

EVIDENCE CENTRE
TE POKAPŪ TAUNAKITANGA

REMAND OPTIONS
INVESTIGATION TOOL
PROTOTYPING EVALUATION

Summary report

December 2018



**ORANGA
TAMARIKI**
Ministry for Children

EVIDENCE CENTRE

TE POKAPŪ TAUNAKITANGA

Aurora Centre, 56 The Terrace, Wellington

The Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre works to build the evidence base that helps us better understand wellbeing and what works to improve outcomes for New Zealand's children, young people and their whānau.

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
Recommendation.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	5
Background	5
Applying the ROIT in practice.....	8
Evaluation Findings.....	10
Evaluation Approach	13
Additional Evidence Centre publications	14
APPENDIX 1: ROIT THEORY OF CHANGE	15
APPENDIX 2: REMAND OPTIONS INVESTIGATION TOOL	16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarises evaluation findings from a live prototyping of the Remand Options Investigation Tool (ROIT). In 2015 an Expert Advisory Panel (EAP) final report reviewing New Zealand's care and protection system noted high levels of secure remand in the youth justice system. It also included a recommendation to develop a system-wide practice framework to guide remand decision-making.¹ The ROIT was developed to support efforts to reduce the number of young people in secure remand while awaiting a final disposition on their youth justice cases.

The ROIT is intended to support youth justice professionals to gather information about young people appearing before the court to inform remand recommendations to the judge in cases when Police are opposing bail. It is currently a multi-page paper-based tool that is anticipated to be digitised once the scope and purpose have been finalised. The paper-based version went through a live prototyping process in three locations: Counties Manukau, Christchurch, and Rotorua. The Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre designed an evaluation and partnered with Carswell Consultancy to explore key strengths and challenges to implementation, and recommendations for the tool's future use.

Recommendation

Oranga Tamariki should consider implementing a ROIT process when Police oppose bail, and identify what will ensure a strong, sustainable implementation process. Implementing a tool to facilitate a structured conversation among agencies about a young person's circumstances and needs and to identify appropriate services can support more informed remand recommendations.

Most stakeholders felt there was value to the ROIT based on their experiences during the live prototyping process, and that it improved cross-agency information sharing for initial remand recommendations. Observations and interviews with key stakeholders uncovered factors that will influence the ROIT's success that need to be considered when implementing it more broadly. Specifically, the ROIT's purpose and scope at the initial remand recommendation stage and when key stakeholders need to engage in a ROIT process should be considered. Some stakeholders suggested the ROIT could be applied before Police oppose bail. There may be value in exploring how an initial information gathering process with the young person prior to Police opposing bail could support the full ROIT process. Opportunities to address the logistical challenges associated with initial prototyping should also be considered.

¹ Modernising Child Youth and Family Expert Panel. (2015). *Expert Panel Final Report: Investing in New Zealand's Children and their Families*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/expert-panel-cyf/investing-in-children-report.pdf>

INTRODUCTION

The ROIT is intended to support youth justice professionals to gather information about young people appearing before the court to inform remand recommendations to the judge in cases when Police are opposing bail. In 2015 an Expert Advisory Panel (EAP) final report reviewing New Zealand's care and protection system noted high levels of secure remand in the youth justice system. It also included a recommendation to develop a system-wide practice framework to guide remand decision-making and provide guidance around trauma, resilience, child development and addressing criminogenic factors.² The ROIT was developed in response to the recommendations of the Expert Advisory Panel (EAP) Final Report, and support efforts to reduce the number of young people in secure remand while awaiting a final disposition on their youth justice cases.

The ROIT is currently a multi-page paper-based tool that is anticipated to be digitised once the scope and purpose have been finalised. The paper-based version went through a live prototyping process in three locations: Counties Manukau, Christchurch, and Rotorua. The Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre designed an evaluation and partnered with Carswell Consultancy to explore key strengths and challenges to implementation, and recommendations for the tool's future use.

Background

Reducing secure remand is important to improve outcomes for young people.

The negative effects of secure remand are noted in the literature,^{3 4} and New Zealand's custodial detention rates have been increasing over the past few years.⁵

- Currently youth justice residences are running near capacity, and the majority of young people (75%) in residences are being held on remand, rather than sentenced (Figure 1).
- Some young people are temporarily held in police cells when youth justice residence beds are unavailable.
- Adding 17 year olds to the youth justice system is going to increase pressures on secure remand beds.

Figure 1 represents overall youth justice secure residential capacity. Historically Oranga Tamariki has had a maximum of 146 secure residential beds available for young people who are sentenced or on remand. Operational capacity to use these beds has been below maximum in recent years

² Modernising Child Youth and Family Expert Panel. (2015). *Expert Panel Final Report: Investing in New Zealand's Children and their Families*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/expert-panel-cyf/investing-in-children-report.pdf>

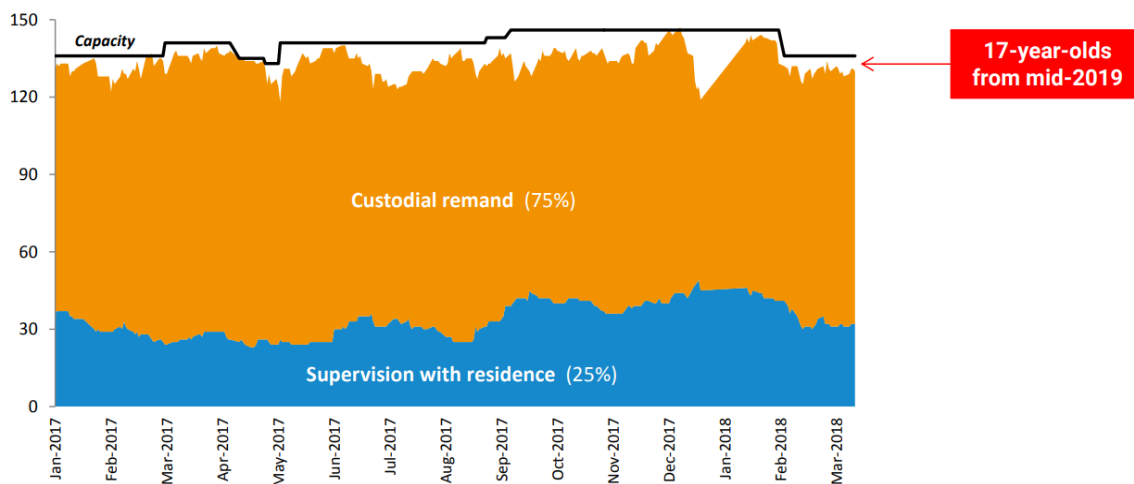
³ Ian Lambie (2016) *Youth Justice Secure Residences: A report on international evidence to guide best practice and service delivery*, Ministry of Social Development.

⁴ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2011). *No place for kids: The case for reducing juvenile incarceration*. Baltimore, MD. Author: Mendel, R. Retrieved from: <https://www.aecf.org/m/resourcedoc/aecf-NoPlaceForKidsFullReport-2011.pdf>

⁵ Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre. (2018). *Youth Remand Trends: 2011/12 to 2015/16*. Wellington, New Zealand: Spier, P.

due to temporary unit closures for refurbishment, repair and other reasons. Oranga Tamariki also has 24 beds available in non-secure group remand homes, which are not reflected below.

Figure 1: Proportion of youth justice secure residence occupancy that is used for remand prior to sentencing, and available capacity to include 17 year olds ⁶



Source: This data is manually collated by Oranga Tamariki for operational purposes.

A 2018 Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre report on remand trends found that the overall percentage of cases where young people were detained in custody at the initial court appearance increased from 5.4% (146 of 2705 cases) in 2011/12 to 11.1% (202 of 1828 cases) in 2015/16. Rates for Counties Manukau and Auckland City were the highest in New Zealand in 2015/16 (28%, 80 of 281 cases and 26%, 25 of 95 cases respectively)⁷. These percentages were more than double the percentages for this area in 2011/12. The percentage of cases where young people were detained in custody at the initial appearance was also higher in 2015/16 than in 2011/12 for Canterbury (mostly Christchurch Youth Court) and Bay of Plenty (e.g., Rotorua, Tauranga and Whakatane Youth Courts). It is important to note that secure remand trends may be influenced by the combination of an overall drop in court cases over the past few years, an increase in the average offence seriousness for young people appearing before the court, and young people experiencing multiple periods in custody for the same case.

International guiding principles and New Zealand legislation also promote minimal use of secure remand, and only when absolutely necessary. The 2015 Expert Panel Final Report noted that given the negative impacts of residential care, future youth justice services should reduce the number of young people remanded to secure residences⁸. It recommended developing a system-wide youth justice practice framework to guide decision-making and provide guidance around trauma, resilience, child development and addressing criminogenic factors. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child advocates that the detention of a child shall be a measure of last resort

⁶ Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre. (2018). What's behind the demand for remand? Research seminar. Wellington, New Zealand. Spier, P.

⁷ Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre. (2018). Youth Remand Trends: 2011/12 to 2015/16. Wellington, New Zealand: Spier, P.

and for the shortest appropriate period of time⁹. The Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 also requires that a child or young person who offends should be kept in the community so far as practicable and consonant with public safety. Finally, the Youth Crime Action Plan (YCAP), a cross-agency effort to reduce children and young people's offending and reduce escalation within the youth justice system, has included use of alternatives to secure remand in its current focus¹⁰.

The ROIT is intended to inform the remand decision making process and support the youth justice sector to reduce unnecessary secure remand.

The ROIT was developed in response to the recommendations raised in the Expert Panel report to develop a system-wide youth justice practice framework. Oranga Tamariki contracted Professor Ian Lambie from the University of Auckland, who led a team including Dr. Julie Lone from the University of Auckland, and Dr. Karmyn Billing from the Auckland District Health Board, to design the tool. The tool includes sections to gather information about a young person's identity, culture, past trauma, relationships, education and protective factors, alongside risk factors. It is currently a multi-page paper-based tool that is only applied in those cases when Police have opposed bail. A full version of the tool can be found in Appendix 2.

The ROIT's Theory of Change (Appendix 1) positions the tool as a mechanism to:

- support youth justice professionals to share information that should create a better understanding of the young person and the drivers of their offending
- facilitate comprehensive consideration by professionals of remand/bail options when Police oppose bail
- support stakeholders to reach a joint recommendation for the judge based on a wider range of information.

Ultimately the ROIT is intended to support cross-agency information sharing about young people appearing before the court when Police oppose bail to ensure a more holistic consideration of the young person's circumstances. This improved information sharing is meant to lead to reductions in unnecessary secure remand by improving stakeholders' ability to understand a young person's situation, meet the young person's needs and address offending. The ROIT also gathers information about alternatives to remand and potential placement options, and stakeholders' final remand recommendation(s). The recommendation process should include weighing the principles of traumatic harm to the young person and safety of the community. Once the tool's content, purpose and scope have been finalised, it is anticipated the tool will be translated into a digital version that can be shared more easily among youth justice stakeholders.

⁸ Modernising Child Youth and Family Expert Panel. (2015). *Expert Panel Final Report: Investing in New Zealand's Children and their Families*. Retrieved from <https://www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/expert-panel-cyf/investing-in-children-report.pdf>

⁹ United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. (1989). Convention on the Rights of the Child. Available at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

¹⁰ Youth Crime Action Plan. (2013). *Youth Crime Action Plan: 2013-2023 Summary*. Ministry of Justice. Retrieved from: <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/YCAP-summary.pdf>

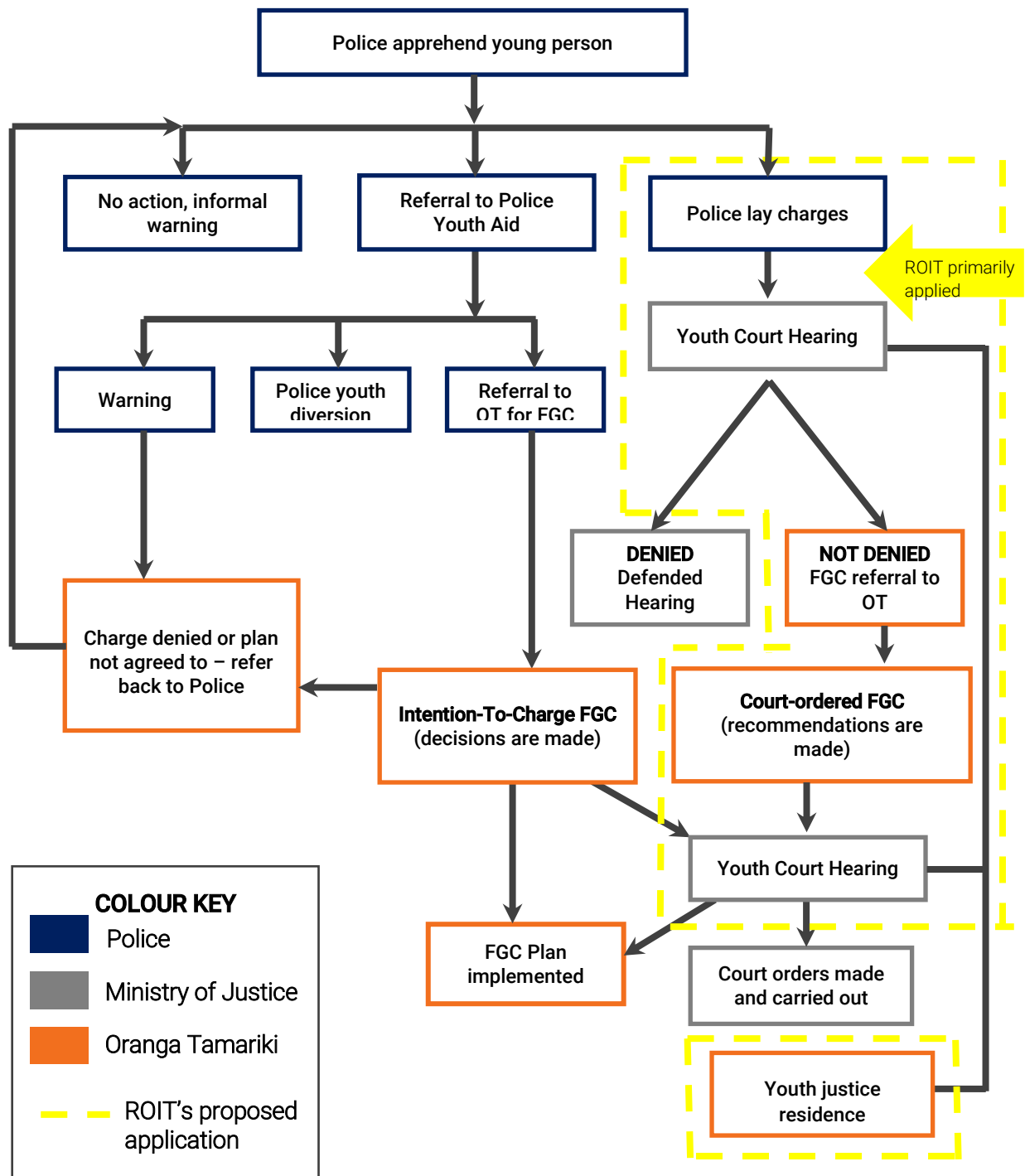
Applying the ROIT in practice

The tool went through a live prototyping process in Counties Manukau, Christchurch, and Rotorua for about eight weeks in each location. During the prototyping the ROIT was applied in cases when a rangatahi/young person was required to appear before the court and Police were opposing bail. Key stakeholders met prior to court to share information, complete the ROIT with as much information as possible, and determine if an agreement could be reached about a recommended remand option. The tool design team from University of Auckland, and an Oranga Tamariki service design team provided support to all three sites during the live prototyping. The prototyping process was intended to be iterative so that what was learned from the Counties Manukau implementation could be used to inform Christchurch and Rotorua implementations.

The two design and service design teams held stakeholder workshops in each location to co-design the process stakeholders would use to complete the ROIT. In all locations stakeholders identified an inter-agency meeting of youth justice professionals involved in court processes as the best mechanism for applying the ROIT. Roles and responsibilities for these meetings varied, as did Youth Court schedules, staffing levels, and case flows. At all sites the core participants of the ROIT interagency meetings decided that Police were responsible for notifying others that there was an opposition to bail and that a pre-court interagency meeting would be held. In many cases, arrests occur over the weekend or after court hours during the week so an email was sent to the interagency meeting participants in the morning, usually around 7am. This set-up allowed a pre-court meeting when needed, but meant stakeholders were 'on-call' every morning which was challenging for stakeholder schedules and agency resourcing.

It was initially envisioned that the ROIT would be used at five coordination points from the interagency pre-court meeting through to the Family Group Conference. Evaluation findings suggest this did not happen and the ROIT was primarily applied prior to a young person's initial court hearing (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Map of when the ROIT was intended to be applied if Police opposed bail versus when it was primarily applied¹¹



¹¹ Figure adapted from a Ministry of Justice youth justice process diagram: <https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/Youth-Justice-Indicators-Summary-Report-201804.pdf>

Evaluation Findings

Short term changes to remand recommendations when Police opposed bail

The table below describes ROIT applications by site and overall. The first line provides the total number of times the ROIT was applied. The 39 applications involved 35 unique young people. In 12 cases when the ROIT was applied, Police changed their opposition to bail. Stakeholders could not agree on a remand recommendation in 10 cases. There was no reported change in Police opposition to bail or recorded disagreement for the remaining cases.

Table 1: ROIT applications by site and overall

	Counties Manukau	Christchurch	Rotorua	Total
Number of times Police opposed bail and the ROIT was applied	17	11	11	39
Number of young people to whom the ROIT was applied	17	10	8	35
Number of times the ROIT application resulted in a bail recommendation	5	2	5	12
Number of times agreement could not be reached, reportedly mainly due to the need for additional information	8	1	1	10
Number of times the ROIT was applied and no change to opposition to bail or non-agreement was reported	4	8	5	17

Key findings from observations and interviews

Most stakeholders felt there was value in the ROIT based on their experiences during the live prototyping process, and felt that it improved cross-agency information sharing for the initial remand recommendation to the judge when Police oppose bail. Observations of interagency meetings and stakeholders interviews also revealed there are key factors that will influence the ROIT's success that need to be considered when the ROIT is implemented more broadly. The information below outlines the findings identified through observations and interviews with key stakeholders.

The ROIT's perceived value: Most stakeholders felt the ROIT could contribute to the following key benefits:

- **Improved information sharing about the young person, particularly through face-to-face meetings:** This allowed stakeholders to share current information held by each agency to build up a more holistic view of the young person and to make a much more informed recommendation about bail options.
- **Supporting a more systematic and comprehensive framework for more informed remand recommendations:** The ROIT meeting allowed time to discuss the case in more depth than a short pre-court chat, and in a less adversarial way than during court. Stakeholders also reported it provided opportunity for input from more agencies, and eliminated some of the reliance on individual relationships for this to happen.

- **Supporting a more holistic understanding of the young person/rangatahi and focussing on protective factors, not only risk factors:** Stakeholders identified that more consideration is needed around how to engage the rangatahi/young person and their whānau/family/caregiver.
- **Challenging and improving agency practice:** Stakeholders report the ROIT encouraging them to 'think outside the box' about a young person's situation and appropriate options. Police prosecutors also reported the ROIT challenged their position on opposition to bail, particularly when they were uncertain about whether to do so.

The ROIT's potential to contribute to intended outcomes: Stakeholders thought the ROIT can support:

- **Increased referrals to appropriate services for young people that may not have otherwise been identified:** Stakeholders reported that the ROIT discussions provided more knowledge about the young person's needs, a better understanding of what was contributing to their reoffending risk, and what supports were required to keep the young person in the community. This led to better identification of appropriate services.
- **The opportunity to identify more placement options:** The ROIT's application highlighted considerations such as the impact an admission to secure remand could create for a young person in at least one case, and created more opportunity to explore placement options. The limited timeframes for the pre-court meeting created some challenges to adequately considering those options, particularly if whānau needed to be consulted.

Clarifying the ROIT's purpose and scope: The ROIT's proposed use is much broader than informing initial pre-hearing remand recommendations, but its implementation was not tested beyond this phase. Stakeholder identified other points at which the ROIT could be applied, such when the young person first comes to the notice of Police, or to inform the FGC process. Stakeholders also pointed out there are existing tools already used at some of the later points in the youth justice process that may serve a similar purpose. An example is the Tuituia, which gathers information about similar domains to those included in the ROIT. The ROIT was also only applied in a paper-based version, which created some challenges and it is anticipated to be digitised in the future. Stakeholders suggested this could streamline the recommendation process, particularly if a shorter tool was used and static information such as name and date of birth could be pre-populated.

Addressing challenges associated with initial prototyping: Observations and interviews with stakeholders also revealed there were significant challenges to implementation that will need to be addressed for long-term success. Key considerations identified include:

- **the on-call nature of requiring stakeholders across multiple agencies to meet prior to court:** Successful implementation will require that the right stakeholders are able to participate, and have access to needed information. The ROIT is currently a lengthy tool that requires time both for information gathering prior to the interagency meeting, and for youth justice professionals to discuss and complete as a group prior to court. Stakeholders valued the face-to-face interagency meeting to share information, but it presented both resourcing and staffing challenges for involved agencies. Specific challenges included:
 - having a different Police prosecutor attend the meeting because the prosecutor who would present the case in court needed to prepare files
 - the challenges of needing to gather information from agency offices first, and then traveling through peak traffic to a second location for the interagency meeting

- coordinating meeting times with available court times, particularly if the Youth Court only sits once a week
- stakeholders who do not work full-time, or for whom youth justice only represents part of their responsibilities. Some stakeholder committed to the prototyping process, but would not be able to sustain participation long-term
- the ability to include and compensate key stakeholders such as Youth Advocates, who would bring an important voice to the interagency meeting, but could not always attend

The on-call nature of pre-court meetings meant it was also difficult to engage the young person/rangatahi and their whānau, whose voices are critical in gathering a holistic picture of a young person's circumstances.

- **the need to ensure adequate buy-in and resourcing across all agencies:** This includes ensuring all stakeholders understand the ROIT's purpose and their role in the process, and agree on the ROIT's value. While most stakeholders agreed on the ROIT's value, this agreement was not universal. Engagement and commitment from stakeholders will be critical to the ROIT's success. The ROIT relies on cross-sector engagement and will require adequate participation from all necessary youth justice agencies and organisations for success. Effective engagement strategies will be needed to ensure adequate stakeholder buy-in.
- **the need to ensure a sustainable implementation process:** This includes addressing the logistical challenges identified above, but also the ability to co-design and adapt implementation for local context to accommodate variations in:
 - youth court schedules
 - workforce capacity and relationships
 - agency and interagency processes
 - information sharing practices
 - training needs and timing.

Consideration should be given to a national governance structure, and how to ensure local clarity about who calls the interagency meeting, who chairs it, and how decisions will be made.

Key recommendation for further implementation

Oranga Tamariki should consider implementing a ROIT process when Police oppose bail, and identify what will ensure a strong, sustainable implementation process. Implementing a tool to facilitate a structured conversation among agencies about a young person's circumstances and needs and to identify appropriate services can support more informed remand recommendations.

Most stakeholders felt there was value to the ROIT based on their experiences during the live prototyping process, and that it improved cross-agency information sharing for initial remand recommendations. Observations and interviews with key stakeholders uncovered factors that will influence the ROIT's success that need to be considered when implementing it more broadly. Specifically, the ROIT's purpose and scope at the initial remand recommendation stage and when key stakeholders need to engage in a ROIT process should be considered. Some stakeholders suggested the ROIT could be applied before Police oppose bail. There may be value in exploring how an initial information gathering process with the young person prior to Police opposing bail could support the full ROIT process. Opportunities to address the logistical challenges associated with initial prototyping should also be considered.

Evaluation Approach

The evaluation was developed to explore the tool's implementation process, and to use findings to recommend future implementation changes. The evaluation sought to: 1) gather information about the tool's implementation and use, and how the tool's use could be scalable and sustainable in additional locations; and 2) explore whether and how the tool will contribute to expected outcomes. The evaluation focussed on understanding the implementation process and tracking short-term changes to decision making. Measuring long-term outcomes such as changes in the number and length of remand stays would have been problematic. Due to the short pilot period:

- significant changes in these trends would be difficult to detect
- the number of young people to whom the ROIT was applied was small and we cannot report on larger trends from such a small number of applications
- the evaluation is not able to determine whether changes to practice may have been due to contextual factors at play during the pilot phase that temporarily influenced remand decision-making (e.g., spikes in certain types of cases).

Changes to practice that occurred during the pilot phase also may not be sustainable over time.

Data sources

Evaluation data included information from observations, stakeholder interviews, and quantitative data about the ROIT's application¹².

Observations

- the introductory/co-design stakeholder workshops at each pilot site
- the pre-court interagency meetings during which the ROIT was completed
- youth court sittings in two evaluation sites.

Interviews

Forty eight stakeholders were engaged for in-depth semi-structured individual and group interviews, including stakeholders from:

- the tool design and Oranga Tamariki service design teams that supported implementation
- Oranga Tamariki, including staff at youth justice residences
- New Zealand Police
- Regional Youth Forensic Services
- Ministry of Education
- Youth Advocates
- Lay Advocates
- NGO Youth/whānau services
- Ministry of Justice.

¹² The current evaluation does not include data on broader trends in opposition to bail. Limitations with this data limited our ability to make useful comparisons with the data tracked for the ROIT prototyping process. If the ROIT is tested for a longer period, the Evidence Centre advocates developing a process to track this data and compare with ROIT results if possible.

Quantitative data

The Oranga Tamariki service design team supplied information about the number of times the ROIT was applied and the subsequent recommendation for those cases.

Additional Evidence Centre publications

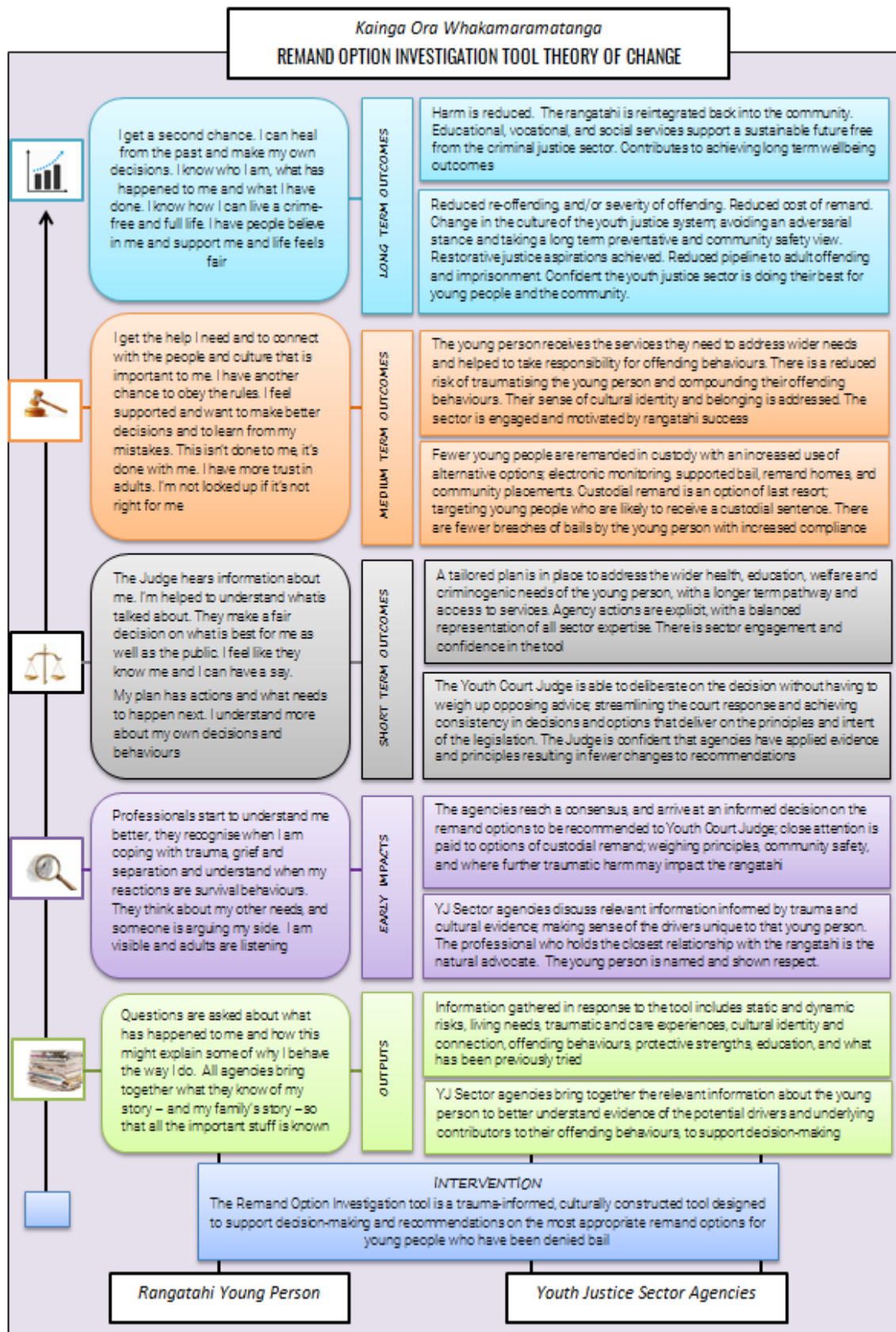
The Evidence Centre has published additional studies on secure remand, both to provide context around use of secure remand in New Zealand and to inform future services. These include:

- recently [published report](#) on youth remand trends from 2011/12 – 2015/16
- companion reports exploring factors influencing remand decision making and the use of secure remand, and what are opportunities to minimise unnecessary use of secure remand (in press).

For more information on Evidence Centre publications, please visit:

<https://www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/research/>

APPENDIX 1: ROIT Theory of change



Appendix 2: Remand options investigation tool

Kainga Ora Whakamaramatanga

Youth Justice Remand Option Investigation Tool

Date ____ Name of rangatahi/young person _____

Date of birth _____ Ethnicity _____ Hapu _____ Iwi _____

Gender _____ Sexuality _____ Age at Court appearance _____

Place of Birth _____ Age at migration _____

Known communication and/or cognitive difficulties _____

Reports previously completed: Education Health S333 Other _____

RECOMMENDATION: (Please fill out below after completing the tool)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bail to Community | <input type="checkbox"/> Remand in Custody |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No agreed recommendation | <input type="checkbox"/> Stand-down requested until _____ (time and date) |

If no agreed recommendation, what are the reasons?

What are the resources in place to support the recommendation?

What are the risks/barriers to the recommendation and how will this be managed?

Action Points	Person responsible	By when

Completed by:

Agency	Name	Agency	Name

Kainga Ora Whakamaramatanga
Youth Justice Remand Option Investigation Tool

Please ensure you write legibly

A. IDENTITY (Include genogram and whakapapa)

Culture

1. What is the rangatahi/young person's ethnicity/ethnicities?

- If Māori, what is their whakapapa?
 - What are their whānau, hapū and iwi affiliations?
 - Do they know their pepeha? If so, can they deliver it?

- If Pacific
 - What is/are their village(s) or island(s) in the Pacific?

2. Does the rangatahi/young person and/or their whānau identify with any religious affiliation or spirituality? (e.g., Ratana)

3. What language(s) does the young person speak and what is their preferred language?

- If Maori, who was the last generation who spoke Te Reo fluently?

4. Who does the rangatahi/young person consider to be their strongest relationships?
Who do they feel safest with and why? (e.g., parents, grandparents, siblings, customary, biological, whangai, other)

5. Where does the rangatahi/young person feel they most belong? (This can refer to a particular place such as their marae, their island in the Pacific or an area)

6. How easily can the rangatahi/young person and their whānau access support?

-
- If Māori, from the hapū and iwi? (e.g., do the whānau have the means to travel to their marae or rohe if they live elsewhere, would they know who to contact in their hapū if needed)

-
-
- If Pacific, from church, village network(s) or other support? (e.g., biological and/or customary parents)

7. What support is available from Lay Advocates, cultural advisors, and Police Iwi and Pacific Liaison Officers? Is further information needed such as a s336 cultural report?

Gender

8. What gender does the rangatahi/young person identify with (e.g. man, woman, whakawahine, fa'afafine, fakeleiti, transgender, genderqueer)? (Example prompt: "Something we always try to ask young people about is their gender. Some young people say they are 'guys' or 'girls'; others might use terms such as 'transgender', 'fa'afafine' or 'genderqueer'. It's also ok if you aren't sure. How would you describe your gender?")

Sexuality

9. What sexual orientation does the rangatahi/young person identify with (e.g. straight, gay, takatapui, queer, asexual, pansexual)? (Example prompt: "One of the things we feel it is important to know about a young person is their sexual orientation. Some people describe themselves as 'straight' or 'gay'; others may describe themselves as 'takatapui', 'queer', 'asexual'. How would you describe yourself? Remember that if you're not sure – that's ok too!")

B. TRAUMA¹³

Trauma from abuse and neglect can impact on a rangatahi/young person's development and contribute to a range of adverse emotional, cognitive, relational, and behavioural outcomes. For Māori, trauma also results from the effects of colonisation, racism and discrimination including loss of land, language, identity, and ability to participate in cultural processes and practices.

Please complete the following:

1. Have there been any previous notifications to MCOT?
yes, please state briefly the dates, concerns and outcomes
- Yes No
 If

2. Does the Young Person have current Care and Protection status under
1. The Oranga Tamariki Act 1989?
- Yes No
- If yes, please specify the status (e.g. s101 Custody Order):

3. Where there is a s128 plan in place for the rangatahi/young person, please briefly describe:

4. Are there current Care and Protection concerns for this rangatahi/young person or whānau?
- Yes

If yes, what are they, and what is the rangatahi/young person's view of these concerns and what is being done to address the concerns (including new reports of concern if necessary)?

5. Have there been any notifications in NIA that include family violence, mental health, gang association and risk?
- Yes No
- If yes, please state briefly the dates, concerns and outcomes

¹³ If trauma has been identified for the young person that includes mental health or neurodevelopmental functioning, refer for Indicative Assessment and/or s333 report. Please consider the involvement for support services such as Lifeline, Youthline, Shine, Rainbow Youth.

Are there any concerns about the rangatahi/young person's ability to communicate, understand and process information? If so, what are they?

Yes No

6. Are there any known physical and/or mental health diagnoses or concerns for this young person (including taking medication)?

7. Is the young person at current risk of suicide and/or deliberate self-harm? (Example of prompting question:"sometimes it's common for young people in these situations to think about hurting themselves, or even ending their lives. Have you ever had these thoughts? If they say "yes", refer to mental health services, if they say "no", then ask the young person "would you tell me if you did". If the young person says "no", refer to mental health services, if they say "yes" move to next question.)

**If appropriate, refer to and consult with mental health services, and/or the social worker to refer to Towards Well-being (TWB) service.*

8. Has the rangatahi/young person and whānau had significant losses? (e.g. loss through death (specify if suicide), loss of relationships (includes break-ups, separations)).

9. Has the rangatahi/young person experienced any other trauma not yet listed (e.g. natural disaster such as earthquake, significant community event, bereavement, recent migration, bullying).

10. What does the rangatahi/young person think is their biggest problem or concern?

(Due to the fluidity of development, identified concerns can change rapidly, so it is important information is current).

C. OFFENDING

1. What are their new charges?

2. What are their active charges?

3. What is their case status? i.e., On Order? Awaiting plea? Defended Hearing?

4. History of offending

a. What is their most serious offence

b. In the past 12 months, how many times have they breached bail?

c. What was the main reason for Breach of Bail?

d. Have they previously been denied bail and if so, why?

e. In the past 12 months, how many Warrants to Arrest were issued?

f. What was the main reason for Warrant to Arrest?

YORST: Current score: _____ Date completed: _____

If not current, note date to be completed by: _____

D. RISK FACTORS

1. Does the rangatahi/young person currently pose an actual or potential risk to public safety?
 ○ If yes, what is the risk and how might it be mitigated?

2. Does the rangatahi/young person currently pose an absconding risk?
 ○ If yes, what steps can be undertaken to minimise this risk?

3. In the past 12 months, how many times has the rangatahi/young person absconded from:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| ○ Whānau? | <input type="text"/> |
| ○ Community placements? | <input type="text"/> |
| ○ In transit to a placement? | <input type="text"/> |
- If they absconded, why did they do so, where did they go and with whom did they stay?

4. Does the rangatahi/young person offend with peers? Yes No
 ○ If so, is access to peers likely to increase with a remand in custody or in the community?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| 5. Is the rangatahi/young person currently abusing substances? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ If yes, is this likely to increase their risk of offending? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ Do they require specialist substance abuse services?
(If available, please refer to recent Indicative Assessment, recent SACS ¹⁴ scores if completed within the past month.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

¹⁴ Substances and Choices Scale

E. PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Education

1. Is the rangatahi/young person currently in school or some form of education and/or employment?

Yes Name of school/institution/employer _____

No Name of last school _____ Date _____

2. Has the rangatahi/young person ever been stood down, suspended, excluded, or expelled from school? Yes No

If yes, please note what specific measure(s), the number of times it has been applied, and the reason(s)

3. What are the strengths of the rangatahi/young person in education (e.g. Math, Sport, Science)?

4. How many NCEA credits has the young person achieved?

5. What is their education plan for the next 6 weeks?

Services

6. What Whānau Ora, Pacific services and community services are available in their local community?

7. What Whānau Ora, Pacific services and community services are the rangatahi/young person and their whānau engaged with in the community? (Please specify how engaged they are, e.g., does the rangatahi/young person and whānau report positive relationships with the provider, do they attend regularly?)

8. What Whānau Ora, Pacific services and community services does the rangatahi/young person and their whānau need?

- Is the rangatahi/young person willing to engage with services?
- Is whānau willing to engage with services?
- If not, why?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

F. STRENGTHS OF THE RANGATAHI/YOUNG PERSON

1. What is the rangatahi/young person most interested in/enjoy doing/good at?

2. What are the rangatahi/young person's protective factors? (e.g. supportive whānau/family, engaged in education or employment, church and/or cultural groups, not abusing substances, pro-social peers)

3. What positive groups/clubs/networks do they belong to?

4. What services/people has the rangatahi/young person engaged well with previously?

G. ALTERNATIVE TO REMAND

What option(s) are available for the rangatahi/young person as an alternative to remand in custody?

Options Available	Y	N	Support available for placement	Y	N
Whānau/hapū, caregiver			Flexi Bail		
Remand: Community Placement			Supported Bail		
Remand: Care and Protection Placement			Electronic Bail		
			Other:		
Notes:					

H. RECOMMENDATION

Please indicate below what recommendation has been reached.

Bail to Community

Remand in Custody

No agreed recommendation

Stand-down requested until

_____ (time and date)

1. How does the placement recommendation enable the young person/rangatahi to maintain their relationships with supportive adults, siblings or peers?

2. How does the placement recommendation enable the young person/rangatahi to seek/engage the appropriate services to reduce their risk of further offending and increase their likelihood of positive life outcomes?

I: PLACEMENT OPTIONS

Reports and assessments should be shared with placement professionals where appropriate and consideration should also be made for this information to be shared with whānau.

Please complete the relevant section below based on your recommendation.

Bail to Community

1. What are the barriers to the young person/rangatahi and whānau appearing at the next Court appearance? (e.g., lack of transport, money for parking in urban areas, problems getting time off work for whānau, time away from school for rangatahi/young person).

What help is available to assist them to get to their next Court appearance?

2. What is the risk to the community?

3. What is the rangatahi/young person's plan and recommendations (e.g. education, activities) that include managing risk in the community?

Remand in Custody

4. What is the impact on the rangatahi/young person's well-being? (Particular consideration should be given to the potential re-traumatisation of females, sexually and gender diverse rangatahi/young people if placed in residence.)

5. What is the rangatahi/young person's plan and recommendations that includes managing risk in custody?

No agreed recommendation

Please state clearly the reason(s)

Stand down request

Please state the reason(s) why a stand down was requested, and the time frame required.

Table of Dates

Event (e.g. Court fixture, Custody FGC etc.)	Venue	Date

