



Youth Justice Indicators Summary Report

April 2018



Disclaimer

The infographics provided in this report only include data until 30 June 2017, therefore, any changes which have occurred since then are not reflected. 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. Data for two indicators is not currently available, but the feasibility of producing these indicators is being investigated.

Contents

Introduction.....	4
Key findings.....	5

Entering the Youth Justice System

YJI 1.1. Offending rates per 10,000 of the New Zealand population	
Children aged 10 to 13 years.....	6
Young people aged 14 to 16 years.....	7
YJI 1.2. Percentage of offenders whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action	
Children aged 10 to 13 years.....	8
Young people aged 14 to 16 years.....	9
YJI 1.3. Offending rates per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16 relative to young adults aged 17 to 20 years.....	10
YJI 1.4. Total number of proceedings	
Children aged 10 to 13 years.....	11
Young people aged 14 to 16 years.....	12
YJI 1.5. Percentage of children and young people who had no proceedings in the past two years	
Children aged 10 to 13 years.....	13
Young people aged 14 to 16 years.....	14
YJI 1.6. 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	
Children aged 10 to 13 years.....	15
Young people aged 14 to 16 years.....	16

In the System

YJI 2.1. The percentage of 14-16 year olds proceeded against who appear in the Youth Court.....	17
YJI 2.2. The population-adjusted rate of 14 to 16 year olds who appear in the Youth Court.....	18

Reappearing

YJI 3.1. The proportion of 16 year old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended within 12 and 24 months	
Reoffended within 12 months.....	19
Reoffended within 24 months.....	20
YJI 3.2. The proportion of 14 to 16 year old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in any court within 12 and 24 months	
Reoffended within 12 months.....	21
Reoffended within 24 months.....	22
YJI 4.1. The proportion of 12-16 year olds appearing in the Youth Court who are remanded into the custody of the Chief Executive of Oranga Tamariki.....	23
Appendix 1: Most common offences by young people within each ANZSOC offence division.....	24
Appendix 2: Youth Justice Roadmap.....	25

Introduction

This report provides insight into the performance of various aspects of the youth justice system. Its purpose is to help those involved in youth justice understand system-wide trends and issues. We hope it will 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 across key stages in the youth justice system. This allows us to more fully 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. Other indicators are proposed but are unable to be reported on at present due to data not being available or complete and/or the methodology not having yet been developed. Work is underway to develop new indicators to address some of the gaps from not having these indicators.

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 unless specifically stated. Data covers the period July 2009 to June 2017 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. 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

The youth justice system has generally performed well between 2009/10 and 2016/17. Some positive findings include:

- There have been very large reductions in the number of children aged 10 to 13 and young people aged 14 to 16 who offended (down from 5,139 to 2,109 children and down from 14,183 to 5,188 young people). (YJI 1.1)
- The offending rate (which measures the proportion who offend compared to those who don't) for children and young people declined by 59% and 63% respectively. The offending rates for all three main ethnic groups more than halved. (YJI 1.1)
- The rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 38%. (YJI 2.2)

In recent years, the youth justice system has been dealing with a different mix of young people who offend and types of offences committed compared with earlier years. This reflects that while both minor and serious crime have dropped, the former has dropped more, so the latter now makes up a larger proportion of all youth offending.

- While the overall number of young people who offend has decreased since 2013/14, the proportion who appeared in the Youth Court increased by 27% over the same period (from 29% to 38%). This recent increase likely reflects the change in the offender mix, as less serious offending has fallen more substantially compared to serious or persistent offending. (YJI 2.1)

The data highlights that young people who offend often have complex problems, which can be among the underlying causes of their offending.

- For almost all of the children and 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). The proportion has increased over the period examined. (YJI 1.6)

The data also shows that major opportunities remain for further improvement in the youth justice system.

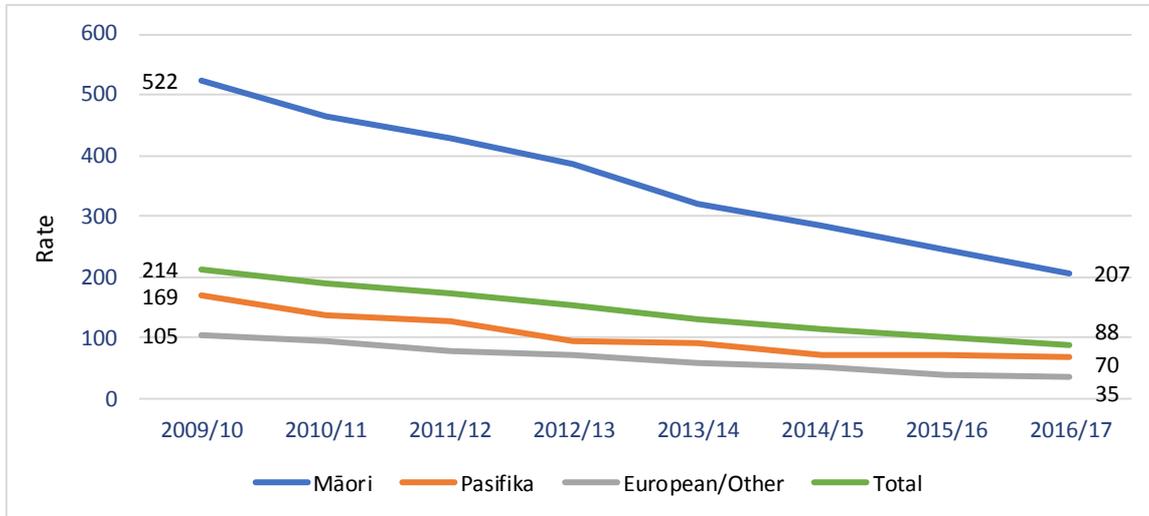
- While there have been overall drops in youth offending volumes and rates, the degree of improvement has not been as significant for some groups, particularly young Māori. For example, the reduction in the offending rate for young people since 2009/10 has been much higher for European/Other (74%) than for Pasifika (61%) and Māori (59%). Also, between 2014/15 and 2016/17, the Youth Court appearance rate for Māori increased by 23%, while the rate for non-Māori reduced by 12% in comparison.
- The number of prosecuted young people who were remanded in custody changed very little between 2010/11 and 2016/17. However, over the same period the number of young people appearing in the Youth Court decreased 44%. As a result, the custodial remand rate has increased from 17% in 2010/11 to 28% in 2016/17, though there has been a small reduction since 2014/15 when the remand rate was 30%. (YJI 4.1)
- There has been little change in the 12-month and 24-month reoffending rates for young people since 2009. The 12-month reoffending rate for young people was 48% in 2009 and 49% in 2015. It dipped slightly between 2009 and 2012 before rising again. Similarly, the 24-month reoffending rate was 67% in 2009 and 66% in 2014. (YJI 3.2)

YJI 1.1 (10-13): Offending rates per 10,000 population for children aged 10 to 13

The offending rates youth justice indicator helps us understand the proportion of children coming into contact with the youth justice system.

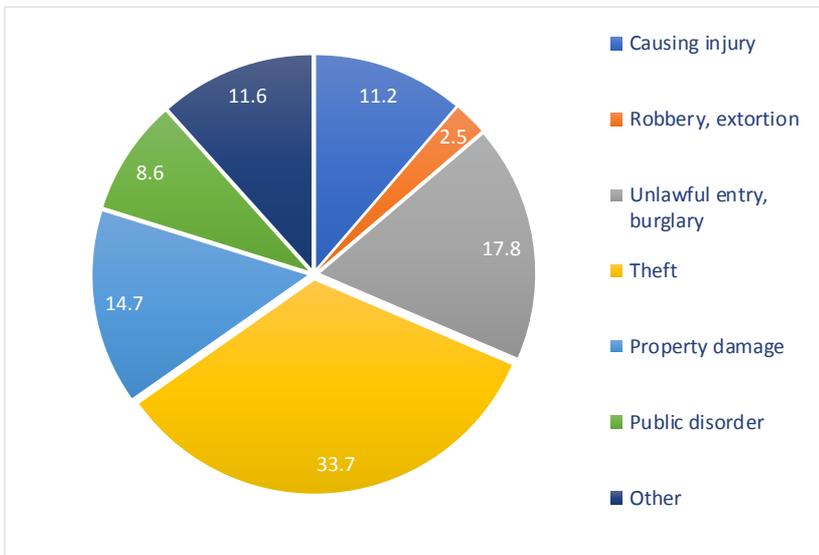
It measures the volume of children who Police take proceedings against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to total populations of the same age.

The overall offending rate for children fell 59% between 2009/10 and 2016/17, from 214 per 10,000 to 88 per 10,000. Over that period, the reduction in the offending rate has been higher for European/Other (67%) than for Māori (60%) and Pasifika (59%)



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Percent by gender



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



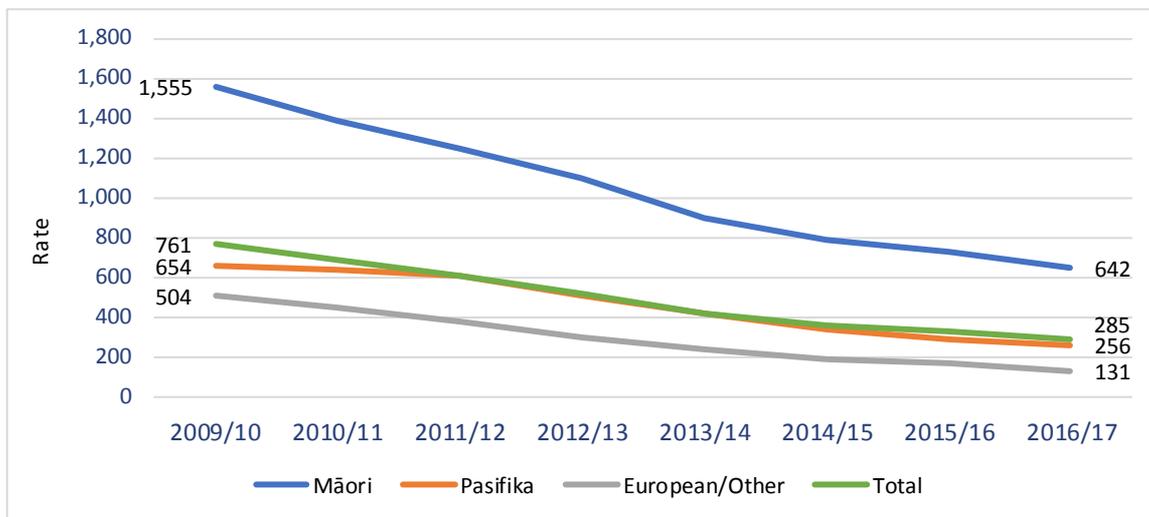
Includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Note that a police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17

YJI 1.1 (14-16): Offending rates per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16

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.

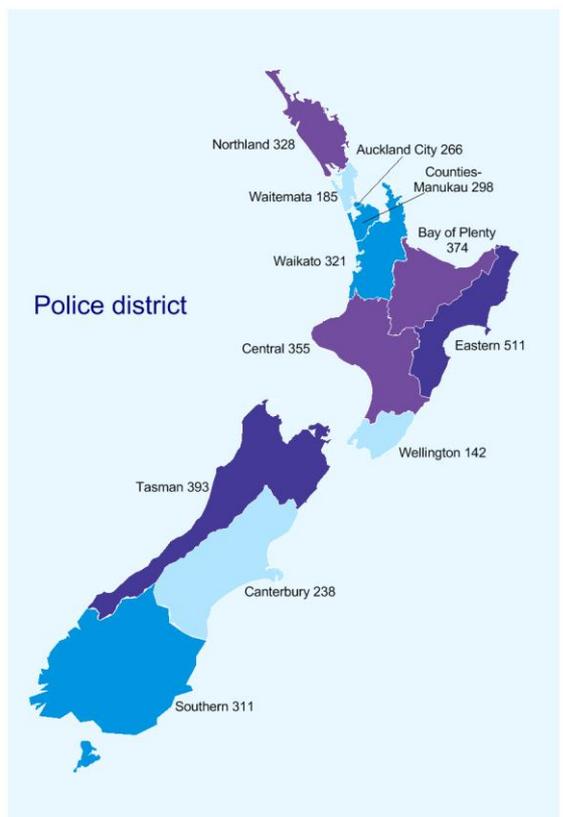
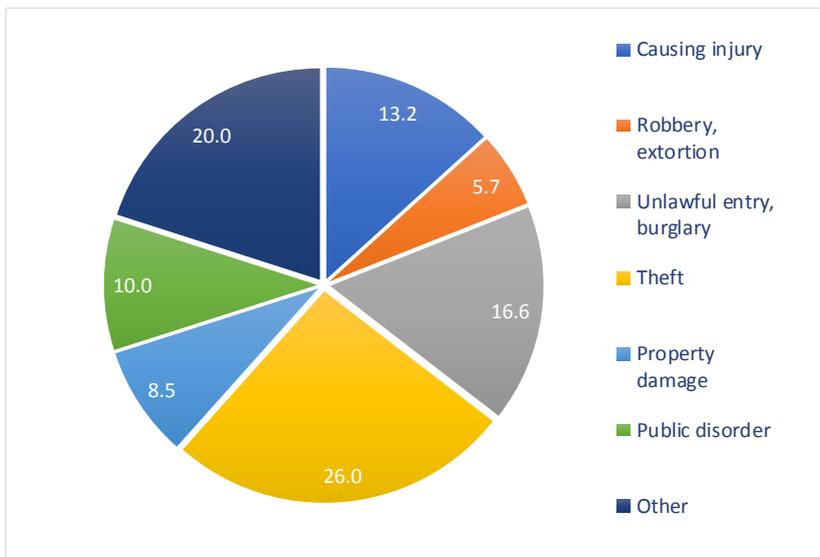
The overall offending rate for young people fell 63% between 2009/10 and 2016/17, from 761 per 10,000 to 285 per 10,000. Over that period, the reduction in the offending rate has been much higher for European/Other (74%) than for Māori (59%) and Pasifika (61%)



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division

Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



Percent by gender



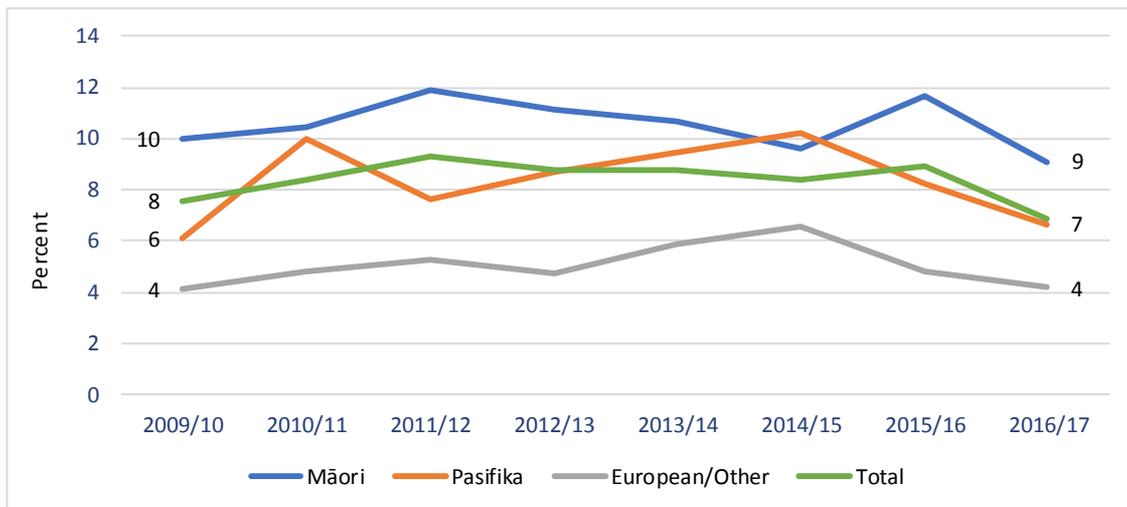
Includes any 14-16 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome.
 Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
 Note that a police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17

YJI 1.2 (10-13): Percentage of children who offend whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

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.

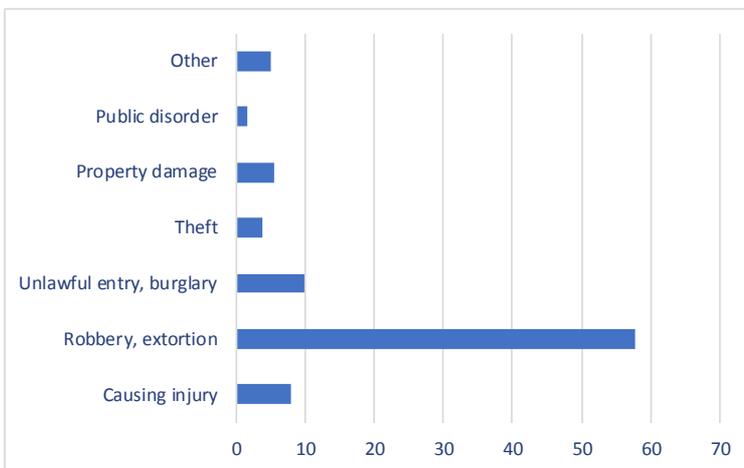
It measures the percentage of 10 to 13 year olds proceeded against by Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC, an appearance in the Youth Court or referral by Police for Oranga Tamariki to consider pursuing a section 14(1)(e) application for declaration in the Family Court or to take other appropriate action

In 2016/17, the number of children whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action accounted for 6.8% of all children who offend, slightly lower than the percentage in 2009/10 (7.6%). However, the number whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 390 to 144 over this period (a reduction of 63%).



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



8% Of males who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

5% Of females who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

Includes any 10-13 year olds 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 - 14 (1)(e) Child offending), 196 (Family Court - s 14(1)(e))

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

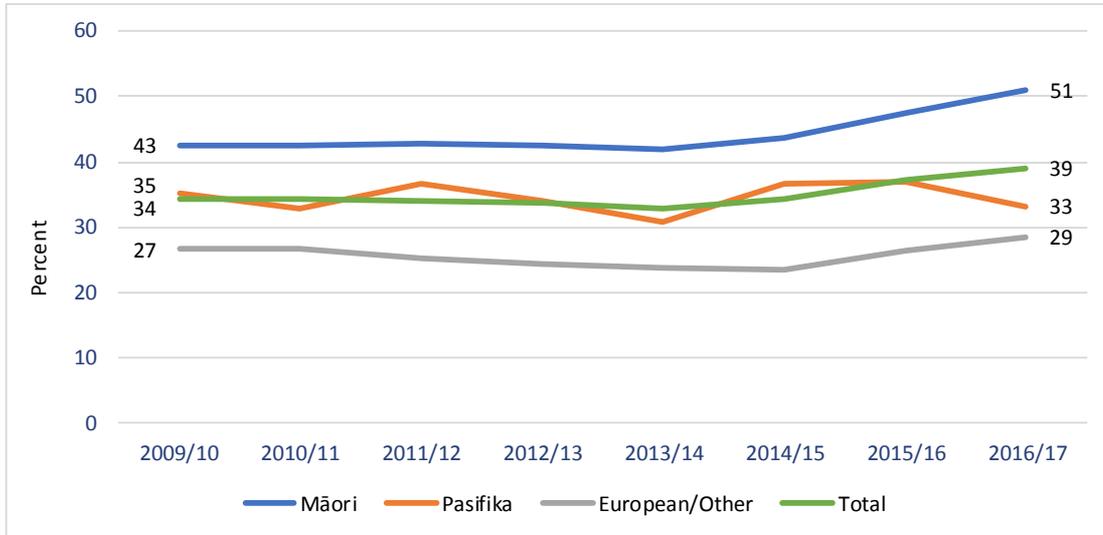
A police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17.

YJI 1.2 (14-16): Percentage of young people who offend whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

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.

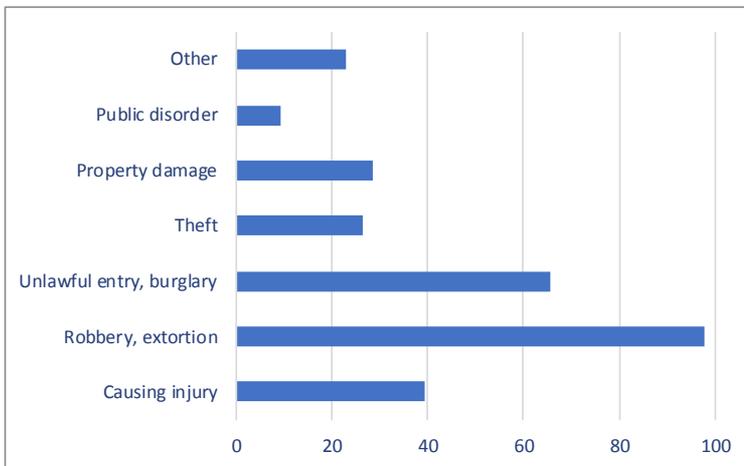
It measures the percentage of 14 to 16 year olds proceeded against by Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC or an appearance in the Youth Court.

The proportion of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action has risen by 19% between 2013/14 and 2016/17, after very little change from 2009/10 to 2013/14. However, since 2009/10, the overall number of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 4,860 to 2,026 (a reduction of 58%).



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



43% 
Of males who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

29% 
Of females who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

Includes any 14-16 year olds 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 - 14 (1)(e) Child offending), 196 (Family Court - s 14(1)(e))

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

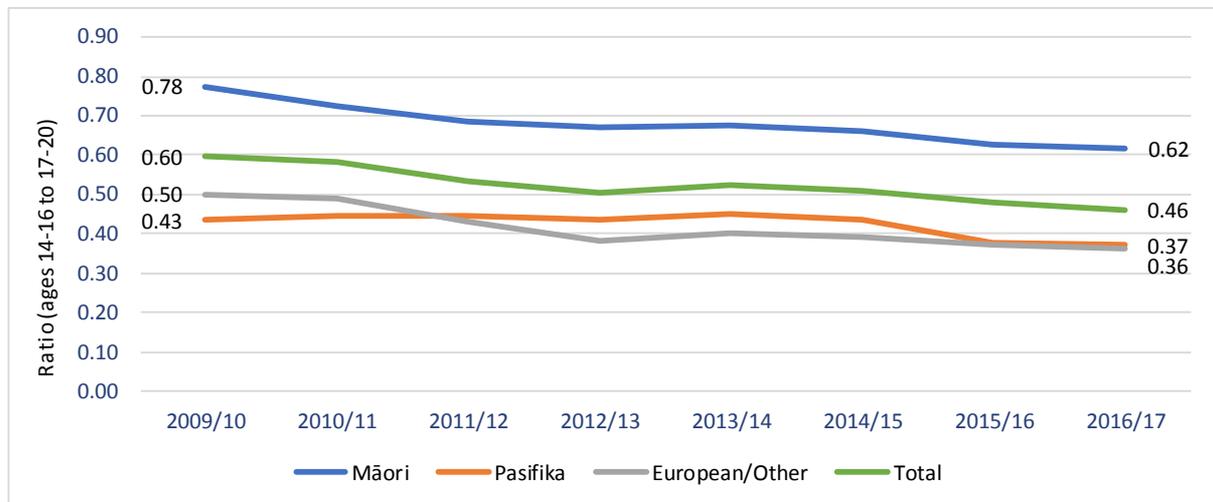
A police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17. This may have caused some of the increase in the percentage of young people who offend whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action.

YJI 1.3: Offending rates per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16 relative to young adults aged 17 to 20 years

This indicator compares the rate of offending of 14-16 year olds to 17-20 year olds, their closest comparable group in the adult justice system.

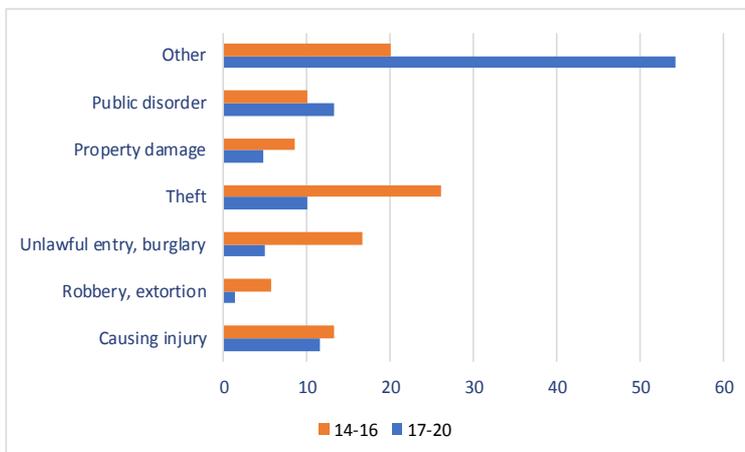
This indicator helps us to understand the changes in the offending rate of young people relative to changes in the offending rates of young adults.

Offending rates are much lower for young people aged 14 to 16 than for young adults aged 17 to 20 years, and this difference has increased markedly since 2009/10. In 2016/17, the overall offending rate for young people was 285 per 10,000, 54% lower than the corresponding rate for young adults (616 per 10,000). In 2009/10, the offending rate for young people (761 per 10,000) was 40% lower than the young adult rate (1,277 per 10,000).



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Ratio (ages 14-16 to 17-20) by Police District



72% of young people who offend aged 14-16 were male compared to **77%** of 17-20 year olds who offend

28% of young people who offend aged 14-16 were female compared to **23%** of 17-20 year olds who offend

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.

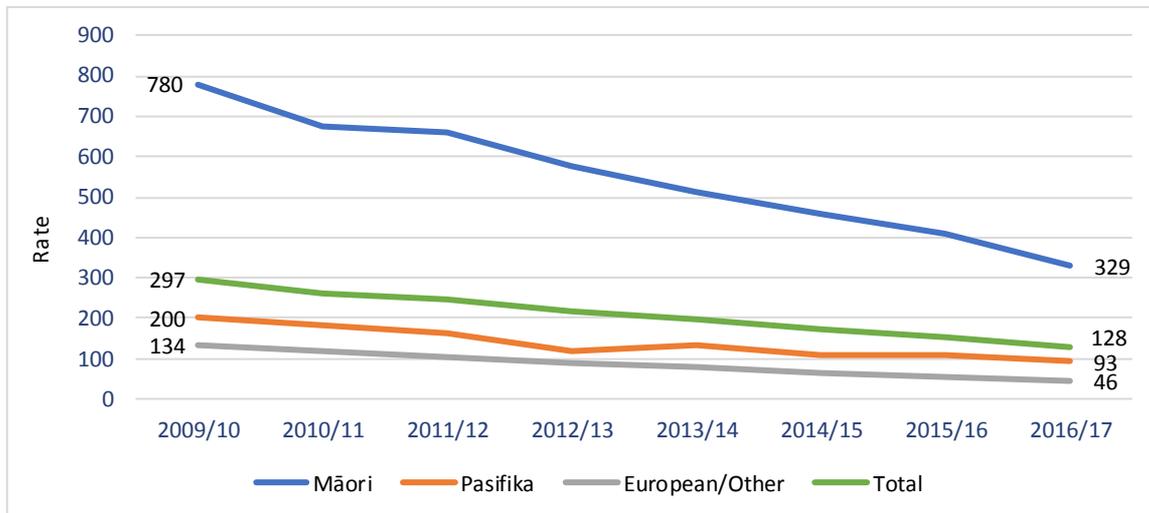
Note that a police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17

YJI 1.4 (10-13): Total number of proceedings for 10-13 year olds

This indicator provides insights into the population-adjusted volume of offending by children including how often children who offend are dealt with by Police.

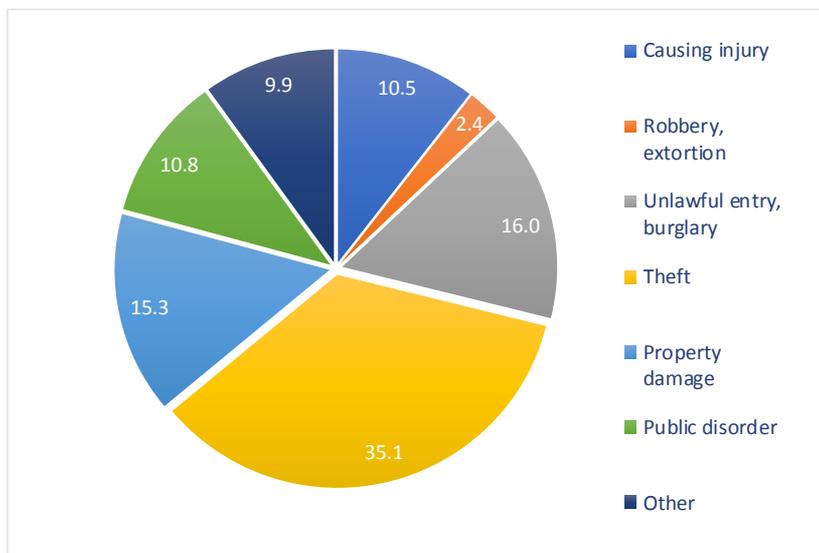
Police action includes warnings, Alternative Action, intention-to-charge FGCs, and prosecution.

The population-adjusted number of proceedings per 10,000 children aged 10 to 13 declined between 2009/10 and 2016/17, from 297 to 128 - a reduction of 57%. This includes a comparable drop in the rate of proceedings for Māori children (58%) over the same period.



In 2016/17:

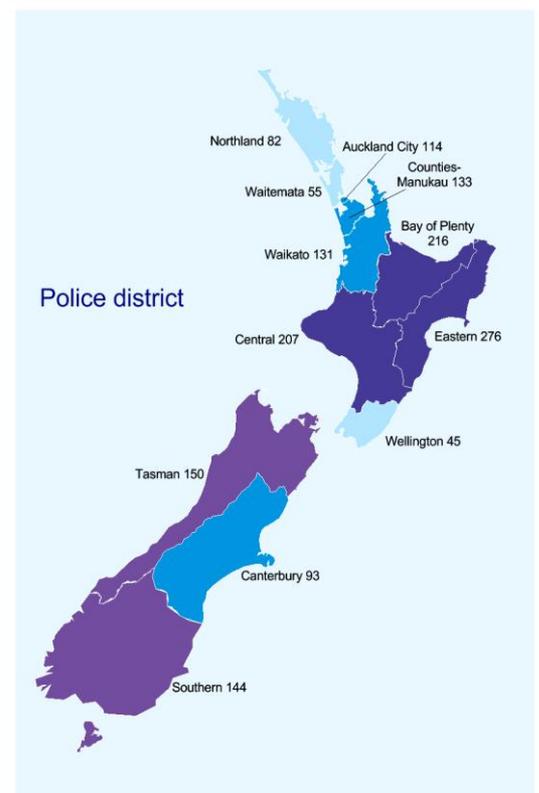
Percent by offence division



Percent by gender



Proceedings rates per 10,000 population by Police District



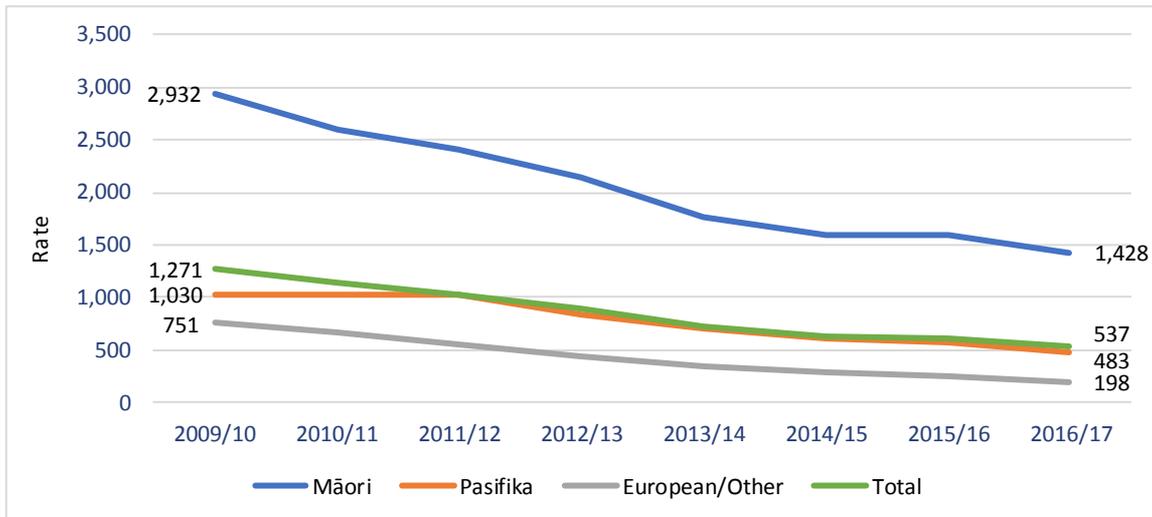
Includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Note that a police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17

YJI 1.4 (14-16): Total number of proceedings for 14-16 year olds

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.

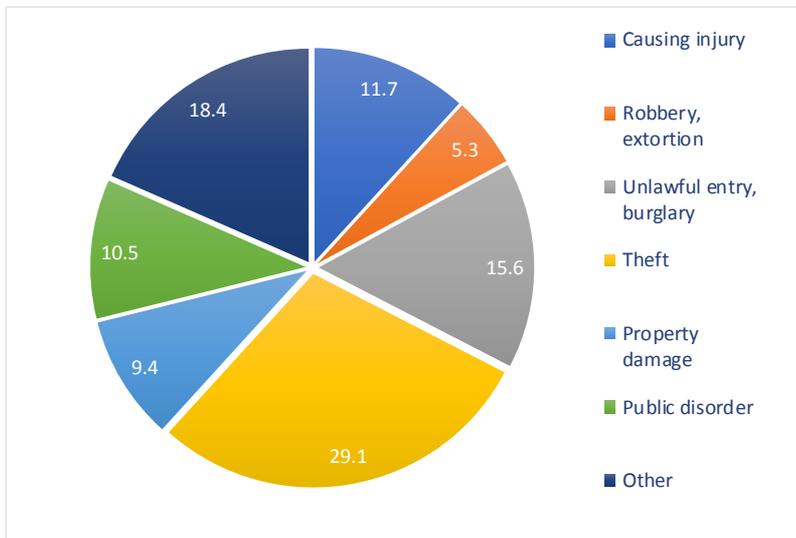
Police action includes warnings, Alternative Action, intention-to-charge FGCs, and prosecution.

The population-adjusted number of proceedings per 10,000 young people aged 14 to 16 declined between 2009/10 and 2016/17, from 1,271 to 537 - a decrease of 58%. Over that period, the reduction in the rate of proceedings for European/Other young people (74%) was much larger than that for both Māori (51%) and Pasifika (53%).



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Percent by gender



Proceedings rates per 10,000 population by Police District

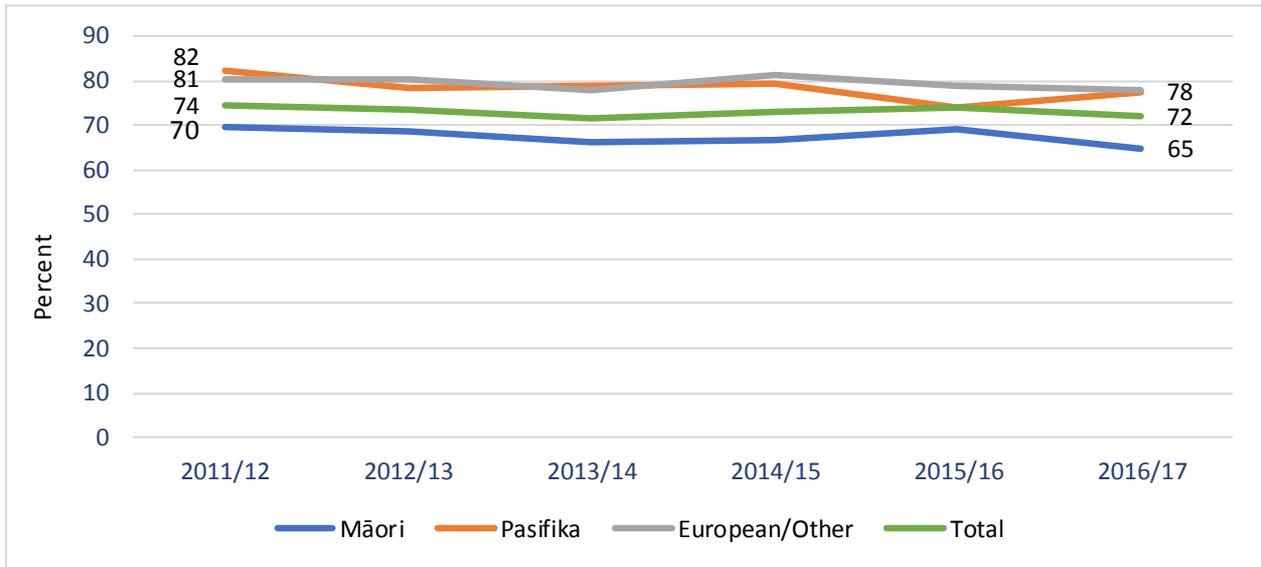


Includes any 14-16 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome.
Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
Note that a police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17

YJI 1.5 (10-13): Percentage of 10-13 year olds who had no proceedings in the past two years

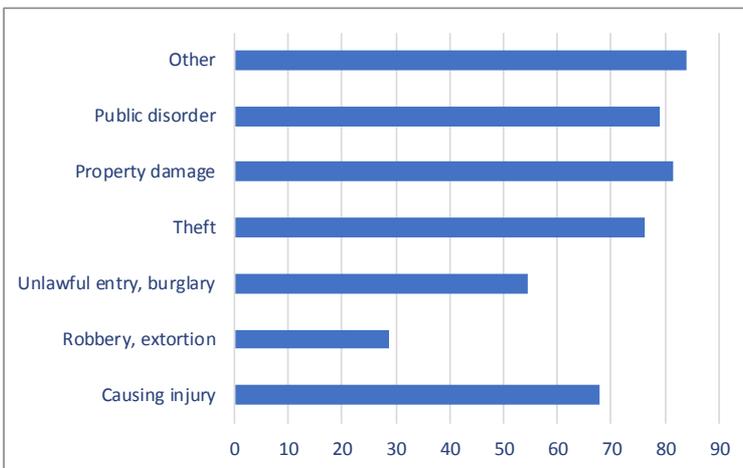
This indicator provides information on the inflow of children into the youth justice system. It helps us understand how many are first time offenders and how many have already been in trouble.

The vast majority of 10-13 year old offenders have no prior proceedings and the percentage with no prior proceedings has remained largely consistent since 2011/12. However, as the number of children who offend has decreased markedly since 2011/12, there has been a substantive reduction in the number of children who had no proceedings taken against them in the two years prior (down from 3,076 to 1,522).



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



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



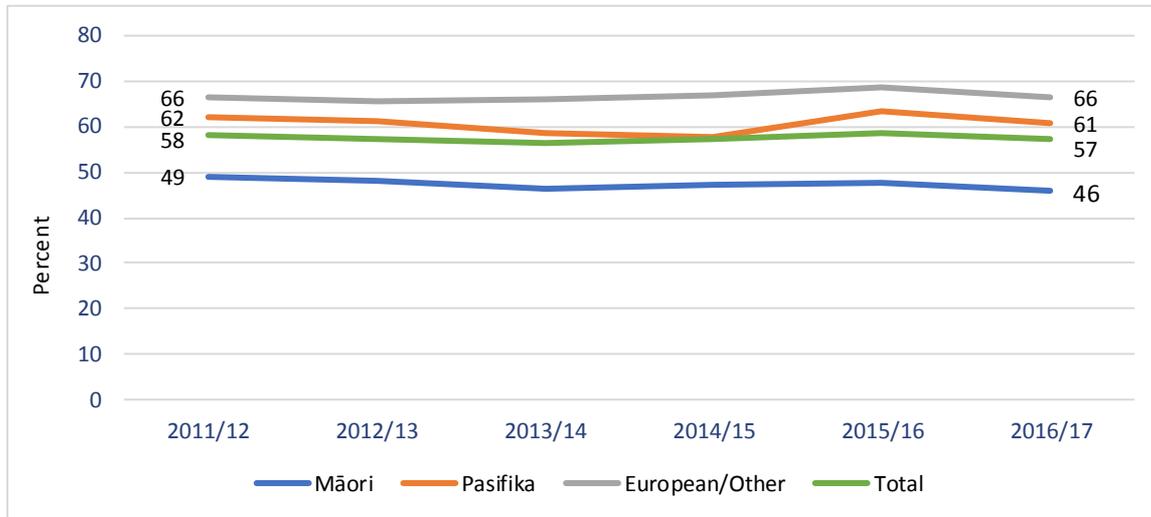
78%
Of females who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

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. Note that a police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17

YJI 1.5 (14-16): Percentage of 14-16 year olds who had no proceedings in the past two years

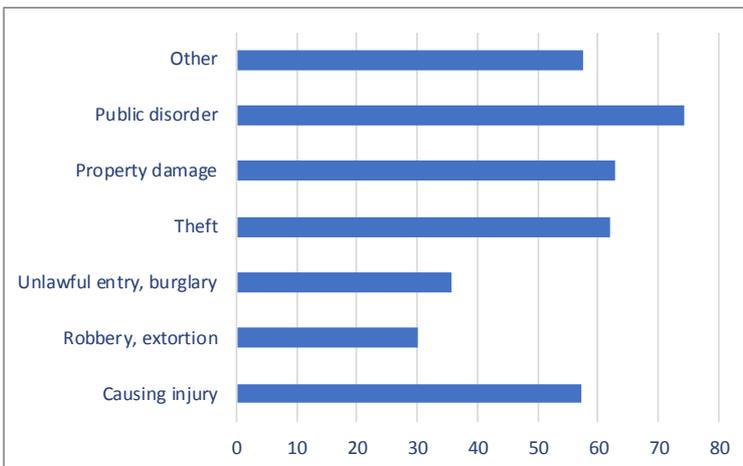
This indicator provides information on the inflow of young people into the youth justice system. It helps us understand how many are first time offenders and how many have already been in trouble.

From 2011/12 to 2016/17, there was little change in the percentage of offenders aged 14-16 with no proceedings in the past two years prior. The figure was 57% in 2016/17, and 58% in 2011/12. However, given that the number of young people who offended decreased markedly over the same period, there was a big fall in the number of young people who didn't have proceedings taken against them in the two years prior (down from 6,566 to 2,981).



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



55%
Of males who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)



63%
Of females who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

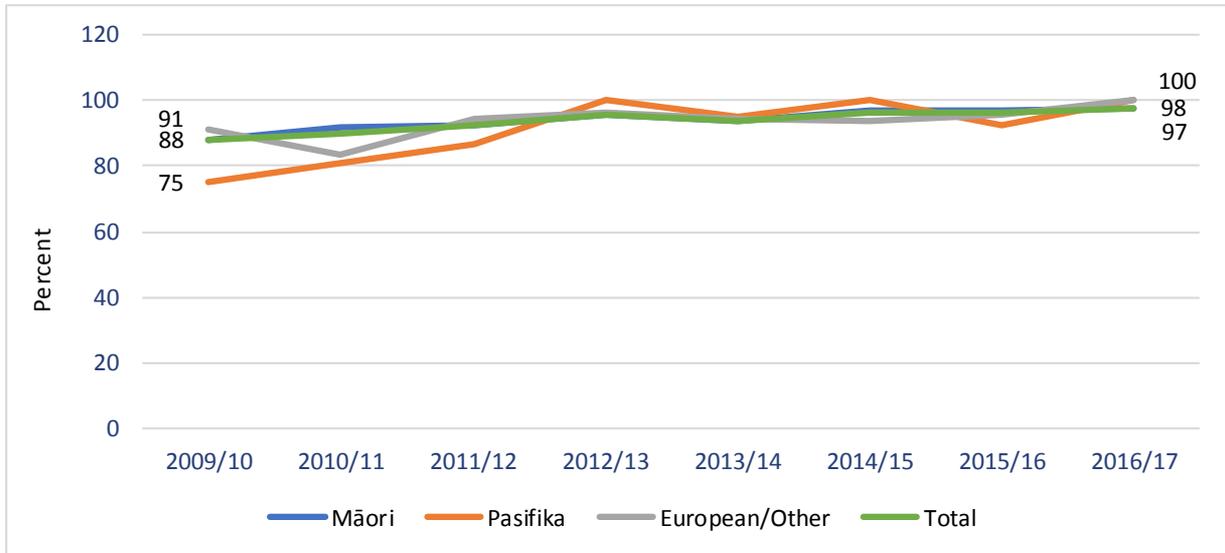
The numerator, counts only 14-16 year olds proceeded against by the Police with no proceedings in the previous 2 years. The denominator includes any 14-16 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Note that a police system change during 2017 may have resulted in a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17

YJI 1.6 (10-13): Proportion of 10-13 year olds referred for a FGC who have previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection

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.

Almost all (93%) 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 been trending upwards. In 2016/17, it was 98% (139 out of 142 children) compared with 88% (183 out of 208 children) in 2009/10.



In 2016/17:

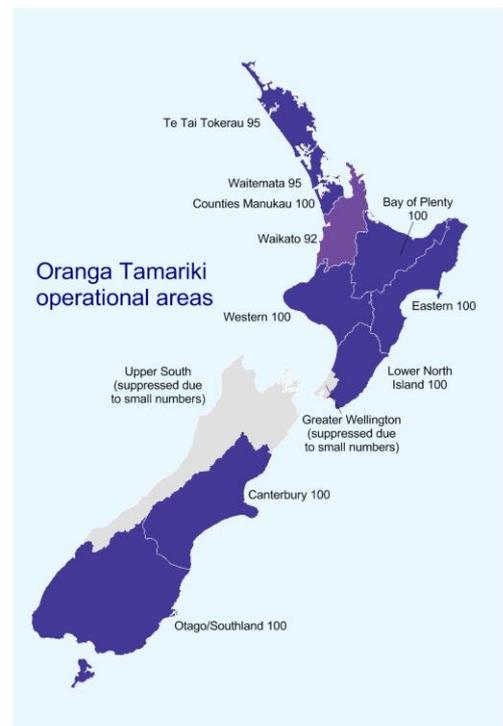
Percent by gender

97%
of males referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection



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

Percent by Oranga Tamariki Operational Area



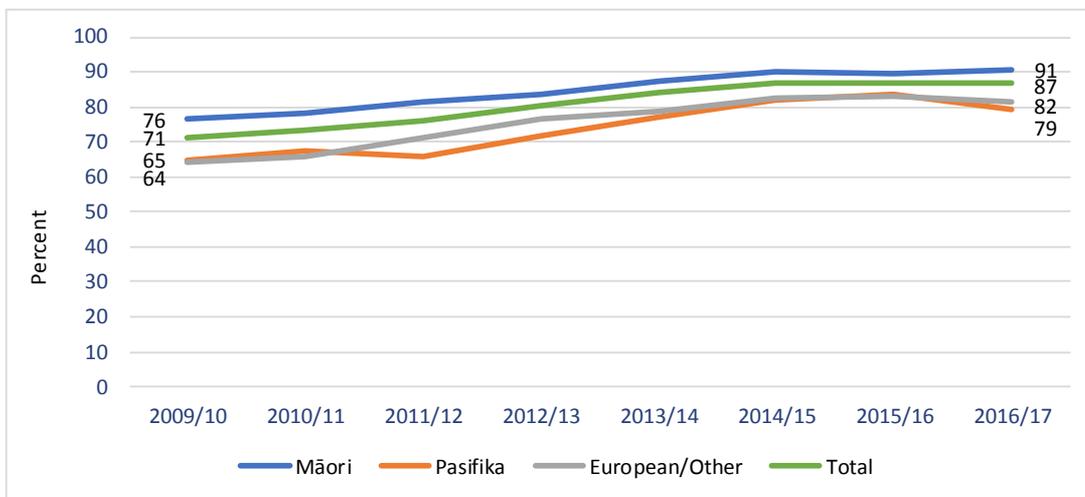
Youth justice FGCs include: child offender FGCs, intention-to-charge FGCs, and court-ordered FGCs. Relevant age is at the time of the child's FGC as offence date is not always recorded on Oranga Tamariki data. Section 15 reports of concern are over people's entire childhoods until the FGC, rather than just in the same 12 month period as the FGCs.

YJI 1.6 (14-16): Proportion of 14-16 year olds referred for a FGC who have previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection

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 (79%) of the young people who were referred for a youth justice FGC in the period under examination had a previous report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection. Although the proportion increased from 71% in 2009/10 to 87% in 2016/17, 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 2016/17:

Percent by gender

86%
of males referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection



92%
of females referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection

Percent by Oranga Tamariki Operational Area



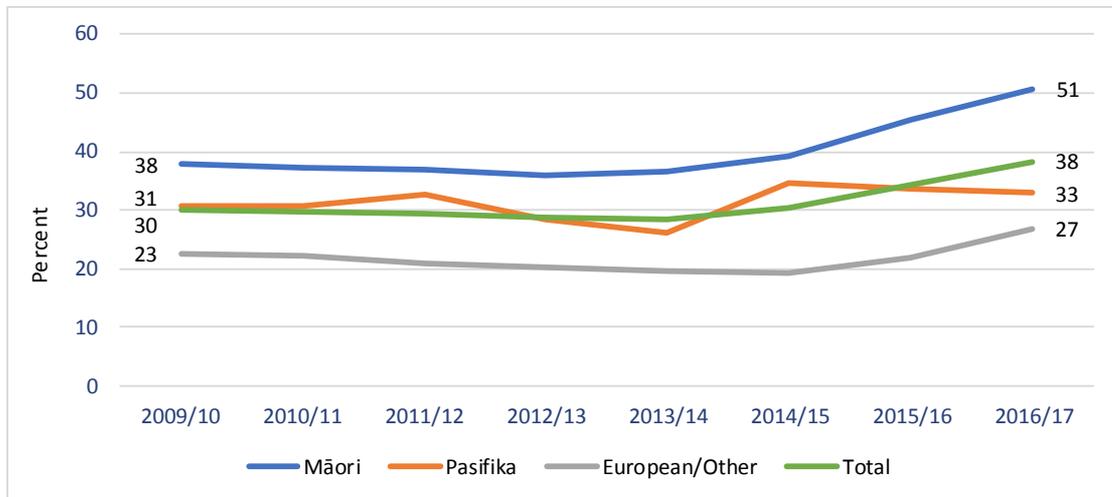
Youth justice FGCs include: child offender FGCs, intention-to-charge FGCs, and court-ordered FGCs. Relevant age is at the time of the child's FGC as offence date is not always recorded in Oranga Tamariki data. Section 15 reports of concern are over people's entire childhoods until the FGC, rather than just in the same 12 month period as the FGCs.

YJI 2.1: The percentage of 14-16 year olds proceeded against who appear in the Youth Court

This indicator provides insight about the proportion of 14-16 year old offenders who are prosecuted in the Youth Court.

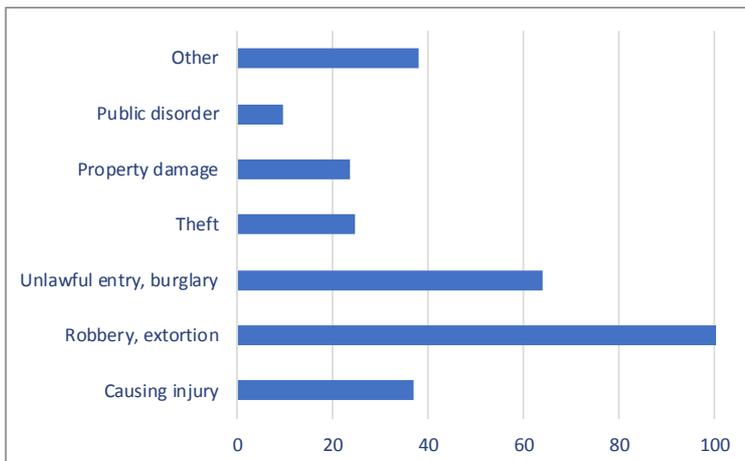
Generally speaking, only the most serious offenders are dealt with in the Youth Court, and these young people can receive the most intensive services and sentences. The more offences a young person commits and the longer their offending history, the higher the likelihood they will be prosecuted.

The overall percentage of 14 to 16 year olds proceeded against who appeared in the Youth Court fell slightly between 2009/10 and 2013/14, from 30.2% to 28.5%. However, from 2013/14 to 2016/17, the percentage increased to 38.4%. This recent increase likely reflects the change in the offender mix, as less serious offending has fallen more substantially compared to serious or persistent offending.



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



43%
Of males who offend appeared in the Youth Court

27%
Of females who offend appeared in the Youth Court

The numerator includes only those young people aged 14-16 at the time of the alleged offence, and whose first court appearance was in a Youth Court. The denominator includes any 14-16 year old proceeded against for offending, regardless of the outcome.

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

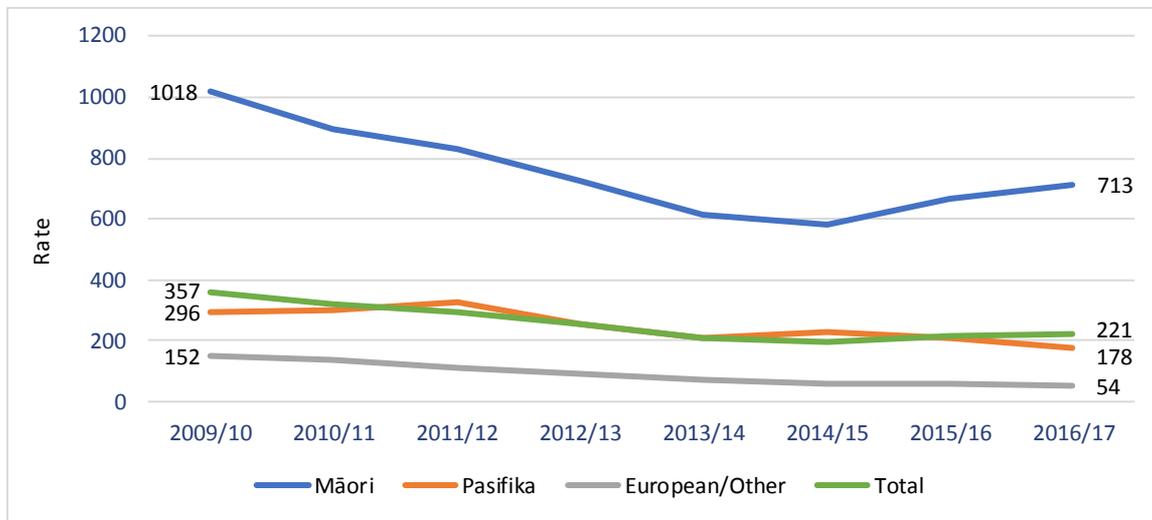
A police system change during 2017 may have contributed to a drop in non-court proceedings for 2016/17. This may have caused some of the increase in the percentage of offenders in the Youth Court from 2015/16 to 2016/17

YJI 2.2: The population-adjusted rate of 14-16 year olds who appear in the Youth Court

This indicator provides information about the proportion of 14-16 year olds in the New Zealand population who are serious offenders.

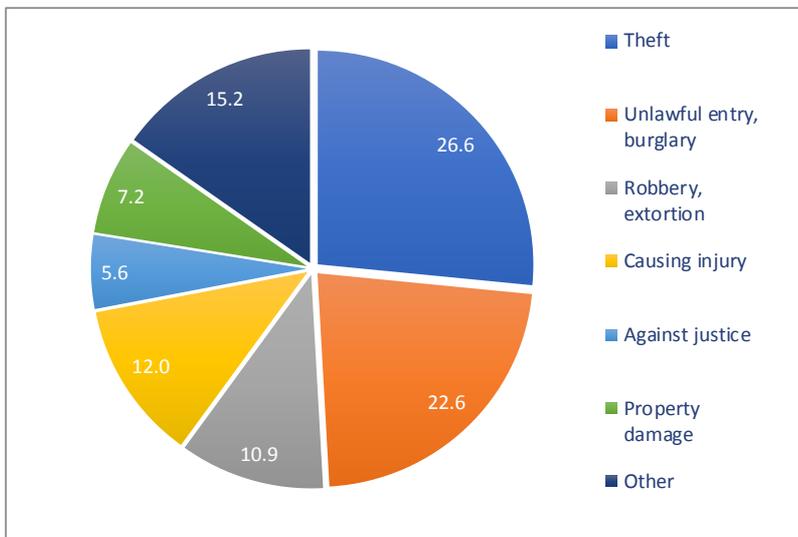
Youth Court appearances is an appropriate proxy measure because generally only the most serious offenders are dealt with in the Youth Court.

Overall, the rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 38% between 2009/10 and 2016/17. However, between 2014/15 and 2016/17, the Youth Court appearance rate for Māori increased by 23%, while the rate for non-Māori reduced by 12% in comparison.



In 2016/17:

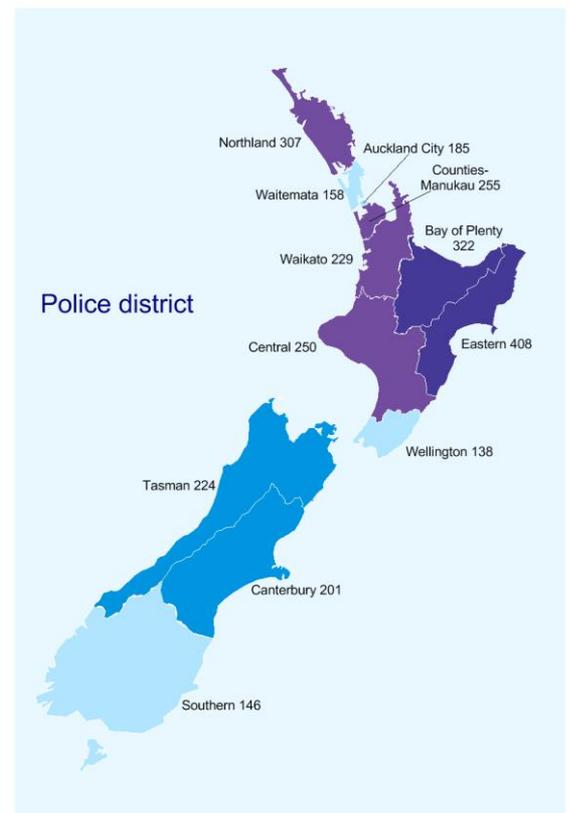
Percent by offence division



Percent by gender



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



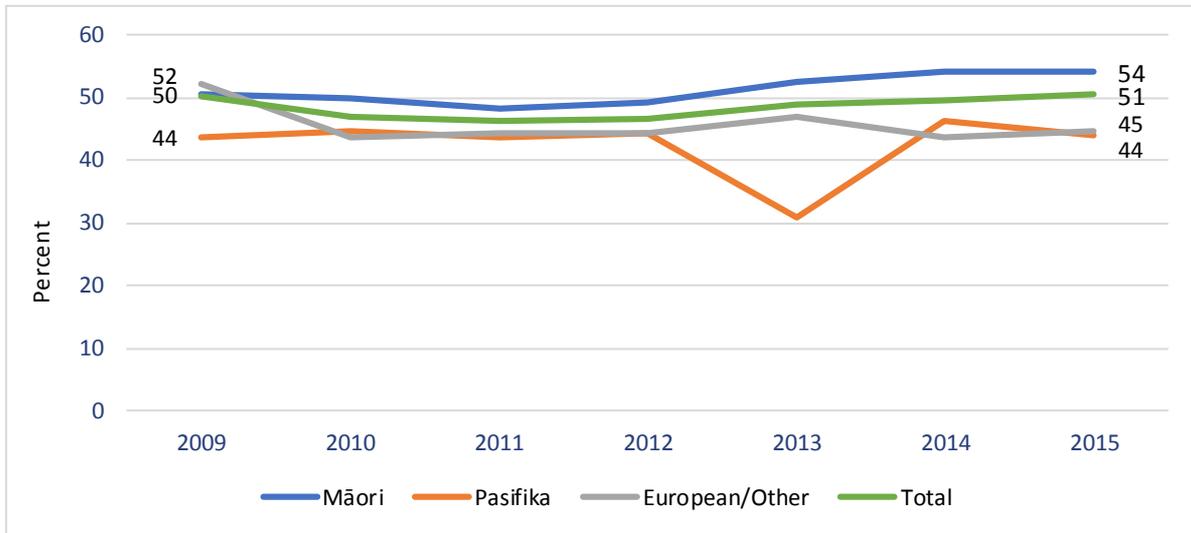
Includes only those young people aged 14-16 at the time of the alleged offence, and whose first court appearance was in a Youth Court.
Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
First court appearances are based on day of first appearance in the Youth Court for one charge or a group of charges.

YJI 3.1 (1 year): The proportion of 16-year-old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in an adult court within 12 months

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.

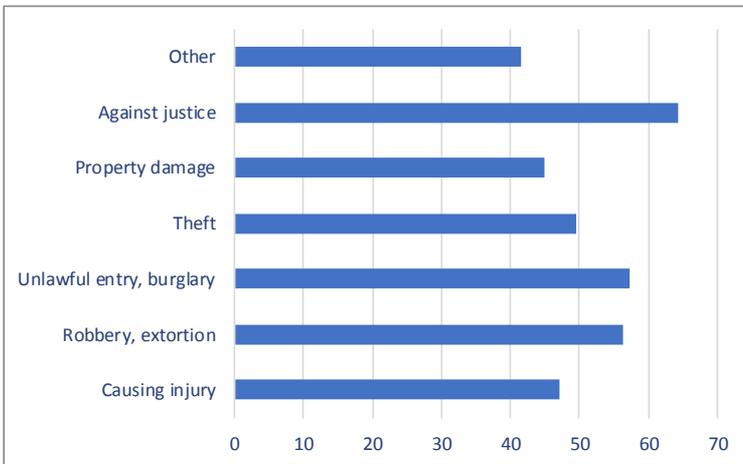
It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with young offenders at most risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

In 2015 (the latest year for which reoffending over 12 months is able to be measured) just over half (50.5%) of the 16-year-olds who appeared in the Youth Court reoffended within 12 months as a 17- or 18- year-old. This followed a decrease from 50% in 2009 to 46% in 2011, before it increased again over the next three years.



In 2015:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



53%
Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months



39%
Of female offenders reoffend within 12 months



The numerator includes those individuals aged 16 who were proven in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proven 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 proven 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

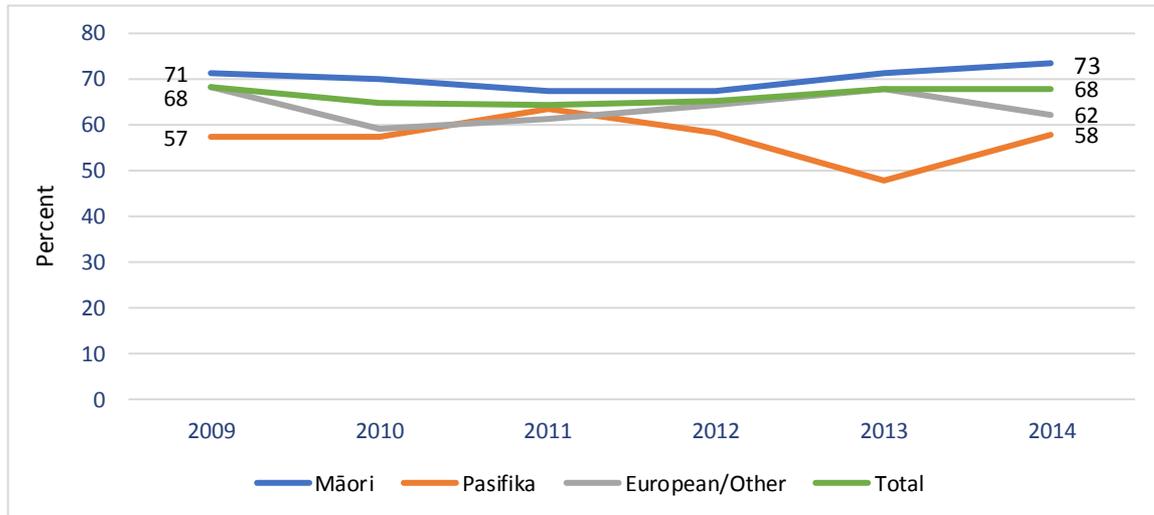
YJI 3.1 (2 years): The proportion of 16-year-old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in an adult court within 24 months

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.

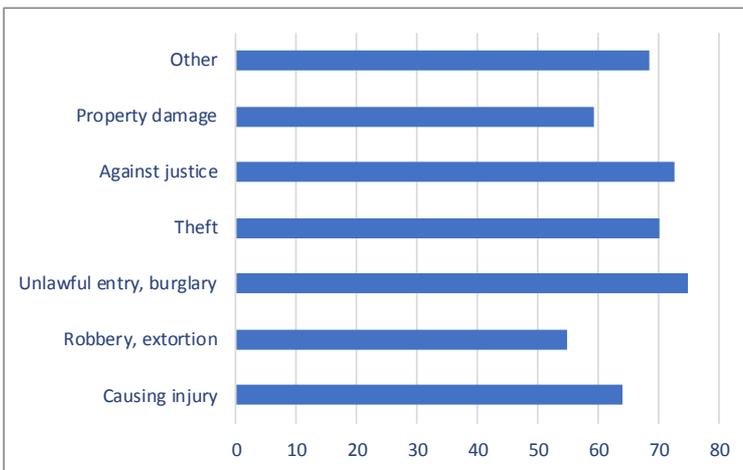
In 2014 (the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months is able to be measured), 67.9% of 16-year-olds with a Youth Court proved case reoffended within two years as a 17- to 19-year-old.

Similar to the pattern observed for the 12 month rate, the two-year reoffending rate decreased from 68% in 2009 to 64% in 2011, before increasing to 68%.

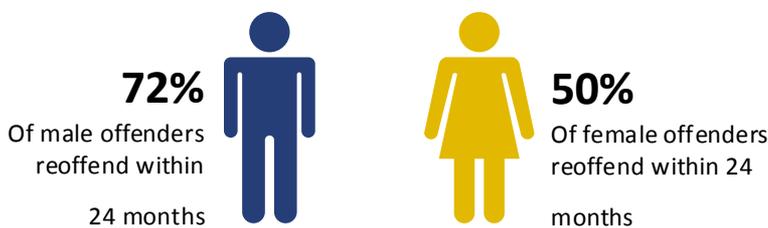


In 2014:

Percent reoffending by offence type



Percent reoffending by Police District



The numerator includes those individuals aged 16 who were proven in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proven 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 proven 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.

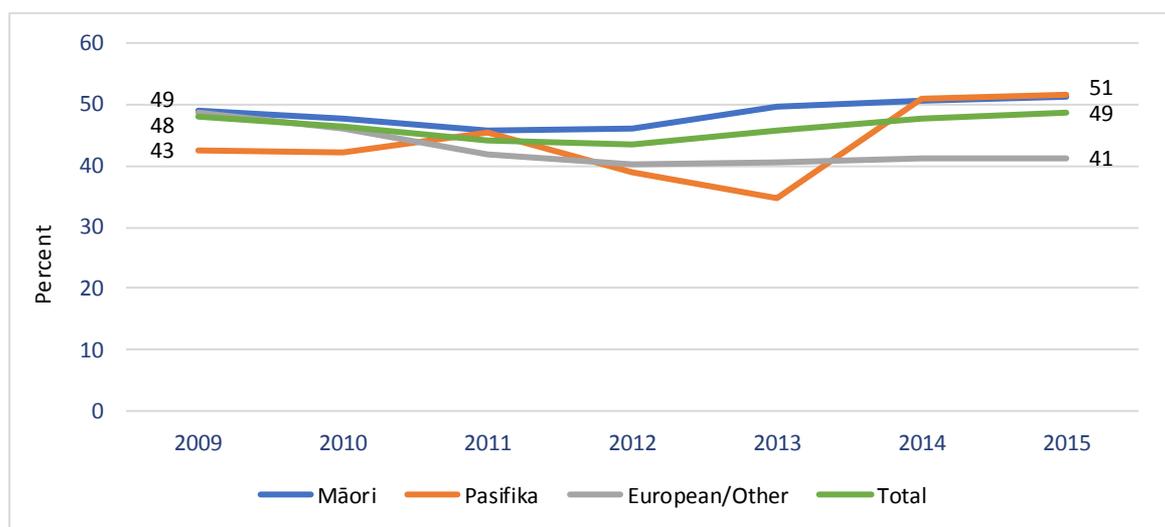
To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 30 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case

YJI 3.2 (1 year): The proportion of 14 to 16-year-old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in any court within 12 months.

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 12 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

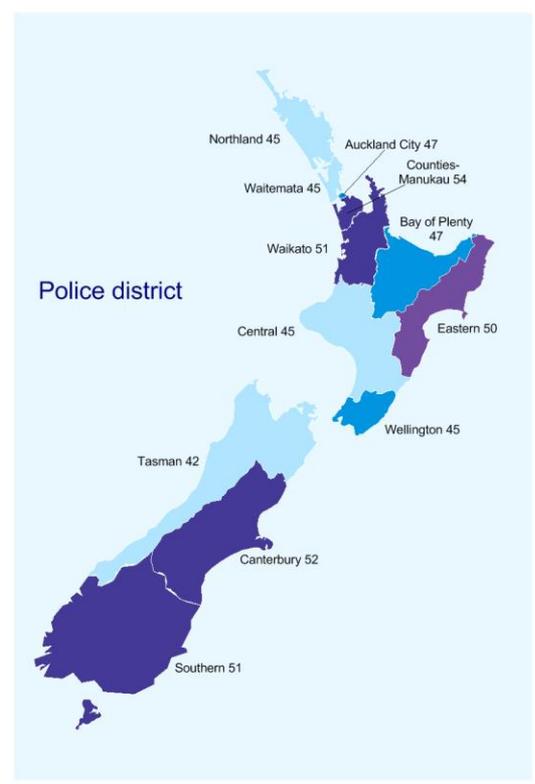
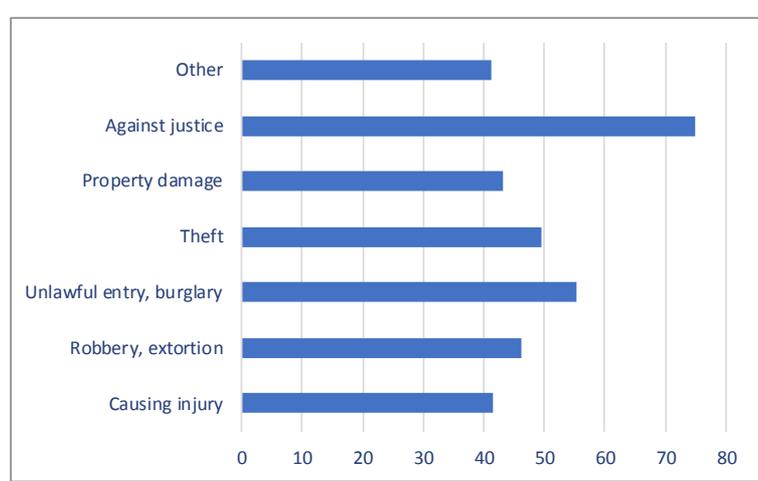
In 2015 (the latest year for which reoffending over 12 months is able to be measured) less than half (48.6%) of young people reoffended within 12 months. The overall youth proven reoffending rate declined from 48% to 44% between 2009 and 2012, but increased to 49% in 2015.



In 2015:

Percent reoffending by offence division

Percent reoffending by Police District



51%

Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months

40%

Of female offenders reoffend within 12 months

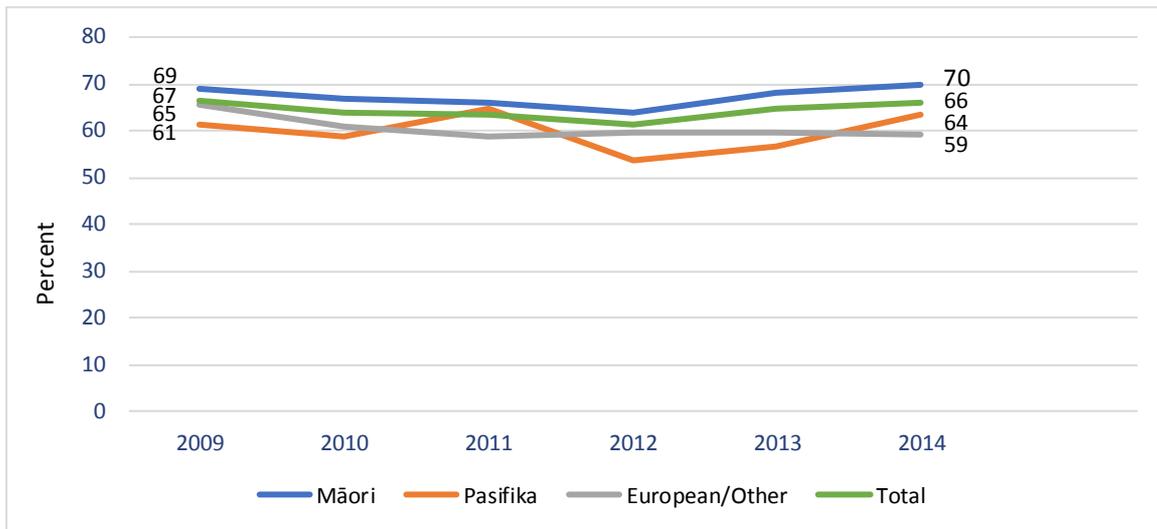
The numerator includes those individuals aged 14-16 who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proved in any court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 12 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case. The denominator includes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

YJI 3.2 (2 years): The proportion of 14 to 16-year-old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in any court within 24 months.

This indicator provides information on the success of the youth justice system in preventing reoffending.

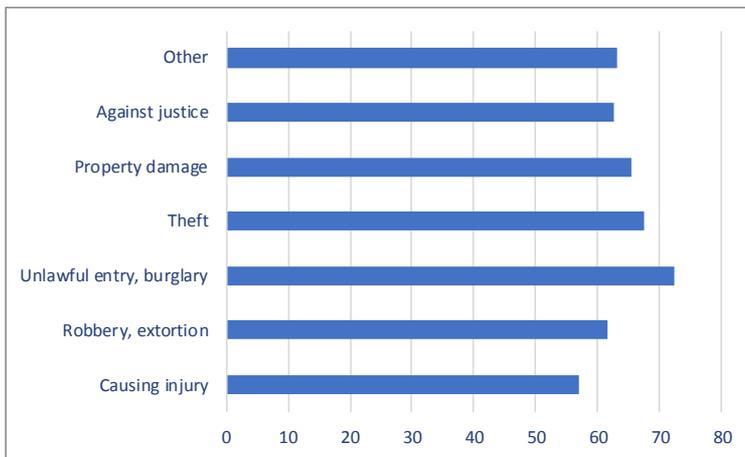
Specifically, we examine the proportion of young people with a proven offence in a 12-month period who reoffend and have a new proven case for offending committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

In 2014 (the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months is able to be measured) almost two-thirds (65.9%) of young people reoffended within 12 months. The overall youth proven reoffending rate declined from 67% to 61% between 2009 and 2012, but increased to 66% in 2014.



In 2014:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



70%

Of male offenders reoffend within 24 months

48%

Of female offenders reoffend within 24 months

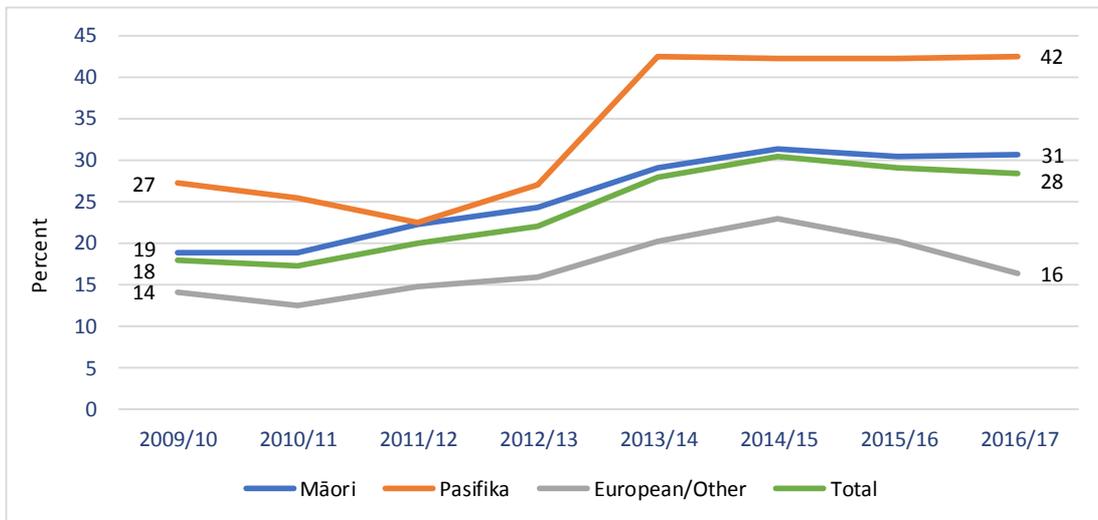
The numerator includes those individuals aged 14-16 who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proved in any court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case. The denominator includes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

YJI 3.2 (2 years): The proportion of 14 to 16-year-old offenders who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in any court within 24 months.

This indicator provides information on how many 12 to 16 year olds 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).

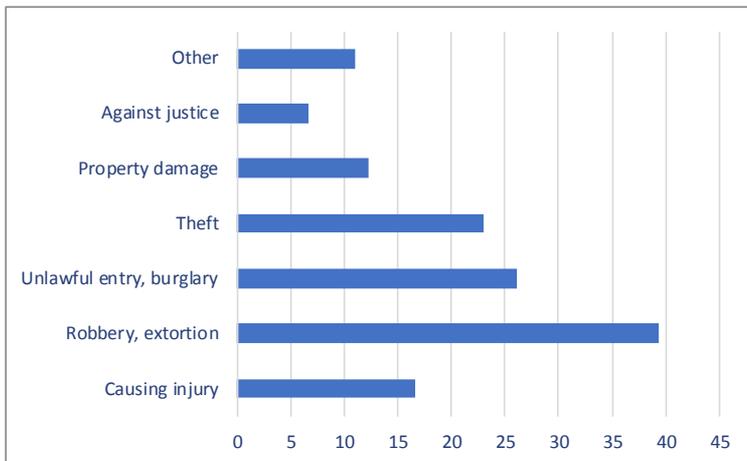
The percentage of youth remanded in custody increased by 76% between 2010/11 and 2014/15, but there has been a small reduction between 2014/15 and 2016/17, from 30.4% to 28.4%. Pasifika youth were most likely to be remanded in custody, with rates 1.4 and 2.6 times higher than those for Māori and European/Other youth respectively in 2016/17.



In 2016/17:

Percent by offence division

Percent by Police District



29%
Of males prosecuted in the Youth Court are remanded in custody



28%
Of females prosecuted in the Youth Court are remanded in custody



Each 12-16 year-old is counted only once in each 12 month period based on their date of their first custodial remand admission. Some of these young people will have turned 17 years (or older) by the time they appear in court.
For the numerator, age is at the time the child/young person was first remanded into custody in each 12 month period.
For the denominator, age is at the time the child/young person first appeared in court in each 12 month period.

Appendix 1: Most common offences by young people within each ANZSOC offence division

ANZSOC Offence Division	Shortened name	Most common offences for young people in court
Homicide and related offences	Homicides	Murder; Manslaughter; Drove dangerously causing death
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	Acts intended to cause injury	All minor, serious and grievous assaults (with common assault being the most frequent)
Sexual assault and related offences	Sexual offences	Indecent assault; unlawful sexual connection; doing an indecent act; rape
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	Dangerous acts	Dangerous, careless or reckless driving; sustained loss of traction
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	Abductions	Behave or speak threateningly; threaten to kill or do grievous bodily harm
Robbery, extortion and related offences	Robbery, extortion	Aggravated robbery; robbery; assault with intent to rob; demands to steal
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	Unlawful entry, burglary	Burglary
Theft and related offences	Theft	All types of theft (with shoplifting being the most frequent); unlawfully takes or gets into a motor vehicle; receiving stolen property
Fraud, deception and related offences	Deceptions	Take, obtain or use a document or credit card for pecuniary advantage; obtain by deception
Illicit drug offences	Illicit drugs	Possess cannabis or drug-related utensils; using cannabis
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	Weapon offences	Possess offensive weapon or knife
Property damage and environmental pollution	Property damage	Wilful damage including graffiti-related offences; unlawfully interfere with motor vehicles; intentional damage; arson
Public order offences	Public disorder	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
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	Road traffic	Driving with excess alcohol; driving while disqualified
Offences against government procedures, government security and government operations	Against justice	Escaping lawful custody; resisting police; breach of bail; obstructing police; failing to furnish name and address
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous	Used a telephone for a fictitious purpose, plus various other offences not included in the categories above

Appendix 2: Youth Justice System Roadmap

