

Youth Development in Aotearoa: an ecosystem in crisis?

- Ara Taiohi: locating this korero
- Young people in Aotearoa: past, present, future
- Current youth policy challenges
- The cliff: valuing paradox
- Social investment and young people
- The youth development ecosystem
- Youth policy in Aotearoa right now: a critical stocktake



Ara Taiohi is the peak body for **Eyouth development** @AraTaiohi www.arataiohi.org.nz



Our Priorities

Ngā Rourou o Ara Taiohi: Connect the Sector



Whakawhanaungatanga

Ngā Kete o Ara Taiohi:

Raise the standards



Whakamanatanga

Te Korowai o Ara Taiohi://

Champion Youth Development



Taiohitanga

Te Waikawa o Ara Taiohi:

Promote Sustainability



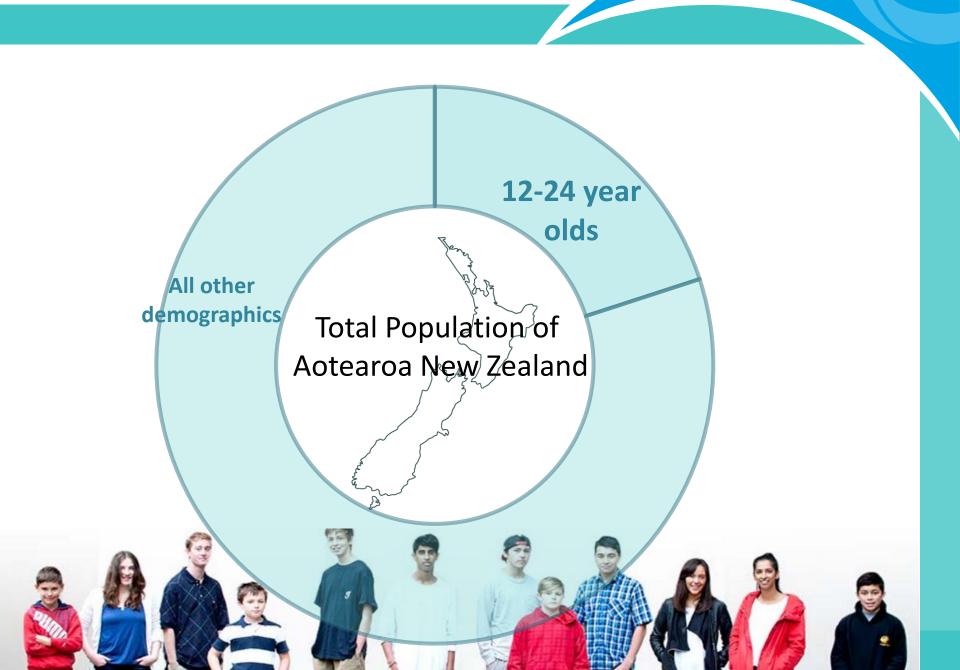
Rōnakitanga

There are 761,900 young people

who are between

12-24 years old in Aotearoa.
That's 20%.

Our nation's future depends on how well we support our young people to shine, and create the conditions where they will thrive.



YOUNG PEOPLE IN AOTEAROA 1999

- Earlier physical maturity
- Extended dependency
- Rapidly changing labour markets
- Increased levels of education
- Increased levels of psycho-social disorders
- Fluid family structures
- Increased significance of culture



YOUNG PEOPLE IN AOTEAROA 2017

- Superdiversity
- Increasingly unequal/inequitable society
- Education≠income
- Increased levels of mental ill-health
- Family structures under economic pressure
- Identity/culture=wellbeing
- Intergenerational disconnect









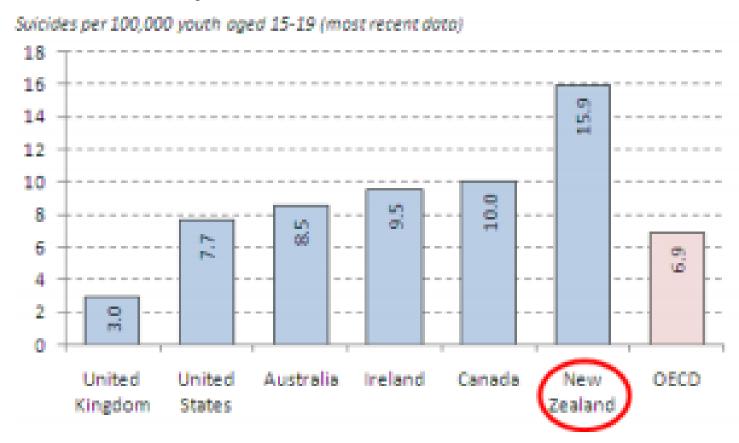


INTERGENERATIONAL INEQUALITY

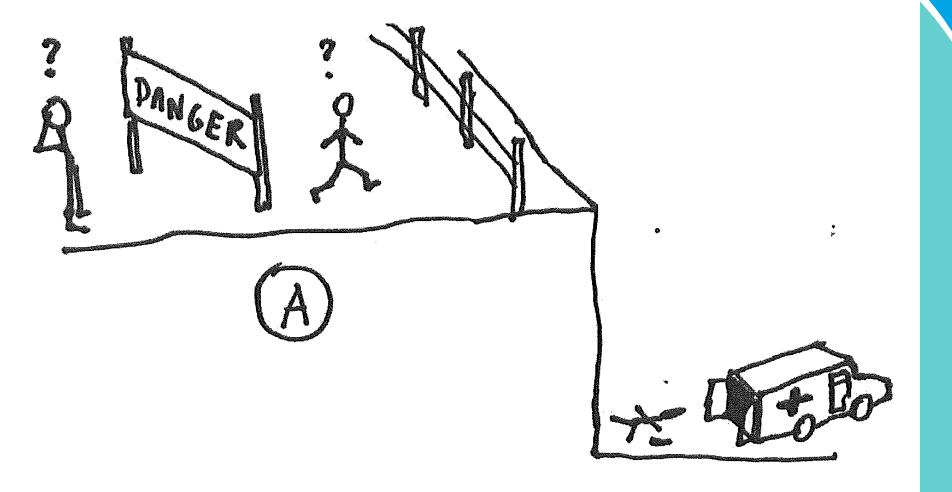
Rates of deprivation compared across 9 similar countries for children, older people and the whole population.

Country	Children 0-17	Age 65+	Total Population
Czech Republic	20	17	20
Italy	18	14	14
New Zealand	18	3	13
United Kingdom	15	5	10
Ireland	14	4	11
Germany	13	7	13
Sweden	7	3	6
Netherlands	6	3	6
Spain	9	11	11

Aotearoa New Zealand has the highest rates of youth suicide in the OECD

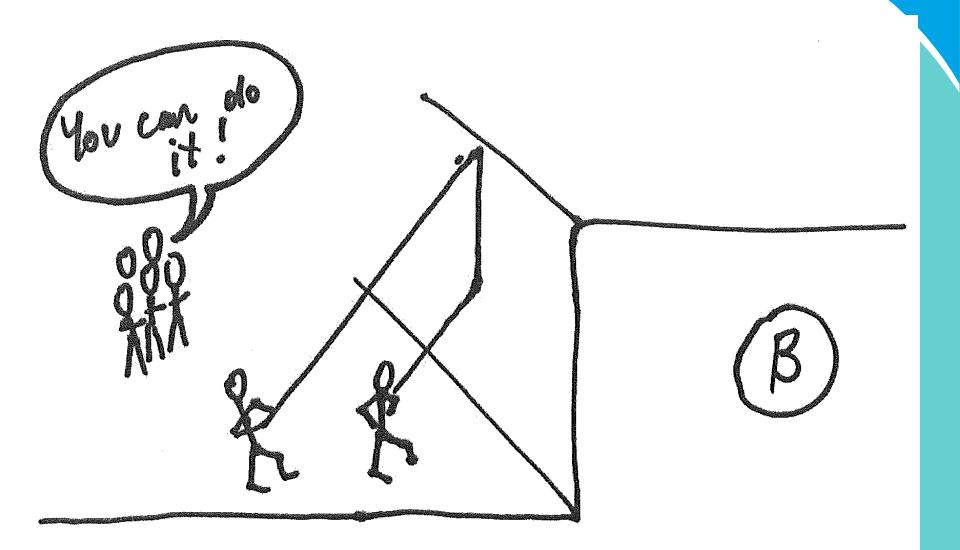












How does the policy problem definition and context invoke the cliff?

Does it tend to emphasise the cliff as a risk, or the cliff as a potential for learning?

Which one?

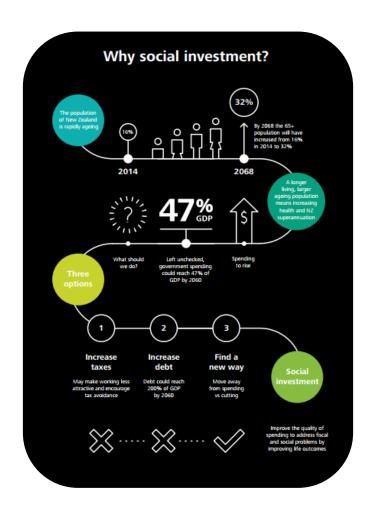
Why?

How could the policy problem be redrafted to include both aspects? Property David Happy

Props to David Hanna Policy maker and cartoonist extraordinaire Ministry of Youth Affairs 1999



Social Investment in NZ



Social Investment in NZ

- Who do we need to get better long-term results for?
- What is the best way to get those results?

Predictive modelling is the use of automated tools to help identify people at risk early enough to allow for effective intervention.

Early identification = children and young people



PROTECTIVE FACTORS



BIG DATA REPRODUCES EXISTING KNOWLEDGE

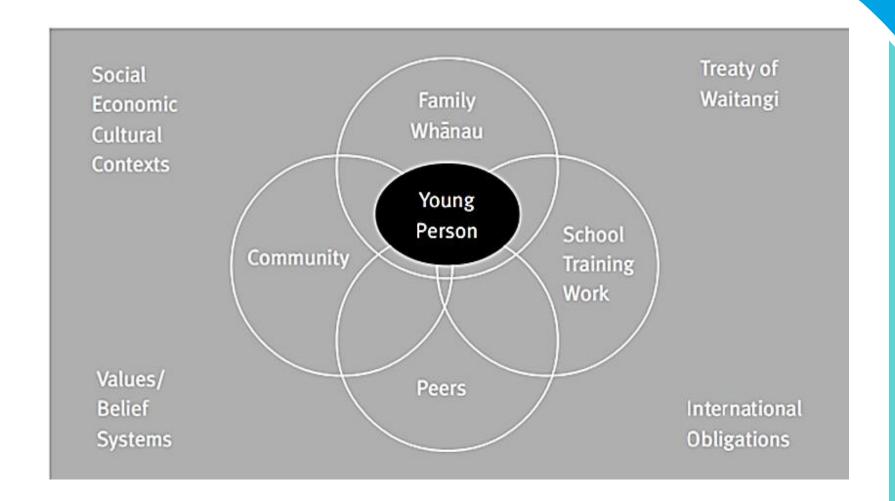


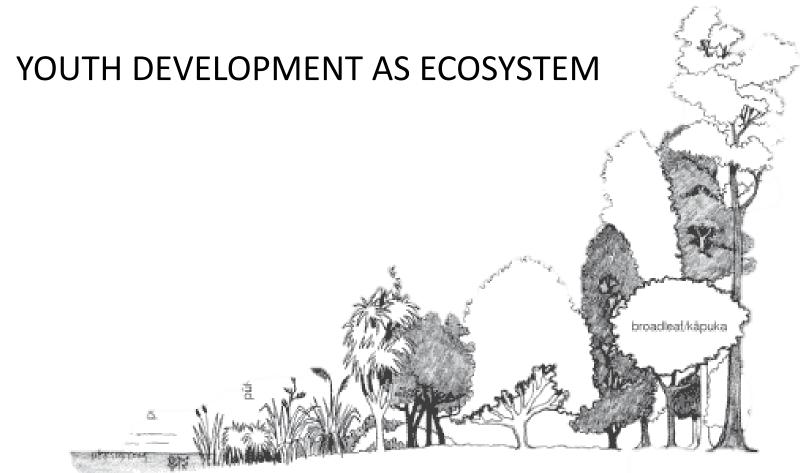
YOUNG PEOPLE: capable, energetic and frequently visionary; even, or particularly, the ones we labelled as at risk

David Hanna Ministry of Youth Affairs 1999 "Young people with positive characteristics- a sense of industry and competence, a feeling of connectedness to others and to society, a belief in their control over their own fate in life, and a stable identity, are more likely to have positive experiences at school, participate in socially positive peer groups and generally demonstrate cooperative behaviour."

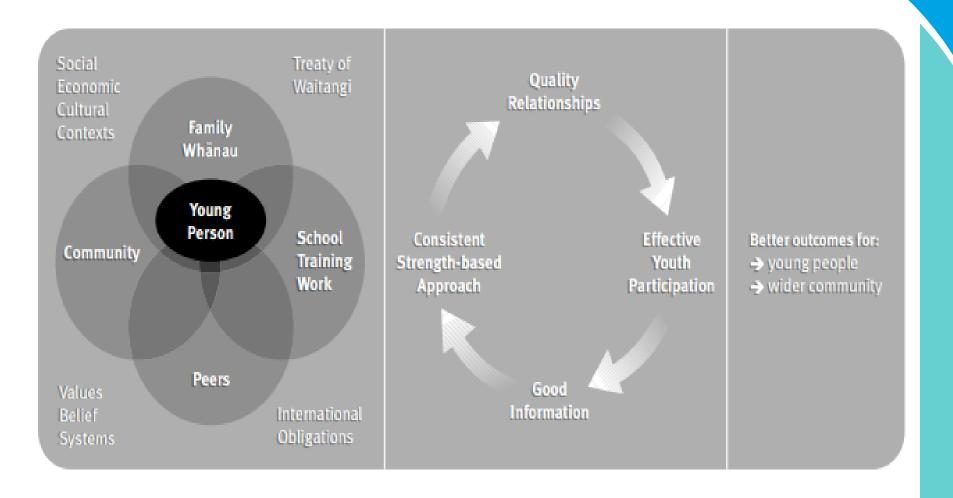








E kore au e ngaro, he kākano i ruia mai i Rangiātea. I will never be lost, for I am a seed sown in Rangiātea.







AraTaiohi www.arataiohi.org.nz

YOUTH POLICY IN AOTEAROA 2017

We have a disconnected and deficit youth policy framework and professional landscape.

Measurement and predicting risk has become the overarching logic that connects policy frameworks in which young people are implicated.



The Challenge

- From risk factors to protective factors
- From problem to solution
- Transforming an 'apathetic' system requires investment in people, workforce and culture

Young people are the holders of rights, assets, future leaders and the architects of a more hopeful future.



He aha te mea nui o te ao? He tangata, he tangata, he tangata.