Our future kaumatua

Taiohe

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<u>Photo</u> by From: Wakefield, Edward Jerningham. Illustrations to "Adventure in New Zealand". Plate 1. / Public domain

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Taiohe (Young Māori 16 -24 years)

- Taiohe make up half the total youth population in Aotearoa
- They also make up half the total population of Māori
- They are the most at risk of
 - Suicide
 - Mental health
 - Substance use and misuse
 - Socio economic deprivation
 - Entering the justice system



Research Question

"The experience of taiohe and whānau when they enter acute mental health services where substance use is an issue".

Why I choose this area of research

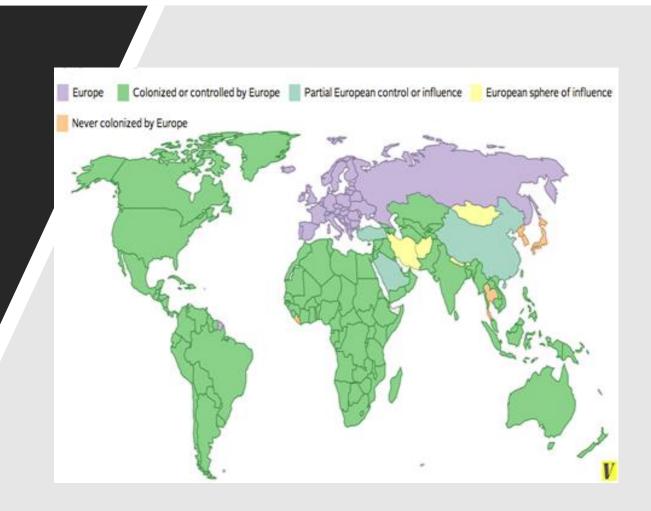
Have worked as a psychiatric nurse for over ten years more recently I have witnessed:

- Increasing numbers of young Māori entering mental health services where substance use and/or misuse is an issue
- Increase in psychotic presentations duelled with social and behavioural problems
- Culturally inappropriate care often a result of structural and personal discrimination/racism.
- Over prescribing of psychotropic medications leading to unnecessary sedation
- Loss of opportunities to treat addiction issues
- Lack of initiative to reduce psychotropic medication after two years.

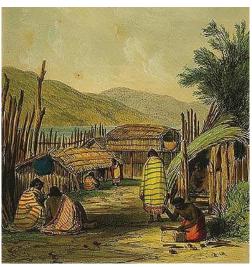
Indigenous research methodologies Decolonization of western research methodologies

Decolonization articulates concerns and worldviews of the colonized

- Five phases in the process of decolonization involves
 - Rediscovery
 - Mourning
 - Dreaming
 - Commitment
 - Action (Laenui, 2000).
- Strategies for decolonization includes
 - Deconstruction and reconstruction
 - Self-determination and social justice
 - Ethics
 - Language
 - Internationalization of indigenous experiences
 - History
 - Critique (Smith,1991)







Kaupapa Māori research methodology

A desire to bring alive 'Mātauranga Māori' the indigenous system of Aotearoa, New Zealand.

Pedagogy of mātauranga Māori

- Tino rangatiratanga (self determination)
- Taonga tuku ihoa (cultural aspirations)
- Ako Māori (culturally preferred pedagogy)
- Kia piki ake I nga raruraru o te kāinga (mediation of socioeconomic and home difficulties)
- Whānau (family and extended family)
- Kaupapa (philosophical values and collective vision) (Bishop, 1996)

Data Collection Qualitative participatory

(interviews & revisiting)

Exploratory

acknowledging limitations of a Euro-western pedagogy

The sample was clear i.e. taiohe

Initially data collection involved (PGR9)

- Photovoice and PATH (planning alternative tomorrows with hope).
- The concept aligned theoretical but in reality it was unachievable because of limited time, working with a hard to reach group, limited human and economical resources.
- Additionally, I was no longer a clinician but rather a researcher and this created unforeseen resistance.

I changed my research design after a year of no recruitment to:

- Snowballing and face to face interviews
- I widened the region in which to gather participants
- The koha from offering a \$20 petrol voucher or phone top up changed to a \$20 grocery voucher.
- Refreshments through the interview was canned and I provided a \$20 meat pack for each participant to take home and share with whānau.

Interviews and data analysis

General inductive approach

- A systemic bottom up approach
- Themes/categories emerge from the raw data
- Coding without trying to make it fit (data driven)
- Linking themes
- Multiple interpretations
- Findings will be influenced by my assumptions, experiences and coding options
- What is important & what's not (Thomas, 2006).
- Management of data within Nvivo (Bazeley, 2006).



and visualize your data erns, connections and themes.

