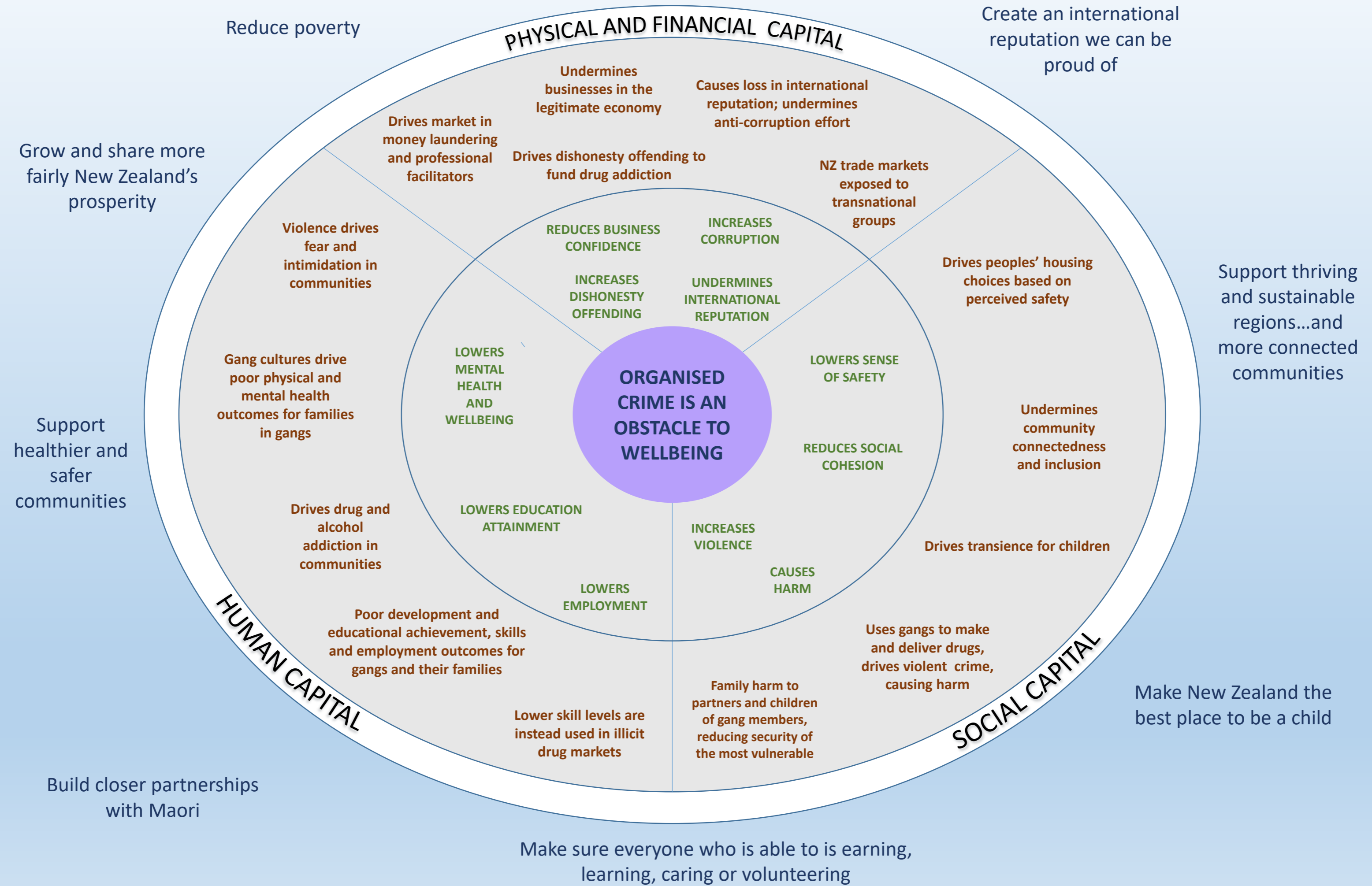


Organised crime perpetuates harm and disadvantage, and is an obstacle to wellbeing. Combatting organised crime and drugs is part of the Coalition Agreement.



Transnational crime disrupts New Zealand's prosperity....



US\$2 trillion is laundered annually worldwide....but only 1.2% intercepted.

- **\$1.35 billion** - proceeds from illicit drugs and fraud in New Zealand. In a single 2018 money laundering case, the offender had moved **\$105 million** overseas without proper scrutiny.



Illicit drugs is an important global market. Meth seizures from Asia “**almost quadrupled**” from 2008 – 13. Synthetic cannabis, cocaine and other illicit drugs - or their precursors - are being imported.



New Zealand gangs dominate the domestic drugs market:

- **6,000 people** are known to have active gang involvement
- gangs are **0.1% of the population** and are highly over-represented in charges of dealing, supply, and possession for supply.



Gang violence is about ‘enforcing’ drug territories. Gangs account for:

- **15% of homicide charges**
- **16% of firearms charges**
- ↑ Numbers of legally-owned and illegally-owned firearms are increasing. Modern weapons are accessible in New Zealand.



Gang violence impacts on housing:

“A Gisborne woman is struggling to find a safe place to live with her daughter after continued threats from a gang ...she laid a complaint and then received subsequent threats, which led to convictions and prison sentences for 5 people.”



Prisons concentrate gangs :

- 33%** of prison inmates are gang members
- 46%** of prisoners under the age of 19 have gang affiliations.

A Black Power boss said, “*Nine times out of ten*” inmates will “*turn to a gang just for protection*”.



...and communities carry the burden.

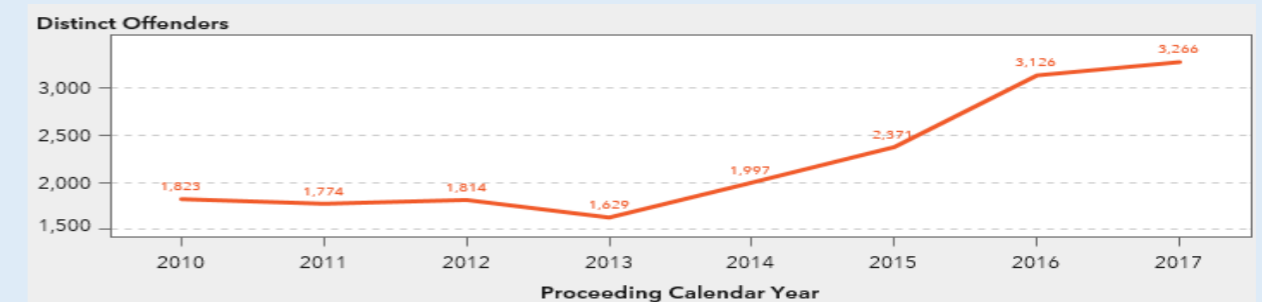


Methamphetamine, synthetic cannabis, cocaine and other illicit drugs are being used in New Zealand. Wastewater sampling shows meth is currently most common followed by ecstasy (MDMA).

Reported meth use in New Zealand is increasing...

- ↑ **41%** (2010) to **59%** (2016) of drug detainees used meth in their lives
- ↑ **68 days** (2010) to **84 days** (2016) was the number of days per year of meth use
- detainees reported the availability of meth to be ‘very easy/easy’ in 2016.

...and Police's meth proceedings have also been increasing.



Drug addiction involves flow-on victimisation in the community....

- **3,266 offenders** were proceeded against for meth offences (2017)
- The same people averaged **11 ‘other’ proceedings** (mainly theft, shoplifting, burglary; also family violence, traffic offences) (2009-18)



....and drug addiction also has high health and social costs.

The social cost of drug-related harms and intervention costs in 2014/15 was NZ\$1.8 billion.

New Zealand isn't safe for some young people....

Gangs are associated with harm to family and extended family...

Children (0-14) at higher risk of poor outcomes is a priority population.

This cohort is nearly **37 times** more likely to have had a gang caregiver:

- **Over 25%** of gang members were alleged perpetrators family harm
- **33%** of gang members were victim to/witness of family harm
- **60%** of children of gang parents suffered family harm.

... but it's a myth that children of gang members always end up in gangs...

Only **4%** of gang members are descended from a gang member. The anti-social peer and adult network surrounding a person is likely to be a stronger indicator of gang membership.

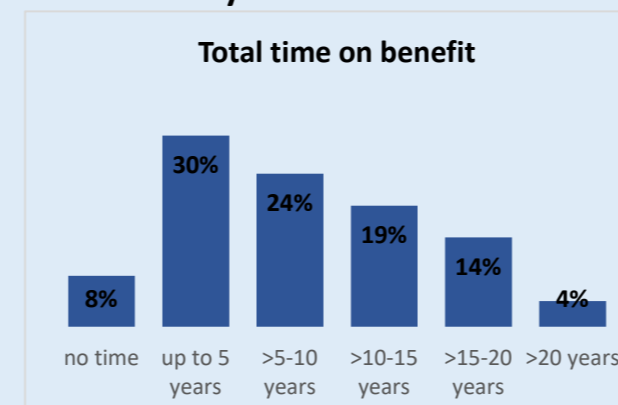
...however, once in, getting out of a gang is hard.

It involves breaking connections with peers or family, and changing behaviours which is hard to maintain without support from people not connected to gangs.

..who are not well set up to reach their potential....

Welfare dependency signals skills gaps for those involved in gangs...

- **92%** of gang members have received a benefit at some time in their life....
- ...with the average length of time of being on a main benefit **8.9 years**.



...and gang involvement links to childrens' education.



- **81%** of Alternative Education students had friends or family in a gang...
- ...and **40%** belonged to a gang themselves.

...but joined-up strengths-based programmes work.

Comprehensive approaches that deal with poverty in the communities in which gangs exist are most likely to reduce both youth gang violence and drug-related offences. We know that single-faceted approaches are not effective [Superu, 2015].

Organised crime is a complex social, economic, community and criminal issue that needs multifaceted responses.

"Leaving the suppression of gangs up to Police and law enforcement has been largely unsuccessful, both in New Zealand and internationally. Instead, community-coordinated intervention, across government and community agencies with agreed goals has been recommended, with active leadership of Māori crucial". [PETER GLUCKMAN].

WELLBEING GOALS

Reduce poverty

Make New Zealand the best place to be a child

Build closer partnerships with Māori

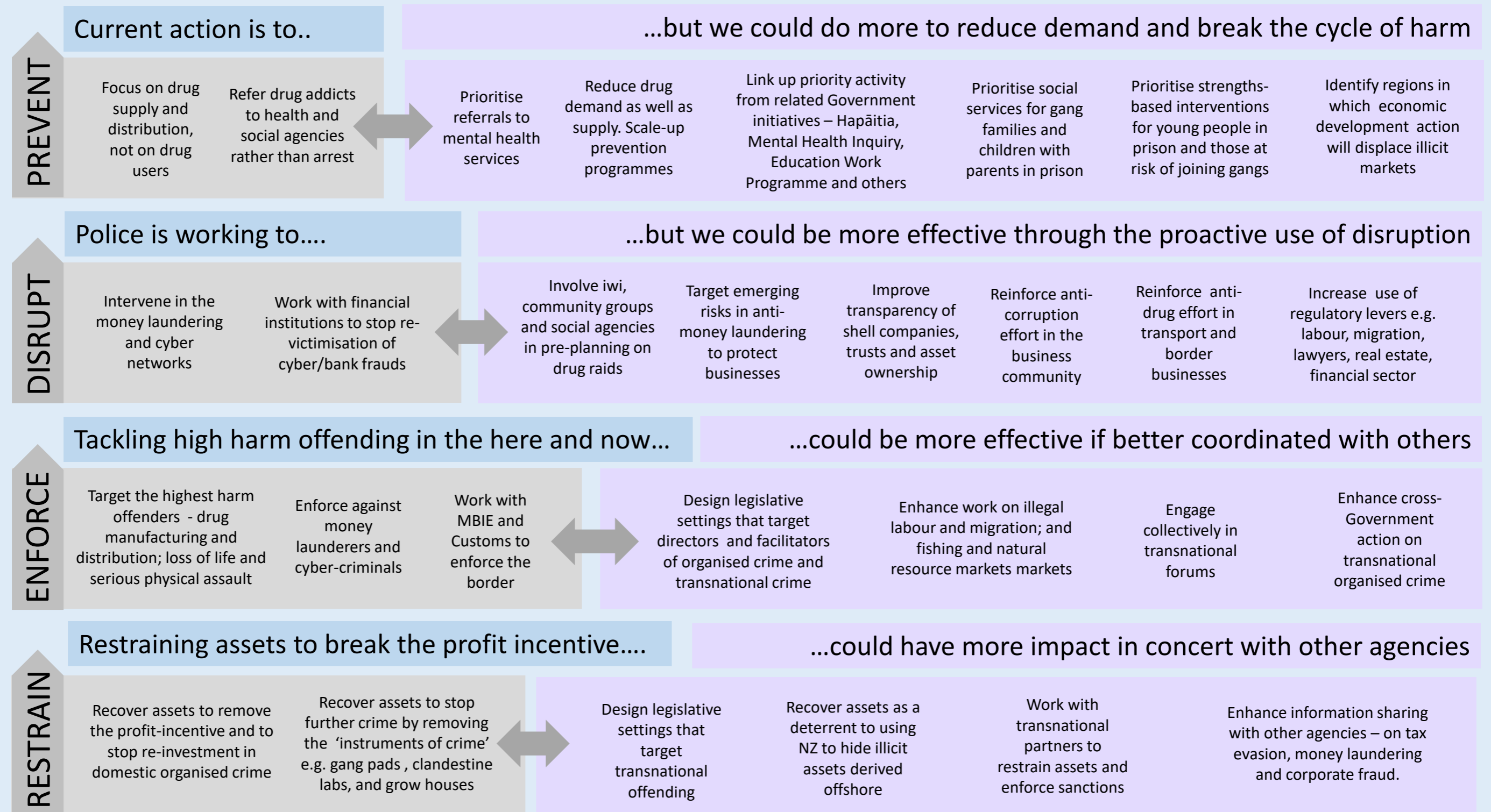
Support healthier and safer communities

Make sure everyone who is able to is earning, learning, caring or volunteering

Grow and share more fairly New Zealand's prosperity

Supporting thriving and sustainable regions....and more connected communities

Create an international reputation we can be proud of



ORGANISED CRIME WORK PROGRAMME – EXAMPLE ONLY