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The infographics provided in this report only include data until 30 June 2020, and do not reflect any changes which have occurred since then. Furthermore, Police data in this report are counted differently from official Police statistics. As a result, the figures produced may not be directly comparable with other similar statistics published elsewhere.

Gaps in the numbering of Youth Justice Indicators are a result of not having the necessary data for those indicators currently incorporated into the Youth Justice National Minimum Dataset.

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Introduction

This is the third report published which provides insight into the performance of various aspects of the youth justice system from 2009/10 to 2019/20. The first report covered the period from 2009/10 to 2016/17 while the second report was for data from 2010 to 2018.

The report’s purpose is to help those involved in youth justice understand system wide trends and issues. We hope it will continue to encourage discussion and action towards important goals: effectively holding children and young people who offend to account in a way that recognises their needs and vulnerability and making a positive difference in their lives.

The youth justice indicators collated here measure volumes and patterns for children and young people across key stages in the youth justice system. This allows us to more comprehensively understand the system from when children and young people who offend first enter it, how they are dealt with as they move through it, and if they reoffend. Unless stated, children include 10- to 13-year-olds at offence date, and young people include those aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) at offence date.

From 1 July 2019, 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction. Therefore, where applicable, data on 17-year-olds have only been included in the data for 2019/20 for young people. No data is provided on 17-year-olds prior to 1 July 2019. As a result, YJI 1.3 has had to be changed. In the two previous reports YJI 1.3 compared offending rates per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16 relative to young adults aged 17 to 20. In this report YJI 1.3 compares offending rates per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 for 2019/20) relative to young adults aged 18 to 19.

Information on each indicator is displayed in the form of an infographic. Each infographic contains information only on trends over time by ethnic group, and percentages/rates for the latest year by offence division, gender and Police District where applicable. Data covers the period July 2009 to June 2020 unless specifically stated.

More detailed information on all indicators is available from youth justice agencies. This includes information by age and offence seriousness, as well as data on all dimensions over time.

Both the Report and the Dataset will evolve over time to reflect emerging issues, priorities and availability of useful quality data. Data from the Ministry of Education is to be incorporated into the Dataset, and indicators developed using that data.

Over time, the Dataset will enable sophisticated analysis of young people moving through the youth justice system, contribute to our understanding of what works, and inform our efforts to steer troubled youth away from a lifetime of crime. While the data and key indicators may change, what will not change is the commitment of youth justice agencies and organisations working together to prevent youth crime and help those who offend to turn their lives around.

There are some counting rules and limitations for the indicators, which are provided at the bottom of each page. The full list of rules and limitations can be found on the Ministry of Justice website.
Key Findings

**Long-term term reductions in offending by children and young people have continued**

For almost all of the indicators presented in this report, there are very encouraging findings, building on the progress noted in the first two Youth Justice Indicators reports. Some very positive longer-term findings (between 2009/10 and 2019/20) include:

- The offending rates (which measure the proportion who offend relative to the population) for children and young people declined by 63% and 64% respectively (YJI 1.1).
- The number of children and young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased by 46% and 59% respectively (YJI 1.2).
- The rate of Youth Court appearances reduced by 68% (YJI 2.2).

**The first report identified increases in numbers/rates for a number of indicators**

From 2013/14 to 2016/17 there were increases in:

- The proportion of young people who offend who appeared in the Youth Court (YJI 2.1).
- The Youth Court appearance rate (YJI 2.2).

The proportion of 16-year-old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court and were proven to have reoffended as an adult (YJI 3.1) peaked in 2015/16 and the proportion of young people remanded in custody (YJI 4.1) rose markedly between 2010/11 and 2014/15.

**There have been substantial recent positive changes for these indicators with improvements for Māori generally greater than for non-Māori, building on initial progress noted in the previous report**

In particular:

- The number of young Māori aged 14 to 16 who offend who appeared in the Youth Court reduced by 41% from 2016/17 to 2019/20 - from 1,375 to 810. In comparison the number for European/Other fell by 33% over the same period - from 438 to 295.
- The Youth Court appearance rate decreased by 47% from 2016/17 to 2019/20 for Māori compared with a 27% reduction for European/Other.
- The proportions of Māori 16-year-olds with a proved Youth Court case who reoffended within 12 months as a 17- or 18-year-old fell from 57% in 2015/16 to 39% in 2017/18, while the proportion for European/Other decreased from 46% to 38%.
- The number of young people remanded in custody fell from 582 in 2015/16 to 437 in 2018/19 (489 in 2019/20 including 17-year-olds), while the number for Māori decreased from 432 to 328 between 2015/16 and 2018/19.

**The mix of offending by children and young people has changed since 2009/10**

The trends noted above are somewhat related to changes in offender mix from 2009/10 to 2019/20. From 2009/10 to 2016/17, the youth justice system was dealing with an increasing proportion of young people with a more serious offending profile. So while both serious and low to medium level offending fell over that period (YJI 1.1), the latter dropped more, so serious offending made up a much larger proportion of total offending in 2016/17 (38%) compared with 2009/10 (26%).
From 2016/17 to 2019/20, however, the reverse occurred, with the proportion of serious offending decreasing to 33%. Analysis of individual percentages of young people proceeded against appearing in the Youth Court, by seriousness of offences, shows that proportions decreased markedly across all levels of offending (YJI 2.1). For example, the percentages of young people proceeded against for medium level and medium-high level offences who appeared in the Youth Court decreased from 45% to 31% and from 53% to 39% respectively between 2016/17 and 2019/20. This suggests that changes in Police charging practice since 2016/17 were responsible for most of the reduction in the proportion of young people offending who appeared in the Youth Court.

In contrast, the proportion of children with more serious offending has increased since 2016/17. However, the proportion of children whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 10.3% in 2016/17 to 8.1% in 2019/20 (YJI 1.2).

**Offending rates for 17-year-olds were very similar to 16-year-olds in 2019/20**

From 1 July 2019, 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction and have been included in data for 2019/20 for young people where possible. For many measures, rates for 17-year-olds were very similar to 16-year-olds. For example, in 2019/20:

- The offending rate per 10,000 population was 297 per 10,000 for 17-year-olds compared with 301 per 10,000 for 16-year-olds (YJI 1.1).
- The percentage of 17-year-olds proceeded against who appeared in the Youth Court (24%) was exactly the same as that for 16-year-olds (YJI 2.1).
- The Youth Court appearance rate per 10,000 population for 17-year-olds (137 per 10,000) was 5% lower than the rate for 16-year-olds of 144 per 10,000 (YJI 2.2).

**Children and young people who offend often have complex problems**

As noted in the two previous reports, the data highlights that children and young people who offend often have complex problems, which can be among the underlying causes of their offending.

- From 2014/15 to 2019/20, for almost all of the children (97%) and 88% of the young people referred for a youth justice family group conference (FGC), someone had previously expressed concern that they or their family needed help. That is, Oranga Tamariki had recorded a prior report of concern relating to their care and protection (YJI 1.6).

However, research undertaken by Oranga Tamariki shows that being involved in care and protection does not mean a child or young person will become involved with the youth justice system\(^1\). In fact, the vast majority of those with care and protection statutory involvement are never involved in the Youth Justice system.

Data from the Ministry of Education is to be incorporated into the Dataset, and indicators developed using that data.

Despite recent substantial improvements large differences still exist between Māori and European/Other children and young people for most measures

Despite the recent improvements in a number of measures highlighted above, including a reduction in disparities between Māori and non-Māori, there remain opportunities for further improvement in the youth justice system to further reduce those differences. In particular, the disparities in rates over a number of measures between Māori and European/Other children and young people remain very high, particularly in the Youth Court. For example, in 2019/20:

- The proportion of Māori children who offend whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action, was 2.1 times higher than that for European/Other (YJI 1.2).
- The percentage of young Māori proceeded against who appeared in the Youth Court was 1.8 times higher than that for European/Other (YJI 2.1).
- The Youth Court appearance rate for Māori young people was 8.3 times higher than that for European/Other (YJI 2.2).
- The percentage of Māori children and young people remanded in custody was 1.7 times higher than that for European/Other (YJI 4.1).

Impact of COVID-19

The COVID-19 lockdown occurred from late March to early June 2020, at varying levels. Analysis of numbers of police proceedings for both children and young people over that period suggest that the COVID-19 lockdown had very little impact on the total number of proceedings which would have been expected over the period.

However, at a disaggregated level, analysis shows a much lower than expected volume of proceedings for more serious offending during the lockdown. This resulted in fewer first Youth Court appearances over the period so that total first Youth Court appearance numbers for 2019/20 are likely to be between 5% to 7% below what would have occurred if there had not been a COVID-19 lockdown.

During the COVID-19 lockdown, it was necessary for NZ Police to adapt the approach to detaining young people who offend. Police implemented a wider application of the Remand Option Investigation Tool (ROIT) to assist with decision-making and to take a joint agency approach to explore alternative remand options during the pandemic\(^2\). The ROIT was completed prehearing for every young person where bail opposition was being considered by Police. ROIT meetings took place via teleconference and Skype. As a result, custodial remands were greatly reduced due to improved interagency cooperation.

Over the COVID-19 period there were restrictions on travel and group gatherings, so fewer FGCs were held and timeframes were also impacted.

Oranga Tamariki also worked with the Judiciary and the Police to actively manage custody numbers down in residences so that there was spare capacity to isolate young people with COVID-19 like symptoms, and to allow for the possibility of fewer residential staff being available due to COVID-19 related isolation.

\(^2\) The ROIT supports youth justice professionals to gather information about young people appearing before the court to inform remand recommendations to the judge in cases when Police are opposing bail.
Offending rates youth justice indicator helps us understand the proportion of children coming into contact with the youth justice system. It measures the volume of children who Police take proceedings against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to total populations of the same age.

The overall offending rate for children continues to decline with a 63% reduction between 2009/10 and 2019/20 (from 216 per 10,000 to 79 per 10,000), with 3,100 fewer children offending in 2019/20 compared with 2009/10. In 2019/20, the offending rate for Māori children was 4.9 times higher than the corresponding rate for Pasifika and 5.8 times higher than the rate for European/Other.

In 2019/20:

Percent by offence division

- Theft
- Property damage
- Unlawful entry, burglary
- Causing injury
- Public disorder
- Abductions, threats
- Other

Percent by gender

Male 71%  Female 29%

Includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 10-13 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.
The offending rates youth justice indicator helps us understand the proportion of young people coming into contact with the youth justice system. It measures the volume of young people who Police take proceedings against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to total populations of the same age.

The overall offending rate for young people fell 64% between 2009/10 and 2019/20, from 774 per 10,000 to 276 per 10,000, though the decrease has slowed markedly since 2016/17 with only a 11% decrease over that period. Māori young people have the highest rates of offending - 2.8 times higher than the corresponding rate for Pasifika and 3.8 times higher than the rate for European/Other in 2019/20.

In 2019/20:

**Percent by offence division**

- Theft
- Property damage
- Unlawful entry, burglary
- Causing injury
- Public disorder
- Illicit drugs
- Dangerous acts
- Other

**Percent by gender**

- Male 72%
- Female 28%

Includes any young person proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.
This indicator provides a guide to the number of children most at-risk of future offending. Studies show serious or persistent offending at an early age is a strong predictor of whether someone will keep offending as they get older.

It measures the percentage of 10 to 13 year olds proceeded against by Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC, an appearance in the Youth Court or referral by Police for Oranga Tamariki to consider pursuing an application for a declaration in the Family Court that a child is in need of care and protection as defined in section 14(1)(e).

In 2019/20, the number of children whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action accounted for 8.1% of all children who offend, after increasing from 6.0% in 2009/10 to 10.6% in 2015/16. However, the number whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 311 to 169 since 2009/10 (a reduction of 46%).
This indicator provides a guide to the number of young people most at-risk of future offending. Studies show serious or persistent offending at an early age is a strong predictor of whether someone will keep offending as they get older.

It measures the percentage of young people proceeded against by Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC or an appearance in the Youth Court.

The proportion of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 39% in 2016/17 to 28% in 2019/20, after increasing from 33% in 2013/14. The proportion of young Māori whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action (42%) was much higher than that for European/Other (26%) in 2019/20.

In 2019/20:

Percent by offence division
- Other
- Dangerous acts
- Illicit drugs
- Public disorder
- Causing injury
- Unlawful entry, burglary
- Property damage
- Theft

32% Of males who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action
19% Of females who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

Includes any young person proceeded against by Police in a 12 month period against one or more of the following Initial proceeding codes: 190 (Court action necessary), 197 (Family Court Orders), 191 (Prosecution), 198 (Court Action necessary), 192 (Prosecution Youth Court and Application for Declaration), 231 (FGC Youth Justice), 193 (FGC - Court ordered), 232 (FGC - s247(b) Police referred), 194 (FGC - s247(d) Youth Court referred), 233 (FGC - s247(h) Youth Court referred), 234 (FGC - s14(1)(e) Child offending, 196 (Family Court - s 14(1)(e))

Relevant age is age at the time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.
This indicator compares the rate of offending of young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) to 18 to 19 year olds.

This indicator helps us to understand the changes in the offending rate of young people relative to changes in the offending rates of young adults.

Offending rates are much lower for young people than for young adults aged 18 to 19 years, and this difference widened markedly between 2009/10 and 2016/17. However, there has been an increase in the offending rates for young people relative to young adults between 2016/17 and 2019/20. In 2019/20, the overall offending rate for young people was 276 per 10,000, 47% lower than the corresponding rate for young adults (522 per 10,000). The offending rate for Māori young people was only 34% lower than that for Māori young adults.

In 2019/20:

- **Percent by offence division**
  - Other
  - Road traffic
  - Illicit drugs
  - Dangerous acts
  - Public disorder
  - Unlawful entry, burglary
  - Causing injury
  - Theft

  The percentage of young people who offend was higher than that of 18-19 year olds for each offence division. For example, 72% of young people who offend were male compared with 75% of 18-19 year olds who offend.

- **Ratio by Police District**
  - includes any 14-20 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome.
  - Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 14-20 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.
This indicator provides insights into the population-adjusted volume of offending by children including how often children who offend are dealt with by Police. Police action includes warnings, Alternative Action, intention-to-charge FGCs, and prosecution.

The population-adjusted number of proceedings per 10,000 children declined constantly between 2009/10 and 2019/20, from 305 to 117 - a reduction of 62%. In 2019/20, the rate of proceedings for Māori children was 6.0 times higher than the corresponding rate for Pasifika and 7.1 times higher than the rate for European/Other.

**In 2019/20:**

- **Percent by offence division**
  - Theft: 30
  - Property damage: 10
  - Unlawful entry, burglary: 17
  - Causing injury: 5
  - Public disorder: 15
  - Abduction, threats: 11
  - Other: 11

- **Percent by gender**
  - Male: 76%
  - Female: 24%

**Includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.**
This indicator provides insights into the population-adjusted volume of offending by young people, including how often young people who offend are dealt with by Police. Police action includes warnings, Alternative Action, intention-to-charge FGCs, and prosecution.

The population-adjusted number of proceedings per 10,000 young people declined markedly between 2009/10 and 2019/20, from 1,327 to 479 - a decrease of 64%. Māori young people have the highest rates of proceedings compared with other ethnic groups. - 3.4 times higher than the rate for Pasifika and 4.8 times higher than the rate for European/Other in 2019/20.

In 2019/20:

**Percent by offence division**

- Theft: 26
- Causing injury: 12
- Unlawful entry, burglary: 9
- Property damage: 10
- Public disorder: 9
- Dangerous acts: 5
- Illicit drugs: 5
- Other: 24

**Percent by gender**

- Male 76%
- Female 24%

Includes any young person proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
This indicator provides information on the inflow of children into the youth justice system. It helps us understand how many are first time offenders and how many have already been in trouble.

In 2019/20, 74% of children who offend had no prior proceedings in the two years prior, and this is similar to the percentages in all years since 2011/12. Māori children who offend (64%) were much less likely to have had no prior proceedings in the two years prior than both Pasifika (74%) and European/Other (81%) in 2019/20.

In 2019/20:

**Percent by offence division**

- **Other**
- **Abductions, threat**
- **Public disorder**
- **Unlawful entry, burglary**
- **Causing injury**
- **Property damage**
- **Theft**

**Percent by Police District**

- **Māori**
- **Pasifika**
- **European/Other**
- **Total**

- **Theft**
- **Property damage**
- **Causing injury**
- **Unlawful entry, burglary**
- **Public disorder**
- **Abductions, threat**
- **Other**

**72%**

Of males who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

**80%**

Of females who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

The numerator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police with no proceedings in the previous 2 years. The denominator includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 10-13 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.
This indicator provides information on the inflow of young people into the youth justice system. It helps us understand how many are first time offenders and how many have already been in trouble.

After little change between 2011/12 and 2016/17, there was an increase in the percentage of offenders with no proceedings in the two years prior from 2016/17 (56%) to 2019/20 (64%). In 2019/20, 50% of Māori young people who offend had no prior proceedings in the two years prior, much lower than the proportions for both Pasifika (62%) and European/Other (65%).

In 2019/20:

Percent by offence division

- Other
- Property damage
- Unlawful entry, burglary
- Illicit drugs
- Public disorder
- Dangerous acts
- Causing injury
- Theft

Percent by Police District

62% Of males who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

70% Of females who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

The numerator, counts only young people proceeded against by the Police with no proceedings in the previous 2 years.
The denominator includes any young person proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome.
Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.
This indicator provides information on how many children who offended had negative childhood experiences. It measures the proportion of children and young people referred for a youth justice Family Group Conference (FGC) who have previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection.

Since 2014/15, almost all (97%) of the children referred for a youth justice FGC in the period examined had previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection. The proportion has remained very stable since 2014/15 after increasing from 88% in 2009/10.

In 2019/20:

**Percent by gender**

- **95%** of males referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection.

- **100%** of females referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection.

Youth justice FGCS include: child offender FGCS, intention-to-charge FGCS, and court-ordered FGCS.

Relevant age is at the time of the child’s FGC as offence date is not always recorded on Oranga Tamariki data.

Section 15 reports of concern are over people’s entire childhoods until the FGC, rather than just in the same 12 month period as the FGCS.

Percentages for 2018/19 and 2019/20 not shown for Pasifika as less than 5 children were referred for a FGC.
This indicator provides information on how many young people who offended had negative childhood experiences. It measures the proportion of children and young people referred for a youth justice Family Group Conference (FGC) who have previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection.

Most (88%) of the young people who were referred for a youth justice FGC from 2014/15 to 2019/20 had a previous report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection. The proportion had steadily increased from 71% in 2009/10. This does not necessarily mean that young people who offend are now more likely to have been abused. The change may be because there are fewer lower level offenders in the system, so proportionally more FGCs involve serious/persistent offenders who may be more likely to have welfare concerns.

In 2019/20:

Percent by gender

88% of males referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection.

91% of females referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection.

Youth justice FGCs include: child offender FGCs, intention-to-charge FGCs, and court-ordered FGCs. Relevant age is at the time of the young person’s FGC as offence date is not always recorded in Oranga Tamariki data. Section 15 reports of concern are over people’s entire childhoods until the FGC, rather than just in the same 12 month period as the FGCs.
This indicator provides insight about the proportion of young people who offend who are prosecuted in the Youth Court. Generally speaking, only the most serious offenders are dealt with in the Youth Court, and these young people can receive the most intensive services and sentences. The more offences a young person commits and the longer their offending history, the higher the likelihood they will be prosecuted.

The overall percentage of young people proceeded against who appeared in the Youth Court decreased sharply between 2016/17 and 2019/20 from 35% to 24%, after increasing from 27% in 2013/14. The number of Māori young people (excluding 17-year-olds) who offend who appeared in the Youth Court decreased by 41% from 2016/17 to 2019/20 from 1,375 to 810.

In 2019/20:

**Percent by offence division**

- Other
- Public disorder
- Property damage
- Robbery, extortion
- Causing injury
- Theft
- Unlawful entry, burglary

**Percent by Police District**

- Māori
- Pasifika
- European/Other
- Total

28% Of males who offend appeared in the Youth Court

14% Of females who offend appeared in the Youth Court

The numerator includes only those young people at the time of the alleged offence, and whose first court appearance was in a Youth Court. The denominator includes any young person proceeded against for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.
This indicator provides information about the proportion of young people in the New Zealand population who are serious offenders. Youth Court appearances are an appropriate proxy measure because generally only the most serious offenders are dealt with in the Youth Court.

The rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 43% between 2016/17 and 2019/20, from 228 to 130 per 10,000 population, after a very slight (1%) increase in the rate from 2013/14 to 2016/17. The reduction in the Youth Court appearance rate since 2016/17 was principally driven by a decrease in the rate for Māori (47%) and Pasifika (46%). The Youth Court appearance rate in 2019/20 was 68% lower than the rate in 2009/10 (406 per 10,000).

Includes only those young people at the time of the alleged offence, and whose first court appearance was in a Youth Court. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. First court appearances are based on day of first appearance in the Youth Court for one charge or a group of charges.
This indicator provides information on the proportion of 16-year-olds appearing in the Youth Court who reoffend and enter the adult court system at 17 or 18 years of age.

It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with young offenders at most risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

Between 2015/16 and 2017/18, the proportion of 16-year-olds with a proved Youth Court case who reoffended within 12 months as a 17-or 18-year-old between 2015/16 declined markedly, from 53% to 40%. The reduction in the reoffending rate since 2015/16 was even larger for Māori, from 57% to 39%. This followed the period from 2009/10 to 2014/15 where the overall reoffending rate varied between 46% and 50%.

In 2017/18:

Percent reoffending by offence division

Other

Road traffic

Property damage

Robbery, extortion

Causing injury

Theft

Unlawful entry, burglary

44% Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months

23% Of female offenders reoffend within 12 months

The numerator includes those individuals aged 16 who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proved in an adult court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 12 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

The denominator includes the number of 16 year olds who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended within a given 12 month period. Counts only their first proved case during each 12 month period.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 18 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

2017/18 is the latest year for which reoffending over 12 months is able to be measured.
This indicator provides information on the proportion of 16-year-olds appearing in the Youth Court who reoffend and enter the adult court system at 17 to 19 years of age.

It helps us understand the youth justice system’s success in dealing with young offenders at most risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

In 2016/17, 64% of 16-year-olds with a Youth Court proved case reoffended within two years as a 17-to 19-year-old, lower than the rate in 2015/16 (69%). The overall two-year reoffending rate varied between 63% and 69% between 2009/10 and 2015/16. The two-year reoffending rate for Māori, decreased from 73% in 2014/15 to 66% in 2016/17.

In 2016/17:

Percent reoffending by offence type

- Other
- Road traffic
- Property damage
- Robbery, extortion
- Causing injury
- Theft
- Unlawful entry, burglary

67% Of male offenders reoffend within 24 months
50% Of female offenders reoffend within 24 months

The numerator includes those individuals aged 16 who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proved in an adult court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

The denominator includes the number of 16 year olds who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended within a given 12 month period. Counts only their first proved case during each 12 month period.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 30 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

2016/17 is the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months is able to be measured.
There was a relatively large reduction in the proportion of young people aged 14 to 16 with a proved Youth Court case who reoffended within 12 months between 2015/16 and 2017/18, from 49% to 41%, while the rate for Māori decreased from 53% to 42%. The overall youth proven reoffending rate declined from 48% to 43% between 2009/10 and 2011/12, but increased to 49% in 2015/16.

In 2017/18:

Percent reoffending by offence division

- Other
- Road traffic
- Property damage
- Robbery, extortion
- Causing injury
- Theft
- Unlawful entry, burglary

Percent reoffending by Police District

- Māori
- Pasifika
- European/Other
- Total

Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months: 45%
Of female offenders reoffend within 12 months: 27%

The numerator includes those individuals aged 14-16 who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proved in any court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 12 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

The denominator includes the number of 14-16 year olds who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended within a given 12 month period. Counts only their first proved case during each 12 month period.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 18 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

2017/18 is the latest year for which reoffending over 12 months is able to be measured.
This indicator provides information on the success of the youth justice system in preventing reoffending.

Specifically, we examine the proportion of young people with a proven offence in a 12-month period who reoffend and have a new proven case for offending committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

In 2016/17, 62% of young people aged 14 to 16 with a proved Youth Court case reoffended within two years, a small reduction since 2014/15 (66%), while the two-year reoffending rate for Māori declined from 69% to 65%. As with the 12-month reoffending rate, the youth proven reoffending rate over two years declined between 2009/10 and 2011/12, from 66% to 61%.

In 2016/17:

Percent reoffending by Police District

- **Total**: 62%
- **Māori**: 65%
- **Pasifika**: 69%
- **European/Other**: 60%

**Percent reoffending by offence division**

- **Unlawful entry, burglary**: 65%
- **Theft**: 49%
- **Robbery, extortion**: 55%
- **Property damage**: 66%
- **Road traffic**: 65%
- **Causing injury**: 69%
- **Other**: 55%

65% of male offenders reoffend within 24 months.

49% of female offenders reoffend within 24 months.

The numerator includes those individuals aged 14-16 who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proved in any court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

The denominator includes the number of 14-16 year olds who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended within a given 12 month period. Counts only their first proved case during each 12 month period.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 30 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

2016/17 is the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months is able to be measured.
YJI 3.3 children (1 year): The proportion of children aged 10 to 13 years proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warning, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within 12 months.

This indicator provides information on the proportion of 10 to 13 year olds who offend with no recent offending history (2 years prior), who are dealt with through either a warning, caution or alternative action, who reoffend within 12 and 24 months of their initial proceeding. It helps us understand the youth justice system’s success in dealing with children who offend with little or no youth justice history.

In 2018/19, 28% of children proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, reoffended within 12 months. This is similar to the percentages in all years since 2011/12. In 2018/19, the reoffending rate was highest for Māori (35%) and lowest for Pasifika (25%) while the rate for European/Other was 28%.

In 2018/19:

- **Percent reoffending by offence division**

  - Other
  - Abductions, threats
  - Public disorder
  - Unlawful entry, burglary
  - Causing injury
  - Property damage
  - Theft

  - Theft: 35%
  - Property damage: 32%
  - Causing injury: 27%
  - Unlawful entry, burglary: 25%
  - Public disorder: 23%
  - Abductions, threats: 23%
  - Other: 21%

- **Percent reoffending by Police District**

  - Māori: 35%
  - Pasifika: 32%
  - European/Other: 28%
  - Total: 25%

  - Auckland City: 33%
  - Counties Manukau: 22%
  - Central: 21%
  - Wellington: 20%
  - Southern: 23%
  - Canterbury: 33%

The numerator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 12 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding.

The denominator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
The proportion of children aged 10 to 13 years proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warning, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within 24 months.

This indicator provides information on the proportion of 10 to 13 year olds who offend with no recent offending history (2 years prior), who are dealt with through either a warning, caution or alternative action, who reoffend within 12 and 24 months of their initial proceeding. It helps us understand the youth justice system’s success in dealing with children who offend with little or no youth justice history.

Over the period from 2011/12 to 2017/18, reoffending rates within 24 months for children proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, remained relatively stable (from 39% to 43%). Similar to reoffending rates over 12 months, reoffending rates within 24 months were much higher for Māori – for example (50%) in 2017/18 compared with 32% for Pasifika and 36% for European/Other.

In 2017/18:

- **Percent reoffending by offence division**
  - **Theft**: 42%
  - **Property damage**: 41%
  - **Causing injury**: 36%
  - **Unlawful entry, burglary**: 35%
  - **Public disorder**: 32%
  - **Other**: 32%
  - **Abductions, threats**: 36%

- **Percent reoffending by Police District**
  - **Auckland City**: 45%
  - **Wellington**: 30%
  - **Canterbury**: 31%
  - **Central**: 30%
  - **Northland**: 34%
  - **Whanganui**: 31%
  - **Eastern**: 31%

The numerator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 24 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding.

The denominator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
YJI 3.3 young people (1 year): The proportion of young people aged 14 to 16 years proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warning, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within 12 months.

This indicator provides information on the proportion of young people who offend with no recent offending history (2 years prior), who are dealt with through either a warning, caution or alternative action, who reoffend within 12 and 24 months of their initial proceeding. It helps us understand the youth justice system’s success in dealing with young people who offend with little or no youth justice history.

In 2018/19, 26% of young people proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, reoffended within 12 months. This represents a reduction since 2015/16 when 29% reoffended within 12 months. In 2018/19, reoffending rates within 12 months were highest for Māori (34%) and Pasifika (33%) and lowest for European/Other (25%).

The numerator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 12 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding.

The denominator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
YJI 3.3 young people (2 years): The proportion of young people aged 14 to 16 years proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warning, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within 24 months.

This indicator provides information on the proportion of young people who offend with no recent offending history (2 years prior), who are dealt with through either a warning, caution or alternative action, who reoffend within 12 and 24 months of their initial proceeding. It helps us understand the youth justice system’s success in dealing with young people who offend with little or no youth justice history.

In 2017/18, 38% of young people proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, reoffended within 24 months. This represents a drop from 2011/12 to 2016/17 when rates varied between 41% and 43%. In 2017/18, just under half (49%) of Māori proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior reoffended within 24 months compared with 40% for Pasifika and 37% for European/Other.

In 2017/18:
Percent reoffending by offence division

42% Of male offenders reoffend within 24 months
31% Of female offenders reoffend within 24 months

Percent reoffending by Police District

The numerator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 24 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding.

The denominator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
This indicator provides information on how many children and young people are remanded into custody of the Chief Executive of Oranga Tamariki for the whole or part of the time they are being prosecuted in the Youth Court. Young people will most commonly be held in a youth justice residence in South Auckland, Rotorua, Palmerston North, or Christchurch. Some of the young people will be remanded into the custody of a community-based provider (such as the Youth Horizons Trust in Auckland).

The percentage of children and young people remanded in custody increased from 18% in 2010/11 to 31% in 2014/15. However, while the rate changed little between 2014/15 and 2019/20, the number remanded in custody dropped from 590 in 2014/15 to 437 in 2018/19 (489 in 2019/20 including 17-year-olds). Prior to 2018/19, Pasifika children and young people were much more likely to be remanded in custody than Māori and European/Other, however, rates for Pasifika and Māori for 2018/19 and 2019/20 combined were almost identical.

In 2019/20:

Percent by offence division

- Other
- Abductions, threats
- Sexual offences
- Causing injury
- Theft
- Unlawful entry, burglary
- Robbery, extortion

Percent by Police District

- Auckland City 24%
- Central 15%
- Eastern 20%
- Gisborne 15%
- Hawkes Bay 15%
- Marlborough 16%
- Nelson 8%
- Tasman 10%
- Nelson 8%
- Southland 25%
- Taranaki 8%
- West Coast 12%

30% Of males prosecuted in the Youth Court are remanded in custody

24% Of females prosecuted in the Youth Court are remanded in custody
Appendix 1: Most common offences by young people within each ANZSOC offence division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANZSOC Offence Division</th>
<th>Shortened name</th>
<th>Most common offences for young people in court</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homicide and related offences</td>
<td>Homicides</td>
<td>Murder; Manslaughter; Drove dangerously causing death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons</td>
<td>Acts intended to cause injury</td>
<td>All minor, serious and grievous assaults (with common assault being the most frequent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual assault and related offences</td>
<td>Sexual offences</td>
<td>Indecent assault; Unlawful sexual connection; Doing an indecent act; Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons</td>
<td>Dangerous acts</td>
<td>Dangerous, careless or reckless driving; Sustained loss of traction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person</td>
<td>Abductions, threats</td>
<td>Behave or speak threateningly; Threaten to kill or do grievous bodily harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery, extortion and related offences</td>
<td>Robbery, extortion</td>
<td>Aggravated assault; Robbery; Assault with intent to rob; Demands to steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter</td>
<td>Unlawful entry, burglary</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft and related offences</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>All types of theft (with shoplifting being the most frequent); Unlawful takes or gets into a motor vehicle; Receiving stolen property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud, deception and related offences</td>
<td>Deceptions</td>
<td>Take, obtain or use a document or credit card for pecuniary advantage; Obtain by deception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicit drug offences</td>
<td>Illicit drugs</td>
<td>Possess cannabis or drug related utensils; Using cannabis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosive offences</td>
<td>Weapon offences</td>
<td>Possess offensive weapon or knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property damage and environmental pollution</td>
<td>Property damage</td>
<td>Wilful damage including graffiti-related offences; Unlawfully interfere with motor vehicles; Intentional damage; Arson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public order offences</td>
<td>Public disorder</td>
<td>Wilful trespass; Disorderly behaviour; Unlawfully in an enclosed yard, area or building; Fighting in a public place; Possessing instruments for car conversion; Possessing instruments for graffiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences</td>
<td>Road traffic</td>
<td>Driving with excess alcohol; Driving while disqualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offences against government procedures, government security and government operations</td>
<td>Against justice</td>
<td>Escaping lawful custody; Resisting police; Breach of bail; Obstruction police; Failing to furnish name and address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous offences</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Used a telephone for a fictitious purpose, plus various other offences not included in the categories above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all Percent by offence division graphs “Other” includes all ANZSOC divisions not otherwise shown in each graph.
Appendix 2: Youth Justice System Roadmap

Main agency involved:
Police
Oranga Tamariki
Ministry of Justice

Note: charges can be withdrawn at any stage of the court process.