencing.

### When did it start? Finish?

Started in Kaikohe in late 2010. There is work underway to extend the principles of Matariki Court to other locations, with support from iwi and Māori organisations.

### Who's it for?

People who have pleaded guilty to an offence, and their local iwi, hapu and whānau.

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### Where is it?

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## Rangatahi and Pasifika Courts

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### When did it start? Finish?

The first Rangatahi Court was established in 2008 and the first Pasifika Court in 2010.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice

## MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES

# **Te Whare Whakapiki Wairua**

**Alcohol and Drug Treatment (AOD) court pilot**



### **What is this, and why did we do it?**

A pre-sentencing initiative to address alcohol and drug dependency issues and associated offending through access to treatment and court supervision.

### **When did it start? Finish?**

Piloted in 2012. Pilot was extended in 2017 until 2020.

### **Who's it for?**

People who have entered a guilty plea and have alcohol and drug dependency issues. To graduate they must have been drug and alcohol free for 18 months and be employed or enrolled in study.

### **Who's responsible for it?**

Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health.

### **Where is it?**

Waitakere and Auckland District Courts

## Pre-sentence Restorative Justice

### What is this, and why did we do it?

Helping those who have caused an offence to understand the impact of the harm they have caused to those who have experienced harm first hand, by involving all parties in a facilitated conversation.

### Who's it for?

All consenting parties involved in a crime including those who have caused harm, those who have experienced harm, and their support people.

### Where is it?

27 providers (including eight iwi/Māori organisation) nationwide are funded to deliver pre-sentence, post-guilty plea restorative justice services.

### When did it start? Finish?

Section 25, Sentencing Act 2002. It is a current service.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice



## Purposes of Sentencing

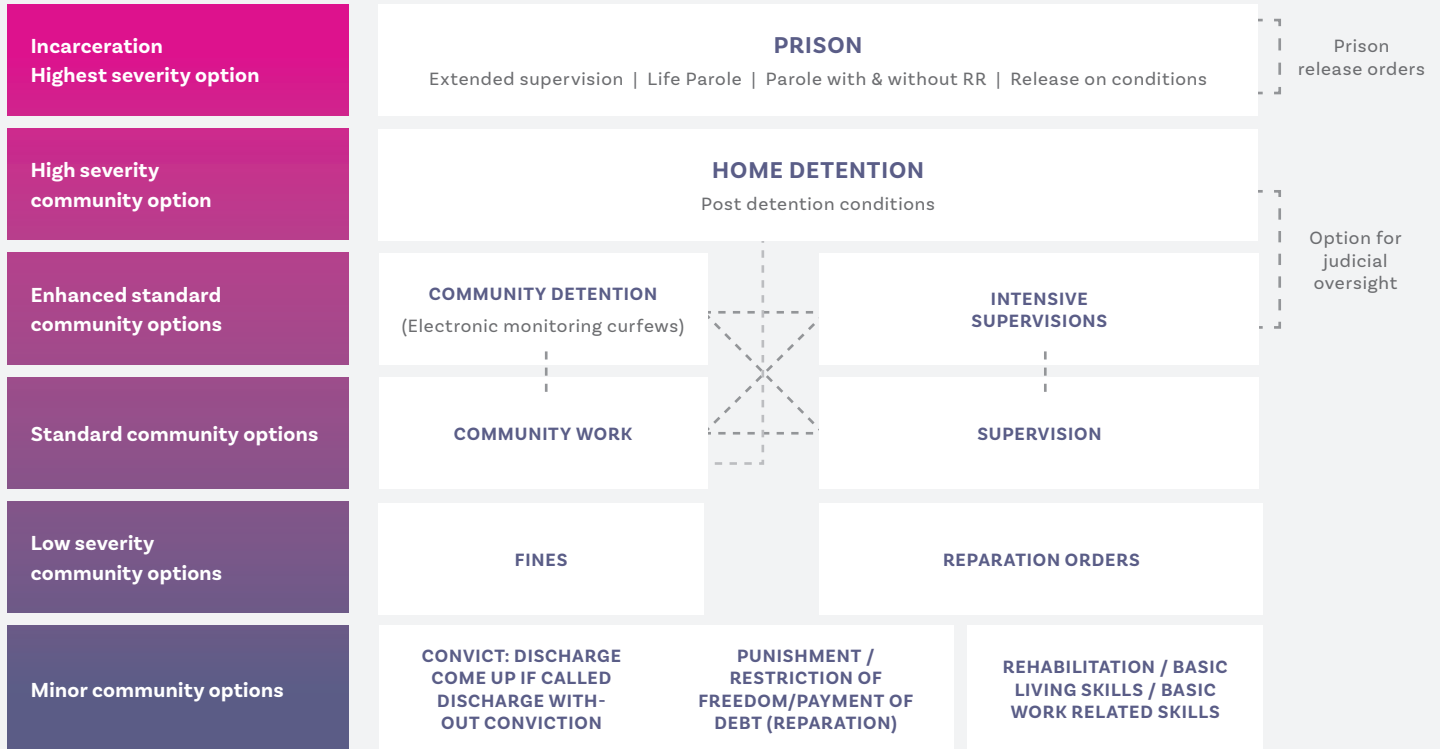


### The law allows the court to sentence for a number of different purposes:

- to hold the offender accountable for harm done to the victim and the community
- to give the offender a sense of responsibility for, and an acknowledgment of that harm
- to provide for the interests of the victim
- to provide for reparation for harm
- to denounce the conduct of the offender
- to deter the offender or others from committing the same or a similar offence
- to protect the community from the offender

MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES

# Sentencing hierachy



## Te Pae Oranga

### Iwi/Community Panels

#### What is this, and why did we do it?

Iwi community panels are a way of working with people to address the reasons they may have offended. They help the participant look at what is causing their harmful behaviour and what could help them change. The panels are held in community places like marae, and involve many groups such as cultural leaders, those who have experienced harm, participants' whānau and community-based support.

Participants can be referred to deliver licenses courses, drug and alcohol support services, and education and employment pathways.

#### Who's it for?

Māori people who have been referred by the New Zealand Police to the iwi/community panel.

#### Where is it?

Eight panels are active: Hutt Valley, Gisborne, Manukau, Auckland, Hamilton, Rotorua, Invercargill, and Christchurch. Panels in Northland, Waitematā, Bay of Plenty, Eastern and Tasman districts were due to launch June 2018.

#### When did it start? Finish?

Piloted in 2010 in Christchurch. Planned to be extended to more districts.

#### Who's responsible for it?

Police, iwi, Māori providers, system partners, and the Ministry of Justice.



# Bail Support Service

*Pilot in development*

## What is this, and why did we do it?

There are three types of services available. Prison Bail Services provides easy access to information to support bail applications. Court Bail Services supports the application for bail at the earliest opportunity. Community Bail Services provides supports to people on bail and aims to address their social needs.

## Who's it for?

Anyone who is eligible for bail.

## Where is it?

Wellington District Court  
and Porirua District Court.

## When did it start? Finish?

The pilot is in progress.

## Who's responsible for it?

High Impact Innovation Team



# Community Alternatives

*Proposed pilot*

## What is this, and why did we do it?

The purpose is to provide accommodation for men who are eligible for release from custody onto electronically monitored bail or men who are seeking bail finding accommodation is the main barrier.

## When did it start? Finish?

September 2018-  
September 2019

## Who's it for?

Men who are eligible for bail and accommodation is the the barrier.

## Who's responsible for it?

High Impact Innovation Programme

## Where is it?

Wellington

## Bail Phone Application

### What is this, and why did we do it?

This is an app that helps people comply with their bail conditions and improves access to support services relevant to their needs.

### When did it start? Finish?

In development

### Who's it for?

People on electronically monitored bail in the Wellington and Auckland areas.

### Who's responsible for it?

High Impact Innovation Programme

### Where is it?

Wellington

## Community Law Centres



### What is this, and why did we do it?

Community Law centres provide free legal advice and information for people in the community that cannot afford legal services.

### When did it start? Finish?

Established in 1978.

### Who's it for?

People in the community that cannot afford legal services and are not eligible for legal aid.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice

### Where is it?

Across New Zealand.



## **Enabling families**

**to leave the youth justice system, and to stay out**

### **What is this, and why did we do it?**

An innovative Youth Crime Action Plan (YCAP) pilot was recently completed with the goal to enable a sustainable exit from the youth justice system for vulnerable families with multiple needs.

### **When did it start? Finish?**

May 2017 to May 2018.

### **Who's it for?**

Families with multiple, complex, and intergenerational needs.

### **Who's responsible for it?**

Ministry of Justice in partnership with Ivita Health Services.

### **Where is it?**

Papakura, Auckland



# Top Ten - our plan to improve rehabilitation and transitions

## What is this, and why did we do it?

A strategy with the aim of improving the transition of people who have left prison by focussing on ten key areas. Those areas include:

- Better Lives Remand Services
- Getting people well  
This Way For Work
- Strengthening Women's Services
- Housing People
- Rehabilitation Plus
- Maximising Guided Release
- Whare Oranga Ake
- Iwi-Youth Connect
- Electronic Monitoring

## Who's it for?

People who are in prison, their families with a particular focus on youth and women.

## Where is it?

Across New Zealand.

## When did it start? Finish?

2018- ongoing 3-5 year programme.

## Who's responsible for it?

Department of Corrections, government partners, iwi, and providers.

## Who can I contact for more info?

Nova Banaghan,  
nova.banaghan@  
corrections.govt.nz

# High Impact Innovation Programme (HIIP)

## What is this, and why did we do it?

HIIP is a cross agency operational response to the rising demand on prison capacity. This focuses on reducing the damaging impact of imprisonment from the point of arrest through to end of sentence that gives quicker access to justice outcomes. HIIP focuses on interventions aimed at increasing the number of people who are granted bail and parole, and supporting them in sustaining these. Initiatives include;

- Remand triage
- Electronic monitoring bail recording
- Bail support services
- Home detention sentencing
- Electronic monitoring bail phone app
- Bail accommodation
- Parole Ready
- Parole housing
- Therapeutic +
- Manukau District Court custody review

## Who's it for?

People on bail, people remanded in custody, people who are sentenced and could be eligible for home detention, and people who are sentenced and are preparing for parole

## Where is it?

Across New Zealand.

## When did it start? Finish?

12 month focus.

## Who's responsible for it?

Department of Corrections in partnership with the New Zealand Police and the Ministry of Justice.

## Manapo wahine



### What is this, and why did we do it?

A Whānau Ora functional family therapy. A service for women offenders with children, aiming to help 25 women and 31 children per year. The service is based on functional family therapy (a successful treatment model developed in the USA) and wraparound integration/reintegration support for the women, children and their whānau.

### Who's it for?

Women involved with the justice system with children.

### Where is it?

Pilot running in Christchurch.

### When did it start? Finish?

Pilot 2017 - 2020.

### Who's responsible for it?

Department of Corrections/  
Police/Te Rūnanga o Ngā  
Maata Waka (co-designed).

## Whānau ora alternative resolution model

### What is this, and why did we do it?

The Whānau Ora Alternative Resolution Model (WOARM) provides an alternative pathway for people who are arrested for low-level offences. WOARM looks to address the underlying causes of offending by assisting individuals to draw on the collective strengths of their whānau to build on their capacity and achieve their aspirations. Through this positive engagement, issues that create the conditions for offending and victimisation can be minimised.

### Who's responsible for it?

Partnership between Palmerston North Police and the Whānau Ora Strategic Innovation and Development Group.

### Who's it for?

People who are arrested for low-level offences.

### Where is it?

Palmerston North.

## Pre-sentence restorative justice

### What is this, and why did we do it?

Restorative justice is a community-based response to crime that holds offenders to account for their offending and, as far as possible, repairs the harm they've done to the those who were harmed, their whānau, and community. Restorative justice reduces reoffending, gives those who are harmed a voice in the justice system and may enable them to receive answers, apologies and reparation.

### Who's it for?

People who have offended with a guilty plea, (by referral from the District Court) or through the Police Adult Diversion Scheme. The person who has offended needs to be assessed as safe to participate. Included in the process are those people who have been harmed and both parties whānau and family.

### When did it start? Finish?

6 weeks after the person has made their guilty plea.

### Where is it?

Throughout Aotearoa/  
New Zealand.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

# E Tū Whānau



### What is this, and why did we do it?

E Tū Whānau is a movement for positive change and it belongs to everyone. It has been developed by the Māori Reference Group (MRG) after extensive kōrero within Te Ao Māori about the values and behaviours that support strong, resilient whānau, free from violence. E Tū Whānau nurtures and celebrates:

- Te Ao Māori taking responsibility and action to create positive change
- te mana kaha o te whānau – doing things that make whānau strong
- tikanga and Māori values – drawing on rich and powerful traditions
- kahukura – the people that inspire change in whānau and communities.

### Who's it for?

People who have experienced family violence, in particular Māori, refugees, and migrants.

### Where is it?

Aotearora/New Zealand wide.

### When did it start? Finish?

Since 2008.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Social Development.

# Te Pae Oranga

## Iwi/Community Panels



### What is this, and why did we do it?

Iwi community panels are a way of working with people to address the reasons they may have offended. They help the participant look at what is causing their harmful behaviour and what could help them change. The panels are held in community places like marae, and involve many groups such as cultural leaders, those who have experienced harm, participants' whānau and community-based support.

Participants can be referred to deliver licenses courses, drug and alcohol support services, and education and employment pathways.

### Who's it for?

People who have been referred by the New Zealand Police to the iwi/community panel.

### Where is it?

Eight panels are active: Hutt Valley, Gisborne, Manukau, Auckland, Hamilton, Rotorua, Invercargill, and Christchurch. Panels in Northland, Waitematā, Bay of Plenty, Eastern and Tasman districts were due to launch June 2018.

### When did it start? Finish?

Piloted in 2010 in Christchurch. Planned to be extended to more districts.

# Whakamana Tangata

*Enriching the Culture of Care in Youth Justice*



## What is this, and why did we do it?

A pilot to develop a model of practice that draws on Te Ao Māori and restorative practices. It will aim to test how and where the Whakamana Tangata programme can be integrated into the day to day operation of a youth justice residence. The pilot will test if the programme can achieve it's outcomes and recommend next steps.

## Who's it for?

Young Māori males.

## Where is it?

Te Maioha o Parekarangi, the Youth Justice Residence in Rotorua.

## When did it start? Finish?

Pilot to start late 2018.

## Who's responsible for it?

Oranga Tamariki.



## SUPPORTING WHĀNAU

# Whānau ora



### What is this, and why did we do it?

Whānau Ora puts whānau and families in control of the services they need to work together, build on their strengths and achieve their aspirations. It recognises the collective strength and capability of whānau to achieve better outcomes in areas such as health, education, housing, employment and income levels.

### Who's it for?

Whānau and families.

### Where is it?

Across New Zealand.

### When did it start? Finish?

2010.

### Who's responsible for it?

Te Puni Kōkiri.

# Family Group Conferences



## What is this, and why did we do it?

Youth Justice family group conferences give the child or young person – with their whānau, people who have experienced harm and professionals – a chance to help find solutions when they have caused harm.

## When did it start? Finish?

1989-ongoing.

## Who's it for?

Under 17 year olds, people who have experienced the harm, their families, and whānau and anyone who plays a key role in their life.

## Who's responsible for it?

Oranga Tamariki.

## Where is it?

Across New Zealand.

## **Pillars Family/Whānau Pathway Centres**

### **What is this, and why did we do it?**

Both services offers a family friendly environment for prison visiting and aims to foster a positive relationship between the parent in prison, and their children. Visitor centres, supportive parenting help, toys, games, and books are provided to support the parenting relationship.

### **Who's it for?**

Whānau who have a parent or family member sent to prison.

### **Where is it?**

South Auckland and Christchurch (Whānau programme).

Invercargill and Christchurch (Family Pathway centres).

### **When did it start? Finish?**

Since 1988.

### **Who's responsible for it?**

Pillars with support from the Department of Corrections.

## SUPPORTING WHĀNAU

# Ivita Health

*Enabling families to leave the youth justice system, and to stay out*



### What is this, and why did we do it?

An innovative Youth Crime Action Plan pilot was recently completed with the goal to enable a sustainable exit from the youth justice system for vulnerable families with multiple needs.

### When did it start? Finish?

A 12 month pilot, May 2017 to May 2018.

### Who's it for?

Families with multiple, complex, and intergenerational needs.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice in partnership with Ivita Health Services.

### Where is it?

Papakura, Auckland.

## **Whānau-focused victim services - Homicide caseworkers**

### **What is this, and why did we do it?**

Personalised specialist navigators/integrators for families of homicide victims. Services include advocacy, representation, information distribution, translation/explanation of agency processes and jargon.

### **Who's it for?**

Immediate and extended family of homicide victims.

### **Where is it?**

Auckland and Christchurch.

### **When did it start? Finish?**

Pilot in progress.

### **Who's responsible for it?**

Ministry of Justice and Victim support.

# Whānau-focused victim services

## New family violence legislation

### What is this, and why did we do it?

The overhaul of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 resulted in new principles, definitions, and offences. There will be a new focus on separation, improving victims' safety, protection orders and police safety orders. In addition there will be improved information sharing between agencies.

### Who's it for?

Participants of the Family Court and District Court with family violence matters.

### Where is it?

Across New Zealand.

### When did it start? Finish?

Select committee report, 2nd half of 2018.

### Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice - Policy.

# Whānau-focused victim services

## Integrated Service Response (ISR)

### What is this, and why did we do it?

This is a whole family approach to ensuring the immediate safety of those who have experienced harm and their children and works with those who have caused offence.

to prevent further violence. Key features include specialist services, dedicated staff, and an intensive case management approach to collectively work with high risk families.

### When did it start? Finish?

Pilot currently in progress with an extension until 2019.

### Who's responsible for it?

New Zealand Police.

### Who's it for?

Families and whānau impacted by family harm. The extended pilot increases focus to rural and Māori communities.

### Where is it?

Christchurch and Waikato.

## SUPPORTING WHĀNAU

# Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke

(WNPH) Whānau-focused victim services



### What is this, and why did we do it?

Whiria Te Muka, is a partnership between Te Hiku iwi and police designed to reduce and prevent whānau harm. The innovative approach, weaves a team of iwi kaimahi and police officers who work with whānau and support providers to find solutions to reduce family violence. Whiria Te Muka kaimahi, who have been exploring how to work with whānau to safeguard their mana, shared learning around how the approach works.

### Who's it for?

Whānau affected by whānau harm.

### Where is it?

It is piloting in three sites in areas where there are high needs. Tairāwhiti, Kaitaia, and Counties-Manukau.

### When did it start? Finish?

Started January 2018.

### Who's responsible for it?

Te Hiku iwi and New Zealand Police.



# Whānau-focused victim services

*Multi agency team for family violence and sexual violence*

## What is this, and why did we do it?

Designing a new government agency to integrate family and sexual harm services and policy.

## When did it start? Finish?

12 months.

## Who's it for?

Ministers and government agencies with interests in family violence and sexual violence services.

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## Where is it?

Wellington District Court/  
Across New Zealand.

## Hey Bro - 24/7 Violence Prevention Line for Men

### What is this, and why did we do it?

A 24/7 violence prevention helpline for men so they have somewhere to turn if think they might lash out or harm a loved one or whānau member.

### When did it start? Finish?

A six month pilot.

### Who's it for?

Men.

### Who's responsible for it?

He Waka Tapu, a kaupapa Māori provider involved in Integrated Safety response (ISR) Christchurch.

### Where is it?

Based in Christchurch, but do take calls and messages from other regions and connect them to local services.

## Te Ara Oranga

### Methamphetamine demand reduction strategy pilot

#### What is this, and why did we do it?

Te Ara Oranga is a strategy being piloted for Health and Police to work together to reduce methamphetamine demand and improve access to treatment for drug addiction in Northland. Methamphetamine is a significant driver of family violence and wider harm in Northland.

#### Who's it for?

Those involved in drug-related crime, and those with a methamphetamine problem ready to seek help.

#### Where is it?

Northland.

#### When did it start? Finish?

Aug 2017 - June 2018 - funded from Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act.

#### Who's responsible for it?

Northland District Health Board, New Zealand Police.

## **Lammy review** (United Kingdom)

**An independent review into the treatment of, and outcomes for, Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic individuals in the criminal justice system**

### **What is this, and why did we do it?**

The review found differential treatment and outcomes, as well as over-representation in prison for black, minority and ethnic communities and called for a change to how these people were treated in the UK. A key part of the findings were the lack of diversity on the judiciary bench.

### **When did it start? Finish?**

2017.

### **Who's responsible for it?**

David Lammy, a British MP.

### **Who's it for?**

UK Prime Minister, politicians and justice sector decision-makers and staff.

### **Where is it?**

Available as a PDF:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lammy-review-final-report>

## Rite tahi tātou katoa?

**A fair go for all? Structural Discrimination discussion document.**

### What is this, and why did we do it?

This report found that Māori were four to five times more likely to be apprehended, prosecuted and convicted than non-Māori counterparts. Māori were also seven times more likely to be given a custodial sentence, and 11 times more likely to be remanded in custody.

### Who's it for?

All New Zealanders who want a fair justice system. Communities, politicians, justice sector policy makers, and service delivery staff.

### Where is it?

Available as a PDF:  
[https://www.hrc.co.nz/files/2914/2409/4608/HRC-Structural-Report\\_final\\_webV1.pdf](https://www.hrc.co.nz/files/2914/2409/4608/HRC-Structural-Report_final_webV1.pdf)

### When did it start? Finish?

2011.

### Who's responsible for it?

Human Rights Commission.

# Over-representation of Māori in the criminal justice system

An exploratory report

## What is this, and why did we do it?

The report found alarmingly disproportionate representation of Māori in criminal justice statistics. Suggestion that early intervention and health, social support, and education are vital to address disadvantage.

## When did it start? Finish?

Sept 2007.

## Who's it for?

All New Zealanders who want a fair justice system. Communities, politicians, justice sector, and social sector policy makers and service delivery staff.

## Who's responsible for it?

Department of Corrections.

## Where is it?

Available as a PDF:  
[http://www.corrections.govt.nz/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/672574/Over-representation-of-Maori-in-the-criminal-justice-system.pdf](http://www.corrections.govt.nz/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/672574/Over-representation-of-Maori-in-the-criminal-justice-system.pdf)

# Identifying and responding to bias in the criminal justice system:

*A review of international and NZ research*

## What is this, and why did we do it?

A report that summarises New Zealand and international research on bias against ethnic minorities.

## When did it start? Finish?

Nov 2009.

## Who's it for?

All New Zealanders who want a fair justice system. Politicians, justice sector policy makers, and service delivery staff.

## Who's responsible for it?

Ministry of Justice.

## Where is it?

Available as a PDF:  
<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/Identifying-and-responding-to-bias-in-the-criminal-justice-system.pdf>

# Unconscious bias training for police recruits

## What is this, and why did we do it?

The New Zealand Police have identified that unconscious bias needs to be a focus area for police training. Through unconscious bias awareness training, people can then challenge their biases to understand how they influence their decisions and behaviours. To achieve this Police is incorporating unconscious bias in its training for appointments. This is also a key selection point for promotions within the organisation.

## When did it start? Finish?

Police 4 year plan, 2017.

## Who's responsible for it?

New Zealand Police

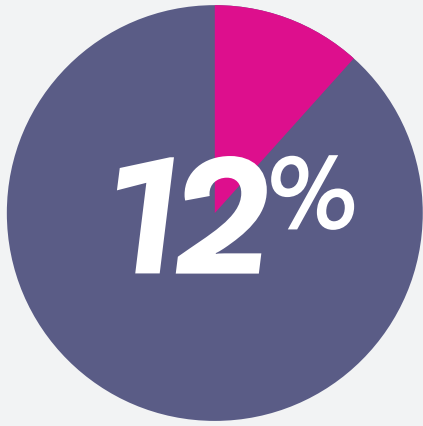
## Who's it for?

New Zealand Police recruits and human resource practices.

## Where is it?

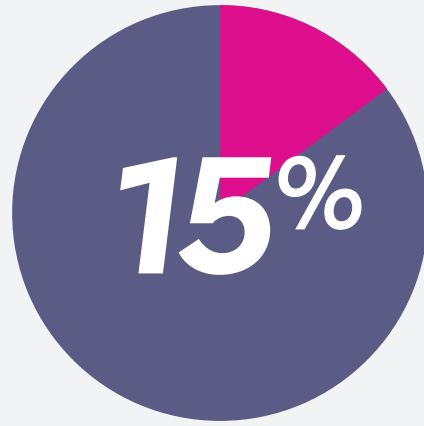
Royal New Zealand Police College, Porirua.





**of victims agreed they have faith in the judicial system**

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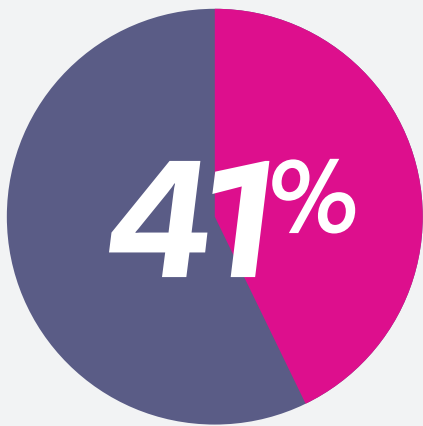
**of the Ministry of Justice workforce are Māori**

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**Public spending on law and order has increased faster**

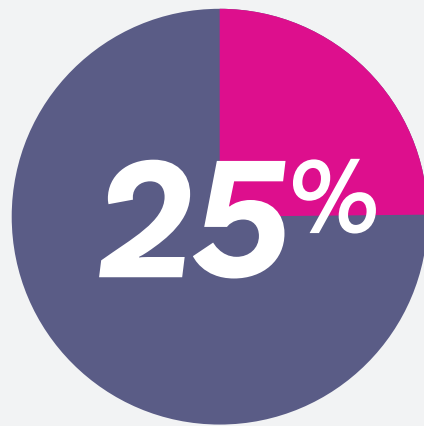
than spending on welfare, health, education, defence, or transport

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**of people are not confident that the criminal justice system is effective**

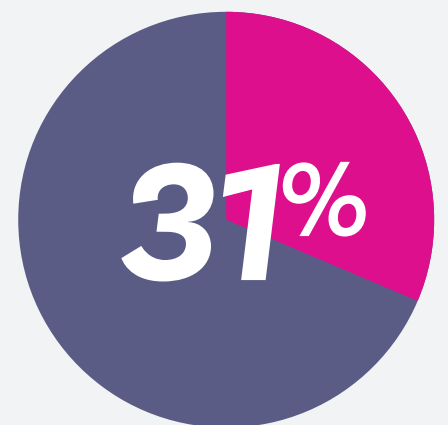
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**of people agree that criminal court processes treat victims with respect**

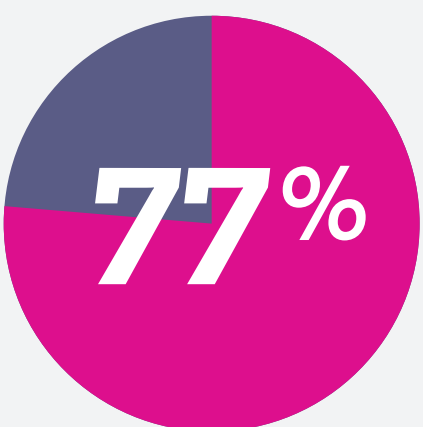
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It is estimated that only



**of crime is reported to police**

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**of people have trust and confidence in Police**

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“

**The government are wasting money on people who are tika [not pono].**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / LEADING CHANGE / INFO CARD

“

**The system should be leading the way, not controlling the way.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / LEADING CHANGE / INFO CARD

“

**People who show  
awhi, aroha and  
manaaki are trusted.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / LEADING CHANGE / INFO CARD

“

**Someone’s gotta  
do something  
courageous and  
blow the system up.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / LEADING CHANGE / INFO CARD

“

**People with lived  
experience are  
powerful motivators.  
I want my own  
people to help me.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / LEADING CHANGE / INFO CARD

“

**I did it on my own.  
There’s no services!  
It was left up to me.**

”

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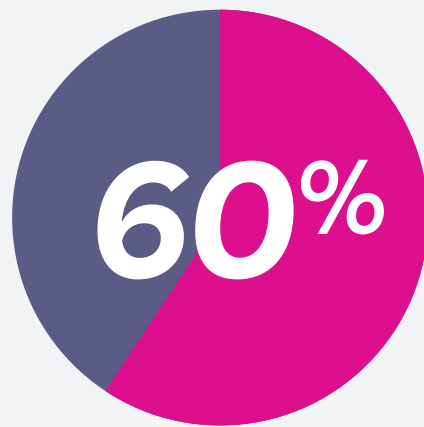


**1 in 4  
people born in  
New Zealand in  
1978 have a criminal  
conviction**

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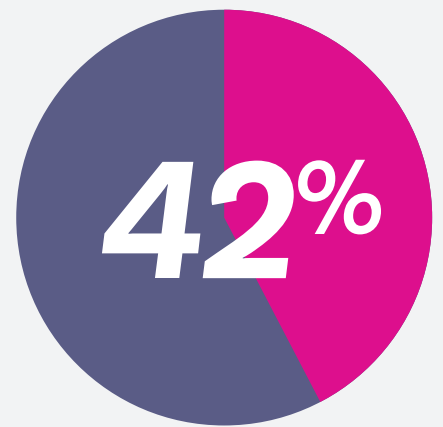
**At any time about  
10,000  
people  
are in New Zealand  
prisons**

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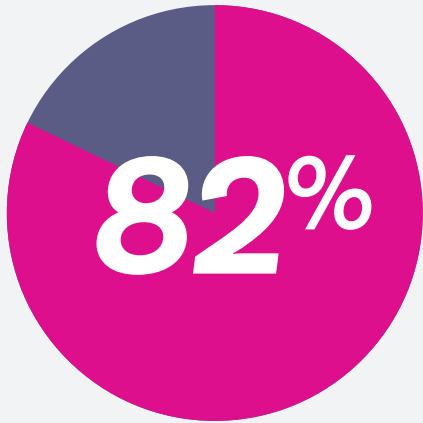
**60%  
of people are  
reconvicted within  
two years of being  
released from prison**

023 / SESSION 10 / LEADING CHANGE / INFO CARD



**42%  
of people are  
re-imprisoned within  
two years of being  
released from prison**

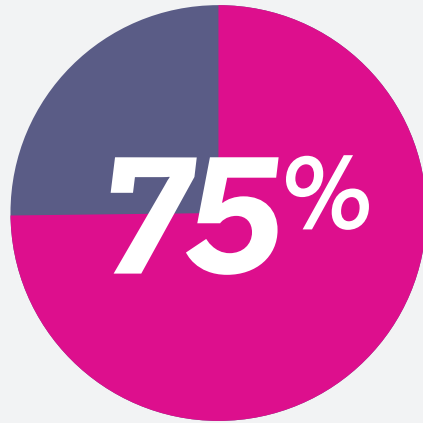
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**of 14-16 year olds dealt with by Police for a serious offence**

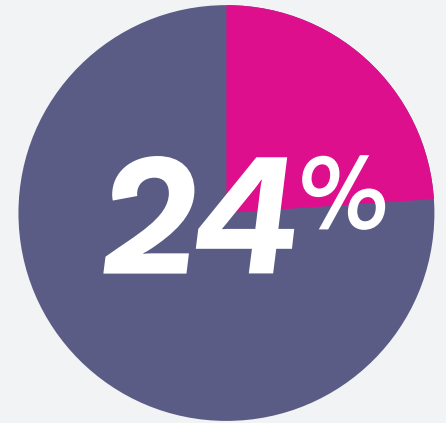
have had concerns about their care notified to Oranga Tamariki (compared to 22 % of all 14-16 year olds)

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD



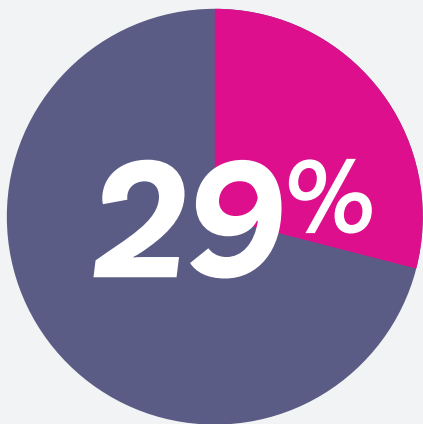
**of violent offences by a family member are not reported to Police**

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD



**of Māori live in the most deprived areas**

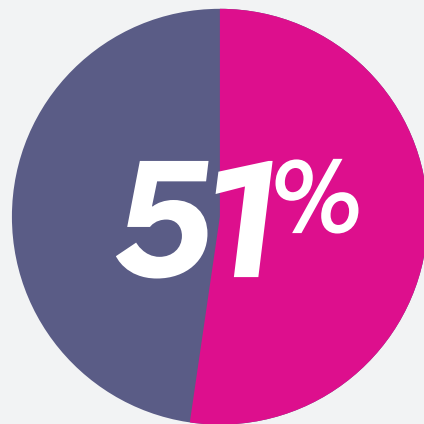
023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD



**of young people in prison (aged 22 or under)**

have been in custody for care and protection concerns before they were 15.

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD



**of people in prison have been suspended from school**

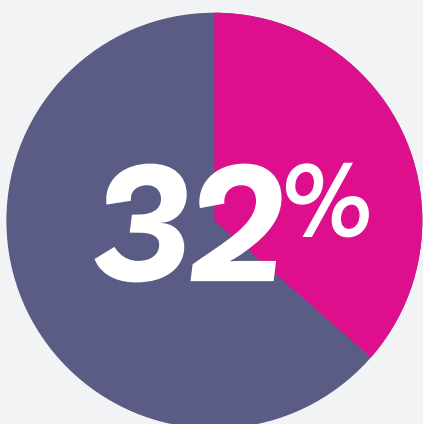
compared to 5% of all New Zealanders

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD

**Police conducted 732,539 vehicle stops**

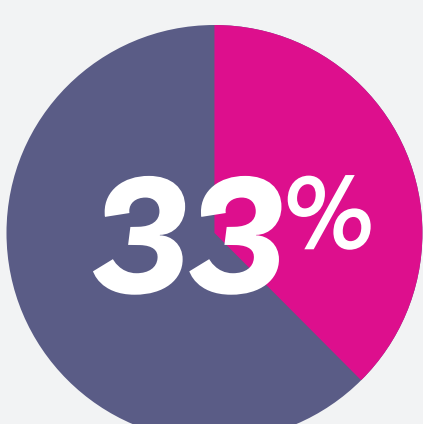
in the year between June 2016 - June 2017

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD



**of released prisoners reoffend and are re-imprisoned in 12 months**

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD



**of all offending involves alcohol**

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD

“

**Go tramping, pig hunting, mana enhancing things to teach the boy he's the man, worthy, strong.**

**He is everything.**

**Don't belittle him so all he thinks he's good for is crime.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / PREVENTING HARM / INFO CARD

“

**Sometimes you need to know the right people to be connected to the right support.**

”

“

**...isolating me from any support doesn't help.  
Giving me support through relationship building can be successful.**

”

“

**My only place of hope is being able to see my kids.**

”

“

**I have been in the system since I was a baby but I didn't know that until I got my paperwork a couple of years ago.  
I remembered my mum pulling up my top to and saying "Show them (name), show them you don't have bruises."  
But I didn't know what that was until now.**

”

## **Please remember**

**Data and quotes can be misunderstood when taken out of context.**

**These cards are designed to highlight key facts and stimulate conversations.**

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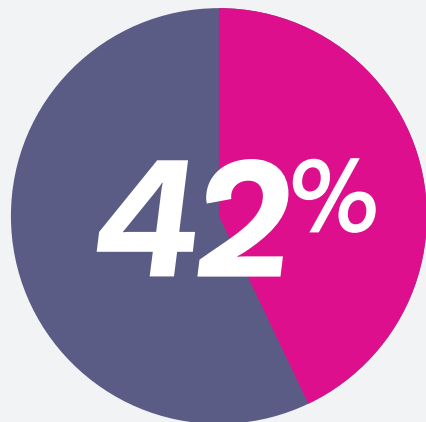
**Data and quotes can be misunderstood when taken out of context.**

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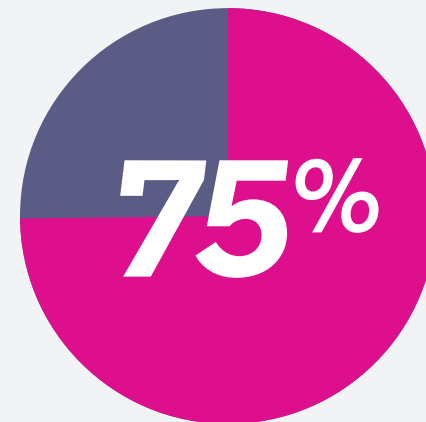
**people on bail do not offend during their bail period**

The majority of those who do offend against the system itself.



**of people charged in court receive treatment**

for mental health or substance addiction needs within the past or following year



**of violent offences by a family member are not reported to Police**



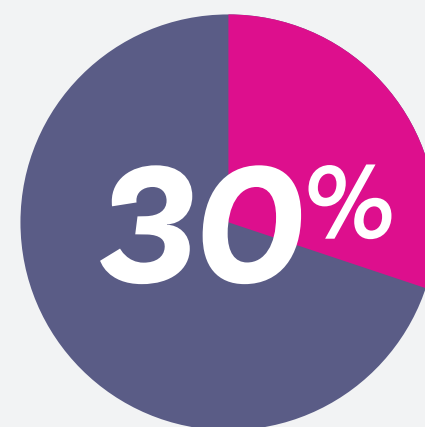
**Māori were a victim of an offence in 2013**

compared with one in four people in the rest of the population

**The number of people in prison on remand has nearly**

**doubled since 2013**

These people haven't been sentenced to prison – they are waiting for their trial or sentencing



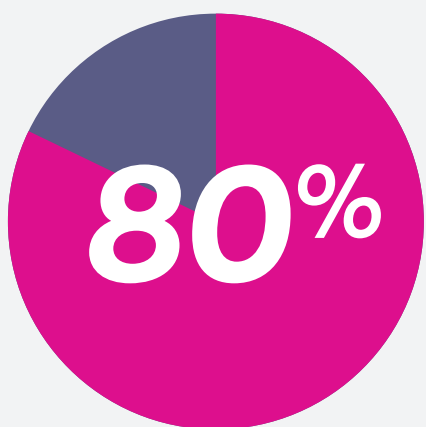
**of people in prison are on remand**

These people haven't been sentenced to prison – they are waiting for their trial or sentencing

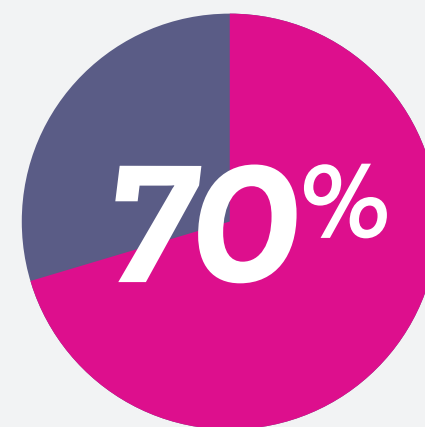
**Māori being remanded in custody at a**

**much higher rate**

than non-Māori



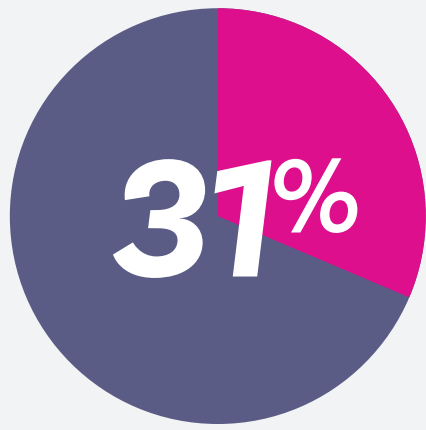
**of young people held in secure youth justice residences are on remand**



**of young people admitted to youth justice residences are Māori**

80% are males

It is estimated that only



**of crime is reported to police**

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

**Police responded to**

**1,136,636 events**

in the year between  
June 2016 - June 2017

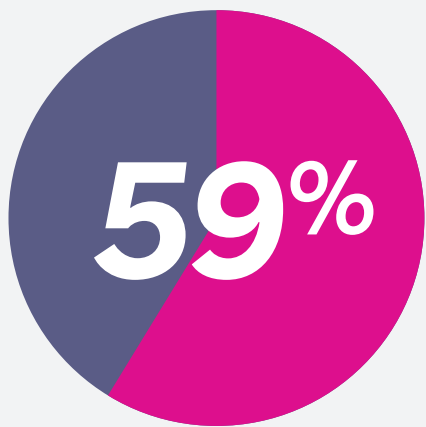
023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

**Police conducted**

**732,539 vehicle stops**

in the year between  
June 2016 - June 2017

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD



**of young people aged 16-19 years have a drivers licence (learner, restricted, or full)**

It's 87% for ages 20-24

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

“

**Seeing the human in me means finding the right approach to connection for me and society.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

“

**Putting me in a hostel with inmates I've lived with for the last 10 years isn't safe for me and isn't safe for the community.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

“

**If mental health was a bigger deal we'd have a different society... they want to keep society safe – but what is it made up of? PEOPLE!!**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

“

**Come out of jail and they have nothing. They have no idea where their stuff is - from their old place. They've been inside for years. Some of them don't have even shoes, only what they're wearing.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

“

**The system has trust in those who have abused me.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD



“

**When they released her, they were going to put her on a bus to Dunedin, she has no clothes, no money, no home there.**

**That's a one way ticket straight back to jail, eh.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

**Pacific people were**

**32%**

more likely than the NZ average (24%) to have had one or more victimisations in 2013

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

**People identifying as Asian were**

**11%**

more likely to be a victim of a vehicle offence than the NZ average (7%)

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

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023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

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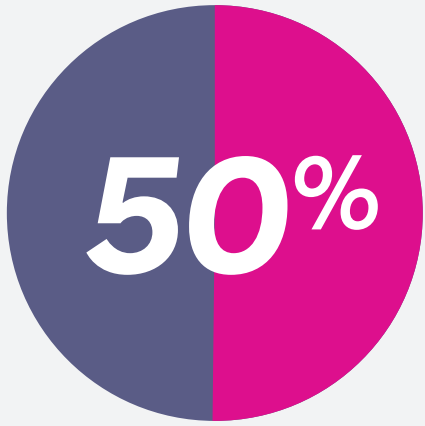
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

**Please remember**

**Data and quotes can be misunderstood when taken out of context.**

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023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



**of people in prison  
are Māori**

15% of people in  
New Zealand are Māori

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**The number of people  
sentenced to prison  
has increased by**

**+12%**

Over the last four years

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**The number of  
people sentenced  
to community work  
went down by**

**-23%**

Over the last four years

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**The number of people  
given a monetary  
sentence went down by**

**-23%**

Over the last four years

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**Māori are  
more likely**

**to receive a sentence  
of imprisonment or a  
community sentence  
than non-Māori**

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**11,000  
people**

**spent time in custodial  
remand in 2017**

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**1.6  
years**

**Is about the average  
length of imposed  
prison sentences**

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**36,163  
people**

**received a sentence  
managed by the  
Department of  
Corrections in 2017**

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**8,467  
people**

**were sentenced to  
prison in 2017**

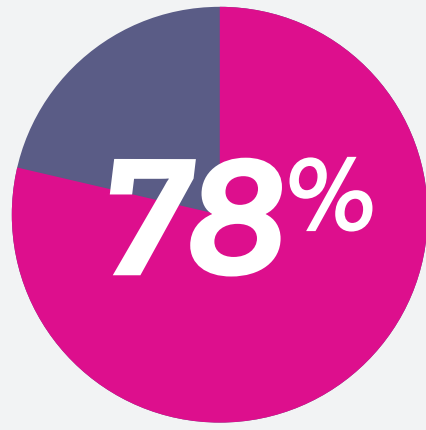
023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD



**3,069**  
people

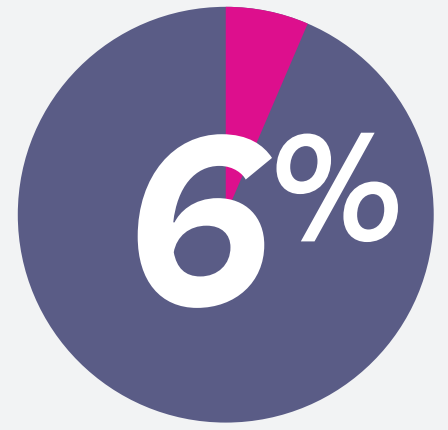
**were sentenced to home detention in 2017**

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD



**of adults convicted in 2017 were male**

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD



**of young men were convicted in 2017**

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**1,279**  
people

**sentenced to prison were released immediately**

due to time served on remand in 2017

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**The number of people starting community sentences went down**

**-16%**

In the first 6 months of 2018 (compared with a year earlier)

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

**The number of people starting prison sentences went down**

**-18%**

In the first 6 months of 2018 (compared with a year earlier)

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

“

**Stop trying to make me do A&D programmes, addiction stuff, you know rehab. THAT'S NOT THE PROBLEM.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

“

**I've served 8 prison sentences and had 20 years in probation.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

“

**It's a rule. Don't ever call the Police.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES / INFO CARD

“

**Prison reminds  
me of the zoo.  
It's another place  
to put our men.**

”

“

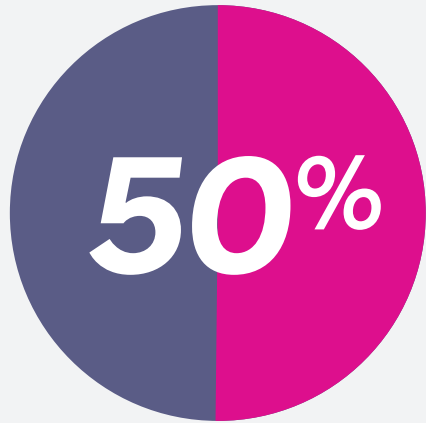
**There are  
programmes and  
approaches that  
are working –  
why not let them  
get on with it?**

”

“

**There are ways and  
approaches that  
are working – let's  
use what we have.**

”



**of people in prison  
are Māori**

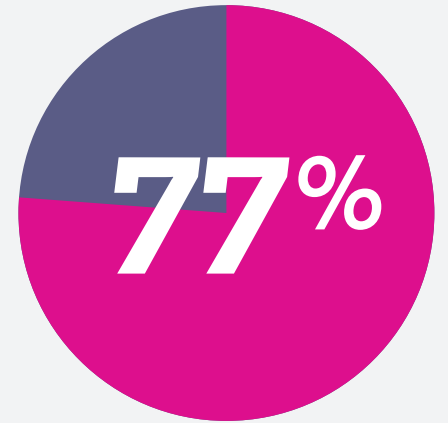
15% of people in  
New Zealand are Māori

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

**Most people  
in prison**

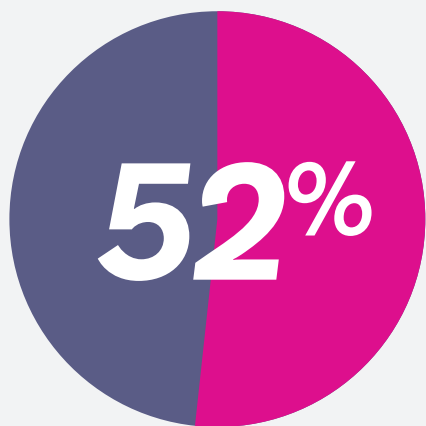
**face multiple complications  
which reduce their chances  
of living successful lives**

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**of people in prison  
have experienced  
violence**

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**of women in prison have  
been diagnosed with post-  
traumatic stress disorder**

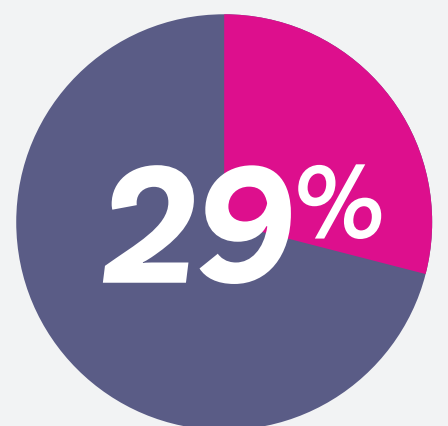
It's 40% for men

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

**At any time about  
10,000  
people**

**are in New Zealand  
prisons**

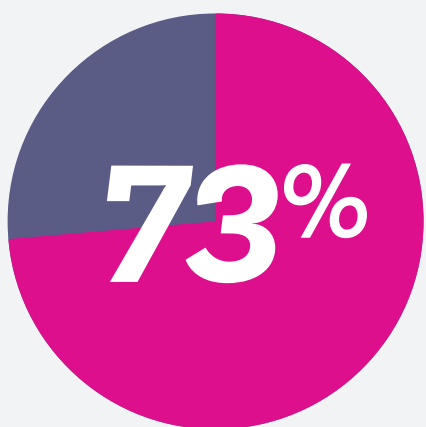
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**of young people in prison  
(aged 22 or under)**

have been in custody for  
care and protection concerns  
before they were 15.

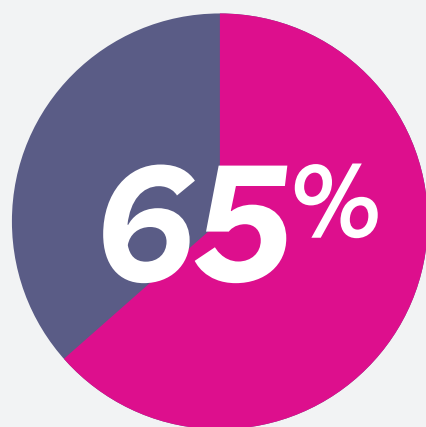
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**of young people in prison  
(aged 22 or under)**

had a care and protection  
notification concern before age 15

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**of people in prison do  
not have NCEA level 1  
literacy and numeracy**

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

**Kids with  
a parent  
in prison**

**experience long-term  
negative health, educational  
and social outcomes**

and are at high risk of future  
imprisonment themselves

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

The number of people sentenced to prison has increased by

**+12%**

Over the last four years

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

“

Lots of the women in prisons they give up telling staff – because they don't get heard.

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



Is about the average length of imposed prison sentences

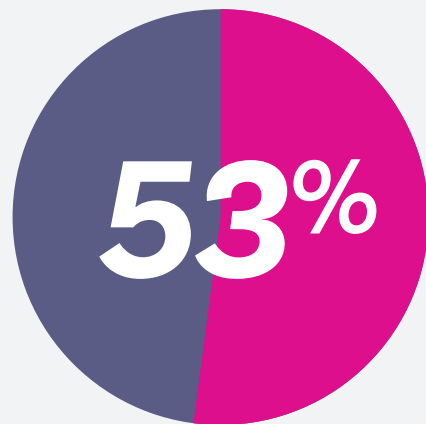
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

**1,279**  
people

sentenced to prison were released immediately

due to time served on remand in 2017

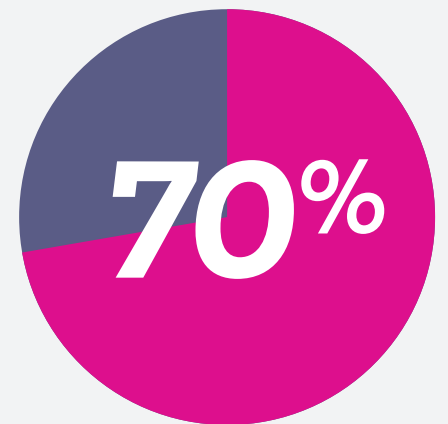
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



of women in prison have experienced sexual violence

It's 15% for men

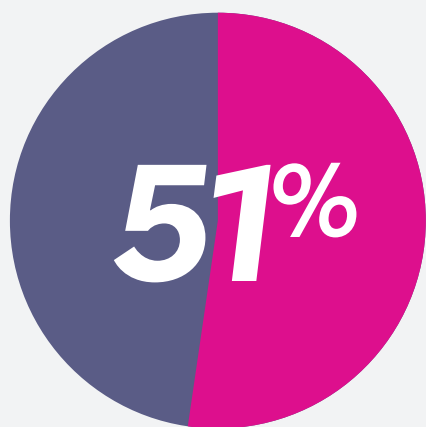
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



of young people in prison (aged 22 or under)

had been referred to Oranga Tamariki for youth justice matters before they were 17

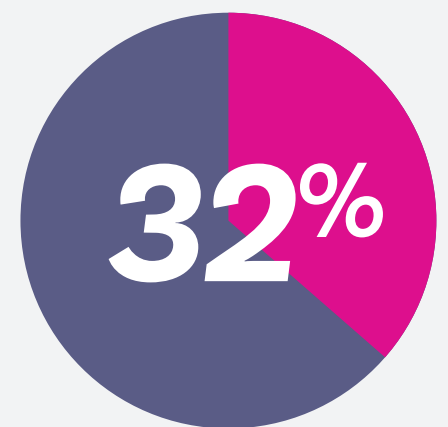
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



of people in prison have been suspended from school

compared to 5% of all New Zealanders

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



of released prisoners reoffend and are re-imprisoned in 12 months

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**3,078**  
people  
are currently  
remanded in custody

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**10,284**  
people  
are currently  
in prison

(August 6, 2018)

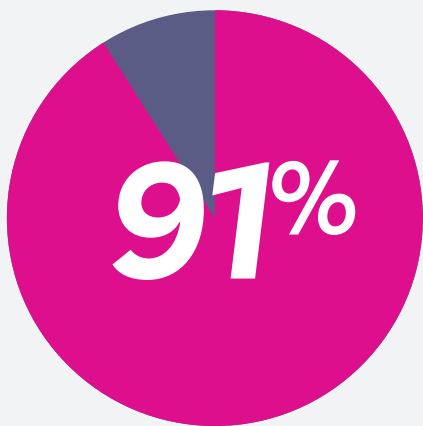
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

The number of people  
starting prison  
sentences went down

**-18%**

In the first 6 months of 2018  
(compared with a year earlier)

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



of people in prison have been  
diagnosed with a mental  
health or substance use  
disorder during their lives

62% had this diagnosis  
in the past year

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

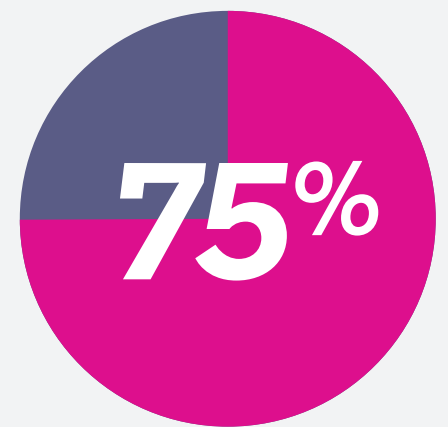
People in prison were



**3x**  
more likely

than the general population  
to have been diagnosed  
with mental disorder in the  
last year (62% vs 21%)

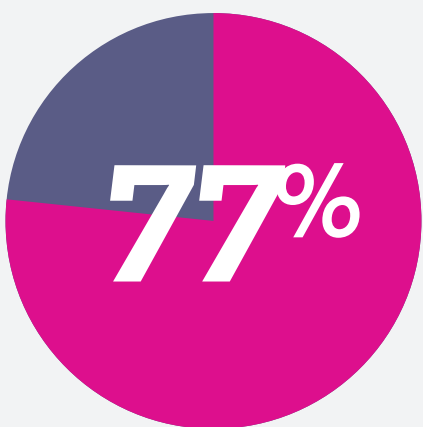
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



of women in prison have  
experienced family and/  
or sexual violence

Nearly half have been raped

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



of Pasifika people  
in prison have no  
previous qualifications

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

Māori and Pasifika  
people in prison



**are more  
likely**

to have low literacy  
and numeracy levels  
than pākeha

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

“

I was 15 when I got  
sent to borstal at  
Arohata, shit that  
was real scary, I didn't  
understand how they  
were allowed to take me  
away from my mum.

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

“

**My labour was 24 minutes, they walked in and said we are uplifting this child and ....all my ... I was like woooooah.**

**I said ...you need to put my baby on my skin, he needs skin to skin time. She said clean yourself up, have shower.**

**I had a quick shower, grabbed my baby's whenua and went to leave.”**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

“

**We are so poor... how are we supposed to have an honest life?**

**And they wonder why the men come back [to prison].**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

“

**Most of the women in prison are just really angry cause no one is telling them what's going on.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

“

**Lots of the women in prisons they give up telling staff – because they don't get heard.**

”

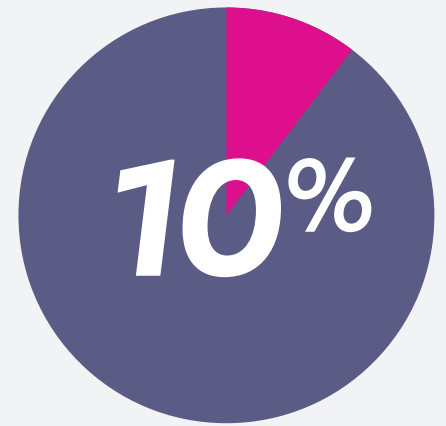
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

**2,226 people**

**were placed in jobs on their release from prison**

in the last 12 months

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**of Corrections staff are Pacific people**

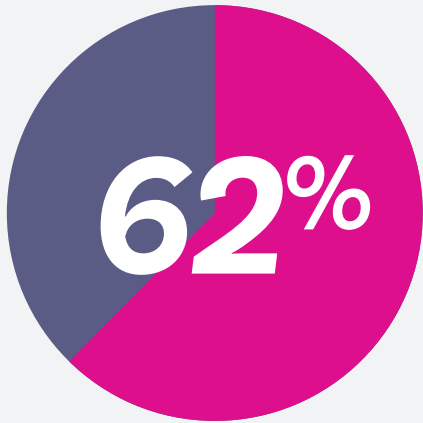
That's close to the proportion in the general population (8%)

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD

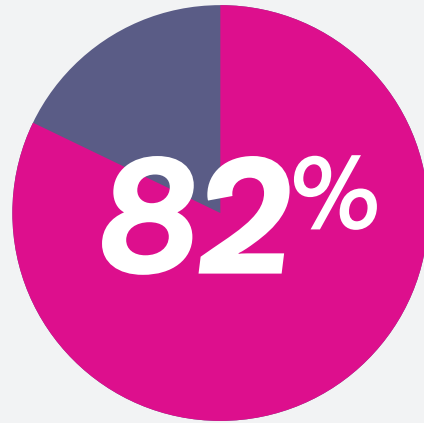
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORT IN PRISON / INFO CARD



**of 14-16 year olds dealt with by Police for a serious offence**

have a parent who's done community service, home detention or been in prison (compared to only 15% of all 14-16 year olds)

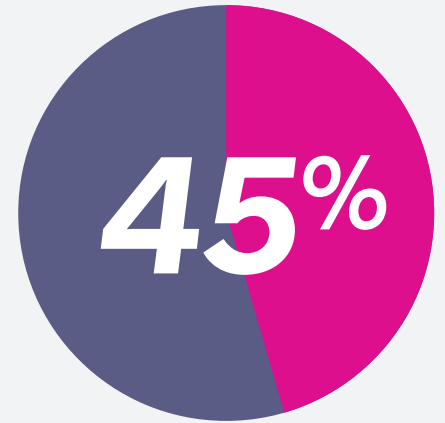
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of 14-16 year olds dealt with by Police for a serious offence**

have had concerns about their care notified to Oranga Tamariki (compared to 22 % of all 14-16 year olds)

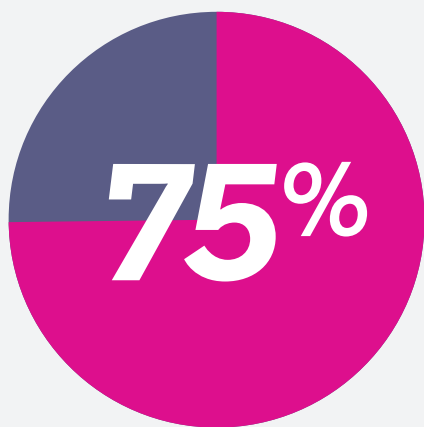
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of 14-16 year olds dealt with by Police for a serious offence**

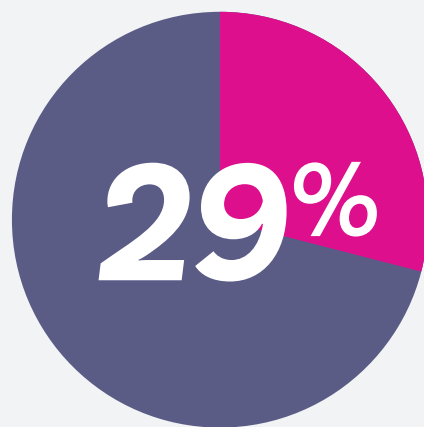
have accessed mental health or addiction services in the past year (compared to 2% of all 14-16 year olds)

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of violent offences by a family member are not reported to Police**

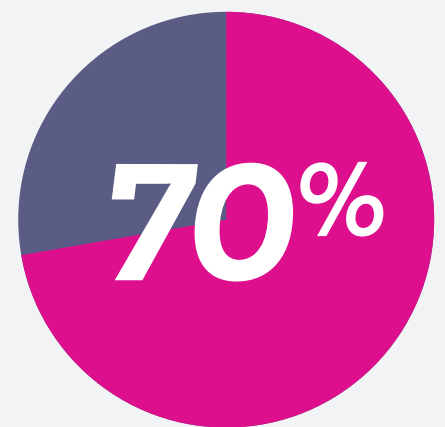
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of young people in prison (aged 22 or under)**

have been in custody for care and protection concerns before they were 15

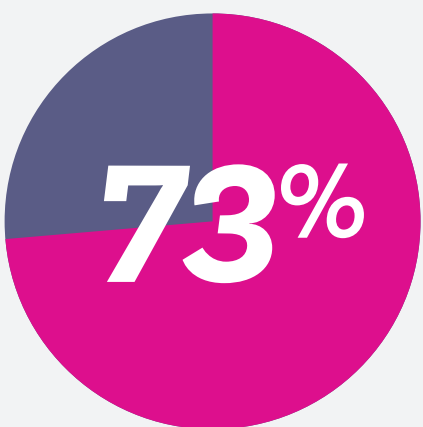
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of young people in prison (aged 22 or under)**

had been referred to Oranga Tamariki for youth justice matters before they were 17

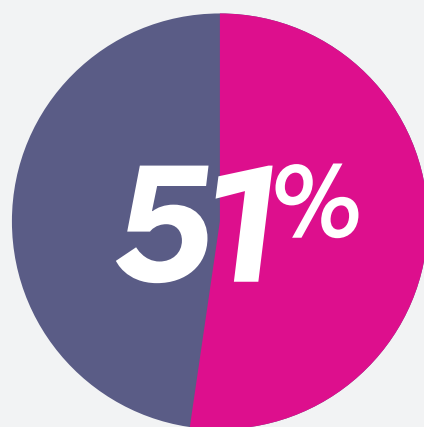
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of young people in prison (aged 22 or under)**

had a care and protection notification concern before age 15

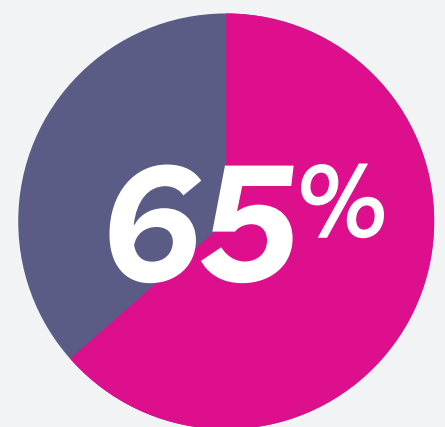
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of people in prison have been suspended from school**

compared to 5% of all New Zealanders

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of people in prison do not have NCEA level 1 literacy and numeracy**

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

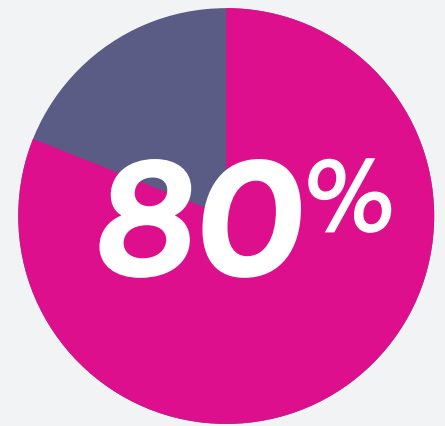


# Kids with a parent in prison

experience long-term negative health, educational and social outcomes

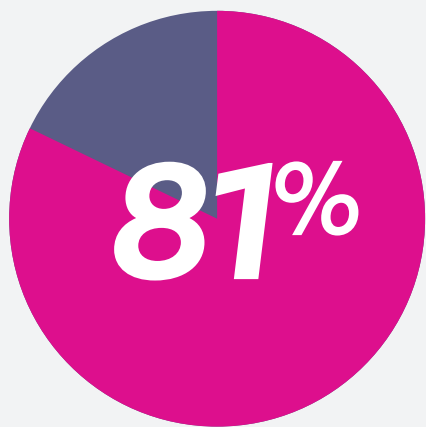
and are at high risk of future imprisonment themselves

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



of victims were satisfied with their overall restorative justice experience

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



of victims said they would be likely to recommend restorative justice

to others in a similar situation

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

Restorative justice participants commit

**26%**  
fewer offences

than comparable offenders who did not participate in restorative justice

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

“

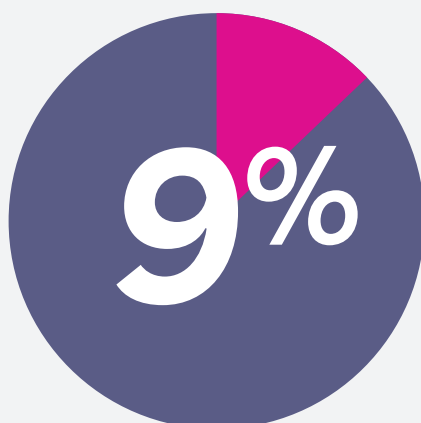
...we are not working with whānau or families while the offender is still inside [enough].

**IT IS KEY.**

”

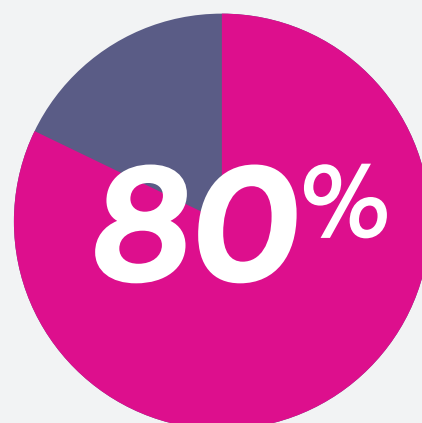
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

It is estimated that only



of sexual violence against adults is reported to Police

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

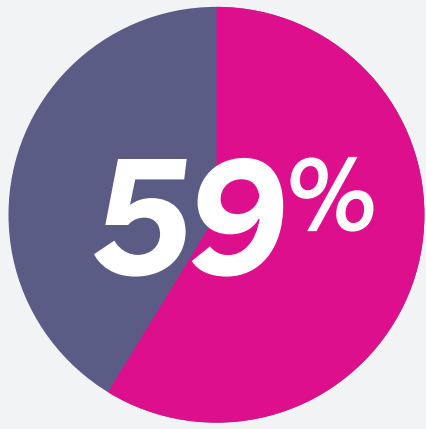


of young people held in secure youth justice residences are on remand

(around 400 at any one time)

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD





**of young people aged 16–19 years have a driver licence (learner, restricted, or full)**

It's 87% for ages 20–24

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

**Most people that are in the criminal justice system have been**

**victims themselves**

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE...

“

**It showed me I don't have to live in domestic violence.**

**I don't have to live a scared life and hate myself and I should stand up and speak for myself and I don't have to cry inside.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE...

“

**..but they're still part of the community and we'll have to face them in the community so restorative justice is a good ice-breaker.**

**One thing I liked was the opportunity to challenge the offender to own the responsibility of what they've done and make changes in their life for their own destiny and take ownership.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE...

“

**The rest of the justice system should follow through with what restorative justice does.**

**Restorative justice cares about the victim and the offender, but the rest of the system doesn't care.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE...

“

**We both wanted healing and wanted to work towards those steps and restore our family so we were agreeing on those terms to be nice and kinder to each other.**

**We didn't want to be angry and bitter anymore.**

**We both wanted it.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

“

**Prison feels like a sentence for the whole whānau.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

“

**I was a whāngai, a gift to a family member who couldn't have babies.**

**But on my birth certificate it has mother unknown.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

“

**They helped understand that who I had been wasn't who I am.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

“

**She said you can't be a good parent because YOU weren't parented properly.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

“

**Whānau Ora is helping families and children.**

”

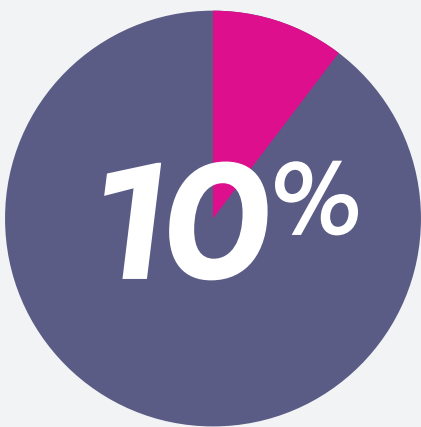
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD

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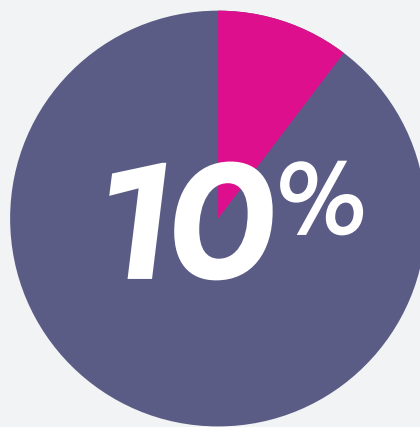
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of Corrections staff are Pacific people**

That's close to the proportion in the general population (8%)

023 / SESSION 10 / KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE / INFO CARD

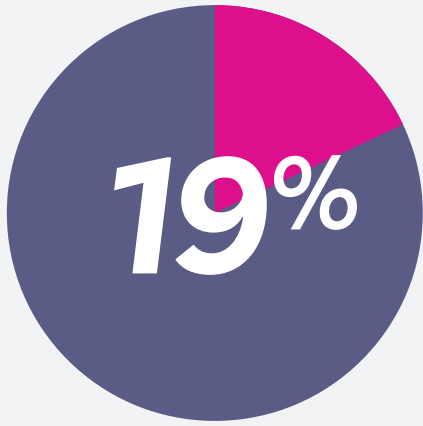


**of Corrections staff are Pacific people**

That's close to the proportion in the general population (8%)

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

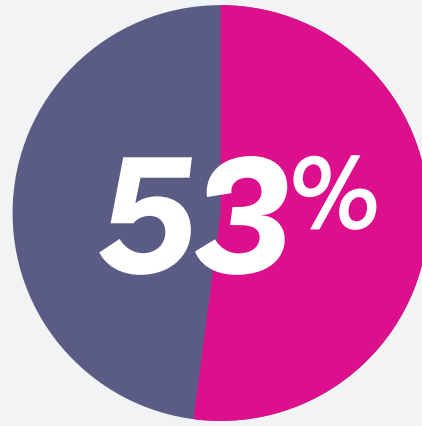
023 / SESSION 10 / SUPPORTING WHĀNAU / INFO CARD



**of people in prison have attempted suicide**

compared with 5% of all New Zealanders

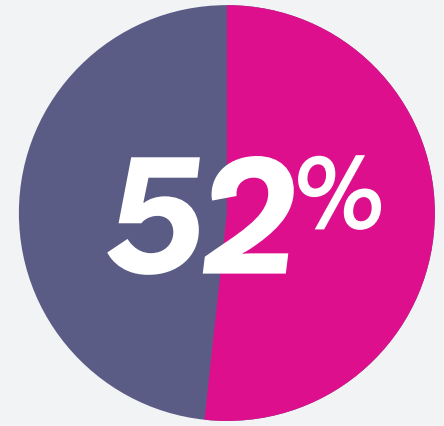
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of women in prison have experienced sexual violence**

It's 15% for men

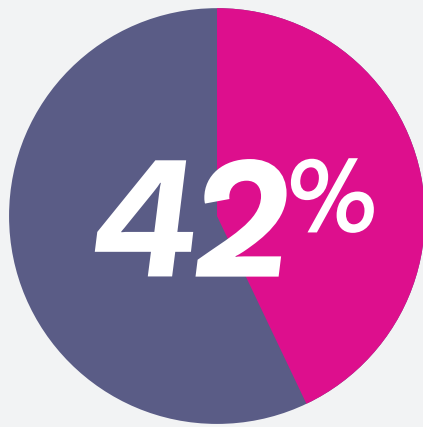
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of women in prison have been diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder**

It's 40% for men

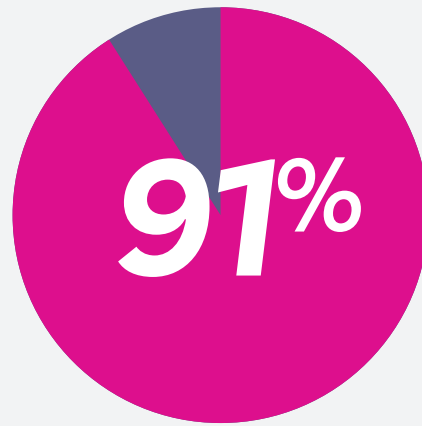
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of people charged in court receive treatment**

for mental health or substance addiction needs within the past or following year

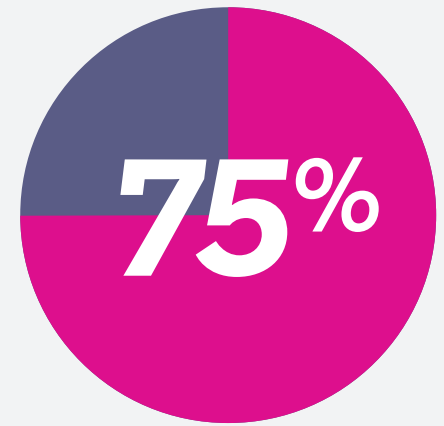
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of people in prison have been diagnosed with a mental health or substance use disorder during their lives**

62% had this diagnosis in the past year

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of women in prison have been diagnosed with a mental health disorder in the last 12 months**

It's 61% for men

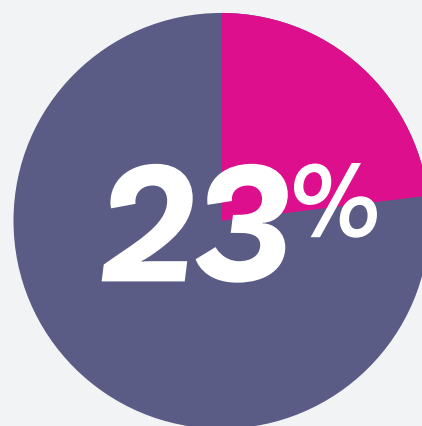
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

**People in prison were**

**3x more likely**

than the general population to have been diagnosed with mental disorder in the last year (62% vs 21%)

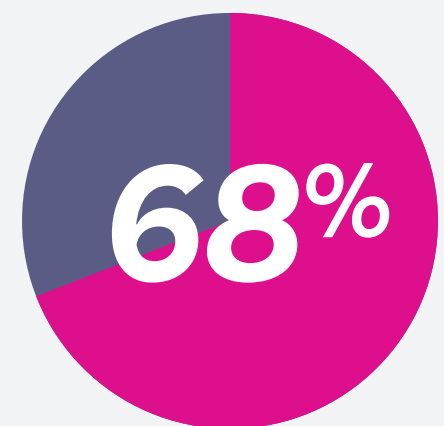
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of people charged in court have used addiction services**

compared to 1% of the general public

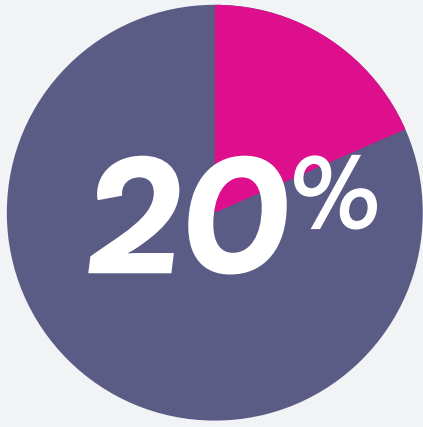
023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



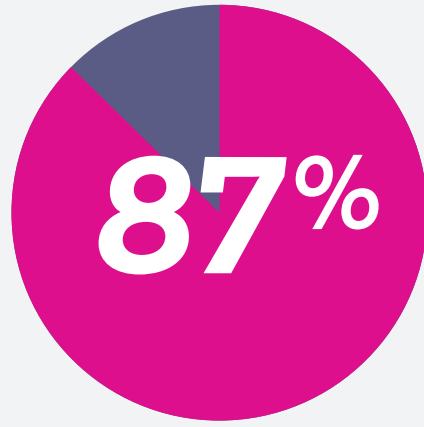
**of people remanded in custody have accessed a mental health service in the last year**

compared to 17% of the general public

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of people in prison were diagnosed with both a mental disorder and a substance use disorder in the last year**



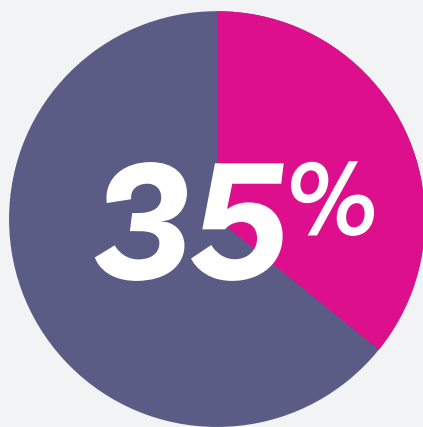
**of people in prison have been diagnosed with a substance use disorder during their lives**

**People in prison are**

**7x more likely**

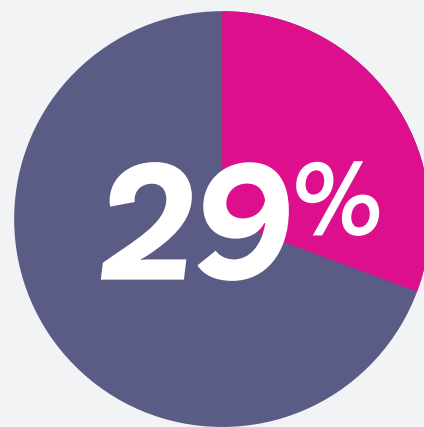
**to have had a substance use disorder in their lifetime**

compared to the general population

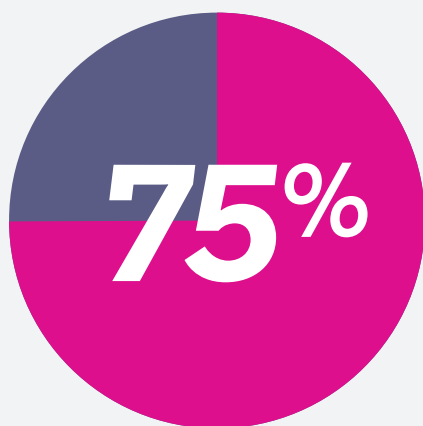


**of people of people in prison have thought about suicide**

19% have attempted suicide

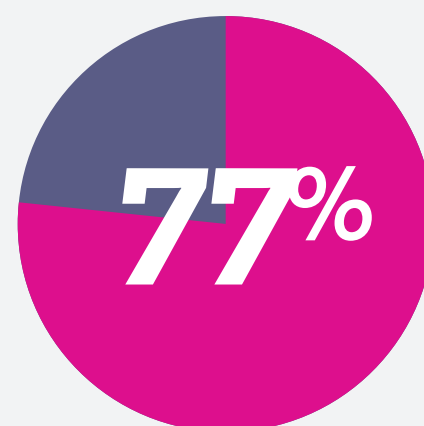


**of females in prison have attempted suicide**



**of women in prison have experienced family and/or sexual violence**

Nearly half have been raped

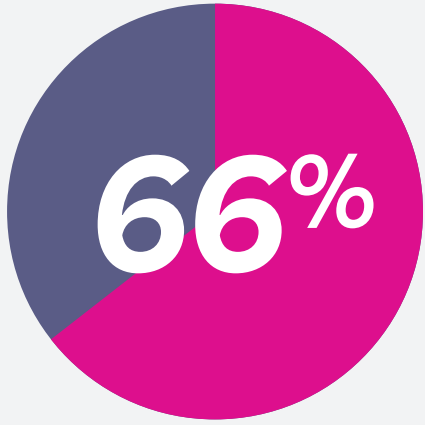


**of Pasifika in prison have no previous qualifications**

**Māori and Pasifika people in prison**

**are more likely**

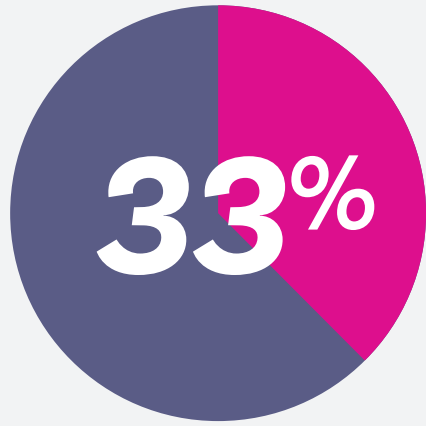
**to have lower literacy and numeracy levels than Pākeha**



**of people in prison have no formal qualifications**

compared with 23% of the general population

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD



**of all offending involves alcohol**

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

“

**I didn't know how I was going to get better, but I didn't want my mokos making the same mistake all the parents before them had made.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

“

**For things to get better we have to look after our warriors, our Tānes – did our ancestors do that?**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

“

**Reconnecting with whakapapa is healing – learning pepeha is empowering.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

“

**I could help hundreds of people.  
I'm a WARRIOR.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

“

**I don't hang out with my brothers – we have ... what would we talk about?  
They are talking about their b\_\_\_\_s and I'm talking about how I raise my baby girl as ... mana wāhine.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

“

**Now my daughter – she is training to be a midwife.  
She saw me do my training and was like maybe I can too.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

023 / SESSION 10 / IMPROVING WAIORA / INFO CARD

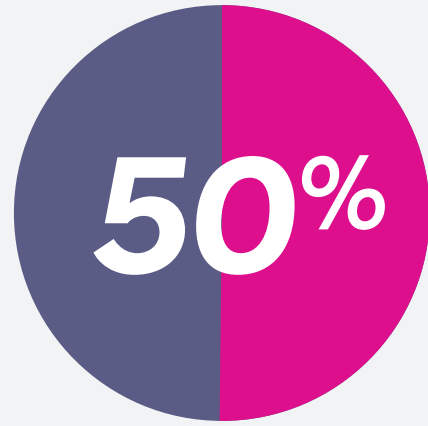
Of people born in New Zealand in 1978...



**Māori and Pacific men have a criminal conviction**

compared with one in four people in the rest of the population

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



**of people in prison are Māori**

15% of people in New Zealand are Māori

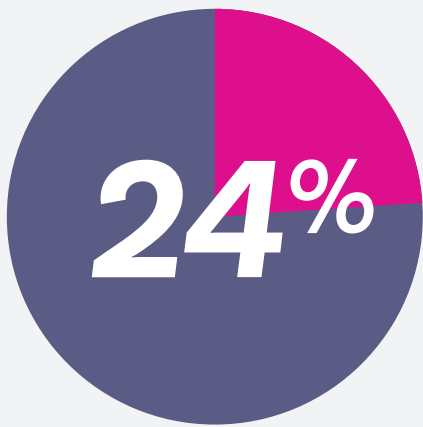
023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



**Māori were a victim of an offence in 2013**

compared with one in four people in the rest of the population

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



**of Māori live in the 10% most deprived areas**

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

**Māori are more likely**

**to receive a sentence of imprisonment or a community sentence than non-Māori**

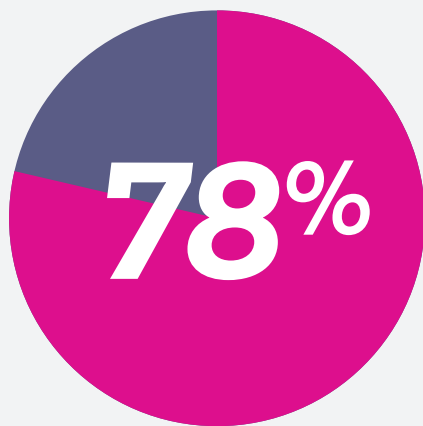
023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

“

**So easy to relapse... it's as if that is expected of us.**

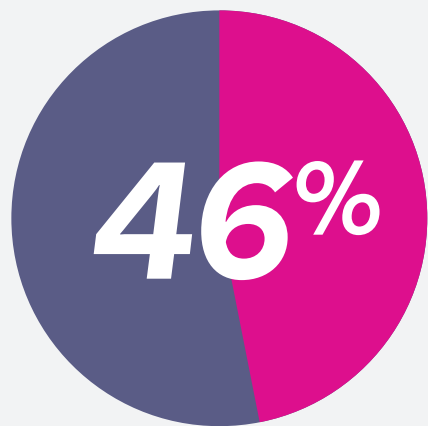
”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



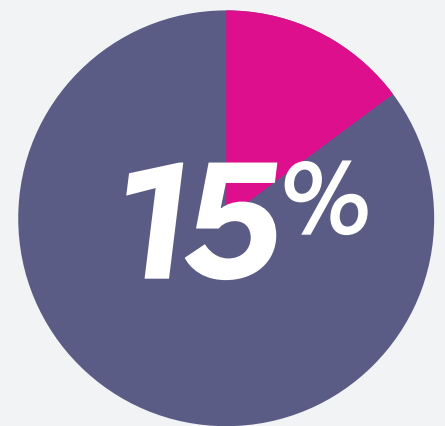
**of adults convicted in 2017 were male**

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



**of adults convicted in court last year were Māori**

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



**of the Ministry of Justice workforce are Māori**

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



**men born in 1978 have a criminal conviction**

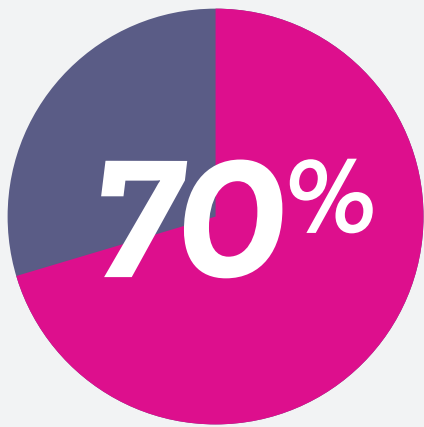


**people born in New Zealand in 1978 have a criminal conviction**

**Māori are being remanded in custody at a**

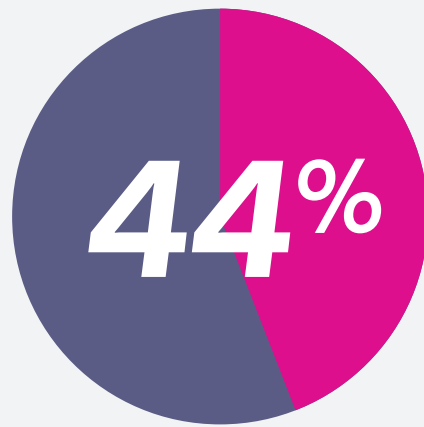
**much higher rate**

**than non-Māori**

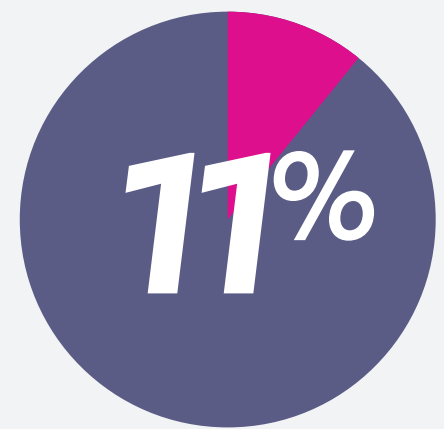


**of young people admitted to youth justice residences are Māori**

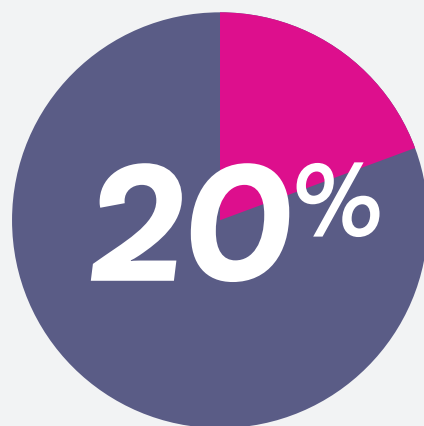
80% are males



**of first-time youth offenders are Māori**



**of Police are Māori**



**of Corrections staff are Māori**

**Māori and Pasifika people in prison**

**are more likely**

**to have lower literacy and numeracy levels than Pākeha**

“

**...The statistics speaks for itself, Māori are kept there through systematic racism.**

”



“

**The cop said  
– oh you're  
another  
(Surname)  
aren't you.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

“

**It's a rule.  
Don't ever call  
the Police.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

“

**People are not  
ignorant to how  
they are being  
portrayed by media  
headlines/stats.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

“

**We are always  
being watched.  
[in system]**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

“

**People who have  
offended are not  
seen as human –  
they are defined  
by their crimes  
on paper.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

“

**I could see things  
about them... around  
them – hurt – I  
don't know...  
I was called crazy,  
trouble maker, wild.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

“

**And I said to her, I'm sorry  
I've betrayed your trust  
– before, but I've never  
been where I am now.  
I've never been this  
person before and you  
keep bringing it back  
to what I've done.**

”

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD

**Pacific people  
were**

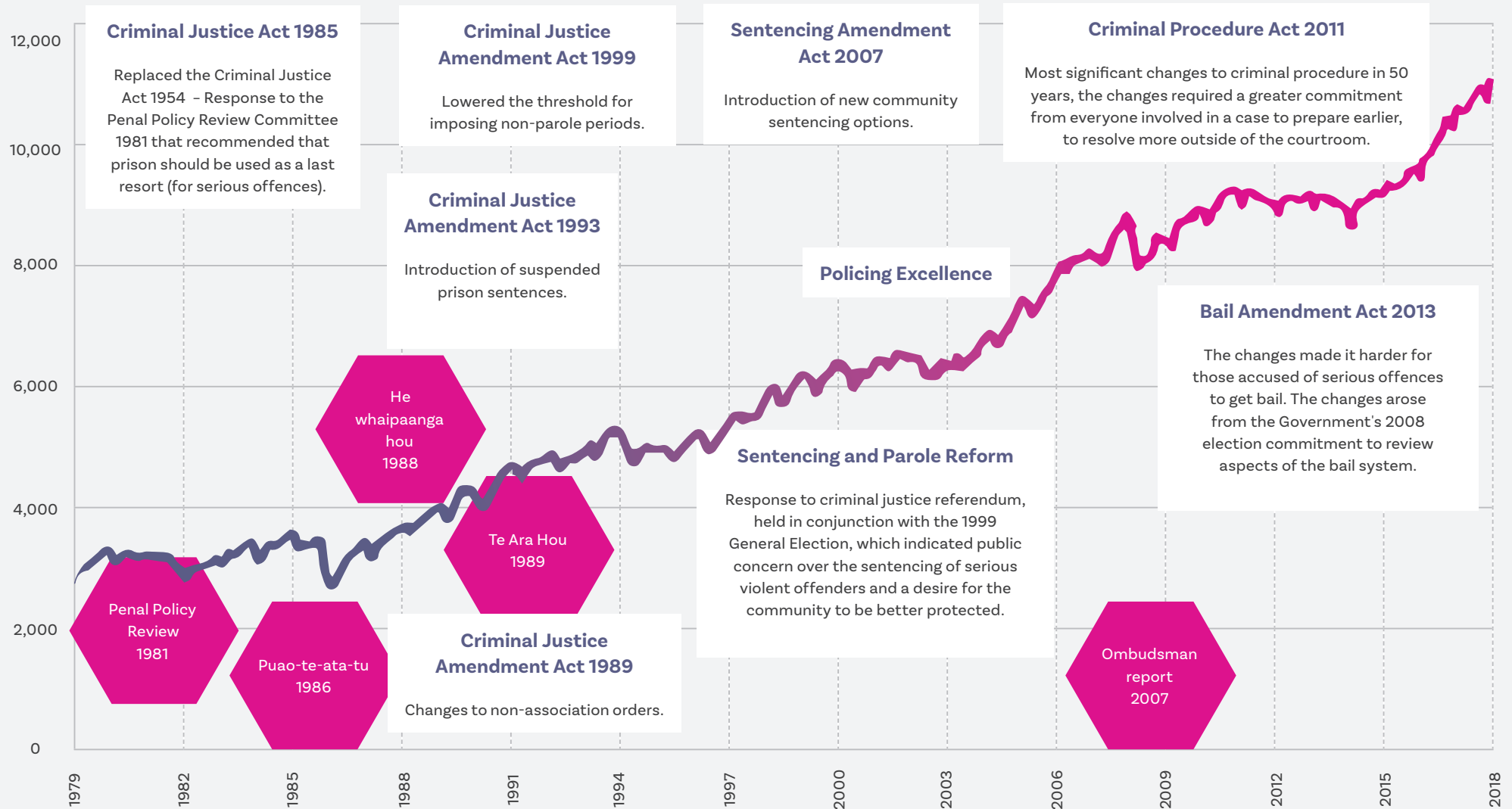
**32%**

more likely than the NZ average  
(24%) to have had one or  
more victimisations in 2013

023 / SESSION 10 / TACKLING BIAS / INFO CARD



# The rising prison population



# Decision Points for Interventions for Target Cohorts

