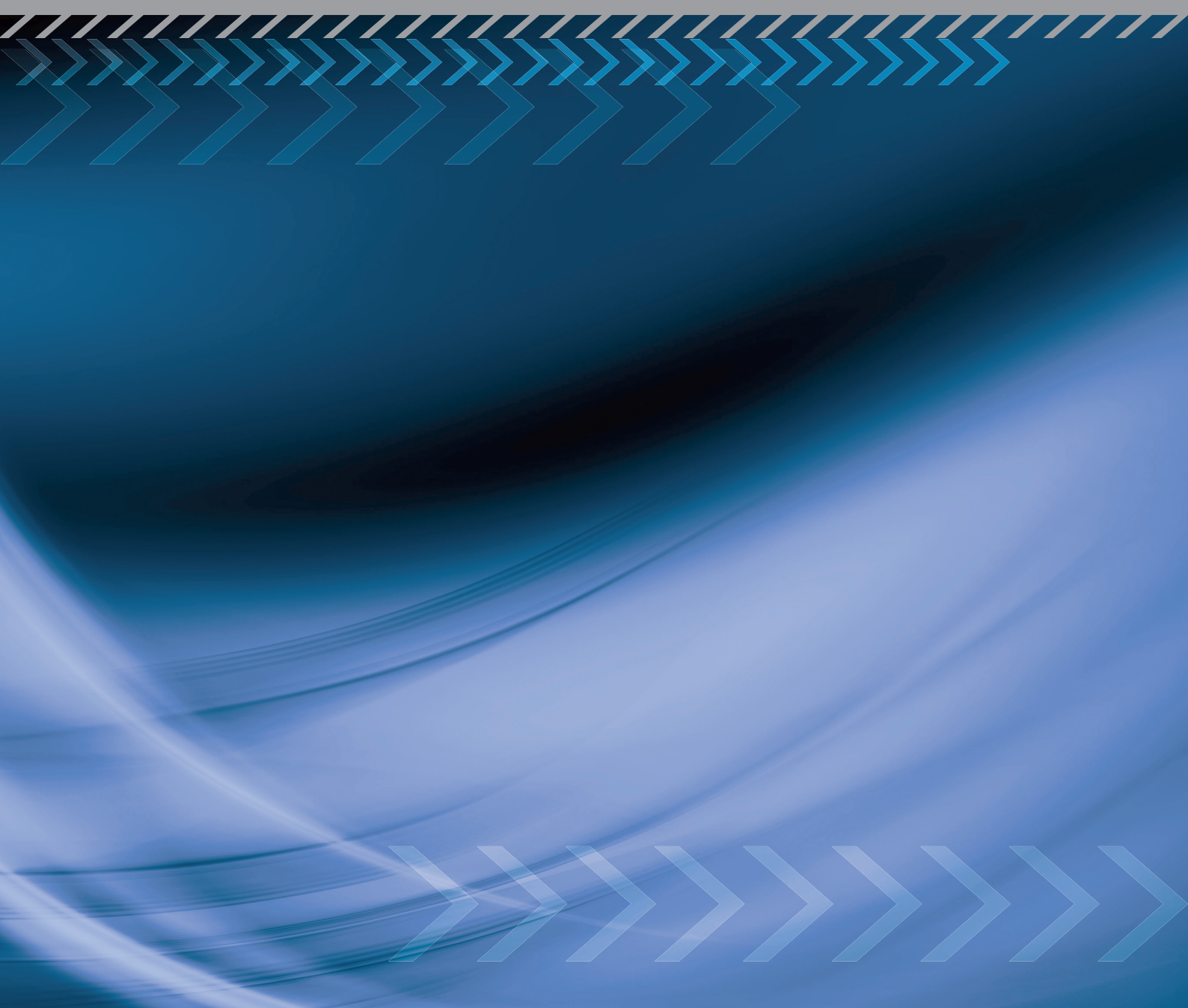




Australian Government

# NATIONAL YOUTH POLICING MODEL

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Australian Government

# **NATIONAL YOUTH** POLICING MODEL

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# INTRODUCTION

The Commonwealth and State and Territory governments are committed to enabling young Australians to grow up safe, healthy, happy and resilient. While the majority of Australia's young people are faring well, crime and violence were identified as key issues of concern in the *State of Australia's Young People report*.<sup>1</sup> Almost a quarter of young people feel unsafe walking alone at night and although they are more likely to be victims of crime, they are less likely to report incidents.<sup>2</sup> These issues were also raised in the web chats and roundtables that began in October 2009 as part of the Australian Government's nationwide discussion with young people, the National Conversations with Young Australians initiative, conducted as part of the National Strategy for Young Australians.<sup>3</sup>

Although young offending rates have been declining steadily in recent years, in many places reported violent crime by young people is increasing, and young people are still more likely to be victims of violent offences.<sup>4</sup> As well as being victims of crime and violence, a small minority of young people are engaging in violent and anti-social behaviour and risky driving behaviours.

On 20 November 2009, Police Ministers agreed to respond to these challenges by developing a principles-based model of best practice for policing crime and anti-social behaviour by young people under the National Strategy for Young Australians.

The National Youth Policing Model (the Model) is aimed at young Australians aged 12 to 24 years in line with initiatives under the National Strategy for Young Australians. The Model's target age aligns with the Strategy in order to address a number of problem areas which impact significantly on both juveniles and young adults, such as alcohol-related violence and risky driving behaviour. Jurisdictions can apply the Model in accordance with their own arrangements.

## Why a National Youth Policing Model?

The Model is designed to improve the safety and security of the Australian community by reducing the prevalence of unsafe, violent and anti-social behaviours by young people through strategic pathways to best practice.

## Police contact with young people in Australia

Young people aged 12 to 24 make up a fifth of Australia's population.<sup>5</sup> Ensuring their health, wellbeing and safety is important to our society. Unfortunately, young people in Australia are over represented in crime statistics, both as victims and offenders. Youth has been identified as the peak time for both being victimised and offending.<sup>6</sup> In general, recorded offending by young people has been declining steadily in recent years. Rates of offending by young people aged 10 to 14 years old have been declining since 1995–1996 and rates of offending by 15 to 19 year olds have been declining since 1999–2000.<sup>7</sup> However, offending rates in Australia are still consistently highest among 15 to 19 year olds, followed by 20 to 24 year olds and then 10 to 14 year olds.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> K Muir, K Mullan, A Powell, S Flaxman, D Thompson and M Griffiths, *State of Australia's Young People: a report on the social economic, health and family lives of young people*, produced for the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra and the Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales, 2009.

<sup>2</sup> Muir et al. (2009), pp 114-115.

<sup>3</sup> The National Strategy for Young Australians, the Australian Government, Canberra, 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Muir et al. (2009), pp 114-115.

<sup>5</sup> The National Strategy for Young Australians, (2010), p 2.

<sup>6</sup> The National Strategy for Young Australians, (2010), p 31.

<sup>7</sup> Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian crime: facts and figures 2008*, Canberra, 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Australian Institute of Criminology, (2009).

In Australia, more young males than females come into contact with the police. However, rates of female delinquency are increasing at a faster rate than for boys.<sup>9</sup> A disproportionately high number of Indigenous young people come into contact with the police.

Young offenders tend to:

- commit offences in groups
- commit offences that are attention seeking
- commit episodic, unplanned and opportunistic offences
- commit offences in public areas, for example on public transport, and
- commit offences close to where they live.<sup>10</sup>

## Young people and victimisation

Although some young people are the offenders, many are also victims of crime.<sup>11</sup> Research also shows that there is a strong link between a young person's victimisation and their future engagement in violent and anti-social behaviour.<sup>12</sup>

Many young people are concerned for their personal safety. Research shows that 29 per cent of young people aged 16 to 24 years report feeling 'a bit unsafe' or 'very unsafe' walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.<sup>13</sup> Australian statistics on recorded crime show that young people are at the highest risk of becoming victims of assault.<sup>14</sup> In particular, young males and females aged 15 to 24 years experience assault at higher rates than any other age group in the Australian community.<sup>15</sup> Indigenous young people are more likely to be victims of violent crime than non-Indigenous young people.<sup>16</sup>

## How will the Model make a difference?

The Model aims to reduce young people's involvement in unsafe, violent and anti-social behaviours through practical best practice approaches that are guided by nationally coordinated policing strategies to reduce road trauma, street violence and anti-social behaviours.

## How can police make a difference?

Police can improve community safety and security through both reactive and preventative approaches to policing young people.<sup>17</sup> In terms of reactive policing, the Model promotes strong and immediate responses to problem behaviours such as alcohol abuse and risky driving. The Model also advocates police participation in prevention and diversion strategies such as education and awareness programs, and through collaboration with the broader community and other sectors.

The Model provides a nationally coordinated strategic framework by integrating evidence-based key principles with a set of six high priority national strategies and includes options that will enable police to achieve best practice in the policing of young people. A number of options for pathways to best practice are highlighted in the Model under each strategy. Depending on the specific challenges jurisdictions are facing in their efforts to police young people they may want to adopt one or more of these pathways to best practice. The Model acknowledges the good work that police agencies across Australia are already doing in these areas, including

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<sup>9</sup> K Carrington, 'Does feminism spoil girls? Explanations for official rises in female delinquency', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, vol. 39, no. 1, 2006, pp 34-53.

<sup>10</sup> C Cunneen and R White, *Juvenile Justice: Youth and Crime In Australia*, Third Edition, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 2007.

<sup>11</sup> National Community Crime Prevention Programme, 'Young people and crime prevention', tip sheet 7, p 2

<sup>12</sup> National Community Crime Prevention Programme, 'Young people and crime prevention', p 2; D Smart, N Richardson, A Sanson, I Dussuyer, B Marshall, J W Toumbourou, M Prior and F Oberklaid, *Patterns and precursors of adolescent antisocial behaviour, outcomes and connections*, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne, 2005.

<sup>13</sup> J Tucci, J Mitchell and C Goddard, *Children's sense of safety: children's experiences of childhood in contemporary Australia*, Ringwood, Australian Childhood Foundation, 2008.

<sup>14</sup> National Community Crime Prevention Programme, 'Young people and crime prevention', p 2

<sup>15</sup> Australian Institute of Criminology, (2009).

<sup>16</sup> The National Strategy for Young Australians, (2010), p 5.

<sup>17</sup> S J Doherty and A M Roche, *Alcohol and Licensed Premises: Best Practice in Policing, A Monograph for Police and Policy Makers*, Funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund an initiative of the National Drug Strategy, 2003, pp 46-47.

through their own policies and strategies that target young people. In recognition of this work a list of existing targeted initiatives is contained within this Model. They are included to illustrate the extensive work already being done by jurisdictions.

**KEY PRINCIPLES → STRATEGIES → BEST PRACTICE OBJECTIVES → PATHWAYS TO BEST PRACTICE**

The Model also provides some information about the evaluation of youth policing initiatives. This is provided to help jurisdictions determine the benefit of initiatives that have not yet been evaluated while recognising that jurisdictions will each have their own approach. The Australian Institute of Criminology can be contacted for further information.

# KEY PRINCIPLES

The six national strategies presented in the Model are guided by nine evidence-based principles developed by the Australian Institute of Criminology. Applied together these key principles provide for a balanced and holistic response to policing offending by young people that can be adapted to jurisdictional circumstances. The key principles are:

- Right place, right time
- Right person, right response
- Sooner rather than later
- Prevention is better than cure
- Trust
- Respect
- Working together
- Boundaries, and
- Responding to substance abuse.

- **Right place, right time**

Research shows that funding for crime reduction approaches needs to be appropriately directed to the local areas of greatest need. Policing strategies also need to be directed to the times when violence is most likely. For example, weekends have been identified as times of increased risk of violence by and against young people.

- **Right person, right response**

Policing strategies can have different impacts on different groups of young people (Indigenous young people, young women etc). Policing strategies need, as much as possible, to meet the diverse needs and offending behaviours of young people. For example, recognising the young person's unique situation and environment has been identified as a key factor in developing successful crime prevention projects in rural and remote communities.

- **Sooner rather than later**

It is important to ensure that young people are dealt with by police as soon as possible following criminal incidents when they are still fresh in the offender's mind. Timely responses allow the young person to better understand the connection between their behaviour and the consequences of that behaviour. Therefore, approaches that offer immediate responses to offending behaviour by young people are more likely to be successful than those that involve lengthy delays.

- **Prevention is better than cure**

Although police cannot always be involved in community development strategies and social programs that aim to prevent crime, these should be facilitated wherever possible. Policing initiatives that divert offenders from the criminal justice system at a young age are critical.

- **Trust**

Evidence shows that citizens with high levels of trust in the criminal justice system are more likely than others to obey the law. Policing approaches that increase trust, and build healthy relationships with communities are likely to have positive long-term impacts on levels of violence and anti-social behaviour.

Involving members of the community has been identified as a key strategy for preventing crime in rural and remote communities. Enhancing participation by young people in prosocial activities, for example, leisure activities and skills training, also supports this principle.

- **Respect**

Evidence shows that offenders who are treated in a respectful manner by criminal justice personnel are less likely than those treated disrespectfully to re-offend. Modelling respectful behaviour to young people is an important strategy for police to adopt. Encouraging a sense of dignity and self worth in young people can help them take on a constructive role in society.

- **Working together**

A number of successful policing programs for young people have relied on extensive interagency collaboration, typically among police, youth workers, the community sector and young people. Collaboration with sectors such as justice, health and education is essential for policing young people.

- **Boundaries**

It is important that policing initiatives targeted at young people establish clear legal boundaries for the behaviour of young people to protect their own, and other people's safety. Setting clear boundaries for offending behaviour is developmentally appropriate for young people. Communicating these boundaries in an inclusive and respectful way can assist police to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour.

- **Responding to substance abuse**

The role of alcohol and other drugs in violence committed by young people has been well established. The abuse of alcohol in particular has been raised as an important factor to address in order to improve the lives of young Australians. There is an established link between young people's abuse of alcohol, and threats to individual and public safety. Policing initiatives that seek to address the abuse of alcohol and other drugs by young people may assist in the reduction of offending among this group.

# NATIONAL STRATEGIES

Research into the key principles and existing youth policing policies and initiatives identified six high priority national strategies for the policing of young people. These strategies are often interrelated; however achieving success under each requires specific objectives and actions aimed at reaching best practice outcomes. The six high priority strategies for policing young people are:

1. **Targeted policing** – to ensure that policing efforts are appropriately directed to the local areas of greatest need and meet the diverse needs and offending behaviours of young people.
2. **Strong responses to alcohol and drug abuse** – to reduce access by young people to alcohol and illicit drugs through strict enforcement of legislation.
3. **Strong enforcement of road rules** – to reduce young people’s involvement in road trauma caused by risky driving behaviour.
4. **Early intervention and diversion strategies** – to prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system.
5. **Collaboration and information sharing between jurisdictions and with other sectors** – to ensure that young people can access appropriate support and services.
6. **Education and awareness about safety and legal rights and responsibilities** – to ensure that young people can make informed choices about their behaviour and feel confident about their personal safety.

# STRATEGY 1 – TARGETED POLICING

*To ensure that policing efforts are appropriately directed to the local areas of greatest need and meet the diverse needs and offending behaviours of young people.*

This strategy is underpinned by the key principles: *Right place, right time; Right person, right response; and Boundaries.*

## Best practice objectives

- Greater police presence in areas with a history of anti-social and violent behaviour.

Providing a greater police presence in areas with recognised crime problems is an important approach to policing young people. Proactive policing can be achieved by engaging police in 'problem-based policing', or providing civilian 'Youth Development Officers' in police commands to find solutions to local problems.<sup>18</sup> Targeted action could involve a range of problem-solving techniques such as: researching community problems; identifying young people at risk and referring them to support agencies; initiating youth crime reduction strategies; and liaising with external agencies.<sup>19</sup> A program in South Australia that employed these techniques was rated as a success by 92 per cent of police officers.<sup>20</sup>

- Support nationally coordinated, locally targeted operations (similar to Operation Unite).

An example of a successful nationally coordinated, locally targeted response is Operation Unite. This was an Australian and New Zealand campaign conducted in 2009 that targeted crime, violence and anti-social alcohol-related behaviour in known nightspot locations.<sup>21</sup>

- Tailoring action plans to address the causes of each young person's problem behaviours.

The New South Wales Police Force's 'Youth Policy Statement 2001–2005'<sup>22</sup> recognised that successful policing of young people requires police to consider the effect that differences in age, gender, culture and previous experiences with police can have on interactions between police and young people.<sup>23</sup> International research shows that a 'one size fits all' approach to crime prevention and policing is inappropriate.<sup>24</sup> For example, research has found that there are various interacting pathways and risk factors that lead to violence by young people.<sup>25</sup> These can operate at the individual, school, family and community levels.<sup>26</sup> Due to the complex nature of risk profiles, approaches to youth policing issues must address the specific needs of individuals and communities.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>18</sup> A L Parker and P B Mohr, 'Police in Partnership with Civilian Youth Development Officers', University of South Australia, paper presented at the Conference Reducing Criminality: Partnerships and best practice, Western Australia, 2000, p 3.

<sup>19</sup> Parker et al. (2000), p 3.

<sup>20</sup> Parker et al. (2000), p 8.

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.anzpa.org/current-initiatives/operation-unite>

<sup>22</sup> New South Wales Police Force, Youth Policy Statement 2001-2005, [http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/file/0016/4345/Youth\\_Policy\\_Statement.pdf](http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/file/0016/4345/Youth_Policy_Statement.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> NSW Youth Policy Statement (2001-2005), p 4.

<sup>24</sup> B K Payne and D M Button, 'Developing a Citywide Youth Violence Prevention Plan: Perceptions of Various Stakeholders', *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, vol. 53, 2009, p 519.

<sup>25</sup> Payne et al. (2009), p 518.

<sup>26</sup> Payne et al. (2009), p 518.

<sup>27</sup> Payne et al. (2009), p 518.

- Employment or engagement of Indigenous community constables or Indigenous liaison officers in areas with a high population of Indigenous young people.
- Creation of liaison positions within culturally and linguistically diverse communities to engage multicultural young people.

International research shows that youth policing policies must be culturally relevant and responsive to the needs of different social groups.<sup>28</sup> Ignoring cultural differences can lead to inappropriate policing of particular cultural groups.<sup>29</sup> In Australia, Indigenous young people come into contact with police much more frequently than other social groups.<sup>30</sup> This contact also occurs at a younger age.<sup>31</sup> Positive benefits would be gained from a police commitment to increase awareness of Indigenous community issues and maintain good community relations. Employing Indigenous liaison officers in areas with a high Indigenous population is a positive step to improving the policing of Indigenous young people.

- Intensive supervision and support for repeat and high needs offenders.

The United Kingdom's successful Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Program (ISSP) is a multi-agency program that has been running since 2001. This program is targeted at repeat offenders aged 10 to 14 years. The program involves a three month intensive period of education, training, restorative justice conferencing and surveillance by tagging or tracking.<sup>32</sup> ISSP is not a police only program, although police are involved indirectly or sometimes directly as ISSP workers.<sup>33</sup> The program has resulted in the reduction of both the frequency and seriousness of young offending in the United Kingdom.<sup>34</sup>

- Strong responses to the purchase and carrying of edged weapons by young people.

It is important to recognise that the majority of young people in Australia do not carry edged weapons such as knives. However, the most common type of weapon used in violent crime in Australia is knives. Research shows that social disadvantage is a strong factor influencing the likelihood that a young person will carry an edged weapon. Young people aged 14 and 15 years from low socioeconomic backgrounds who become involved in anti-social peer-group behaviour have been identified as the most likely group to carry a knife. Young people who believe that they are unsafe, especially in public spaces at night, are also more likely to carry a knife.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Payne et al. (2009), p 519.

<sup>29</sup> Payne et al. (2009), p 519.

<sup>30</sup> J Barga, 'Juvenile Justice: responding to Australia's children and young people in trouble with the law', *Reform*, vol. 92, 2008, p 29.

<sup>31</sup> Barga (2008), p 29.

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/youth/youth60.htm>

<sup>33</sup> I Waters, 'The Policing of Young Offenders', *British Journal of Criminology*, vol. 47, 2007, p 641.

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/youth/youth60.htm>

<sup>35</sup> Australian Institute of Criminology, 'The carriage and use of knives by young people', *AlCrime Reduction Matters*, no. 75 2009; J Bondy, A Ogilvie and B Astbury, *Living on the edge: understanding the social context of knife carriage among young people*, Melbourne, RMIT University Press, 2005.

## Examples of existing initiatives

**SA Police–Operation Street Safe ‘City Streets’.** This successful operation was conducted in Adelaide’s central business district every Friday and Saturday night in the summer of 2009. The operation was directed at the entertainment and restaurant precincts that have a history of law enforcement problems after midnight. Additional officers were placed on patrol with support from specialist policing units. The operation focused on preventing public disorder and street offences through high visibility policing and rapid response.

**VIC Police–Assertive Youth Outreach Service.** This is one component of the State Government’s Connections for At Risk Young People initiative. Developed and piloted in 2009 as a partnership between Victoria Police, Victorian Multicultural Commission, City of Greater Dandenong the Youth Substance Abuse Service and other relevant community agencies, the program seeks to address issues associated with disengaged young people in the district. A specific focus has been placed on the needs of young refugees, so in practice the primary outreach has been to members of the local Sudanese community. Key aims are facilitating access to services, education and training; positively impacting on young people’s life outcomes; and fostering effective relationships between young people at risk and local police. The pilot is funded by Victoria Police and the Victorian Multicultural Commission, and delivered by youth workers according to the Youth Substance Abuse Service framework. It is coordinated and overseen by a representative Reference Committee.

**VIC Police–Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer (ACLO) program.** The ACLO program is an initiative of Victoria Police to enhance the relationship between Victoria Police and Victorian Aboriginal communities. The ACLO program provides the necessary link to engage in a proactive community policing approach that instigates positive change within the current relationships. The program has been designed at a strategic and local level to improve understanding between police and the Aboriginal community through better communication and collaboration to achieve positive goals and objectives.

**SA–Knife Legislation Revision.** The South Australian Government is currently revising knife legislation with some proposals directed specifically towards young people. The changes aim to reduce knife related crime by restricting the supply of knives, especially to young people, and giving police more powers to detect knives. Under the changed legislation it will be a crime to sell a knife to a person under the age of 16.

## Pathways to best practice

Options police may adopt, in collaboration with other relevant agencies and communities, to assist in achieving best practice in policing young people include:

- Ensuring that targeted policing initiatives are in place and that they appropriately direct policing efforts to the local areas of greatest need and meet the diverse needs and offending behaviours of young people;
- Supporting nationally coordinated, locally targeted operations (similar to Operation Unite) that:
  - reduce alcohol-related violence and anti-social behaviour, and/or
  - reduce young people’s fear for their personal safety in public spaces;
- Establishing a method for developing individually tailored action plans for young offenders as part of restorative justice conferencing programs;
- Ensuring that police and Indigenous community constables/liaison officers have sufficient numbers and adequate resources and training to manage young Indigenous offenders;
- Ensuring that culturally and linguistically diverse communities are serviced by liaison positions to engage multicultural young people;
- Establishing programs for the intensive supervision of repeat young offenders; or
- Introducing bans on the purchase and carrying of edged weapons by persons under the age of 16 years and establishing/enhancing police involvement in education campaigns on edged weapons.

# STRATEGY 2 – STRONG RESPONSES TO ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

## *To reduce access by young people to alcohol and illicit drugs through strict enforcement of legislation.*

This strategy is underpinned by the key principles: *Right place, right time; Sooner rather than later; Prevention is better than cure; Boundaries; and Responding to substance abuse.*

### Best practice objectives

- Police have an important but largely under-utilised role in reducing the risk of alcohol-related harms to young people through:
  - proactively enforcing liquor legislation and targeting underage drinking in licensed premises
  - working collaboratively with key local stakeholders, including licensing authorities, local government, licensees and health agencies, to develop integrated responses to reduce alcohol-related incidents and harms, and
  - encouraging and facilitating victims to report crimes.<sup>36</sup>

In Australia, young people aged 15 to 19 years have the highest hospitalisation rates for acute intoxication.<sup>37</sup> Alcohol is a key factor in the three leading causes of death among young people: unintentional injury, homicide and suicide.<sup>38</sup> A large number of young people are drinking at levels which place them at risk.<sup>39</sup>

The abuse of alcohol by young people has been identified by the World Health Organisation as a risk factor for becoming a victim and/or an offender of alcohol-related crime.<sup>40</sup> Young people who have abused alcohol are often involved in violent crime, such as sexual assault, physical assault, and robbery offences, road traffic crashes and anti-social behaviour.<sup>41</sup> However, many alcohol-related incidents are not reported to the police.<sup>42</sup>

- Proactive enforcement of illicit drug legislation.

The 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey found that 23 per cent of Australian young people aged 14 to 19 years had used illicit drugs in their lifetime. However, regular usage of these drugs is comparatively rare. About one in four young people aged 18 to 24 years have used illicit drugs more than five times in their lives. Only 1.6 per cent of young people aged 18 to 24 years state that they use cannabis every day and, among the 23 per cent of young people aged 18 to 24 years who have tried cannabis, only 14.5 per cent have used it in the previous year. A similar pattern is apparent for use of stimulants. Of the 8.4 per cent of young people who reported having used stimulants in the previous 12 months, most (5.5 per cent) had used them less than once per month.<sup>43</sup> When they are used, however, illicit drugs can place young people at high risk. In particular, illicit drug use is often associated with risky driving behaviour by young people.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Doherty et al. (2003), p xii.

<sup>37</sup> [http://police.nsw.gov.au/community\\_issues/alcohol](http://police.nsw.gov.au/community_issues/alcohol)

<sup>38</sup> [http://police.nsw.gov.au/community\\_issues/alcohol](http://police.nsw.gov.au/community_issues/alcohol)

<sup>39</sup> The National Strategy for Young Australians, [2010], p 5.

<sup>40</sup> World Health Organisation, Youth Violence and Alcohol fact sheet, World Health Organisation, 2006, p1.

<sup>41</sup> [http://police.nsw.gov.au/community\\_issues/alcohol](http://police.nsw.gov.au/community_issues/alcohol)

<sup>42</sup> Doherty et al. (2003), p 22.

<sup>43</sup> Muir et al. (2009), pp 110-111; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Young Australians: Their Health and Wellbeing 2007*, AIHW Cat. No. PHE 87, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra, 2007.

<sup>44</sup> Muir et al. (2009), p 112.

## Examples of existing initiatives

**NSW Police–Alcohol and Licensing Enforcement Command.** Established in July 2008, the Command conducts both overt and covert operations targeting identified hotspot premises and locations. Police also actively participate in over 140 Liquor Accords, which involve police working in partnership with local licensed premises. This is not a scheme focused on young people.

**NSW Police–Your Choice Program.** In some local area commands, police can offer an underage young person found possessing or consuming alcohol in a public place the option of receiving an infringement notice or attending a two hour education session, accompanied by a parent/guardian, addressing the health, legal and social consequences of underage drinking.

**ACT Police–Alcohol and Licensing Enforcement.** Conducted each year for several months over summer (due to Canberra’s climate), ACT Policing conduct operations targeting identified hotspot premises and locations. Crime Prevention teams also liaise with the liquor industry to provide information on compliance and responsible drinking and service of alcohol issues. A focus on young people’s drinking behaviour is coordinated with the National Binge Drinking Strategy and builds links with the juvenile alcohol and drug cautioning and diversion programs.

**SA Police–Wiltanendi.** To respond to increasing drug use among Indigenous young people in the Adelaide metropolitan area, South Australia Police provides camps for at risk young people or repeat young offenders to positively influence their lifestyles and wellbeing as well as providing opportunities for mentoring with tribal elders.

## Pathways to best practice

Options police may adopt, in collaboration with other relevant agencies and communities, to assist in achieving best practice in policing young people include:

- Enhancing targeted operations that reduce young people’s access to alcohol and drugs through strict enforcement of liquor licensing and illicit drug legislation;
- Enhancing, effectively promoting and enforcing legislation to reduce young people’s access to alcohol through secondary supply;
- Providing or enhancing training for police on the enforcement of liquor and illicit drugs legislation;
- Enhancing and coordinating the police presence in popular entertainment precincts with licensed venues during peak periods;
- Improving reporting processes to encourage and facilitate young people who are victims of crime to report incidents;
- Including treatment for alcohol and drug abuse in justice programs for young people wherever substance abuse may be linked to offending behaviour; or
- Considering the potential connection between mental health issues and drug and alcohol abuse amongst young people when devising policing strategies for young people.

# STRATEGY 3 – STRONG ENFORCEMENT OF ROAD RULES

## *To reduce young people's involvement in road trauma caused by risky driving behaviour.*

This strategy is underpinned by the key principles: *Right place, right time; Sooner rather than later; Prevention is better than cure; Working together; and Boundaries.*

### Best practice objectives

- Proactive enforcement of road rules and driver's licence conditions to ensure that young people experience clear-cut legal consequences for risky driving behaviour.

Car accidents are the second leading cause of death for young people aged 15 to 24 years.<sup>45</sup> Almost half of all young people hospitalised are drivers involved in road traffic crashes and another quarter are passengers.<sup>46</sup> Figures from Victoria Police show that the risk of a young driver being involved in a fatal crash is over five times higher when carrying two or more passengers than when travelling alone.<sup>47</sup>

Young drivers aged 17 to 25 years make up only 10 to 15 per cent of the licensed driver population but represent one-quarter of all Australian road deaths. A 17 year old driver with a P1 licence is four times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than a driver over 26 years. The biggest killer of young drivers is speeding and around 80 per cent of those killed are male.<sup>48</sup>

- Holistic programs for young people that provide driver education and alternative activities to help prevent engagement in risky driver behaviour.

Research shows that engagement by young people in risky driving behaviour reflects a broader engagement in a risk taking lifestyle.<sup>49</sup> Risky driving, substance abuse and anti-social behaviour are interrelated.<sup>50</sup> Young people who engage in risky driving would benefit from interventions that take a holistic approach to their behaviour as well as targeting road safety.<sup>51</sup>

### Examples of existing initiatives

**VIC Police–Fit to Drive (f2d).** f2d is a community program for young people that concentrates on personal safety and responsibility giving young drivers strategies to make them safer on the road. f2d actively encourages and empowers young road users to look after themselves and their friends. The f2d focus is a Year 11 workshop in Secondary and TAFE Colleges that is facilitated by trained University students known as peer facilitators or Road Safety Ambassadors.

<sup>45</sup> Muir et al. (2009), p 112; Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Causes of Death, 2007*, Catalogue No. 3303.0, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, 2009a.

<sup>46</sup> <http://www.youngdriverfactbase.com/key-statistics/>

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.police.vic.gov.au/>

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.youngdriverfactbase.com/key-statistics/>

<sup>49</sup> S Vassallo, D Smart, S Cockfield, T Gunatillake, A Harris and W Harrison, *In the driver's seat II: Beyond the early driving years*, Research Report no. 17, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne, 2010, p 58.

<sup>50</sup> D Smart, S Vassallo, A Sanson, S Cockfield, A Harris, W Harrison and A McIntyre, *In the Driver's Seat Understanding Young Adults Driving Behaviour*, Research Report no. 12, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne, 2005, Executive Summary, p 6.

<sup>51</sup> Vassallo et al. (2010), p 58.

**NSW Police–Road Realities.** In 2007 the NSW Government committed to fund the expansion of PCYC’s Traffic Offender Programs in the amount of \$345,000, under the new name ‘Road Realities’. This program helps young traffic offenders to learn safe and responsible driving behaviour. The program also shows offenders how their behaviour on the roads can have a devastating effect on their lives and the lives of others.

### **Pathways to best practice**

Options police may adopt, in collaboration with other relevant agencies and communities, to assist in achieving best practice in policing young people include:

- Reducing young people’s involvement in risky driving behaviour by:
  - enhancing targeted operations that strongly enforce road rules including speed restrictions, use of seat belts and driver’s licence conditions, and
  - introducing or strengthening, and effectively promoting, anti-hooning legislation; or
- Developing or enhancing police involvement in driver education programs for young people to prevent risky driving behaviour by addressing risky behaviour holistically and providing opportunities for young people to participate in safer alternatives such as adventure sport activities.

# STRATEGY 4 – EARLY INTERVENTION AND DIVERSION

## *To prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system.*

This strategy is underpinned by the key principles: *Right person, right response; Sooner rather than later; Prevention is better than cure; Trust; Respect; and Boundaries.*

### Best practice objectives

- Police cautioning and early intervention for less serious or first time young offending to prevent more serious offending in the future.

Police can play an important and active role in diverting young people away from the criminal justice system.<sup>52</sup> Research shows that young people who are diverted from the formal justice system re-offend less than those who attend court.<sup>53</sup> Police cautioning is an effective early intervention strategy for young offending. Police cautioning may prevent young offending from escalating from minor crimes to serious and/or violent crimes. In Victoria, current re-offending rates for young people who are cautioned show that 80 per cent of those cautioned had not re-offended within in one year, and that 65 per cent of cautioned young people had not re-offended after three years.<sup>54</sup>

- Referrals of less serious or first time offenders to programs and services that address the causes of the offending behaviour (eg drug rehabilitation, family support services and counselling).
- Participation by young people in crime prevention activities.
- Recreational programs that allow police to engage in a casual setting with young people who have had negative contact with police.

Engaging young people in community policing initiatives and recreational programs is a promising approach to policing young people. The value of applying the principles of trust and respect between police and young people is well supported and is likely to have greater benefit than more structured police 'presentations' to young people. Young people who have been treated fairly by police view police as legitimate and are more willing to assist police.<sup>55</sup> If young people believe they have been treated differently to others, in an uncaring fashion, or without respect, they are likely to view police as less legitimate and be less likely to assist police.<sup>56</sup> This emphasises the importance of maintaining respectful interactions with young people and developing trust.

<sup>52</sup> J Heslop, 'Diverting Young Offenders from the formal Justice System: Juvenile Mediation/Reparation Scheme', [http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/previous%20series/proceedings/1\\_27/~media/publications/proceedings/09/heslop.ashx](http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/previous%20series/proceedings/1_27/~media/publications/proceedings/09/heslop.ashx)

<sup>53</sup> T Cunningham, 'Pre-court diversion in the Northern Territory: impact on juvenile reoffending', *Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice*, Australian Institute of Criminology, vol. 339, 2007, p 1; S Vignaendra and J Fitzgerald, 'Reoffending among young people cautioned by police or who participated in a youth justice conference', *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, vol. 103, 2006, p 1.

<sup>54</sup> VIC Police, Child and Youth Strategy, p 10.

<sup>55</sup> L Hinds, 'Youth, Police Legitimacy and Informal Contact', *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, vol. 24, 2009, p 15; J F Forman Jr, 'Community Policing and Youth as Assets', *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, vol. 95, 2004, p 35.

<sup>56</sup> Forman (2004), p 36

- Restorative justice conferencing to allow young offenders to address their behaviour through an outcome plan, with the young person facing court if they fail to attend the conference or complete the plan.

Restorative Justice Conferencing provides an immediate response to offending behaviour by young people. A significant benefit of the conferencing process is that it reduces young people's contact with the formal justice system. Contact with the formal justice system at an early age can have a negative impact on young people and increase the likelihood of re-offending.<sup>57</sup> Research consistently shows that victims involved in conferencing have been satisfied with the process and its outcomes and believe that it was fair to the offender.<sup>58</sup> Restorative justice conferencing is currently available to all young people under legislation in each jurisdiction. Very serious offences such as those resulting in death are excluded from the conferencing process. In most jurisdictions violent crimes, such as assaults, and sometimes sexual assaults can be addressed through a restorative justice response.<sup>59</sup>

## Examples of existing initiatives

**ACT Police–The Why Project: Choices Our Choice Program.** The Youth Liaison Team conducts targeted forums in schools in order to identify, understand and assess young people who are considered disengaged from their schools and community. The process identifies the culture of offending and behaviours and motivations of these disengaged young people and determines appropriate referral pathways.

**NT Police–Youth Diversion Scheme.** The *Youth Justice Act (NT) 2006* includes an explicit 'presumption of diversion' regarding young offenders (Part 3). The Restorative Justice framework under which the Scheme operates ensures that young offenders are encouraged to accept direct responsibility for their behaviour. This includes admission of the offences, at times meeting with the victim in a Youth Justice Conference setting, and, wherever possible, repairing the harm caused. The conference process provides the victim with an opportunity to participate, and encourages, wherever possible, family to help the offender take responsibility for the outcomes. This often includes referral to a program to address the issues causing offending behaviour. In urban areas Northern Territory police work closely with the non-government sector to provide case management support for young offenders. In some remote centres Community Youth Development Units and other programs focussed on young people provide this case management support and work with young people at risk within a community development framework.

**NSW Police–Young Offenders Legal Referral.** This scheme is mainly focused on Aboriginal young people. The young person agrees to be interviewed and admit guilt so they can become eligible for cautioning or conferencing and therefore diverted from the criminal justice system. The NSW Ombudsman, Aboriginal Affairs NSW and the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council have indicated support for the scheme.

**WA Police–Youth at Risk Diversion Programs.** Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC) operate programs designed to divert young people who are at risk of offending. These programs are run in metropolitan and regional areas and are a collaboration between local and state government agencies, and the not for profit and commercial sectors. There are a range of programs including:

### *Rockingham PCYC Welding Program*

The Rockingham PCYC Welding Program, "Weld for Life" has been designed to accommodate young offenders aged 12 to 17 years needing to complete Juvenile Justice Team or Community Service Order hours. The program enables them to learn welding, improve relations with police and gain an accreditation in Certificate 1 in Metals and Engineering through TAFE. The program operates for four hours every Friday during the school term plus during school holidays and attracts up to ten participants per session. This program has been funded by the Department for Corrective Services, the Office of Crime Prevention and

<sup>57</sup> T Allard, A Stewart, A Chrzanowski, J Ogilvie, D Birks and S Little, 'Police diversion of young offenders and Indigenous over-representation', *Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice*, Australian Institute of Criminology, vol. 390, 2010, p 1.

<sup>58</sup> Allard et al. (2010), p 2; L Sherman, H Strang and D Woods, *Recidivism patterns in the Canberra Reintegrative Shaming Experiments (RISE)*, Australian National University, Canberra, 2000.

<sup>59</sup> K Richards, 'Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice: Police-referred restorative justice for juveniles in Australia', Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra (in press)

PCYC Rockingham. Positive feedback has been received from participants who have attended the program and from their parents. A majority of the participants have gained employment within this field. This program is expanding widely and operates daily with a full-time TAFE teacher.

### **Pathways to best practice**

Options police may adopt, in collaboration with other relevant agencies and communities, to assist in achieving best practice in policing young people include:

- Ensuring police policy guidelines strongly promote police cautioning, early intervention and referrals for less serious or first time young offending;
- Introducing screening officers (senior police/youth justice teams) to review decisions to prosecute young people;
- Enhancing or developing programs that engage young people in community policing initiatives, recreational programs and crime prevention activities;
- Developing national best practice guidelines for restorative justice conferencing programs and increasing training for these programs; or
- Improving access to restorative justice conferencing programs, especially for Indigenous young people.

# STRATEGY 5 – COLLABORATION AND INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN JURISDICTIONS AND WITH OTHER SECTORS

## *To ensure that young people can access appropriate support and services.*

This strategy is underpinned by the key principles: *Right person, right response; Prevention is better than cure; Trust; Respect; and Working together.*

### Best practice objectives

- Establish or strengthen protocols for inter-agency collaboration and referral on youth violence issues and incidents.

This approach is a cornerstone of modern policing of young people in the United Kingdom. It requires a 'joined-up' youth system where different agencies work together to achieve agreed policy outcomes. This approach has produced the United Kingdom's successful Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Program.<sup>60</sup>

- Involve young people's family, school and wider community in addressing individual problem behaviours and in identifying and preventing crime, particularly in rural and remote areas.

Research shows that community policing programs help reduce levels of neighbourhood crime.<sup>61</sup> This form of policing requires officers to actively collaborate with community members to identify problems and work to address them.<sup>62</sup> Community policing programs encourage the community to take responsibility for their neighbourhood.<sup>63</sup> Young people are also part of the community, and involving them in community policing programs would improve results given their disproportionately high involvement in crime as offenders and victims.<sup>64</sup>

- Establish or enhance information sharing arrangements between police and the justice, education, health and community services sectors to achieve a joined-up approach to prevention through early intervention and policing of young people.

Research shows that early intervention for young people reduces the occurrence of crime in the first place. Early intervention and early childhood approaches can prevent young people becoming involved in crime, violence and anti-social behaviour by reducing risks and increasing resilience. Reducing child abuse and other violence, parent education and support, maternal and child health care, drug and alcohol counselling, and creating opportunities through access to education play an important part in preventing young people's involvement in crime. New South Wales Police Force and Victoria Police acknowledge in their youth policies that effectively addressing young people's involvement in crime and their victimisation requires collaboration with other sectors.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>60</sup> Waters (2007), p 635.

<sup>61</sup> Payne et al. (2008), p 520.

<sup>62</sup> Payne et al. (2008), p 520.

<sup>63</sup> Forman (2004), p 8.

<sup>64</sup> Forman (2004), p 20.

<sup>65</sup> NSW Youth Policy Statement, p 8; Victoria Police, Child and Youth Strategy, pp 2-3.

## Examples of existing initiatives

**TAS Police–Inter-Agency Support Teams.** Tasmania Police is the lead agency for Inter-Agency Support Teams (IASTs) which provide a multi-agency case coordinated approach to intervening with young people who are offending and demonstrating complex social needs. The first IAST was established in 2005 and twenty four IASTs currently operate across Tasmania. Through coordinated service delivery, the IAST model seeks to avoid duplication, identify and respond to gaps in service delivery and provide a tailored response. There has been limited formal evaluation of the IAST program. Informal feedback from stakeholders indicates that the model is delivering effective outcomes through positive interventions for young people, better working relationships and information sharing between government agencies, increased diversion of young people from the criminal justice system and/or engagement with education or work, and improved relationships between families and government agencies.

**QLD Police–The Ministerial Advisory Council on Youth Violence.** This council was formed as a result of a recommendation of the Youth Violence Taskforce Report 2007, to continue the work undertaken by the Taskforce and advise Government on any emerging youth trends and cultural issues in relation to violence. The council is chaired by the Queensland Minister for Police. Issues canvassed by the Ministerial Advisory Council since it was established include schoolies, alcohol fuelled violence, gangs, proactive strategies to keep young people safe, engagement strategies with young people and assault reduction campaigns.

**WA Police–On-TRACK Program.** On-TRACK is a partnership program between Western Australia Police and Mission Australia. On-TRACK is designed to ensure the safety of young people by providing a safe and supportive environment as an alternative to police custody. The service operates from 2pm to midnight on Thursday, and 6pm to 4am on Friday and Saturday and targets young people who are intoxicated or disoriented on city streets, and are at risk of being taken into custody. Over half of the attendees of the program are aged between 13 and 15 years. The service is staffed by skilled workers and volunteers who offer supervision and informal counselling to the young people at the centre. On-TRACK offers specialised care for young people suffering the effects of alcohol and substance misuse. Key components of the centre include:

- Counselling to encourage young people to talk about problems they might be facing at home or as an independent.
- Referrals to other youth, family and health services for young people who have been to the On-TRACK office more than once.
- Helping young people to reunite with parents or guardians, by addressing issues which have led to family breakdown.
- Providing the young people with necessities for wellbeing including meals, bedding and toilet facilities.

On-TRACK also works in partnership with the Western Australia Police Juvenile Aid Group and other crisis care associations.

## Pathways to best practice

Options police may adopt, in collaboration with other relevant agencies and communities, to assist in achieving best practice in policing young people include:

- Improving avenues of communication and strengthening protocols for inter-agency collaboration and referral on youth violence issues and incidents;
- Establishing or enhancing community policing programs that involve families, schools and the wider community in preventing crime and in addressing individual young person's problem behaviours;
- Establishing an online forum for sharing information between jurisdictions about best practice policing strategies and successful initiatives. This forum could be extended to allow broader information sharing on early intervention and youth justice issues across police, justice, health, education and community service sectors; or
- Holding a national summit, or similar forum of experts, to enhance information sharing between jurisdictions and the justice, education, health and community services sector, on early intervention and tackling violence and anti-social behaviour by young people.

# STRATEGY 6 – EDUCATION AND AWARENESS ABOUT SAFETY AND LEGAL RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

*To ensure that young people can make informed choices about their behaviour and feel confident about their personal safety.*

This strategy is underpinned by the key principles: *Right person, right response; Prevention is better than cure; Trust; Respect; Working together; Boundaries; and Responding to substance abuse.*

## Best practice objectives

- Police involvement in public awareness campaigns and targeted education programs in schools addressing violence and personal safety.

Research shows that informal contact between police and young people can be an effective approach to reducing youth crime.<sup>66</sup> Young people's belief systems are strongly influenced by direct experiences, such as real-life contact with police officers.<sup>67</sup> Police involvement in school based education programs can have significant positive outcomes when the aims of the program are clearly defined.<sup>68</sup> One study found that a 'Youth Community Alliance' intervention that placed a police liaison officer in a school over a period of time increased young people's willingness to assist police.<sup>69</sup>

## Examples of existing initiatives

**NT Police–School Based Policing.** School Based Police Officers provide a permanent police presence in High Schools in the Northern Territory and also service the feeder Primary Schools attached to those High Schools. The program's members respond to and investigate criminal incidents at school during school hours. They provide a support base for classroom lectures including the Drug and Personal Safety program, where they provide information about rights, responsibilities and the law on a wide range of issues, including drugs, alcohol, traffic and assault. The program provides an opportunity for the Northern Territory Police to develop positive relationships with young people, families and the school community.

**AFP–ThinkUKnow Cyber–Safety Program.** The ThinkUKnow cyber-safety program aims to raise awareness of online risks through the provision of interactive presentations to parents, carers and teachers at schools throughout Australia. The presentations are delivered by trained Australian Federal Police, Microsoft Australia and ninemsn volunteers. While the program focuses specifically on carers, parents and teachers, by raising awareness and educating this group about the activities of young people online, it is hoped that the lines of communication are opened up between adults and young people contributing to the prevention of online crimes involving and targeting young people.

**QLD Police–One Punch Can Kill.** One Punch Can Kill is an advertising campaign aimed at educating young men in the community that 'One Punch Can Kill' and changing the culture of violence in the community. The campaign features radio, television, billboard and internet advertisements as well as posters, wrist bands and display signs that were erected at major events attended by young people.

<sup>66</sup> Hinds (2009), p 18.

<sup>67</sup> Hinds (2009), p 12.

<sup>68</sup> Hinds (2009), p 19.

<sup>69</sup> Hinds (2009), p 18.

## Pathways to best practice

Options police may adopt, in collaboration with other relevant agencies and communities, to assist in achieving best practice in policing young people include:

- Establishing or enhancing public education and awareness programs/campaigns aimed at young people and their parents or primary carers about violence, anti-social behaviour and personal safety;
- Engaging young people through internet-based education awareness campaigns; or
- Establishing or enhancing targeted school-based policing programs that focus on at-risk young people.

# SUMMARY OF JURISDICTIONAL PROGRAMS DIRECTED AT VIOLENCE AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR BY YOUNG PEOPLE

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
NSW	<p><b>Youth Liaison Officers</b></p> <p>The Young Offenders Act 1997 provides the legislative framework for dealing with young people who commit certain offences through the use of warnings, cautions and youth justice conferences instead of court proceedings. There is a designated Youth Liaison Officer position for each of the 80 local area commands in the NSW Police Force to support the implementation of the Act. Their responsibilities include issuing warnings, liaising with juvenile justice officers, mentoring and conducting seminars and other community programs like the Police and Community Youth Clubs.</p>
	<p><b>School Liaison Police</b></p> <p>In 2006, the NSW Government announced that 40 specialist police officers would be deployed at high schools across the state to present programs that aim to reduce crime, violence and anti-social behaviour by young people through school intervention strategies, educational programs and local relationship building.</p>
	<p><b>Young Offenders Legal Referral</b></p> <p>This scheme is mainly focused on Aboriginal young people. The youth person agrees to be interviewed and admit guilt so they can become eligible for cautioning or conferencing and therefore diverted from the criminal justice system. The NSW Ombudsman, Aboriginal Affairs NSW and the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council have indicated support for the scheme.</p>
	<p><b>Youth Conduct Orders</b></p> <p>Trials of youth conduct orders at New England, Mount Druitt and Campbelltown local area commands commenced in July 2009. The program aims to provide a diversionary option, address the underlying factors that led to the anti-social behaviour and to coordinate all relevant government agencies to work with young people and their families. Youth Conduct Orders can impose conditions that restrict behaviour and direct the young person to undertake tasks and activities designed to reduce their offending. They can only be imposed if police are satisfied that no other alternative under the Act is appropriate.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
NSW	<p><b>Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC)</b></p> <p>PCYC is a public charitable company that provides support services to young people at risk to reduce juvenile crime and anti-social behaviour. PCYC also runs Targeted Programming, a multi-pronged method of dealing with at risk behaviours. This involves a combination of individual case management, hot spot interventions and community policing. Results from 2008 show an average reduction in offending behaviour of approximately 66 per cent over 9 months for the young people case managed under Targeted Programming.</p>
	<p><b>Alcohol and Licensing Enforcement Command</b></p> <p>Established in July 2008, the Command conducts both overt and covert operations targeting identified hotspot premises and locations. Police also actively participate in over 140 Liquor Accords, which involve police working in partnership with local licensed premises. This scheme is not focussed on young people.</p>
	<p><b>Your Choice Program</b></p> <p>Your Choice funded by the Alcohol Education and Rehabilitation Foundation (AERF) is a NSW Police Force initiative targeting underage drinkers who have been detected by police either in possession of and/or consuming alcohol in a public space. In NSW a young person can be fined under the <i>Summary Offences Act</i> for this offence. Your Choice offers young people the choice of either being issued with a fine or attending an education session with their parent/guardian. Your Choice education sessions are designed and run by expert drug and alcohol workers and police officers. The sessions provide important information about the legal, social and health consequences of underage drinking. It also provides young people and their parents/guardians with strategies to avoid risks and keep safe by developing better attitudes and behaviours around alcohol. The program aims to raise awareness about alcohol-related harm, and to facilitate and encourage open communication between parents and their children on this issue.</p>
	<p><b>Crime Prevention Partnerships</b></p> <p>These partnerships involve a number of government agencies working together to reduce crime, especially in the assault category, which is mostly alcohol-related and mostly affects young people.</p>
	<p><b><a href="http://www.mynite.com.au">www.mynite.com.au</a></b></p> <p><a href="http://www.mynite.com.au">www.mynite.com.au</a> is a NSW Police Force website that provides young people with relevant crime prevention information, safety information, legal rights and responsibilities. The site also provides safe party tips and the opportunity to notify police about upcoming parties online.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
NSW	<p><b>Supply Means Supply</b></p> <p>Supply Means Supply is a multifaceted media, marketing and licensing enforcement program targeting the secondary supply of alcohol to minors. The program ultimately aims to reduce underage drinking by informing the community about what constitutes secondary supply and highlighting the potential risks associated with any such action. The 2003 NSW Summit on Alcohol endorsed Supply Means Supply as a key initiative to help prevent underage access to alcohol outside of licensed premises. The program was trialled in 11 sites involving 15 LACs from December 2009 through to March 2010 and is currently being evaluated. The key component of the media campaign and marketing strategy involved the production of four advertisements which were shown on regional television through the NBN, WIN and Prime networks in those areas where the program was being trialled. The advertisements were also used as the basis for radio and newspaper advertisements. In addition, still photographs taken during the filming of the television commercials were used to create posters. These were distributed through various outlets such as licensed premises and bottle shops in the trial locations. The campaign was also displayed on appropriate NSW Police and Health intranet and internet sites, and was supported by policing operations targeting the consumption of alcohol by minors and the secondary supply of alcohol to minors.</p>
	<p><b>Road Realities</b></p> <p>In 2007 the NSW Government committed to fund the expansion of PCYC's Traffic Offender Programs in the amount of \$345,000, under the new name 'Road Realities'. This program helps young traffic offenders to learn safe and responsible driving behaviour. The program also shows offenders how their behaviour on the roads can have a devastating effect on their lives and the lives of others.</p>
	<p><b>Keeping Me Safe</b></p> <p>Keeping Me Safe has been developed by the NSW Police Force as a tool to assist police officers when delivering messages to the community relating to child protection and personal safety for children. The key messages relate to assisting children to find safe places and to identify safe adults.</p>
SA	<p><b>Nendi Project</b></p> <p>This project focuses on intensive case management across agencies to develop positive influences and help individual offenders to understand the consequences of their actions. This approach follows the outcomes of the 2008 To Break the Cycle: Prevention and rehabilitation responses to serious repeat offending by young people report.</p>
	<p><b>Community Protection Panel</b></p> <p>The Panel is another intensive case management program similar to the Nendi Project but with a wider mandate. To be eligible, a court order must exist for the young offenders and the panel assesses additional assistance available to address the offender's criminal behaviour.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
SA	<p><b>Youth Parole Board</b></p> <p>The Statutes Amendment (Recidivist Young Offenders Youth Parole Board) Bill 2008 permits the Youth Court to declare a young person a repeat young offender. The Youth Parole Board is required to treat public safety as paramount in their deliberations and ensure conditional release only after 4/5 of a period of detention is completed.</p>
	<p><b>South Australian Early Intervention Pilot Program</b></p> <p>South Australia Police is working with Drug and Alcohol Services South Australia to implement metropolitan sites for the South Australian Early Intervention Pilot Program, which forms part of the National Binge Drinking Strategy. This pilot will operate in two South Australia Police local service areas and will implement findings from the evaluation of the Youth Alcohol Referral Network (YARN). The YARN youth alcohol diversion project operated in regional South Australia as a pilot program from 1 February 2006 to 31 January 2008. Its evaluation, like the evaluation of the current pilot, was undertaken by the South Australian Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR).</p>
	<p><b>Police Drug Diversion Initiative</b></p> <p>Since the implementation of this initiative in September 2001, South Australia Police has diverted over 4500 young offenders to access health interventions that assist in addressing illicit drug abuse.</p>
	<p><b>Blue Light</b></p> <p>Blue Light provides alcohol and drug-free discos and events for the young people of South Australia. Blue Light also provides and coordinates programs which engage young people from Living Skills to Outdoor Adventure Camps. The programs focus on Crime Prevention and the goals are to reduce offending or prevent young people becoming victims.</p>
	<p><b>Operation City Streets</b></p> <p>This operation was conducted on Hindley Street as a high visibility police initiative focused on reducing fear of crime among young people and reducing anti-social behaviour.</p>
	<p><b>Wiltanendi</b></p> <p>To respond to increasing drug use among Indigenous young people in the Adelaide metropolitan area, South Australia Police provides camps for at risk young people or repeat young offenders to positively influence their lifestyles and wellbeing as well as providing opportunities for mentoring with tribal elders.</p>
	<p><b>Calperum 'on the land'</b></p> <p>This program focuses on enhancing cognitive, life and vocation skills to divert young people away from criminal behaviours. Participants are selected through the Family Conference Program (part of the South Australian youth judicial process) and referred into the program.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
SA	<p><b>Training, development and leadership in culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities</b></p> <p>South Australia Police is involved in several initiatives designed to educate and prevent crime in culturally and linguistically diverse communities, particularly African, Middle Eastern and Afghan young people. These include education seminars to community organisations, the development of liaison positions within South Australia Police and assimilation and leadership camps for new arrivals.</p>
	<p><b>Knife legislation revision</b></p> <p>The South Australian Government is currently revising knife legislation with some proposals directed specifically towards young people. The changes aim to reduce knife related crime by restricting the supply of knives, especially to young people, and giving police more powers to detect knives. Under the changed legislation it will be a crime to sell a knife to a person under the age of 16.</p>
TAS	<p><b>Interagency collaboration</b></p> <p>The overall coordination of District Early Intervention and Youth Action Units (EIYAU), Public Order Response Teams and the Victim Safety Response Team officers provides the ability to identify risk factors in young people that come to the attention of police. These areas are then able to work together to consider risk factors in a holistic way, prioritise the needs of young people and their families, and to then implement appropriate intervention and referral to better address needs.</p>
	<p><b>Schools Assault Initiative</b></p> <p>In partnership with Learning Services North in northern Tasmania, this program is concerned with serious incidents of violence that occur within the school environment. The Northern EIYAU delivers a number of tailored intervention strategies to tackle localised anti-social behaviour and offending issues aimed at both individuals and entire school years.</p>
	<p><b>Inter-Agency Support Teams</b></p> <p>Tasmania Police is the lead agency for Inter-Agency Support Teams (IASTs) which provide a multi-agency case coordinated approach to intervening with young people that are offending and demonstrate complex social needs. The first IAST was established in 2005 and 24 IASTs currently operate across Tasmania. Through coordinated service delivery, the IAST model seeks to avoid duplication, identify and respond to gaps in service delivery and provide a tailored response. There has been limited formal evaluation of the IAST program. Informal feedback from stakeholders indicates that the model is delivering effective outcomes through positive interventions for young people, better working relationships and information sharing between government agencies, increased diversion of young people from the criminal justice system and/or engagement with education or work, and improved relationships between families and government agencies.</p>
	<p><b>Tasmania Police Multicultural Liaison Officer</b></p> <p>This role facilitates and resources programs that aim to improve relations between refugee communities and police, particularly programs that provide young people in these communities with access to life skills based programs.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
TAS	<p><b>U-Turn</b></p> <p>This Tasmanian Government diversionary program is aimed at young people aged 15 to 20 years with a history of motor vehicle theft or who are at risk of becoming involved in motor vehicle theft. The program offers hands on mechanical training while addressing a number of life skills and personal development issues, and in a number of cases have provided participants with employment opportunities. Mission Australia is currently contracted to deliver this program until June 2010.</p>
	<p><b>Police in Schools Program</b></p> <p>Operating in six colleges state-wide, the objective of the program is to strengthen the relationship between Tasmania Police and young people through the presence of a police officer on campus during the school day. The police presence provides a role model and source of advice for students and staff as well as contributing to the security of the college.</p>
	<p><b>Adopt a Cop</b></p> <p>Similar to the Police in Schools Program but conducted in primary schools. The presence of officers has the potential to influence behaviours among students and promote anti-bullying cultures.</p>
	<p><b>Guidelines for managing drug-related incidents in schools</b></p> <p>A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Tasmania Police and Tasmanian schools and colleges provides guidelines for managing and addressing drug-related incidents in all state, independent and Catholic schools. The MOU is designed to provide necessary information to develop and implement policies in advance of any incident, identify what police officers, teachers and school staff need to know about responding to incidents and provide accessible advice for managing incidents.</p>
	<p><b>Interagency Working Group</b></p> <p>This working group commenced in 2008 and is comprised of representatives from Department of Police and Emergency Management and the Department of Education and Department of Health and Human Services which meet regularly to identify and resolve systemic issues for young people at risk in the context of the education environment.</p>
	<p><b>Crime Stoppers Youth Challenge</b></p> <p>The challenge focuses on an identified crime and ways to prevent or reduce that crime with police officers visiting schools and providing information on the topic.</p>
	<p><b>Community Respect Order Program</b></p> <p>The Community Respect Order Program is an early intervention diversionary option for young people and young adults, based on a restorative justice approach, whereby the offender performs work in the community under the supervision of Tasmania Police. Offenders are predominantly diverted for vandalism. Through the program, offenders learn about the consequences of their behaviour; they may be referred to relevant services; and they generally develop more positive relationships with police officers.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
TAS	<p><b>Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative</b></p> <p>Tasmania Police coordinates the Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative which seeks to divert minor drug offenders from the criminal justice system, through referral to counselling and treatment services. This initiative is not specific to young people.</p>
	<p><b>Early Intervention Pilot Program (EIPP) - Alcohol</b></p> <p>EIPP is a police-based program that will enable young people under the age of 18 years, caught drinking or in possession of alcohol in public places, to be diverted to health-based counselling and support services. Young offenders committing public order offences where alcohol is involved will also be eligible for inclusion in the Program. This Program will commence 1 July 2010.</p>
	<p><b>Public Order Response Teams</b></p> <p>Public Order Response Teams (PORTs) in each of Tasmania’s Police Districts aim to decrease public disorder and enhance feelings of public safety. PORTs are rostered at peak times when antisocial behaviour occurs in public places. The PORT officers work closely with the beat patrols and licensing officers to address alcohol-related violence and harm to young people. The PORTs initiative is not specific to young people.</p>
	<p><b>Community Conferencing</b></p> <p>Community conferencing is conducted by the Department of Health and Human Services, Community Youth Justice, in conjunction with police from the respective District Early Intervention and Youth Action Units (EIYAU*s*). Community conferencing offers young offenders the opportunity to express remorse for their actions, apologise to victims and provide reparation.</p>
	<p><b>Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC)</b></p> <p>PCYC operate in a number of communities across Tasmania and offer a diverse range of activities for young people aged up to 25 years, with a clear target of ‘at risk’ young people between 8 and 18 years. PCYC’s mission is to reduce crime, strengthen positive relationships between young people, the community and police and to create safe environments for young people. PCYC is a significant contributor to a reduction of the involvement of young people in dangerous or anti-social activities and crime.</p>
	<p><b>New Legislation - Supply of Alcohol to Youth in Private Places</b></p> <p>In November 2009 the <i>Police Offences Act 1935</i> was amended to include the regulation of the supply of alcohol to young people under the age of 18 years, on private property. The amendment was aligned with the National Alcohol Strategy 2006-2009, and seeks to: protect the health and safety of young people, support parents and guardians who prefer not to give minors alcohol, assist in reducing underage drinking, and educate the community about the dangers and consequences of children drinking.</p>
	<p><b>Amended Legislation – <i>Police Offences Act 1935</i> – Vehicle Confiscation and Clamping</b></p> <p>New vehicle clamping and confiscation laws have been enacted to deter people from using their vehicles in an irresponsible and dangerous manner on Tasmanian roads. The new rules target speeding, disqualified driving, risky and dangerous driving behaviour. Since commencement of the clamping provisions on 11 December, 61 per cent of the offences have been committed by young people between 17 and 25 years old.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
WA	<p><b>Police and Community Youth Centres (PCYC)</b></p> <p>The Western Australia PCYC manages a large number of programs designed to divert young people who have offended from further offending. PCYC operates diversion programs in the metropolitan and regional areas and collaborates with other local and state government agencies, and the not for profit and commercial sectors. The PCYC programs are conducted to be inclusive of Indigenous young people. In 2009 the range of programs conducted by PCYC, included:</p> <p><i>Back on Track Program–Scarborough PCYC</i></p> <p>The Back on Track Program identifies a young offender through a written Caution, Juvenile Justice Team meeting or Children’s Court appearance. The program is offered to the young offender (in addition to further penalty evoked by the Juvenile Justice Team or the Children’s Court). Young offenders are engaged with a PCYC Instructor and Manager (mentor). This program utilises reconciliation to assist young offenders in their return to the community by establishing positive relationships between police and young people. The program encourages participants to refrain from committing further offences, diverting them from further criminal justice procedures. The young offender’s energies are channelled into productive and rewarding program components including physical sport or activity. The program concludes once all parties are satisfied the young offender has completed all the required components of the program, including accepting responsibility for their unlawful actions and being remorseful for those actions.</p> <p><i>Back on Track (One on One Mentoring)–Scarborough and Northam PCYC</i></p> <p>The program provides a service to the Department of Corrective Services in accommodating the needs of those young people, being referred by Juvenile Justice Teams. It is also made available to all those young people who are identified as being at risk either through contact with Police, or feedback from other local youth agencies, schools or parents.</p> <p><i>Rewards Program–Northam PCYC</i></p> <p>This program targets individuals who are referred from Juvenile Justice Team, Police, and the local Children’s Court. The young person’s behaviour is monitored, and meetings are held with them, parents, teachers and the PCYC Police representative. If a young person genuinely shows his/her offending behaviour has stopped, or that behaviour has improved, they may be rewarded with excursions etc.</p> <p><i>Youth Space Activities–Rockingham PCYC</i></p> <p>Proactive Crime Prevention Program targeting young people aged 12 to 17 years, attending Shopping Centres on Thursday evenings. Activities are provided in an attempt to redirect anti-social behaviour and provide a safer community. This program will also provide Police and Youth Mentors the opportunity to communicate with these young people in a friendly environment other than in a time of crisis or whilst being in the Justice system. This program is presently being piloted in Rockingham.</p> <p><i>Graffiti Removal Program–Midland PCYC</i></p> <p>PCYC employs a youth worker to do one-on-one mentoring and graffiti removal as a part of their Community Service Order when referred from Juvenile Justice Teams. This program is currently run at Midland.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
WA	<p><i>Chop Shop Program–Gosnells PCYC</i></p> <p>This program is run in partnership with youth workers and the City of Gosnells, targeting priority 1 and 2 young people who are likely to offend. The program involves repairing bicycles using recycled parts. The revamped bikes are then given to the participants themselves or donated to other young people in need.</p> <p><i>Community Service Hours–All Centres</i></p> <p>The Western Australia Department of Corrective Services issues young offenders with varied community service hours. Western Australia Police work in partnership with the Department to provide PCYC venues for the completion of community service hours by young offenders. Offenders assist the PCYC management in constructive maintenance programs in and around the club with a view of learning interpersonal and varied home handyman skills. During this time, positive relationships are established between the young offender and police to assist in diversion from re-offending behaviour. This program is utilised extensively in the Wheatbelt, in conjunction with Juvenile Justice Teams.</p>
	<p><b>Training and Education</b></p> <p>The consistent utilisation of diversionary options for juvenile offenders by police officers can be attributed to the information sessions provided at both recruit and station level by members of District Juvenile Justice Teams. Police Juvenile Justice Officers pair with their Department of Corrective Services Juvenile Justice Team coordinators to present Police Academy recruits with a comprehensive Juvenile Justice course covering the principles of restorative justice and diversionary strategies including juvenile cautioning options and management of Team referrals. Consistent Juvenile Justice training and education is similarly provided by District Juvenile Justice Team Officers attending their local police station to inform management of Team cautioning or referral trends, over or under reporting and to re-familiarise officers with Juvenile Justice Team options for offending young people.</p>
	<p><b>Youth at Risk Diversion Programs</b></p> <p>The PCYC also operate programs designed to divert young people who are at risk of offending. These programs are run in the metropolitan and regional areas and are a collaboration between local and state government agencies, and the not for profit and commercial sectors. There is a range of programs including:</p> <p><i>Rockingham PCYC Welding Program</i></p> <p>The Rockingham PCYC Welding Program, “Weld For Life” has been designed to accommodate young offenders aged 12 to 17 years needing to complete Juvenile Justice Team or Community Service Order hours. The program enables them to learn welding, improve relations with police and gain an accreditation in Certificate 1 in Metals and Engineering through TAFE. The program operates for four hours every Friday during the school term plus during school holidays and attracts up to ten participants per session. This program has been funded by the Department for Corrective Services, the Office of Crime Prevention and PCYC Rockingham. Positive feedback has been received from participants who have attended the program and from their parents. A majority of the participants have gained employment within this field. This program is expanding widely and operates daily with a full-time TAFE teacher.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
WA	<p><i>Girls Taking Charge Program–Midland PCYC</i></p> <p>A program aimed at increasing the self confidence and self esteem of young women aged 12 to 16 years. The program is designed for young women who have been identified as at risk by other agencies. Participants gain skills in personal presentation, etiquette as well as participate in education on drugs, alcohol, and sexual health. Sponsors for this program include Billabong, O.P.I, Palmers Skin Products, Lady Jayne Hair Products, United Way and Midland Gate Shopping Centre.</p>
	<p><b>Juvenile and Family Fire Awareness (JAFFA) Program</b></p> <p>The JAFFA program is operated by the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia, and specifically targets young people between 4 and 16 years of age who are involved in unsanctioned and deliberate fire lighting activities. The program is available in Perth and Albany. JAFFA involves trained personnel liaising with children and care-givers to help them understand the dangers associated with playing with fire, educate them in the various aspects of fire behaviour and alert them to the potential long term consequences of sustaining serious burns. The JAFFA program aims to minimise the loss of life and injury, property and environmental damage caused by young people in Western Australia. Strong links have been developed between the JAFFA program and a number of other agencies, including Western Australia Police.</p> <p>Western Australia Police currently refer young people to the JAFFA program who demonstrate a fascination with fires or fire lighting or are suspected of having lit a fire, in an attempt to divert further criminal activity. Referral to the JAFFA program is made in conjunction with the Department of Corrective Services. Young people must be willing to attend the program with a suitable adult and undergo a psychological assessment determining they are a suitable candidate.</p>
	<p><b>Street Net Youth Outreach Service</b></p> <p>The Street Net Youth Outreach Service has been operating successfully in the Western Australia Police Peel District since 1999 and provides a number of interventions for young people who are identified as at risk of offending. The Service utilises the skills of police officers working in partnership with local youth workers, operating from a Local Government youth centre. Using a community capacity approach, Street Net connects at-risk young people with school, community, education and employment. This involves forming partnerships with schools to provide school-based education and intervention programs. Street Net collaborates with advisory committees as part of the program development process. In addition to school-based programs, Street Net conducts outreach patrols aimed at identifying at-risk young people and follows up with support, advocacy, counselling and referrals. Street Net provides a contact point for parents, schools, agencies and individuals who require assistance with issues relating to young people. In Albany, Western Australia Police officers work closely with local youth workers, schools, the Department for Education and local council members to connect with 'at-risk' young people and link them into education, counselling and employment assistance. Western Australia Police officers in Albany sit on a number of panels, but do not conduct outreach patrols.</p>
	<p><b>Albany Youth Outreach Services (Formerly Juvenile Action Group)</b></p> <p>The Albany Youth Outreach Service delivers valuable programs to regional young people. Western Australia Police are formally represented on the Board of Management. Police officers provide informal ad hoc liaison between youth workers and young people and continues to promote the positive benefits of being associated with the Service.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
WA	<p><b>On-TRACK Program</b></p> <p>On-TRACK is a partnership program between Western Australia Police and Mission Australia. On-TRACK is designed to ensure the safety of young people by providing a safe and supportive environment as an alternative to police custody. The service operates from 2pm to midnight on Thursday, and 6pm to 4am on Friday and Saturday and targets young people who are intoxicated or disoriented on city streets, and are at risk of being taken into custody. Over half of the attendees of the program are aged between 13 and 15 years. The service is staffed by skilled workers and volunteers who offer supervision and informal counselling to the young people at the centre. On-TRACK offers specialised care for young people suffering the effects of alcohol and substance misuse. Key components of the centre include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counselling to encourage young people to talk about problems they might be facing at home or as an independent.</li> <li>• Referrals to other youth, family and health services for young people who have been to the On-TRACK office more than once.</li> <li>• Helping young people to reunite with parents or guardians, by addressing issues which have led to family breakdown.</li> <li>• Providing the young people with necessities for wellbeing including meals, bedding and toilet facilities.</li> <li>• On-TRACK also works in partnership with the Western Australia Police Juvenile Aid Group and other crisis care associations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Remote Service Delivery Project</b></p> <p>One of the most successful reforms of the Gordon Inquiry response was the Multi Functional Police Facility (MFPPF) initiative which co-located, for the first time, Police and Child Protection workers on a permanent basis in some of the most remote Indigenous communities in the State. These new co-located services work closely with Indigenous communities to build trust and confidence that disclosure of child sexual abuse and family violence will be acted upon. Improved interagency mechanisms at the local level meant that State Government agencies were communicating more effectively with each other and responding in a timely matter. The introduction of mandatory reporting of children with sexually transmitted infections also gave the police and Child Protection agencies important intelligence to investigate alleged perpetrators of these crimes. This resulted in the much publicised and effective police prosecutions in the Kimberley region over 2007-2008 resulting in the conviction of perpetrators of child abuse and family violence.</p> <p>The Remote Service Delivery Project (RSDP) undertaken by Western Australia Police has been an important component of the Western Australian Government's response to the findings of the Gordon Inquiry into Family Violence and Child Abuse in Remote Aboriginal Communities. Whilst the construction and asset process was an important phase, the focus of the program was to better address the issues facing Aboriginal communities in relation to family violence and child abuse.</p> <p>These were identified as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthening responses to incidents of child abuse and family violence,</li> <li>• strengthening support for vulnerable children and adults at risk,</li> <li>• meeting community safety needs, and</li> <li>• meeting the longer-term needs of future generations of Aboriginal children through building sustainable communities.</li> </ul>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
QLD	<p><b>The Ministerial Advisory Council on Youth Violence</b></p> <p>This council was formed as a result of a recommendation of the Youth Violence Taskforce Report 2007, to continue the work undertaken by the Taskforce and advise Government on any emerging trends and cultural issues in relation to violence and young people. The council is chaired by the Queensland Minister for Police. Issues canvassed by the Ministerial Advisory Council since it was established include schoolies, alcohol fuelled violence, gangs, proactive strategies to keep young people safe, engagement strategies with youth and assault reduction campaigns.</p>
	<p><b>Policing Schools Program</b></p> <p>This program encompasses School Based Police Officers who are based full time at secondary schools throughout the State and Adopt-a-Cop who volunteer their time on a part-time basis to work with their local primary schools. Both programs provide the ability for interaction with the students, school authorities and police in fostering a better relationship with the Police Service. There are currently 35 school based police officer positions within 44 schools in Queensland.</p>
	<p><b>One Punch Can Kill</b></p> <p>One Punch Can Kill is an advertising campaign aimed at educating young men in the community that 'One Punch Can Kill' and changing the culture of violence in the community. The campaign features radio, television, billboard and internet advertisements as well as posters, wrist bands and display signs that were erected at major events attended by young people.</p>
	<p><b>Party Safe</b></p> <p>Party Safe was developed to address problems related to young people's parties. The Party Safe website has safety information about managing intoxicated guests and gatecrashers for party hosts, parents and guests. A range of resources are also available to support Party Safe.</p>
	<p><b>The Queensland Early Intervention Pilot Project</b></p> <p>The Queensland Early Intervention Pilot Project is an intervention and targets those young people under 17 in accordance with the Youth Justice Act 1992. As such it is in addition to any legislative measure that police undertake. The project, to be trialled in Sunshine Coast and Rockhampton Districts, will focus on personal responsibility to foster the development of future attitudes towards a healthier drinking culture and prevent more serious related alcohol harms occurring.</p>
	<p><b>The Queensland Police-Citizens Youth Welfare Association (PCYC)</b></p> <p>The Queensland Police Service works in partnership with the PCYC (an incorporated organisation) to provide a wide range of opportunities for youths in Queensland. There is a state wide network of almost 50 branches and activity centres. Most activities are based around sport, recreation, cultural and welfare pursuits and incorporate, among other things, personal development, adventure based activities, communication and leadership skills. PCYC is heavily involved in the CAPE Project, progressively rolling out PCYC activities to remote indigenous communities in the Far North.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
	<p><b>Street Gang Project</b></p> <p>On 31 January 2010, the Queensland Police Minister announced the establishment of a street gang project. Based on the experiences of other countries, the project is an intelligence-gathering exercise aimed at better understanding the issue and ensuring street gangs don't become a widespread problem in Queensland. A street gang is defined as any street-orientated group of young people whose involvement in illegal activity is part of its group identity. This project is not about targeting gatherings of young people on the street going about their lawful business but focuses specifically on groups of people, primarily young people, displaying the elements of cohesion, organisation, criminal activity and violence.</p>
	<p><b>Youth Justice Conferencing</b></p> <p>Queensland Police is a key partner in this program which is run by the Department of Communities. Youth Justice Conferencing was introduced in Queensland in 1996 as an alternative to court proceedings by allowing the victim and the offender a structured opportunity to discuss the offence and negotiate an agreement. Police diversionary referrals make up almost half of community conferences with the balance being referred from the courts.</p>
	<p><b>Community Funding Grants</b></p> <p>The Community Safety and Crime Prevention Branch (CSCP) provides funding grants to assist the Queensland Police Service and community groups to work in partnership to develop local initiatives aim at reducing and preventing crime and creating safer communities. Many of the projects funded are focussed on young people.</p>
	<p><b>The Coordinated Response to Young People at Risk (CRYPAR)</b></p> <p>The CRYPAR program is a collaborative initiative between the Queensland Police Service and other government and non-government service providers. The initiative aims to assist young people to address risk factors often identified as contributing factors to the development of criminal, self harming tendencies and/or anti-social behaviour. The program provides police with an additional tool (in the form of a referral process) when encountering a young people at risk.</p>
VIC	<p><b>Victoria Police Child and Youth Strategy 2009-2013</b></p> <p>The Victoria Police Child and Youth Strategy 2009-2013 provides Victoria Police with the framework to enhance organisational understanding of issues impacting on young people and underpins the importance of partnerships, research and engagement in effectively addressing youth issues. Based on evidence, Victoria Police will apply a coordinated and consistent approach to matters involving children and young people aimed at improving the health, safety and wellbeing of those at risk and contributing to delivering positive social outcomes for those affected.</p>
	<p><b>Victoria Police Youth Resource Officer Model</b></p> <p>This is a policing and youth framework that increases the capacity of police to deal with local police/youth issues, whilst addressing the needs of effective operational policing in partnership with the local community and government agencies. Police work with local and broad-based agencies to provide young people with positive pathways.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
VIC	<p><b>Blue Light</b></p> <p>Blue Light provides alcohol and drug-free discos and events for the young people of Victoria. Blue Light events are coordinated by the State Blue Light Coordinator attached to the Youth Affairs Office. The unit supports the Blue Light State Council.</p>
	<p><b>Victoria Police High Challenge Program</b></p> <p>High Challenge is an adventure based experiential learning program. It aims to reduce stereotyping and promote positive relations between police and young people, community organisations and individuals. It is facilitated by specially qualified police members attached to the Youth Affairs Office.</p>
	<p><b>Police and Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC)</b></p> <p>Police and Citizens Youth Clubs (PCYC) are a local community resources aimed at providing young people with a safe meeting place to conduct varied sporting and recreational activities. These clubs exist across the state in metropolitan and country areas and have active involvement from local police members.</p>
	<p><b>Operation Newstart</b></p> <p>Operation Newstart is a joint initiative between the Department of Education and Training and Victoria Police. The program is designed for students aged 14 to 18 years, who are experiencing difficulties at school, to engage in a high challenge, outdoor pursuit and a personal development program that assists them to achieve their full potential.</p>
	<p><b>Ropes Program</b></p> <p>The Ropes Program is a diversionary program within the Children’s Court designed for young people who are appearing before the Court for the first time and who are considered suitable for the program by both the police and by the presiding Magistrate within the Children’s Court. Ropes participants must be first time offenders referred by police and agree to take part in the voluntary program. The program is open to young people under the age of 18 who are facing charges in the Children’s Court. If the program is completed to the satisfaction of the course facilitator, the matter is withdrawn, no finding of guilt is recorded and the young person incurs no criminal record.</p>
	<p><b>Start Over Program (Reducing Youth Offending through Diversion)</b></p> <p>The Start Over Program is a holistic two tiered crime prevention initiative based on the principles of therapeutic justice, a proven problem-solving orientated approach to address the underlying factors contributing to the offending behaviour. The program aims to reconnect young people to education, training and employment whilst addressing causal factors by increasing protective factors and decreasing risk factors.</p>
	<p><b>Party Safe Register Program</b></p> <p>The Party Safe Register Program aims to reduce ‘gatecrashing’ at parties and social functions, by providing practical advice to promote responsible conduct when holding a social function or party. The program also aids police by making them aware of the number of parties in their patrol area.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
VIC	<p><b>Fit to Drive (f2d)</b></p> <p>Fit to Drive (f2d) is a community program for young people that concentrates on personal safety and responsibility giving young drivers strategies to make them safer on the road. f2d actively encourages and empowers young road users to look after themselves and their friends. The f2d focus is a Year 11 workshop in Secondary and TAFE Colleges that is facilitated by trained University students known as peer facilitators or Road Safety Ambassadors.</p>
	<p><b>Youth Mental Health First Aid</b></p> <p>Victoria Police is accrediting one of its trainers to deliver the Youth Mental Health First Aid program under the auspice of ORYGEN Youth Health. The program is a tailored version of the adult Mental Health First Aid that ten accredited police staff have delivered to more than 1,000 staff so far. The program provides participants with an understanding of the main forms of mental disorder that affect young people, advice on the signs to look for, and guidance about appropriate responses. Victoria Police will initially focus the delivery of this training to the Youth Resource Officers across the state.</p>
	<p><b>Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer (ACLO) program</b></p> <p>The ACLO Program is an initiative of Victoria Police to enhance the relationship between Victoria Police and Victorian Aboriginal communities. The ACLO Program provides the necessary link to engage in a proactive community policing approach that instigates positive change within the current relationships. The program has been designed at a strategic and local level to improve understanding between police and the Aboriginal community through better communication and working together towards positive goals and objectives.</p>
	<p><b>Koori Cautioning Project</b></p> <p>The Koori Cautioning Project Pilot was devised to improve justice outcomes for Koori young people by decreasing the over-representation of Koori young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system. It is aimed at promoting local Koori community participation in improving justice outcomes and relationships between the Victoria Police and Koori Communities, in order to ensure an increased use of cautioning as well as more effective cautioning and diversionary programs.</p>
	<p><b>New and Emerging Community Liaison Officer (NECLO) program</b></p> <p>Unsworn officers have been employed by Victoria Police to work within the NECLO program. The program has been designed to provide a conduit between Victoria Police and 'new and emerging communities' to build trust, understanding and cooperation to deliver a safer Victoria at both a strategic and local level.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
VIC	<p><b>Assertive Youth Outreach Service (AYOS)</b></p> <p>The Assertive Youth Outreach Service (AYOS) is one component of the State Government's Connections for At Risk Young People initiative. Developed and piloted in 2009 as a partnership between Victoria Police, Victorian Multicultural Commission, City of Greater Dandenong the Youth Substance Abuse Service and other relevant community agencies, the program seeks to address issues associated with disengaged young people in the district. A specific focus has been placed on the needs of young refugees, so in practice the primary outreach has been to members of the local Sudanese community. Key aims are facilitating access to services, education and training; positively impacting on young people's life outcomes; and fostering effective relationships between young people at risk and local police. The pilot is funded by Victoria Police and the Victorian Multicultural Commission, and delivered by youth workers according to the YSAS service framework. It is coordinated and overseen by a representative Reference Committee.</p>
	<p><b>Safe Streets Taskforce</b></p> <p>The Victoria Police Safe Streets Taskforce was established in October 2007 to combat alcohol-related assaults in Melbourne's entertainment precincts. The taskforce deploys extra police to Melbourne's central business district to deal with public order and alcohol-related anti-social problems.</p>
NT	<p><b>Northern Territory Blue Light Disco</b></p> <p>Provides entertainment for all the Territory's young people and caters for the whole community including many under privileged young people. The Northern Territory Blue Light Disco is involved with Camp Quality, Aboriginal School Sports Carnivals, School of the Air Camps, Junior Police Rangers and most Aboriginal Communities across the Top End.</p>
	<p><b>Police and Citizens Youth Club (PCYC)</b></p> <p>The Darwin Police and Citizens Youth Club Incorporated caters for all members of the family. It operates during the week from 4pm to 8pm and on weekends from 8am to 8pm. The club offers two tennis courts, a 25 metre swimming pool, undercover basketball court, sporting oval, BBQ area and an undercover recreation area. The PCYC runs classes in Judo, Karate, Powerbar and Powerspar (exercise with weights or boxing equipment) and operates a fully equipped gym for members.</p> <p><i>Wongabilla Equestrian Centre</i></p> <p>This is a PCYC program that aims to provide young Territorians with the opportunity to participate in equestrian activities, without incurring the costs involved in caring for a horse. By providing a safe and positive experience and encouraging responsibility and self discipline, Wongabilla helps young riders become more confident and experienced. Wongabilla Equestrian Centre is also an approved Northern Territory Youth Diversion Program in which young people participate in both a community service and program based capacity. The Centre also conducts a Vocational Training Program, works with a local rural school, and conducts activities for the Department of Education and Training Alternative Education Programs for young people at risk.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
NT	<p><b>Safety House Program</b></p> <p>The Safety House Program is a community based network of safe places in a local area. Safety Houses can be a house, a shop or a business. They provide help to children should they feel unsafe, threatened or unsure, primarily when travelling to and from school. The program also aims to play a preventative role in community safety, providing safer neighbourhoods for our children.</p>
	<p><b>Junior Police Rangers</b></p> <p>The Junior Police Rangers Scheme was developed as part of a strategy to increase civic mindedness among young people. The scheme seeks to develop the leadership skills of young people by providing activities not generally available at schools. It is designed to boost a range of practical skills from public speaking to orienteering and increase self esteem amongst the participants, enabling them to pass these skills on to their peers. It is hoped that Junior Police Rangers will go on to play leading roles in their community. In 2010, the program will be expanding to Katherine with a Federal Government Grant to provide a positive leadership program for young people from Katherine and the Binjari Community to address youth crime and social issues in the region.</p>
	<p><b>School Based Policing</b></p> <p>School Based Police Officers provide a permanent police presence in High Schools in the Northern Territory and also service the feeder Primary Schools attached to those High Schools. The program's members respond to and investigate criminal incidents at school during school hours. They provide a support base for classroom lectures including the Drug and Personal Safety program, where they provide information about rights, responsibilities and the law on a wide range of issues, including drugs, alcohol, traffic and assault. The members provide the opportunity for the Northern Territory Police to develop positive relationships with young people, families and the school community.</p>
	<p><b>Youth Diversion Scheme</b></p> <p>The Youth Justice Act (NT) 2006 includes an explicit 'presumption of diversion' regarding young offenders (Part 3). The Restorative Justice framework under which the Scheme operates ensures that offenders are encouraged to accept direct responsibility for their behaviour. This includes admission of the offences, at times meeting with the victim in a Youth Justice Conference setting, and, wherever possible, repairing the harm caused. The conference process provides the victim with an opportunity to participate, and encourages, wherever possible, family to help the offender take responsibility for the outcomes. This often includes referral to a program to address the issues causing offending behaviour. In urban areas Northern Territory Police work closely with the non-government sector to provide case management support for young offenders. In some remote centres Community Youth Development Units (CYDUs) and other programs focussed in young people provide this case management support and work with young people at risk within a community development framework.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
NT	<p><b>Northern Territory Early Intervention Pilot Program</b></p> <p>As part of the National Binge Drinking Strategy, Northern Territory Police is establishing a territory wide program with Youth Outreach Officers at Alice Springs and Katherine and a Coordinator and Resource Development Officer based in Darwin. There is an emphasis on the adaptation or development of new resources to meet the needs of all young people in urban, rural, remote, and Indigenous Northern Territory communities. In addition to enabling access to alcohol education and counselling programs, a range of other activity based initiatives targeting young people at risk are being considered. These include outdoor education at Borroloola, Aikido at Maningrida, soccer, AFL and rugby for various cultural groups in Darwin, and other similar initiatives in Central Australia. The Northern Territory Early Intervention Pilot Program staff will work closely with the Department of Health and families, the non-government sector and community based organisations to further develop appropriately targeted programs.</p>
	<p><b>Safe Party Pack</b></p> <p>The Safe Party Pack initiative provides information for hosts on conducting safe parties allowing hosts to register their parties with police in advance. The packs also include information on intervention strategies for dealing with intoxicated young people and uninvited guests.</p>
ACT	<p><b>Suburban Policing Strategy–Community Liaison and School Liaison</b></p> <p>Each station based operational police team has responsibility for a geographic area which includes direct and ongoing liaison with schools. Dedicated officers maintain contact with staff and students and offer advice and solutions to developing and ongoing issues. They are supported by a team of dedicated coordinators based in the Crime Prevention Portfolio who ensure that appropriate resources, relationships and referrals are made. These teams and coordinators also endeavour to engage the general community, businesses and schools in the community development events and projects in the area of responsibility. These strategies are aimed at reducing crime, violence and anti-social behaviour by young people through school and community intervention strategies, educational programs and local relationship building.</p>
	<p><b>Early Intervention Schools Program</b></p> <p>For 34 years our ACT Policing mascot, Constable Kenny Koala (a large puppet), has provided safety, community and protective behaviour presentations to ACT school children. The program is curriculum based and is integrated with the ACT School system and is a valuable lead-in project for high school and college police liaison programs.</p>
	<p><b>ACT National Binge Drinking Strategy–Early Intervention Pilot Program</b></p> <p>The ACT Policing Alcohol Diversion Program for Young People (ADPYP) is a Federal Government initiative under the National Binge Drinking Strategy. The objectives of this program are to provide intervention and education to young people early in their 'drinking careers' and to collect data on young people and alcohol, with a view to reducing harm, binge drinking and associated social and health problems in the community. The process brings health authorities and policing processes into contact with the parent or guardians of these young people and assists in education, harm minimisation and diversion. Funding is still to be received.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
ACT	<p><b>Alcohol and Licensing Enforcement</b></p> <p>Conducted each year for several months over summer (due to Canberra climate), ACT Policing conduct operations targeting identified hotspot premises and locations. Crime Prevention teams also liaise with the liquor industry to provide information on compliance and responsible drinking and service of alcohol issues. A focus on the drinking behaviour of young people is coordinated with the National Binge Drinking Strategy and builds links with the juvenile alcohol and drug cautioning and diversion programs.</p>
	<p><b>Restorative Justice Process</b></p> <p>The Intervention Team is the conduit between members of ACT Policing and the Restorative Justice Unit. A referral to restorative justice usually results in a restorative justice conference between the parties most affected by an offence. A conference is a meeting between victims and offenders and their supporters. Conferences may also be in the form of indirect information exchange between the victim and offender, for example by letter or tape-recording. Conferences are facilitated by a trained convenor from the Restorative Justice Unit. In the ACT, restorative justice is available to young people who have been cautioned, charged or convicted of a criminal offence and their victims. Restorative justice in the ACT is not only used as a diversion - police have the discretion to refer cases to restorative justice whilst also placing the same cases before court. The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Children’s Court may also refer matters to restorative justice.</p>
	<p><b>Victim Support</b></p> <p>The Governing Principles regarding the treatment of victims of crime in the ACT are set out in the Victims of Crime Act 1994. This legislation is currently under review. Police Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) assist ACT Policing members by providing support to victims of crime and where appropriate and accepted, referring them to services providing support programs. The VLOs respond to telephone calls from victims of all crimes (except Criminal Investigation matters) seeking information about a range of issues, including status of investigation, court outcomes, provision of additional information and referral to other services. The Intervention Team has a VLO dedicated to each Station and contact victims on behalf of case officers for a range of offences including assault, burglary, stalking and robbery to offer advice, assistance and access to support services on a daily basis. VLOs also provide support to victims of domestic violence and assist in coordinating services for these victims under the FVIP. Further work is now being undertaken to assist in breaking the cycle of violence during the period of time the family is not in crisis.</p>
	<p><b>Indigenous Youth Voluntary Surrender at Court–Front Up Program, Avoiding unnecessary juvenile incarceration</b></p> <p>Front Up is an initiative where the ACT Indigenous community work with police to present those members of the community with outstanding warrants or other justice orders. Police and the community work together to reduce the incidence of Indigenous, and particularly Indigenous young people, incarceration due to justice order breaches. This program was successfully piloted in 2009 and is currently being formalised.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
ACT	<p><b>Canberra Police and Citizens Youth Club (PCYC)</b></p> <p>PCYC is a community organisation that provides a range of activity programs and specifically funded support services to young people at risk. These early intervention programs address longer term trends and identified social issues aimed at reducing juvenile crime and anti-social behaviour. Canberra PCYC also runs specific programming using multi-faceted methods of dealing with at risk behaviours. This involves a combination of individual case managements through base level and development programs.</p>
	<p><b>The Why Project–Choices our Choice Program</b></p> <p>The Youth Liaison Team conducts targeted forums in schools in order to identify, understand and assess young people who are considered disengaged from their schools and community. The process identifies the culture of offending and behaviours and motivations of these disengaged young people and determines appropriate referral pathways.</p>
	<p><b>Crime Prevention Partnerships–Project Engage</b></p> <p>The Crime Prevention Portfolio engages in a comprehensive partnership building program with government and non-government agencies involved in the care and protection of young people in Canberra. The Youth Liaison Team work with the ACT Children’s Court to assist in the appropriate identification and referral to programs designed to address repeat offending and targeted behaviours. The portfolio partners at a variety of levels the ACT Office of Community Youth and Family Services, ACT Housing and Community Services, Juvenile Justice and all significant agencies or peak bodies.</p>
	<p><b>Multi-Cultural Liaison Team–training, development and leadership in culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities</b></p> <p>ACT Policing Multicultural Liaison Officers are involved in several initiatives designed to educate and prevent crime in culturally and linguistically diverse communities, particularly African, Middle Eastern, Asian, Indian and Afghan young people. These include education seminars to community organisations and educational institutions. This role identifies, facilitates and resources programs that aim to improve relations between refugee communities and police, particularly programs that provide young people in these communities with access to life skills based programs including arts, driving and sports programs.</p>
	<p><b>Interagency Working Groups–Shared Responsibility Task Force–Safe Schools Task Force, etc.</b></p> <p>These working groups involve all significant partners in the youth and community sector in the ACT and develop strategic directions and policy for government and governance. ACT Policing is represented at senior levels where representatives meet to discuss issues relating to agency responsibilities and responses, schools and education responses to crime and behaviour issues and inter-governmental and inter-departmental liaison and relationships.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
ACT	<p><b>Indigenous Youth Programs</b></p> <p>Indigenous Liaison and Youth Liaison teams combine to develop and provide targeted intervention and activity programs for Canberra’s Indigenous young people and families. By partnering with agencies and organisations such as CPCYC and working with the Indigenous community and community elders, significant involvement and influence in developing appropriate responses to crime and social issues within the community are achieved.</p>
	<p><b>Youth Liaison Officers</b></p> <p>The ACT Child and Young Persons Act of 2008, and the ACT Children’s Human Rights Charter, The ACT Young Peoples Plan 2009-2014 and the ACT Policing Strategic Plan 2009-2010, provide the legislative and governance framework and guidance for dealing with children who commit certain offences through the use of appropriate prosecutions, warnings, cautions and restorative justice conferences as an alternative to the usual justice responses of arrest, summons and courts proceedings. ACT Policing has a dedicated Youth Liaison Team that is deeply involved with a comprehensive program of youth sector liaison, program identification and assisting in the development and referral processes to diversion and recovery programs. The team holds forums and events at schools, youth centres and targeted public areas in order to assess and refer young people to programs designed to divert them from crime and adverse or vulnerable circumstances.</p>
AFP	<p><b>ThinkUKnow Cyber-Safety Program</b></p> <p>The ThinkUKnow cyber-safety program aims to raise awareness of online risks through the provision of interactive presentations to parents, carers and teachers at schools throughout Australia. The presentations are delivered by trained Australian Federal Police (AFP), Microsoft Australia and ninemsn volunteers. While the program focuses specifically on carers, parents and teachers, by raising awareness and educating this group about the activities of young people online, it is hoped that the lines of communication are opened up between adults and young people contributing to the prevention of online crimes involving and targeting young people. For more information, see <a href="http://www.thinkuknow.org.au">www.thinkuknow.org.au</a></p>
	<p><b>Schools Cyber-Safety and Security Awareness Raising Campaign</b></p> <p>The AFP’s High Tech Crime Operations (HTCO) Crime Prevention Team is responsible for the development and implementation of crime prevention initiatives aimed at raising awareness of cyber-safety and security amongst young people and the general Australian community. As part of this initiative, the Team regularly attends schools in the ACT, regional NSW and other states when requested to deliver cyber-safety and security presentations to primary and secondary school students, covering topics such as cyber-bullying, sexting, hacking, online grooming, fraud, scams and identity theft. Supplementary resources for young people include ‘Fact Sheets’ on protecting their online reputations, cyber-bullying, and top ten tips for young people.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
<p><b>NZ initiatives aligned to the key principles</b></p>	<p><b>Right place, right time</b></p> <p>440 dedicated staff comprising Youth Justice, Youth development and Youth Education staff.</p> <p>Dedicated legislation since 1989 - (subject to major review in 2010).</p> <p>Dedicated resource within partner agency, the Ministry of Social Development - Child Youth and Family Services.</p> <p>Police deployments (service delivery focus) managed and coordinated via a nationwide Tasking and Coordination process. The Tasking and Coordination is new to New Zealand Police and is being rolled out across the country. Tasking and Coordination comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Assessment (annual) at local and national levels,</li> <li>• Tactical Assessment (monthly) at local and national level, and</li> <li>• Knowledge and problem profiles - including Youth Knowledge profile, School profile and problem profiles for communities.</li> </ul> <p>Iwi (Māori) led Crime Prevention Plans - developed by Māori for use by Māori</p> <p>Youth Offending interventions directed by the results of a structured screening tool for young offenders, the Youth Offending Risk Screening Tool (YORST). YORST directs staff and interventions to higher risk young offenders and risk factors.</p> <p>Road Policing engagement with young people in regard to their over-representation in road related deaths/trauma/offending.</p> <p>Thirty Police-led Youth Development programs and ten Community Youth programs led by service providers who have a relationship with Police, to deliver interventions. These interventions are directed by assessment, best practice and evidence-based intervention.</p> <p>Cops in schools or variations of the initiative feature in many communities.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Right person, right response</b></p> <p>Interagency collaboration on tailoring intervention to meet risks.</p> <p>Health and Education Assessments are completed for Family Group Conferences. The assessments ensure that education and health needs are determined and that the interventions are tailored to meet them.</p> <p>Training is delivered to Youth services staff. The training targets matching interventions to risk and proportional responses to the offence/offending by the young person.</p> <p>Services and interventions delivered by Youth Development and Youth Justice staff are holistic, targeting family needs as well as the drivers of young offending. This intervention sits alongside new PARENTING orders issue by the Youth Court (to be introduced on 1 October 2010).</p> <p>New Zealand Police are introducing guidelines for implementing Alternative Action (Diversion programme) for use by Police staff to provide a tool to standardise the police response and ensure that the police response is tailored to meet needs/risks.</p> <p>Youth Courts (Ministry of Justice) have introduced Monitoring Courts (known as Rangitahi Courts) on local Marae. Youth Courts target interventions to meet the needs of Māori young people in a Māori setting.</p> <p>Care and Protection provisions of the CYPFA 1989 ensure tailored interventions to child offenders. New Zealand Police are also introducing Child Offender Case Managers to ensure services provided to child offenders and their families are holistic and address the risk factors for offending.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
<p><b>NZ initiatives aligned to the key principles</b></p>	<p><b>Sooner rather than later</b></p> <p>Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) operate at 32 locations around New Zealand. Their aim is to develop collaborative mechanisms for early intervention and actions to deal with young offending.</p> <p>Youth Education Service (Police staff of 125 FTE) provide support to New Zealand schools to achieve safe learning environments. Police programs include anti bullying (Kia Kaha), child abuse prevention (Keeping Ourselves Safe), social responsibility including a drug education programme, road policing and an overview of police and justice.</p> <p>YORST - the Youth Offending Risk Screening Tool.</p> <p>Care and protection framework - subject to review on 2010. The framework provides a forum for Police, CYFs, Education and Health to case manage children exhibiting at risk behaviour.</p> <p>Whole of Government approach - Youth Justice Leadership Group combines agencies involved in service delivery to young people. The strategic focus of this approach is on child offenders. It includes Integrated or High Trust contracts and centralised and coordinated funding for specific projects that span multiple agencies.</p> <p>Care and Protection provisions of the CYPFA 1989 ensure tailored interventions to child offenders. New Zealand Police are also introducing Child Offender Case Managers to ensure that the services provided to child offenders and their families are holistic and address risk factors for offending.</p> <p>Other agency activity on Early Intervention includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROCKON truancy prevention initiative (multi-agency initiative with Education, Child Youth and Family and Police),</li> <li>• Before School Checks (Health),</li> <li>• Social Workers in Schools (SWIS - Ministry of Social Development),</li> <li>• Multi-Agency Social Support in Schools (MSD),</li> <li>• Strengthening Families initiative (Multi-Agency led by MSD),</li> <li>• Early Start for Families (MSD), and</li> <li>• Resource Teachers of Learning and Behaviour (RTLb - Ministry of Education).</li> </ul>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
<p><b>NZ initiatives aligned to the key principles</b></p>	<p><b>Trust</b></p> <p>New Zealand Police look to improve community connectedness via Advisory Groups for vulnerable communities (Māori/Pacific/Ethnic/Youth) under a policing philosophy of Community Policing. New Zealand Police is developing Neighbourhood Policing Teams that will work in communities to develop community based solutions to the local problems. At the same time, police are working to provide a mechanism for Community Intelligence to come back into the Intel led policing model in Tasking and Coordination.</p> <p>New Zealand Police have long standing links with Neighbourhood support, Bluelight, DARE Foundation, Community Patrols New Zealand and other community based groups. These are strategic relationships with key partners that reinforce community safety/community reassurance messages/activities.</p> <p>New Zealand Police have established relationships with Education Sector Governance groups to leverage key messages of community safety and safe learning environments and also to ensure any policy development on truancy, stand down/expulsion guidelines and critical incident management at schools meets shared expectations.</p> <p>The Annual Survey of Trust and Confidence has questions on/for young people to gauge levels of satisfaction/trust/confidence. The survey provides a benchmark to improve on (Service First Project).</p>
	<p><b>Respect</b></p> <p>New Zealand Police recognise that work needs to be done on First Point of Contact. The Service First Project is contributing to this by providing a tool to measure satisfaction.</p> <p>Training is provided for specialist staff to ensure interactions are appropriate and follow best practice guidelines. New Zealand legislation requires that police interactions respect individual rights/freedoms and recognise the vulnerability of young people.</p>
	<p><b>Working together</b></p> <p>Youth Offending Teams (as discussed - these are led by Ministry of Justice at the agency level but committees consist of Youth Justice partners.)</p> <p>YORST provides interagency collaboration on cases and data on individuals.</p> <p>Youth development interventions (32 Programmes around New Zealand) target the drivers of offending and includes working with partners and community groups in a well networked workforce. In 2007–2008, collaboration was the subject of conferences and working groups/research.</p>

JURISDICTION	PROGRAM
<p>NZ initiatives aligned to the key principles</p>	<p><b>Boundaries</b></p> <p>The Police Alternative Action Programme establishes boundaries for young offenders, including diversion programs and interventions requiring compliance with established parameters. Escalation process for high risk offenders who fail to comply include the Intention to Charge Family Group Conference process.</p> <p>Police Youth Development programs establish boundaries and work with the young person’s family to monitor and manage anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Legislation and conferencing processes target accountability while ensuring interventions address risks.</p> <p>Specialist Youth Court reaffirms boundaries via a variety of formal interventions.</p> <p>Proactive and preventative programs delivered by Youth Education staff include social responsibility, anti violence and target hardening programmes. These programs encourage prosocial decision making and provide education about the law and police, and boundaries and social norms.</p>
	<p><b>Responding to Substance Abuse:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YORST - screening for alcohol and drug/substance dependency.</li> <li>• The Family Group conferencing process targets accountability and the drivers of offending.</li> <li>• Parenting orders will be introduced in 2010 to ensure attendance at positive parenting courses.</li> <li>• Youth Development and Youth Aid (Alternative Action) target and mitigate risk factors - including substance abuse. Wilderness experiences enable detoxing and substance abuse education.</li> <li>• Justice processes that include Bail, or orders of the court.</li> <li>• National ownership of Alcohol Issues and national ownership of the Methamphetamine Action Plan.</li> <li>• Drug and Alcohol Education programs delivered in schools by New Zealand Police’s Youth Education Service resources in partnership with the DARE Foundation New Zealand.</li> </ul>

# A GUIDE TO EVALUATION

The following information is provided as a guide to evaluating the quality of evidence on the effectiveness of youth policing initiatives. The suggested evaluation process examines the quality of the evaluation methodology and the quality of the evidence for existing youth policing initiatives. Jurisdictions have the option of consulting with the Australian Institute of Criminology if they wish to undertake a full evaluation of their youth policing initiatives.

The guide suggests that jurisdictions use the 'quality of evaluation methodology' and the 'quality of the evidence' scales detailed below to assess the quality of youth policing initiatives. These types of scales are common in criminal justice research, as they assist researchers to make assessments of the quality of evaluation studies, and to make policy recommendations based on the best available evidence.

Jurisdictions can rate each of their youth policing initiatives against these two scales. For both scales a score of one indicates best practice. The results will highlight the strengths and weaknesses of youth policing initiatives and identify where action can be taken to progress them toward best practice. The results could also facilitate information sharing between jurisdictions by giving them a common language with which to discuss the evidence base and effectiveness of initiatives.

## Quality of evaluation methodology

### 1. Meta-review

Meta-reviews sum up the best available research on a particular question by synthesising the results of multiple methodologically rigorous studies.

### 2. Randomised controlled trial

Randomised controlled trials are considered the 'gold standard' of research. Randomised controlled trials incorporate the strongest degree of experimental control over the program environment. They involve the random allocation of participants to either an experimental group or a control group, enabling the researcher to overcome potential sources of bias and provide the best chance of determining an unbiased estimate of the effect of participation in a program.

### 3. Quasi-experiment

Quasi-experimental research typically involves at least two groups of participants. First, the *treatment* or *experimental group* - individuals who participated in the evaluation; and second, some form of *comparison* group, often taken from program waiting lists - involving individuals comparable in character and experience who have not received the intervention, or who have received a different intervention.

Alternatively, the treatment group may be assessed a number of times - prior to the intervention, during intervention and post-intervention, in order to assess if participation in the program significantly changed some aspect of the participants that was maintained over time; this is known as a *time series* design. Such designs provide evidence of the existence of a relationship between program participation and particular outcomes.

Because the comparison group is not assigned randomly, it is not possible to derive unbiased estimates of the magnitude of the effects produced specifically by a program. This is the primary difference between experimental and quasi-experimental research designs.

#### **4. Non-experiment**

Natural experiments do not attempt to control who receives an intervention. Rather they analyse the differences between people who were exposed to the intervention and those who were not. This approach is useful because it is non-intrusiveness, but it lacks rigour.

#### **5. Process evaluation**

Process evaluations focus on how an intervention has been implemented. Process evaluations include simple pre- and post- intervention analyses, and/or client feedback and satisfaction measures. As little control is able to be exerted over the program environment, the resulting data are insufficient to accurately determine causation or program impact.

### **Quality of the evidence**

#### **1. A causal link between the program and an outcome has been established**

Evidence from Randomised controlled trials can demonstrate a causal link between a program and an outcome (eg a reduction in crime), while controlling for other variables.

#### **2. Identifiable impact but no evidence of a causal link with program**

In some cases, there may be an impact, such as reduced offending or reduced persistent offending that suggests a program has been effective, but no evidence of a causal link between the program and the impact (ie a correlation).

#### **3. Based on a program rigorously evaluated elsewhere**

This would include evaluation of programs conducted in other jurisdictions and internationally.

#### **4. Anecdotal evidence**

Feedback from individual participants (eg victims, offenders and communities) about their experience of programs and observations made by the programs' coordinators.

#### **5. No evidence**

An evaluation has not yet been attempted.

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