

EVIDENCE CENTRE

TE POKAPŪ TAUNAKITANGA

Welcome to:

Understanding the Impact of Offending and How to Prevent Harm

An Evidence Centre seminar featuring:

- **Bronwyn Marshall** (Acting Superintendent, Safer Whānau Business Change Manager at Police) – *Safer Whānau*
- **Dr. Michael Slyuzberg** (Principal Advisor, Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Justice) – *NZ Crime and Victims Survey – filling the knowledge gap*

Safer Whānau

Integrated Safety
Response &
Proximity Alarms Pilot

Whāngaia Ngā Pā
Harakeke

Victim Video Statements
Police Practice



Police Practice

Eyes Wide Open Approach

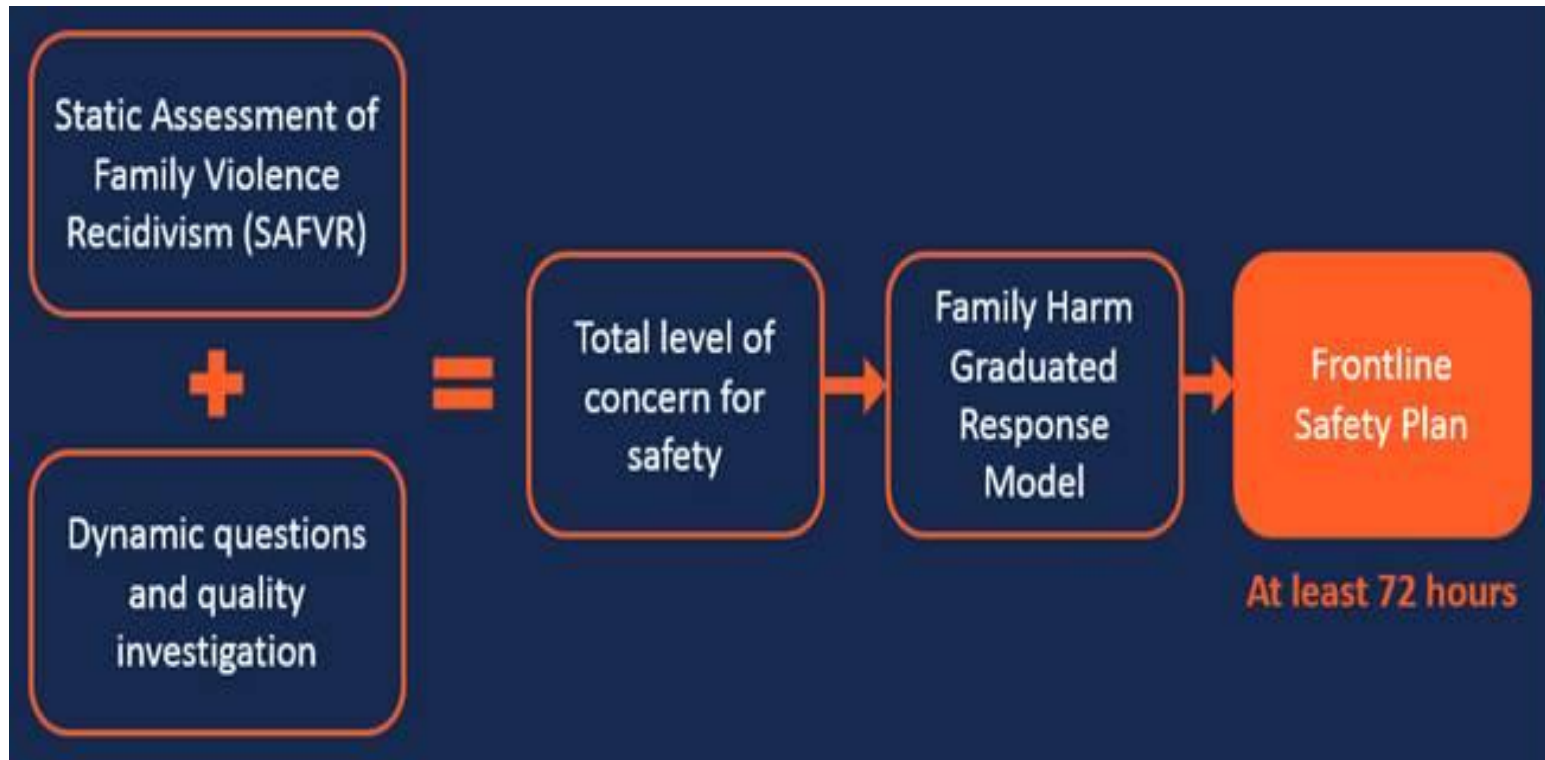


Police Practice

Training



New Risk Measures



Victim Video Statements (VVS)

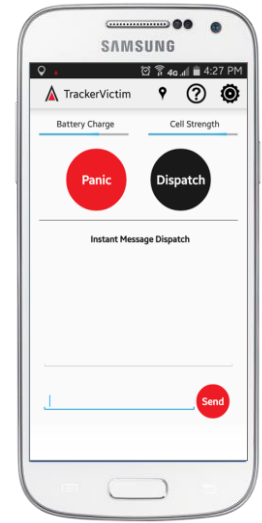
**Less intrusive for victims, take less time,
completed on scene in 10-15 minutes**

**77 times more likely to obtain a guilty
plea with a victim video statement than
without**

**58% of cases with a VVS please guilty at
or before case review hearing**



Proximity Alarms



Whāngaia Ngā Pa Harakeke

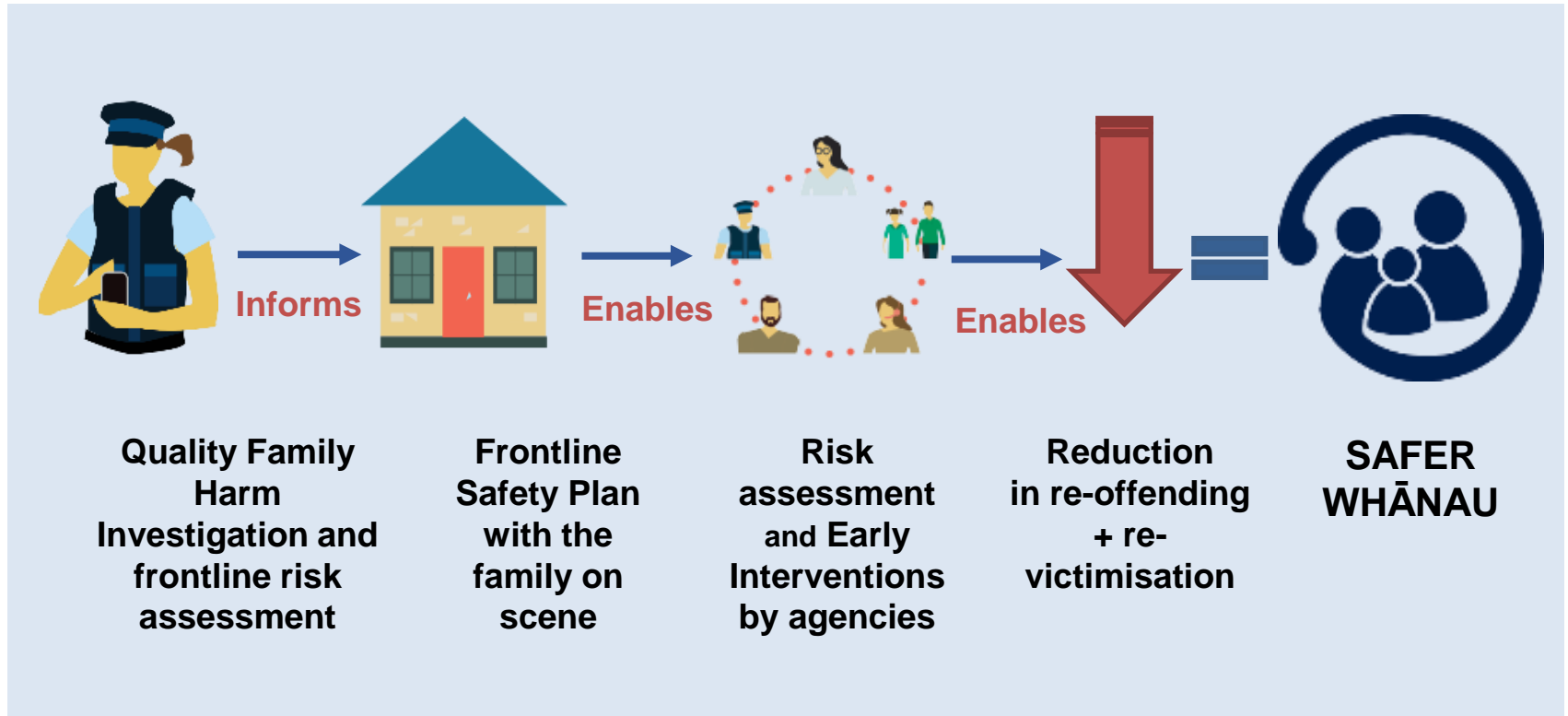
&

Integrated Safety Response



Integrated Practice:

Making a Difference for families and whānau



Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke (WNPH) status by district

MAY 2019

KEY

- Initial Whāngaia pilot sites
- Whāngaia panel presentation/Go live
- Other models running (e.g. ISR – Integrated Safety Response)

Waitematā

- Partial go live –
- 12 December 2018 (East/West), but no CIB
- North/South still to come
- FSS case management IT solution now operational

Waikato

- ISR in 100% of District
- WNPH design in progress

Central (Whanganui)

- Presented to Exec 17 February 2019
- Design of local model still taking place

Wellington (Kāpiti Mana)

- Presented to Executive
- Model up and running
- Co-location options progressing

Northland (Te Hiku)

- Whiria Te Muka

Auckland City

- Move to repurposed Balmoral station
- Agency co-location
- FSS case management IT solution now

Counties Manukau

- WNPH (BAU)

Bay of Plenty (Rotorua)

- WNPH Collective Impact model
- FSS case management IT solution now operational

Eastern

- WNPH Tairāwhiti (BAU)
- WNPH Hawke's Bay in development

Tasman (Nelson)

- FVIARS model running
- Daily triage sessions underway in Nelson
- Stakeholder hui held to discuss move to WNPH

Canterbury

- ISR model in 75% of District
- WNPH design in progress
- Panel presentation July 2019

Southland (Dunedin, Invercargill)

- Presenting to Executive 2 July 2019

Note: See over page for a summary of the Counties Manukau Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke evaluation



Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke

Thriving Children, Strong Families, Resilient Communities



NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa

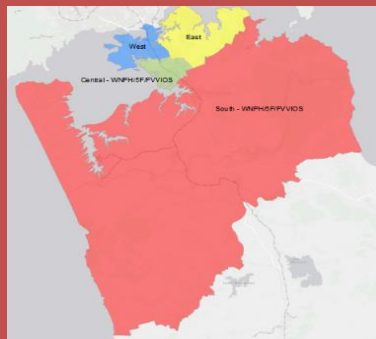
Counties Manukau

Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke Evaluation



Background

The Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke pilot went live in South and Central areas in April 2016, expanding across the district in June 2017 to become BAU.



- Overall population of 530,000 (2013 census).
- 16,000 – 20,000 Family Harm callouts annually.
- Family harm can include serious violence to psychological harm consequent to any type of violence within families.
- 84% of callouts were referred to Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke for a Safety Risk Assessment and follow up support services and interventions.

The evaluation was derived from the recorded events between 2009-2018.

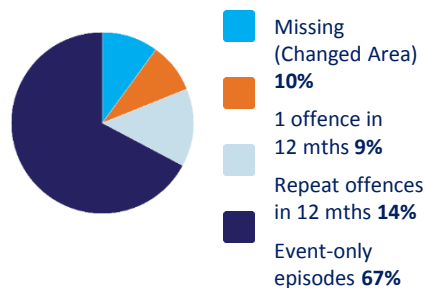
- About 1.76 million unique records.
- Analysis of 54,378 unique events from 4 April 2015 to 3 April 2018.

Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke is unique, with engagement occurring at the earliest sign of need regardless of whether an offence is identified.

94% of those charged with a Family Harm offence will have been seen in the previous 10 years, 70% are seen in the previous 3 years.

Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke has an immediate impact on reducing crime harm and a future effect on the 15,000 cases that have entered the Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke model.

Types of Offenders



The Calculated Benefits of the WNPH intervention *

Types of offences	Effect of WNPH compared to BAU	Immediate harm reduction	24 month harm reduction **	Total reduction
Repeat offenders	↓ 46% Crime Harm	↓ 6.6%	↓ 4%	↓ 10.6%
'Event-only' repeats	↓ 30% Crime Harm	↓ 3%	↓ 1.4%	↓ 4.4%

TOTAL REDUCTION IN FAMILY HARM: 15%

- There is an immediate reduction in the harm committed by repeat offenders who were seen in the first 12 months.
- There is an immediate reduction in the harm committed by offenders following an 'event-only' episode.
- There is a future harm reduction across the large number of people who receive services and support and we conservatively calculate this to 24 months, though it probably extends further.
- There is an increase in requests for service (which may indicate increased trust and confidence in Police and partner agencies).

Some Key evaluation findings

- Family Harm occurs over 30 different types of offender/victim relationships identified such as grandparent/child, child/parent, ex-partner.
- The majority of callouts are 'event only' family harm episodes, with no offence identified (67%).
- Within Family Harm there are 282 offence types, with 14 making up 80% of all charges.
- 94% of those charged with a Family Harm offence will have been seen for an episode or will have been previously charged.

* Findings based on: Walton, D and Brookes, B (2019). Technical Report: Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke Pilot, Counties Manukau District. Outcomes Evaluation: NZ Police, Safer Whānau: Wellington.



Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke

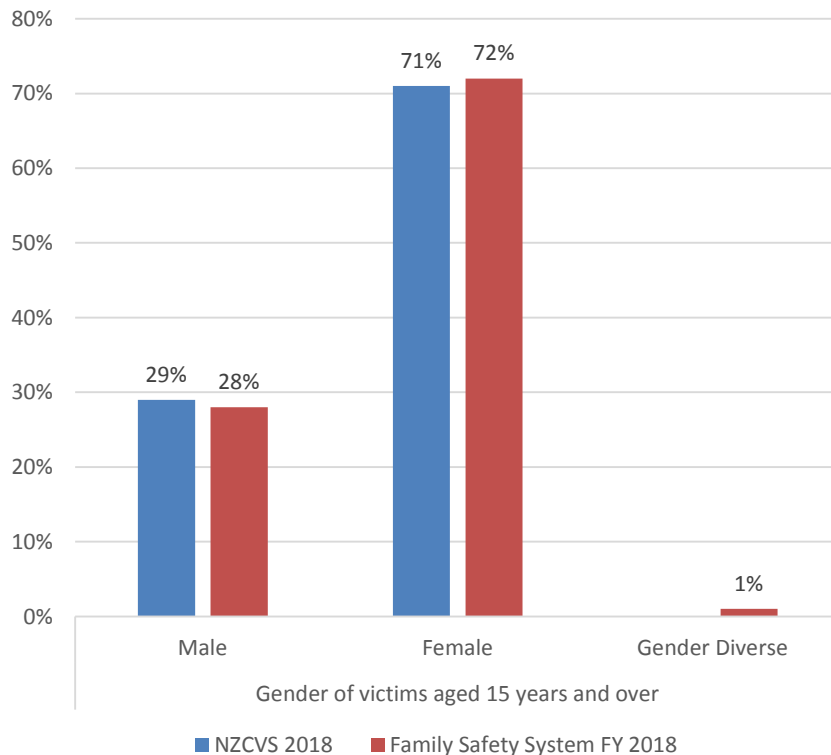
Thriving Children, Strong Families, Resilient Communities



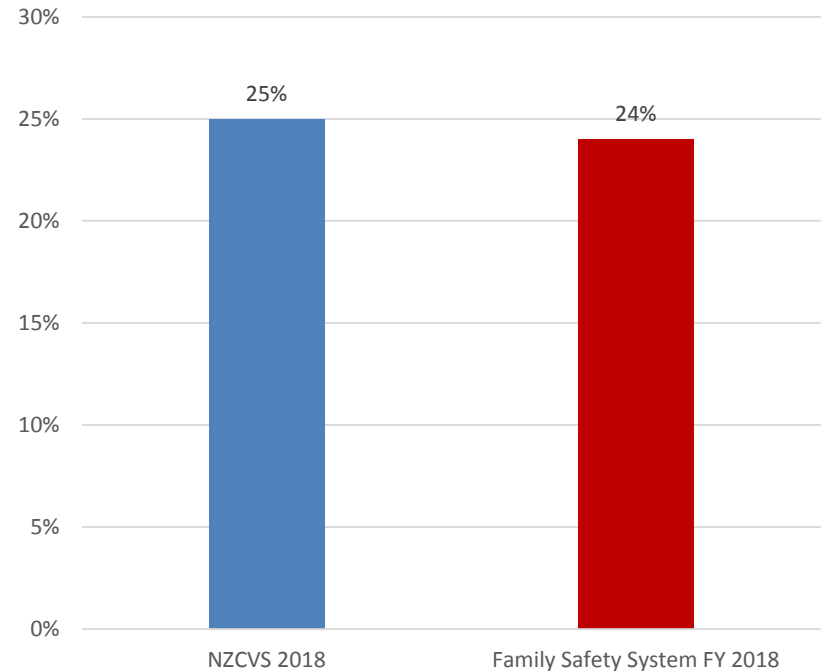
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Comparing NZCVS & Family Safety System data

Gender of victims aged 15 years and over



Repeat Episodes - Percentage of victims in FY2018 who had more than one family violence incident in the previous 12 months



Reporting rate to Police by relation with offender

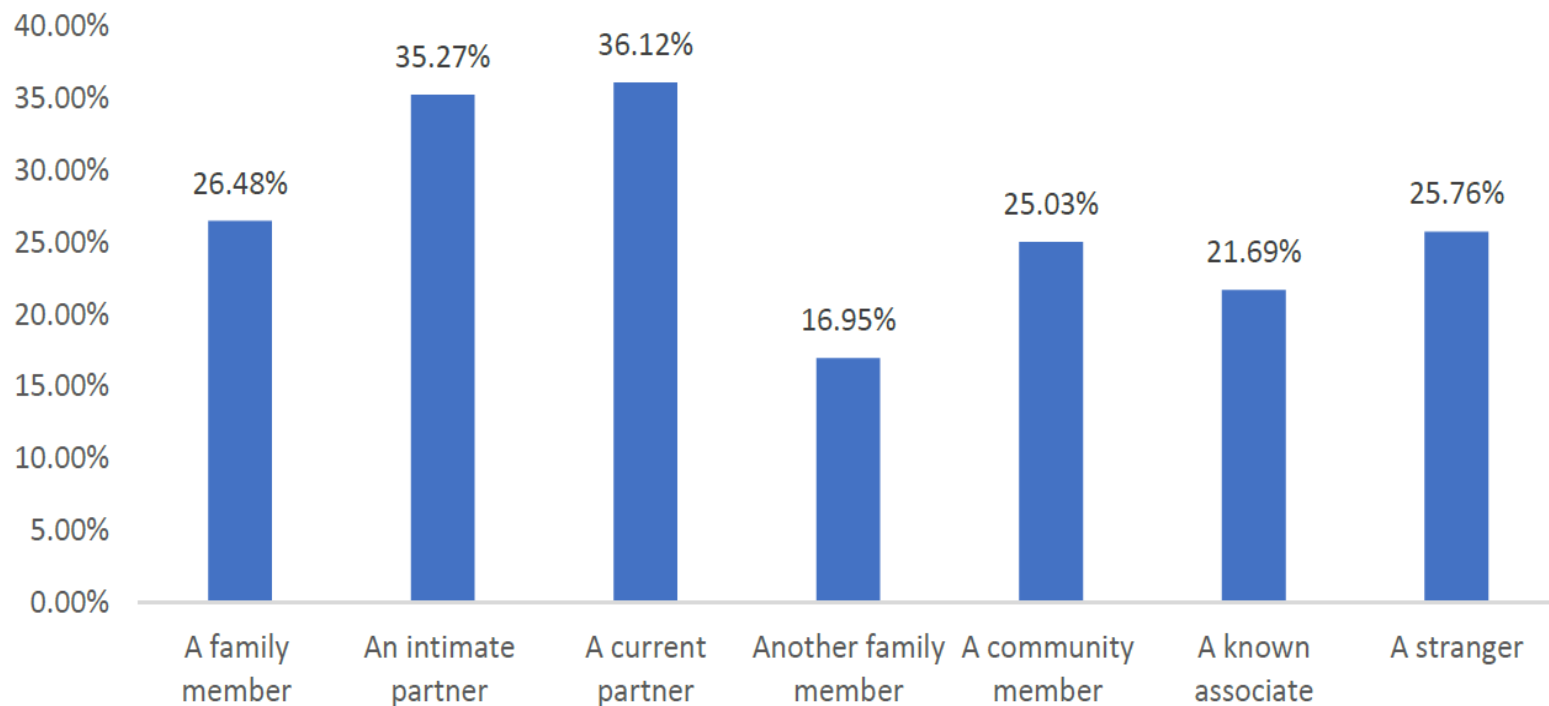
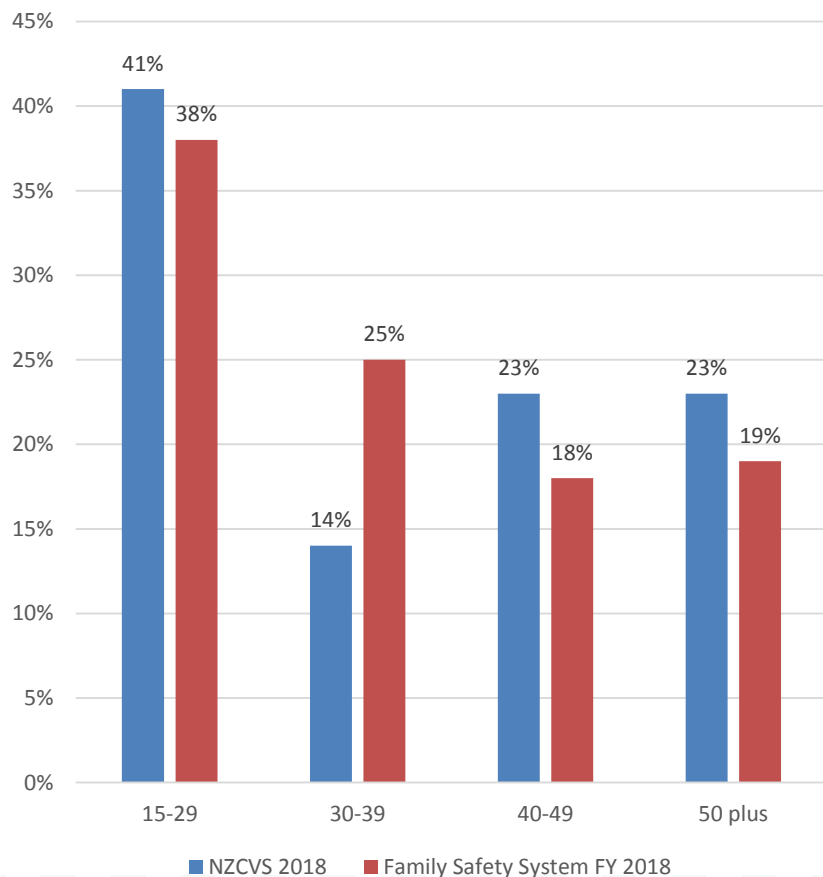


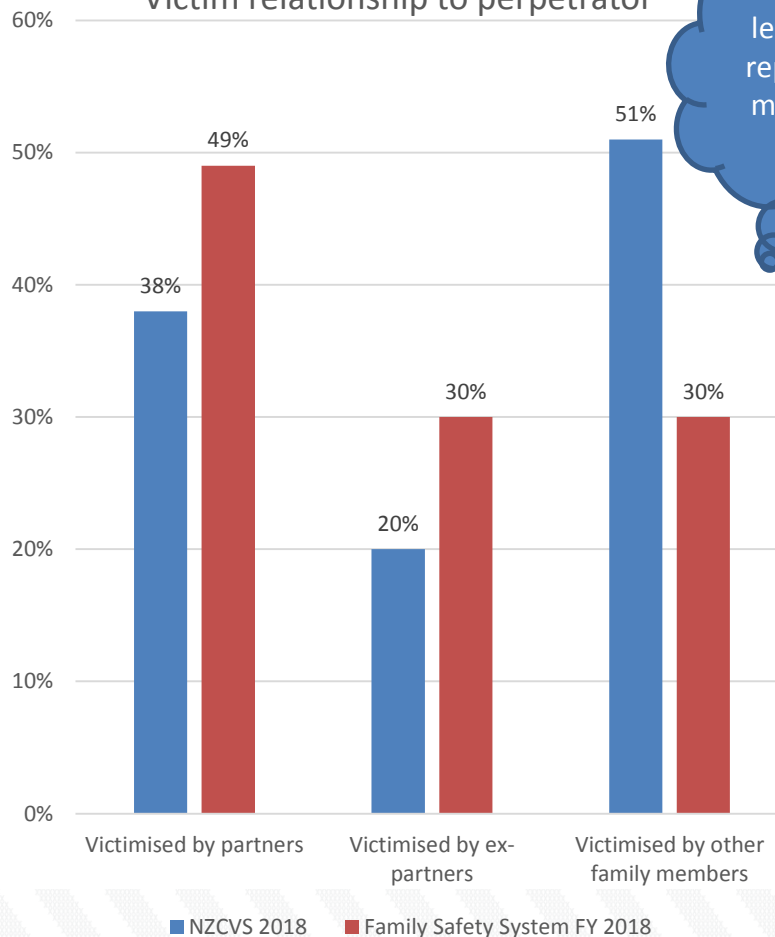
Figure 9.14: Reporting rate to the Police, by relation with offender

Age profile of victims and Relationship of Victim to Perpetrator

Age of victims 15 years and older



Victim relationship to perpetrator

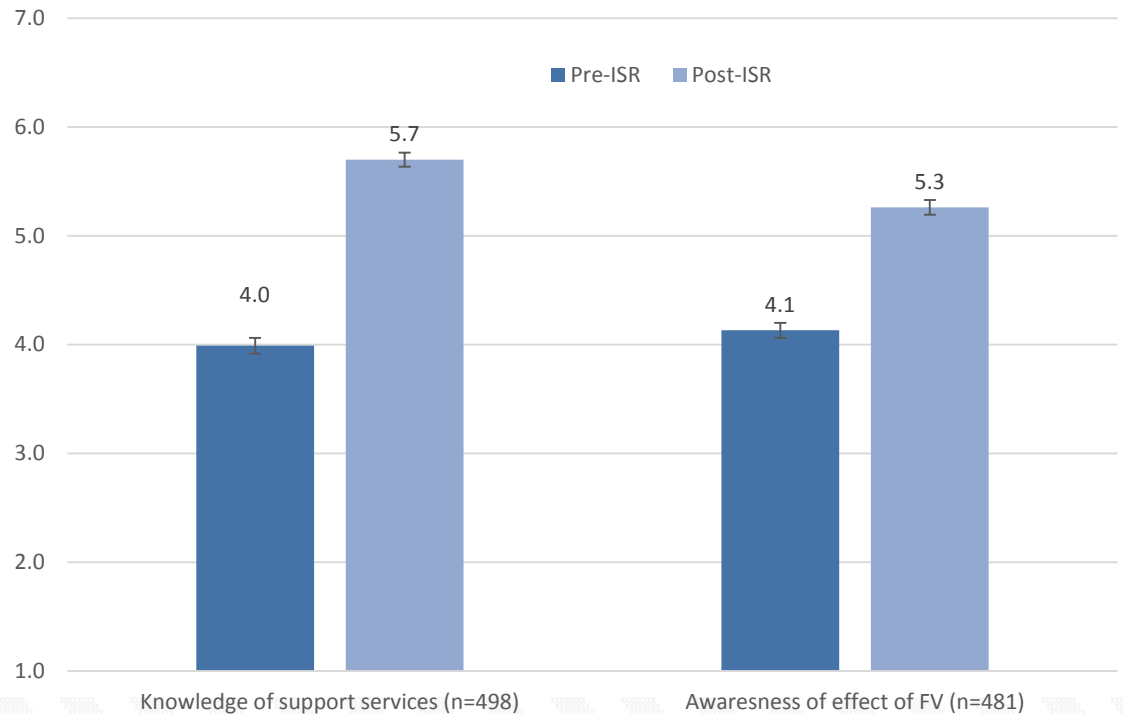


Victims are less likely to report family members to Police

Outcomes are monitored through pre- and post- assessments

Figure1: Impact of ISR short-term support
(Rating scale- 1 = No knowledge to 7 =
Complete knowledge)

Figure 1 suggests that as a group, all ISR referrals that received ISR support services had an improvement in knowledge of support services, who to contact for help and improved awareness of the effect of family violence.



...pre- and post- assessments...

Figure 2: Self-reported fear for own safety (1 = No fear to 7 = Extreme fear) by support type

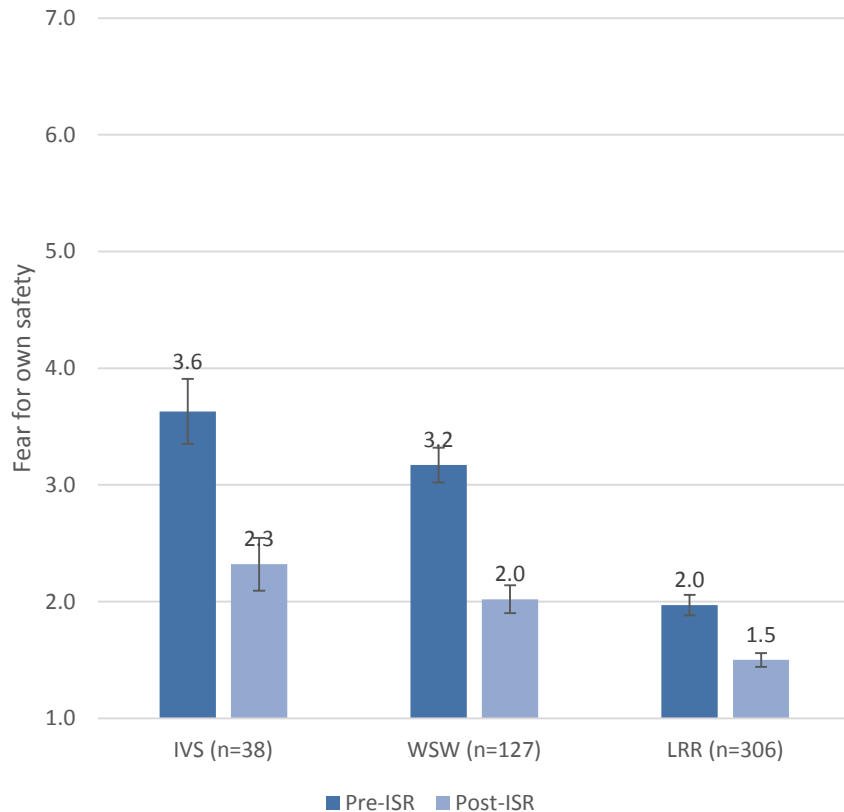
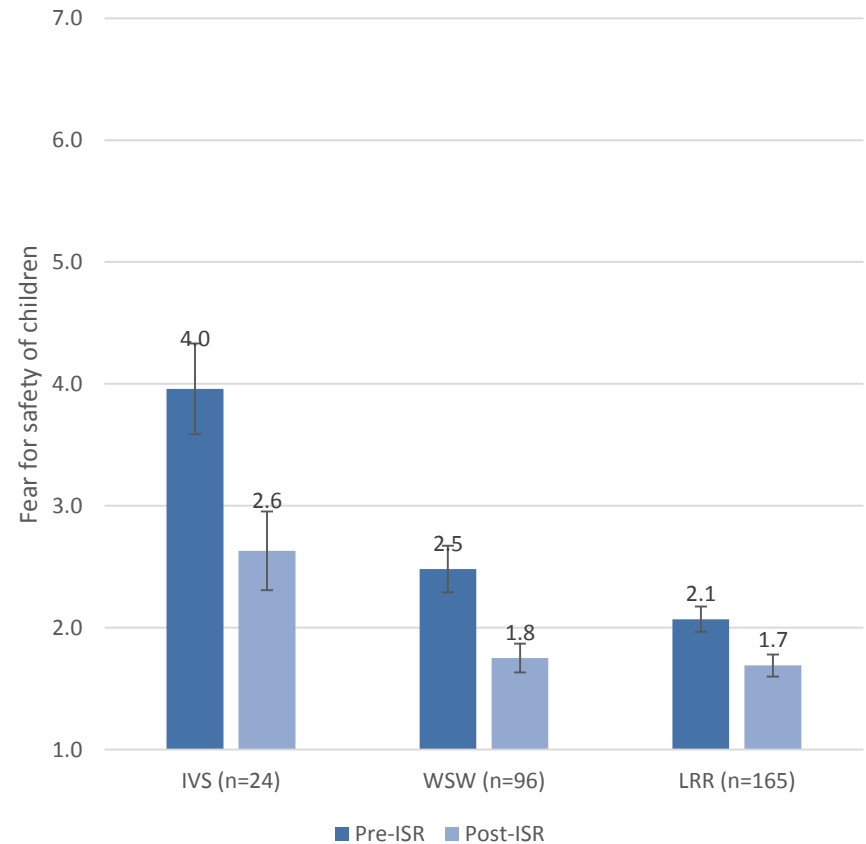


Figure 3: Pre- and post-ISR self-reported fear for children's safety (1 = No fear to 7 = Extreme fear)



Post-ISR, fear for their own safety and for their children's safety is reduced.

...pre- and post- assessments...

Figure 4: Self-reported family violence occurring pre- and post ISR

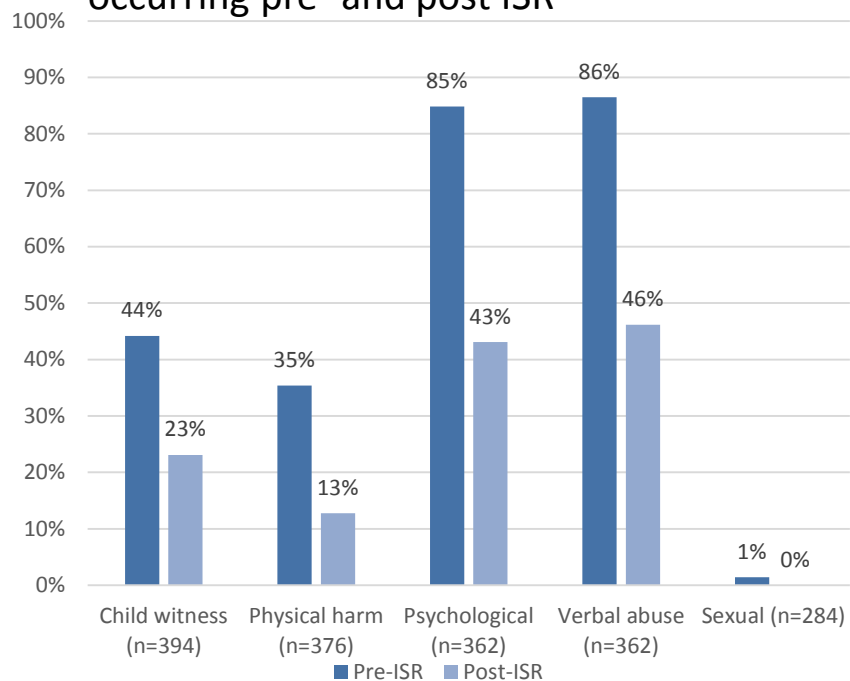
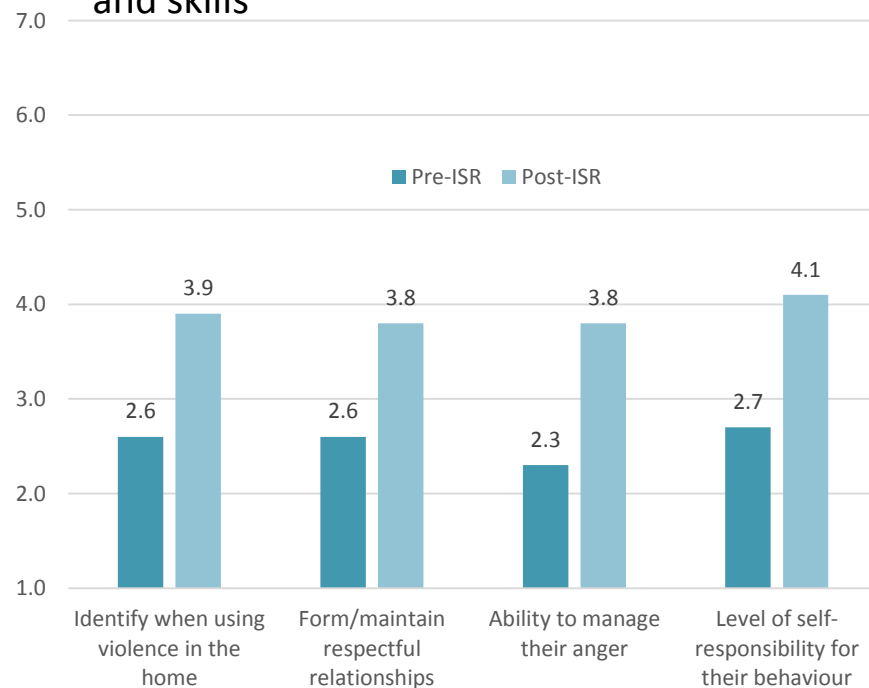


Figure 5: Changes in perpetrator knowledge and skills



Data in Figure 4 suggests a clear reduction post-ISR in all types of family violence. Encouragingly, there was a 48% reduction in children witnessing or being exposed to family violence (from 44% down to 23% post-ISR). Whilst verbal and psychological abuse were most commonly being experienced prior to referral, the greatest reduction was for physical harm with a 64% reduction (35% down to 13%).

Figure 5 provides information on changes in perpetrator knowledge, self-awareness and confidence to use skills, which are all indicators of likely positive change in behaviour.

Evaluation Emerging Findings

ISR is making a tangible difference for families and whānau

Families and whānau involved in ISR feel safer and are accessing support services

There have been significant improvements in responsiveness to Māori and support of whānau-centred practice

The overall results from the evaluation show continuing improvement in processes, capability and collective responsibility, aiding safe and effective integrated responses



Cost Benefit Analysis (NZIER)

Under the main scenario the benefits exceed the costs.

The main scenario considered the benefits for Māori victims, based on the statistically significant results from the quasi-experimental results.

Under the 5-year time horizon the avoided social cost of family violence on its own is 3.2 times the investment.

If the effects of ISR on family violence persist for 10 years instead of 5 years, the benefit cost ratio increases to 5.2.

The net present value of the social net benefits from directly avoided social cost of family violence from ISR is between \$22.68 million and \$43.77 million.



Cost Benefit Analysis (NZIER)

The evaluation was conducted soon after the implementation of ISR and over less than a year.

If the evaluation was extended there might have been statistically significant results for other cohorts.

If the reduction in family violence for Māori victims was applicable for all victims, then the benefits cost ratios would increase to between 7.4 and 12.1.

If the reduction in family violence for Māori victims was applicable for all Māori, then the benefits cost ratios would increase to between 10.2 and 16.7.

If the reduction in family violence for Māori victims was applicable for all people, then the benefits cost ratios would increase to between 28.3 and 38.9.



“Our analysis of the costs and benefits of the ISR show the value (conservatively) this initiative offers society as we know there are additional unquantified benefits, which would increase the benefits. The result is unambiguously positive.”
(NZIER)





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READ OUR RESEARCH:

Check out the Research web page at
<https://www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/news/category/research>

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ORANGA TAMARIKI
Ministry for Children

