Title	Profile a youth culture in Aotearoa New Zealand		
Level	3	Credits	3

Purpose	A person credited with this standard can describe: • youth culture and its history in Aotearoa New Zealand; and, • challenges, risks, and protective factors relevant to a youth culture.

Classification	Social Services > Youth Development

Available grade	Achieved

Guidance Information

1   Assessment notes
    Evidence generated for assessment against this standard must reflect the best practice guidelines and principles of youth development specified in:
    • the principles of *Mana Taiohi*;
    • the *Code of Ethics for Youth Work in Aotearoa New Zealand*.

2   Definitions
    Culture refers to more than ethnicity. The concept of culture may reflect factors and indicators such as: age, ethnicity, disability, occupation, organisational background, immigrant or refugee status, institutional care, religion or spiritual beliefs, gender identity, sexual orientation, and socio-economic status. Ethnic cultural beliefs and values are the beliefs and values that stem from one's own ethnic background.
    Protective factors enhance life opportunities and promote good health and wellbeing. They can reduce the impact of unavoidable negative events and help young people resist risk-taking behaviours.
    Risk factors increase the likelihood of difficulties in life and poor health and wellbeing.
    Sub-culture is a group of people who are self-identified as a sub-culture within another cultural group.
    Youth or young person refers to people between 12 and 24 years old.
    Youth development means growing and developing the skills and connections young people need to take part in society and reach their potential.

3   References
    Ara Taiohi. (2020). *Code of Ethics for Youth Work in Aotearoa New Zealand*. Retrieved from
    https://drive.google.com/file/d/1b2ezaKbXjjIoZs3bP5pl3U91Y6xxMPob/view.
    Ara Taiohi. (2021). *Mana Taiohi*. Retrieved on 4 August 2021 from
    https://arataiohi.org.nz/mana-taiohi/.

4   Resources

Centre for Social Impact. (2018). *Evidence Review: The Youth Development Ecosystem*. Centre for Social Impact: A Foundation North Initiative.
Martin, Lloyd. (2002). *The invisible table: perspectives on youth and youthwork in New Zealand.* Palmerston North, New Zealand: Dunmore Press.
McLaren, Kaye. (2002). *Youth Development – Literature Review: Building Strength*. Ministry of Youth Development – Te Manatū Whakahiato Taiohi. Retrieved on 4 August 2021 from https://www.myd.govt.nz/resources-and-reports/publications/building-strengths.html.
Tupuola, A-M. (2007). Pasifika edgewalkers: complicating the achieved identity status in youth research. *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 25, 87-100. https://doi.org/10.1080/07256860410001687045.
United Nations General Assembly. (1989). *Convention on the Rights of the Child*. United Nations Human Rights: Office of the High Commissioner. Retrieved on 4 August 2021 from https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Describe youth culture and its history in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Performance criteria

1.1   The characteristics of a youth culture are described.

      Range   may include but is not limited to – age, art, behaviours, beliefs, ethnicity, fashion, ideas, identity, language, music, philosophy, politics, religion, values, worldview;
evidence of three is required.

1.2   Youth sub-cultures are described.

      Range   three youth sub-cultures.

1.3   The history of a youth sub-culture in Aotearoa New Zealand is described.

Outcome 2

Describe challenges, risks, and protective factors relevant to a youth culture.

Performance criteria

2.1   Challenges relevant to a youth culture are described.

      Range   may include but is not limited to – behaviour, contribution to society, education, employment, family and whānau, health and wellbeing, money, pressure, relationships, responsibility, sexual health, support;
evidence of four is required.

2.2 Risk factors for a youth culture are described.

   Range may include but is not limited to – discrimination, homelessness, illegal and risky behaviour, mental health, peer groups, poverty, self-harm, social isolation, social media, stigma, substance abuse; evidence of four is required.

2.3 Protective factors that enhance resiliency in a youth culture are described.

   Range may include but is not limited to – close friendships, critical thinking skills, educational achievement, employment, extracurricular interests and hobbies, integration into community and culture, natural supports, positive family relationships, positive outlook, positive social interactions, safe and supportive neighbourhoods, self-efficacy, sense of belonging, social support; evidence of four is required.

Planned review date	31 December 2026

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	26 November 2007	31 December 2014
Rollover and Revision	2	21 February 2013	31 December 2016
Review	3	19 March 2015	31 December 2023
Rollover and Revision	4	24 October 2019	31 December 2023
Review	5	24 March 2022	N/A

Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference	0024

This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact Toitū te Waiora Community, Health, Education, and Social Services Workforce Development Council qualifications@toitutewaiora.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.