



Youth Justice Indicators Summary Report

August 2019



Disclaimer

Published by the Ministry of Justice

The infographics provided in this report only include data until 31 December 2018, 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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ISSN 2623-9981 (print)

ISSN 2623-999X (online)

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Introduction

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

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 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. Since the first report, new indicators have been developed and are incorporated into this report. The new indicators examine the proportions of children and young people proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within follow-up periods of both 12 and 24 months. Other indicators have been 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.

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 January 2010 to December 2018 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. For instance, 17-year-olds will be included in the youth jurisdiction from 1 July 2019 so the Dataset will include data on 17-year-olds. 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

The youth justice system has generally continued to perform well, following on from progress noted in the first Youth Justice Indicators report. Some positive longer-term findings (between 2010 and 2018) 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 5,012 to 2,330 children and down from 13,832 to 5,623 young people). (YJI 1.1)
- The offending rate (which measures the proportion who offend relative to the population) for children and young people declined by 55% and 58% respectively. The offending rates for all three main ethnic groups more than halved. (YJI 1.1)-The rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 51%. (YJI 2.2)
- The rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 51%. (YJI 2.2)

In recent years, the youth justice system has been dealing with an increasing proportion of young people who offend with a more serious offending profile. 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. As shown in the first report, this contributed to 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)
- The proportion of young people remanded in custody. (YJI 4.1)

However, for all four of these indicators there have been substantial recent improvements, including those for Māori. In particular:

- The proportion of young people who offend who appeared in the Youth Court reduced from 35% in 2017 to 28% in 2018 (proportion for Māori decreased from 46% to 36%).
- The Youth Court appearance rate reduced by 24% from 2016 to 2018 (rate for Māori decreased by 25%).
- The proportions of 16-year-olds with a proved Youth Court case who reoffended within 12 months as a 17- or 18-year-old fell from 53% in 2015/16 and to 43% in 2016/17 (the proportion for Māori decreased from 57% to 45%).
- The number of young people remanded in custody fell from 580 to 488 between 2016 and 2018 (the number for Māori decreased from 418 to 354).

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

- From 2010 to 2018, for almost all of the children and four out of five 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)

Despite the recent improvements in a number of measures highlighted above, including those for Māori, there remain opportunities for further improvement in the youth justice system. In particular, disparities in rates over a number of measures between Māori and non-Māori have increased over time, and/or remain high. For example.:

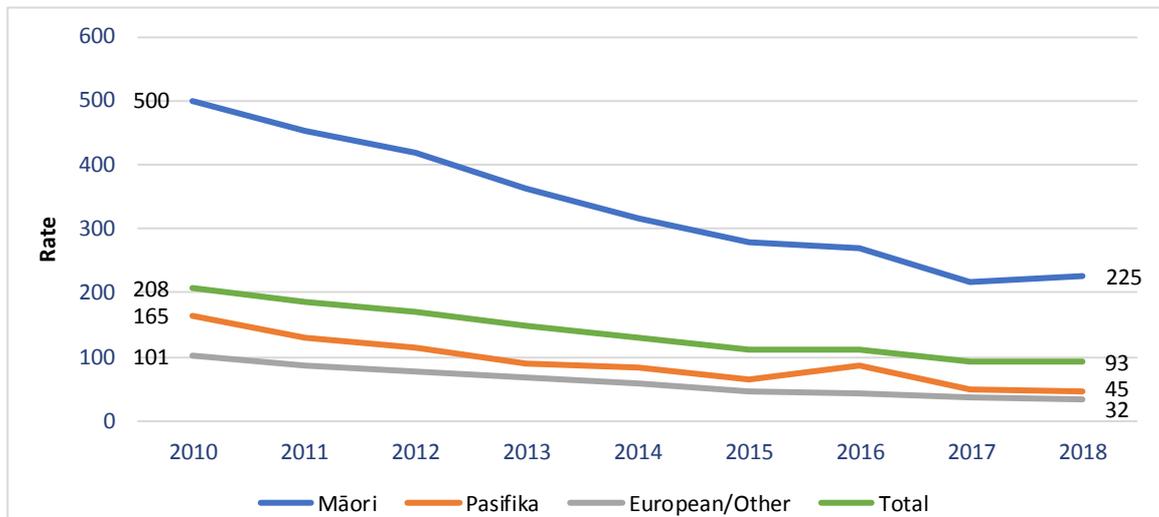
- The offending rates for Māori children and young people decreased by 55% and 56% respectively between 2010 and 2018 compared with 69% reductions for both non-Māori children and young people. (YJI 1.1)
- The Youth Court appearance rate for Māori young people decreased by 45% between 2010 and 2018 compared with a 64% reduction for non-Māori. In 2018, the Youth Court appearance rate for Māori young people was 9.4 times higher than that for non-Māori (YJI 2.2)
- Forty-seven percent of Māori children and 52% of Māori young people proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, reoffended with 24 months. This compares with 34% of non-Māori children and 39% of non-Māori young people. (YJI 3.3)

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.

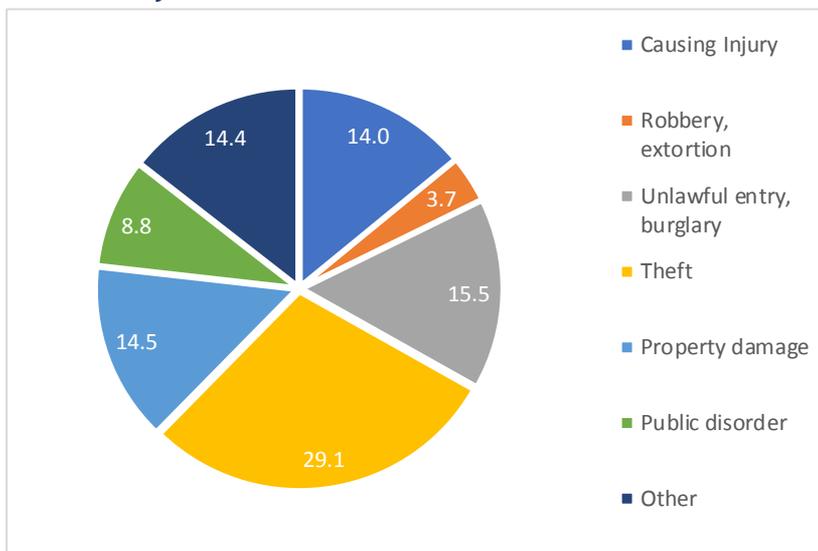
It measures the volume of children who Police take proceedings against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to total populations of the same age.

The overall offending rate for children fell 55% between 2010 and 2018, from 208 per 10,000 to 93 per 10,000. Over that period, the reduction in the offending rate has been higher for European/Other (68%) than for Māori (55%). The offending rate for Pasifika children has almost halved since 2016



In 2018:

Percent by offence division



Percent by gender



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



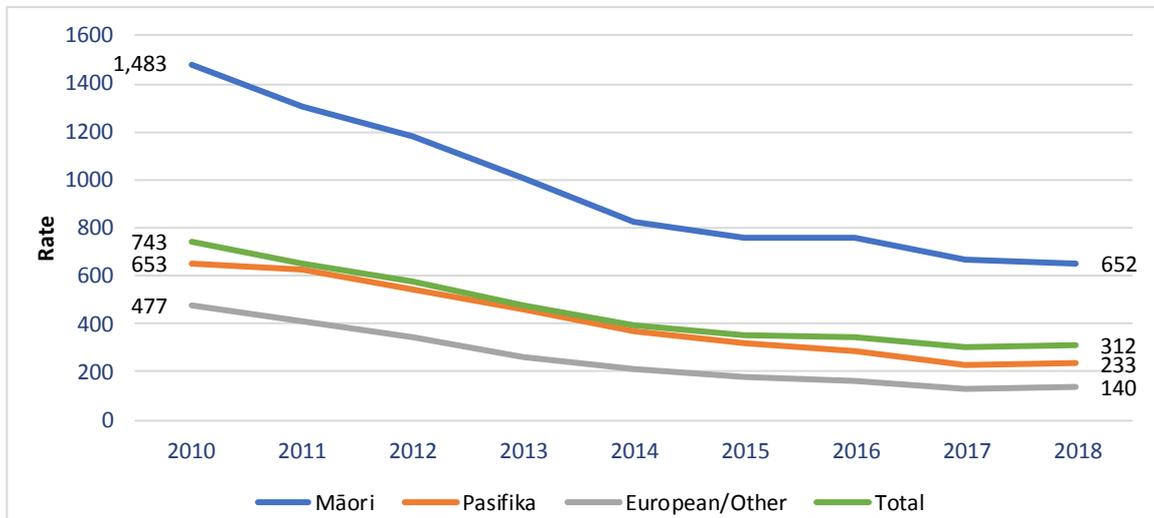
Includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 10-13 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period. Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth. Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

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.

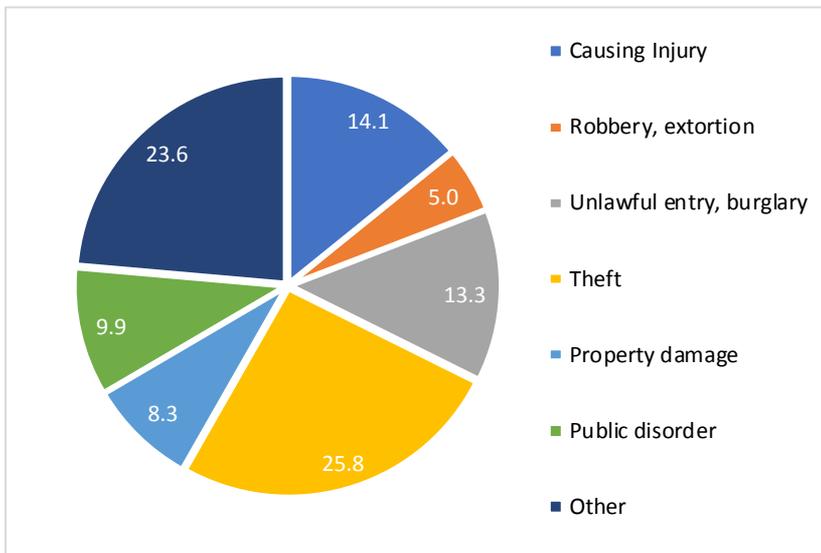
It measures the volume of young people who Police take proceedings against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to total populations of the same age.

The overall offending rate for young people fell 58% between 2010 and 2018, from 743 per 10,000 to 312 per 10,000. Over that period, the reduction in the offending rate has been much higher for European/Other (71%) than for Māori (56%), while the rate for Pasifika decreased by 64% over the period



In 2018:

Percent by offence division



Percent by gender



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



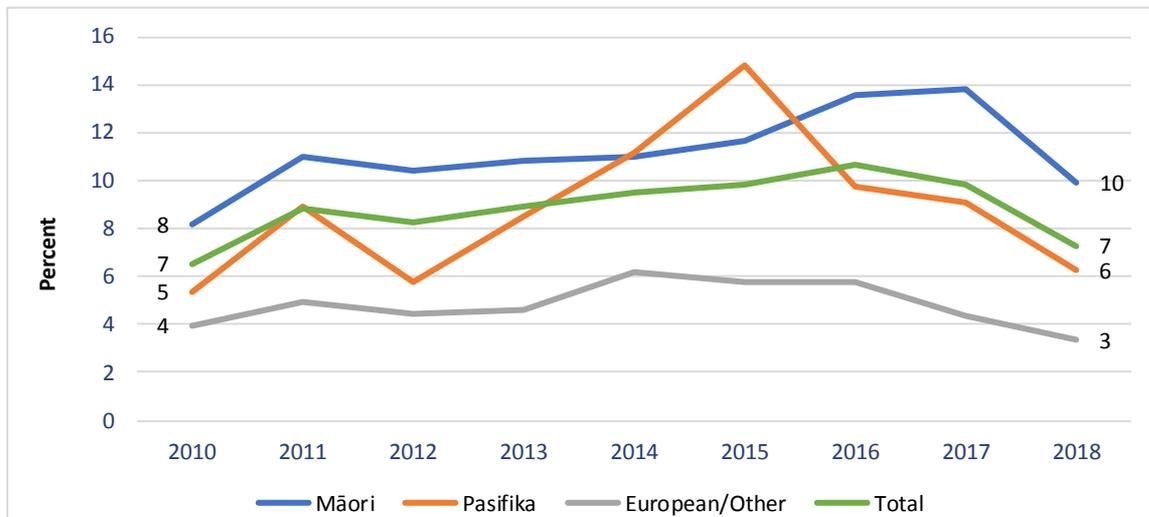
Includes any 14-16 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 14-16 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period. Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth. Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

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.

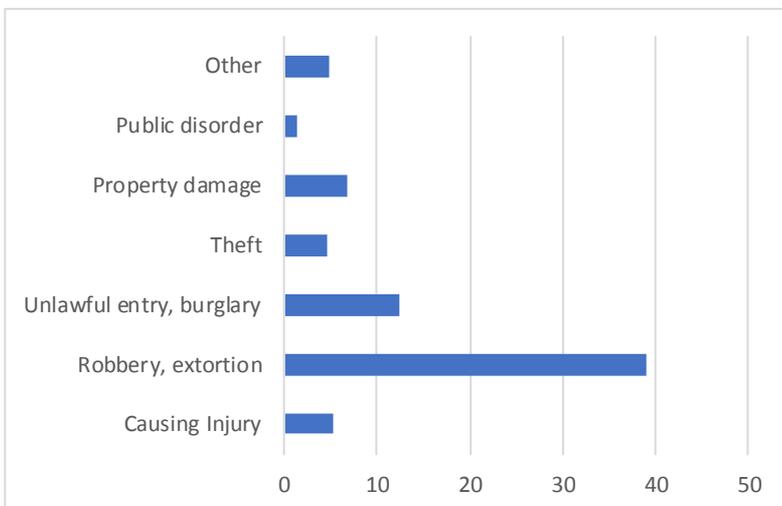
It measures the percentage of 10 to 13 year olds proceeded against by Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC, an appearance in the Youth Court or referral by Police for Oranga Tamariki to consider pursuing a section 14(1)(e) application for declaration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

In 2018, the number of children whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action accounted for 7.3% of all children who offend, slightly higher than the percentage in 2010 (6.5%). However, the number whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 328 to 170 over this period (a reduction of 48%)

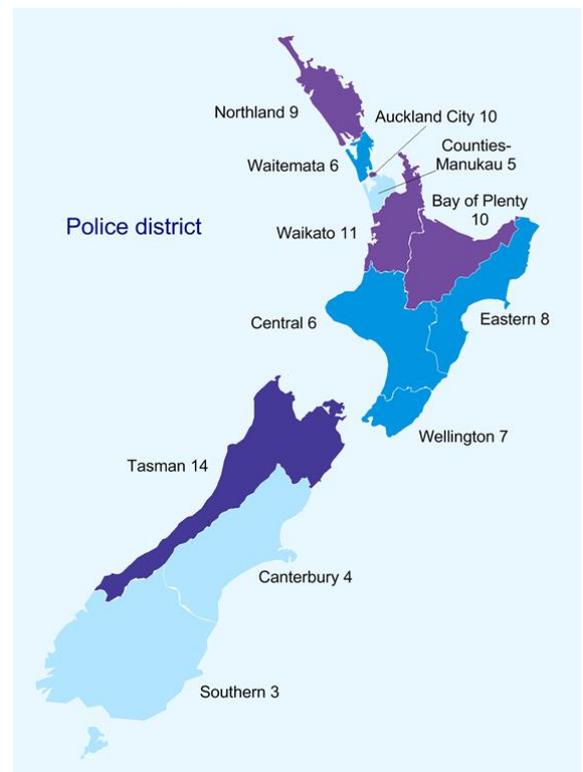


In 2018:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



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



6%
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. Each 10-13 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

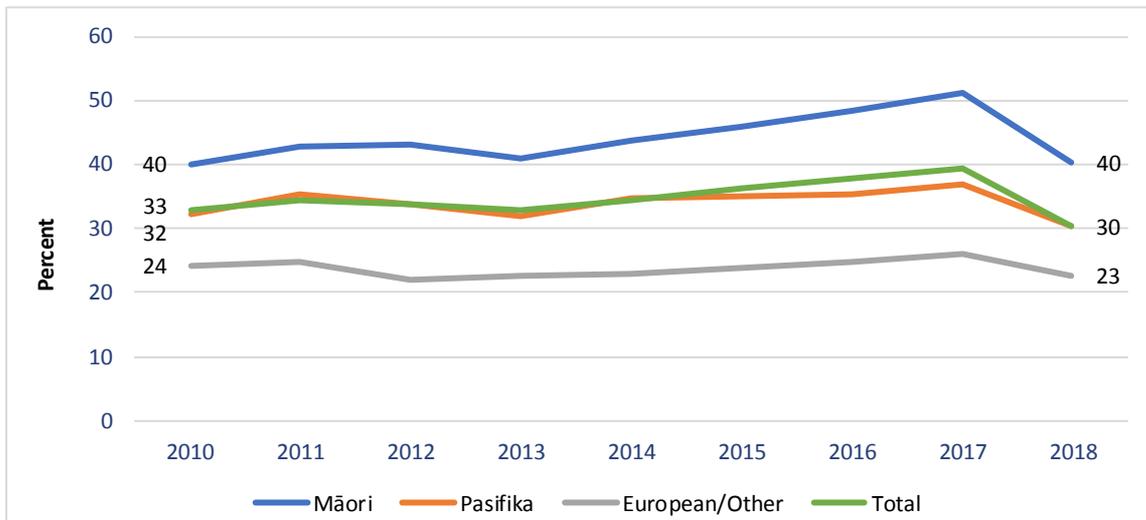
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

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.

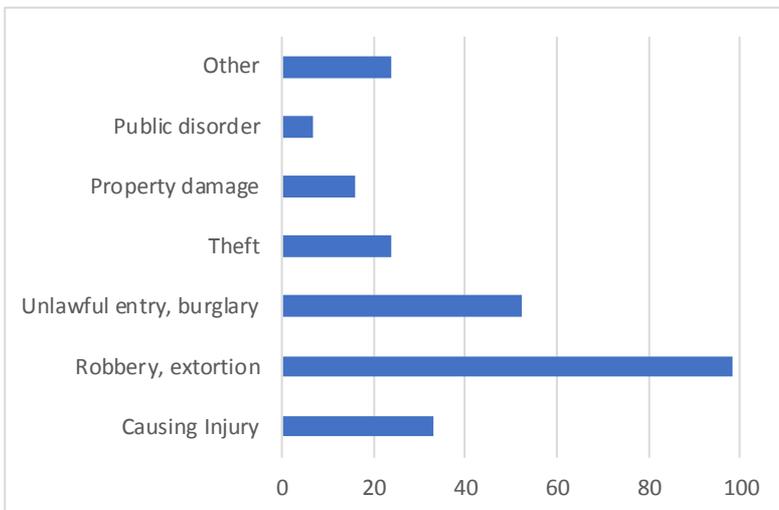
It measures the percentage of 14 to 16 year olds proceeded against by Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC or an appearance in the Youth Court.

The proportion of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action rose from 33% in 2013 to 39% in 2017, after very little change from 2010 to 2013. However, in 2018, the proportion of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased to 30%.

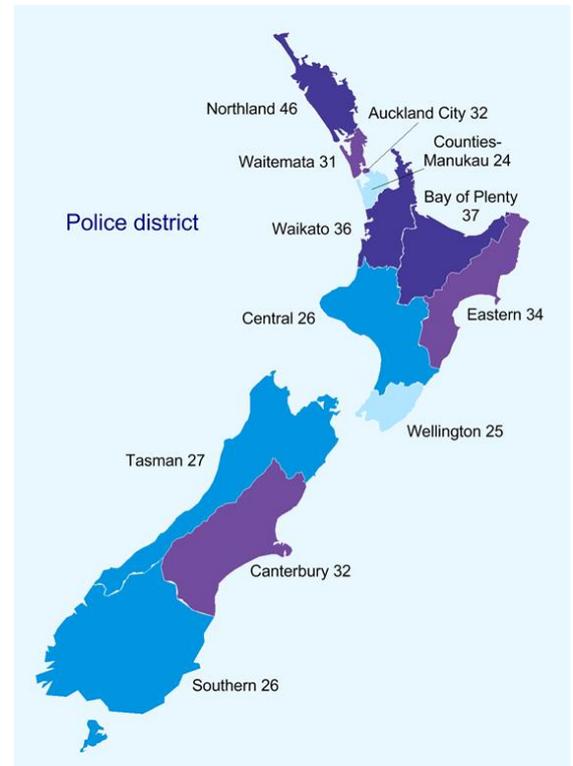


In 2018:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



33%

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



23%

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. Each 14-16 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

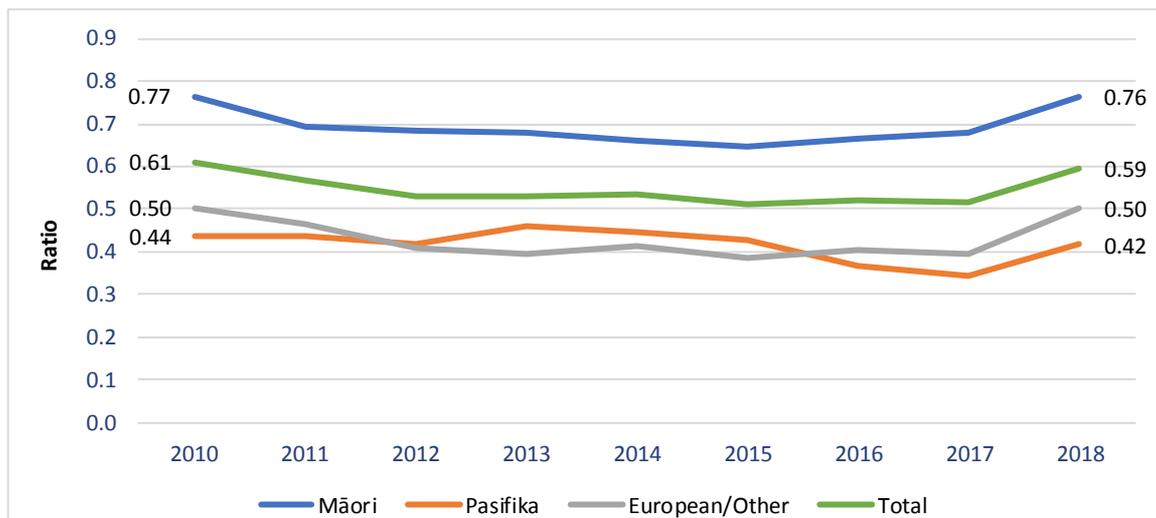
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

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.

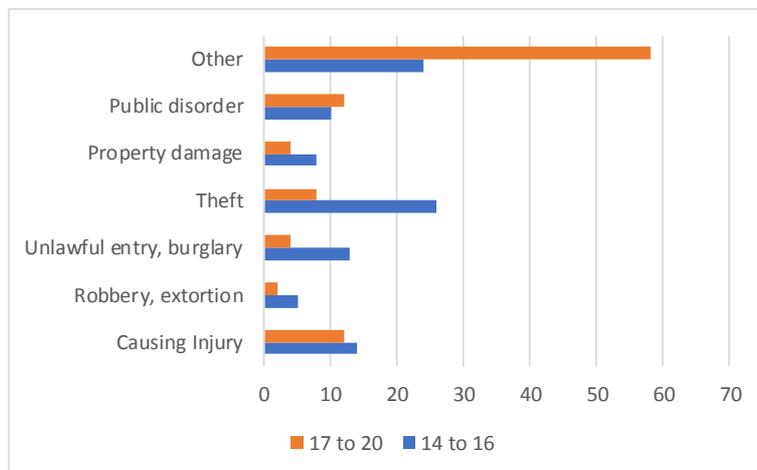
Offending rates are much lower for young people aged 14 to 16 than for young adults aged 17 to 20 years, and this difference increased between 2010 and 2015. However, there was a sharp rise in the offending rates for young people relative to young adults between 2017 and 2018. In 2018, the overall offending rate for young people was 312 per 10,000, 41% lower than the corresponding rate for young adults (526 per 10,000). The offending rate for Māori young people was only 24% lower than that for Māori young adults.



In 2018:

Percent by offence division

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



69%

of young people who offend aged 14-16 were male compared to



75%

of 17-20 year olds who offend

31%

of young people who offend aged 14-16 were female compared to



25%

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. Each 14-20 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

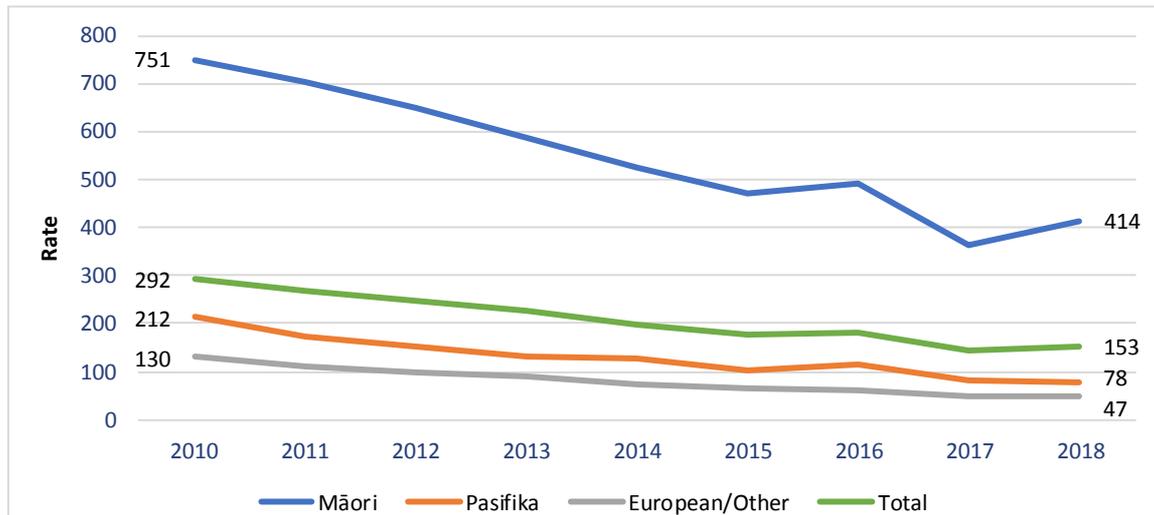
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 1.4 (10-13): Total number of proceedings for children aged 10 to 13 years

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

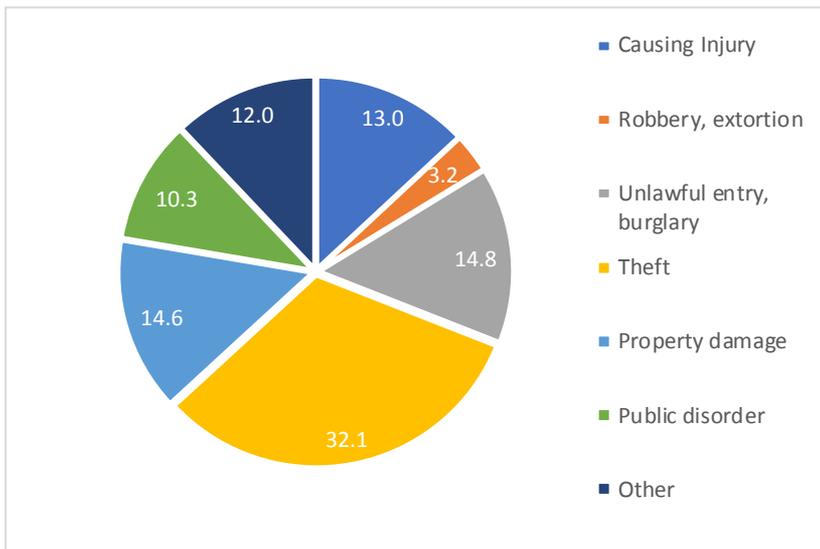
Police action includes warnings, Alternative Action, intention-to-charge FGCs, and prosecution.

The population-adjusted number of proceedings per 10,000 children declined between 2010 and 2018, from 292 to 153 - a reduction of 48%. Over that period, the reduction in the rate of proceedings for Māori children (45%) was considerably less than that for both Pasifika (63%) and European/Other (64%).



In 2018:

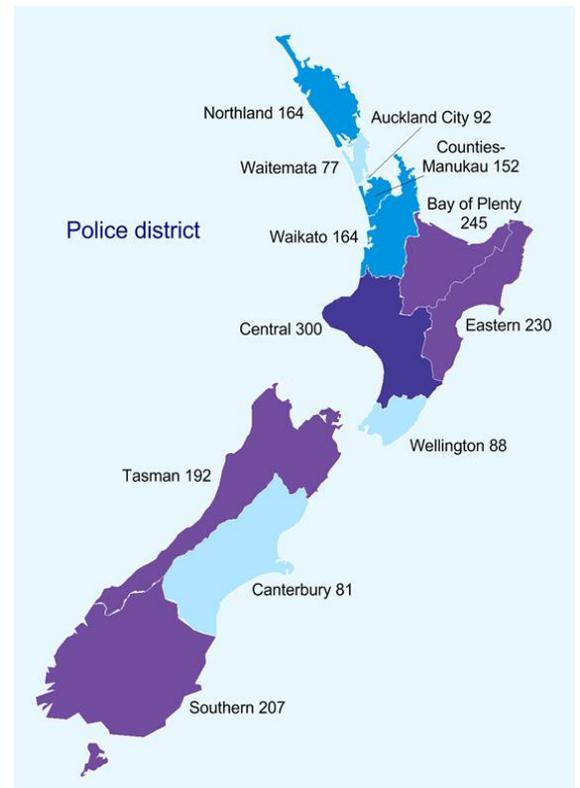
Percent by offence division



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.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

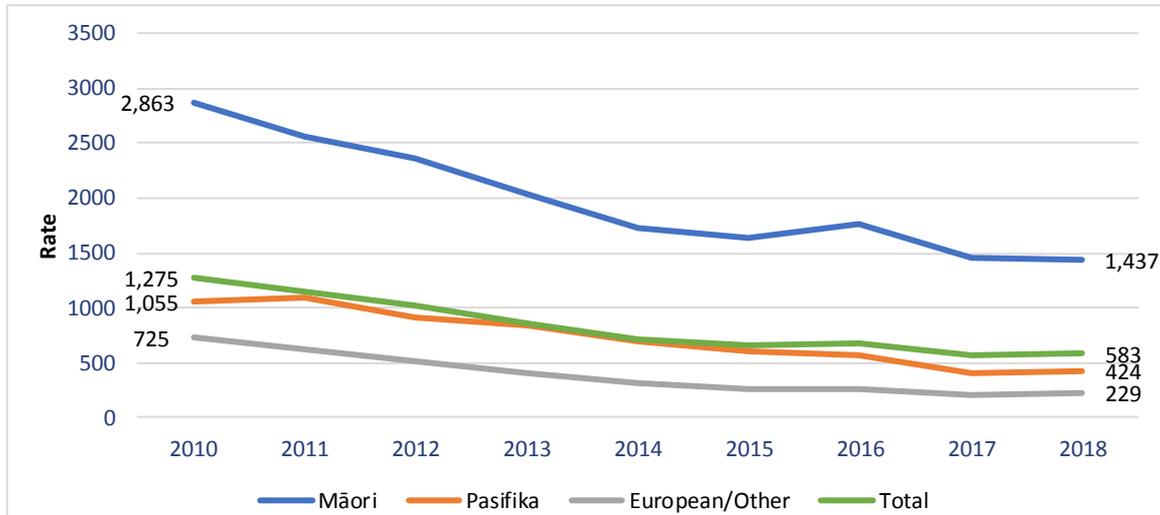
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 1.4 (14-16): Total number of proceedings for young people aged 14 to 16 years

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.

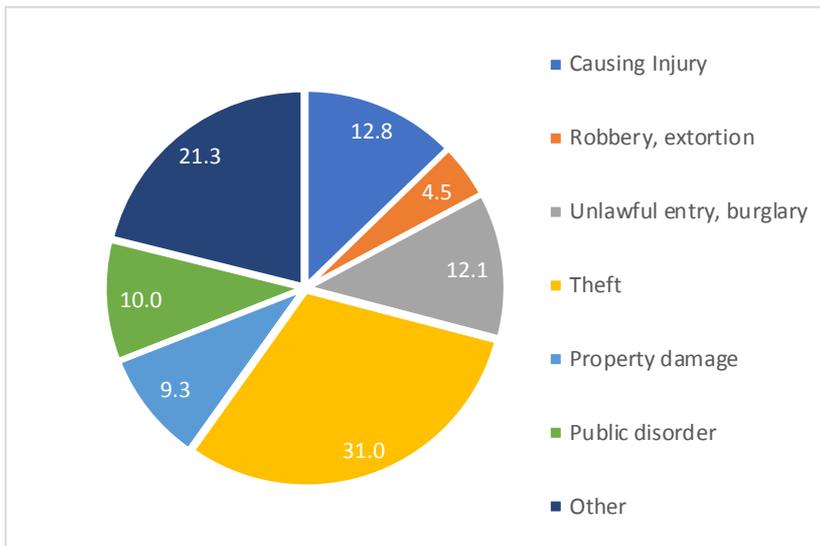
Police action includes warnings, Alternative Action, intention-to-charge FGCs, and prosecution.

The population-adjusted number of proceedings per 10,000 young people declined between 2010 and 2018, from 1,275 to 583 - a decrease of 54%. Over that period, the reduction in the rate of proceedings for European/Other young people (68%) was much larger than that for Māori (50%), while the rate for Pasifika decreased by 60%.



In 2018:

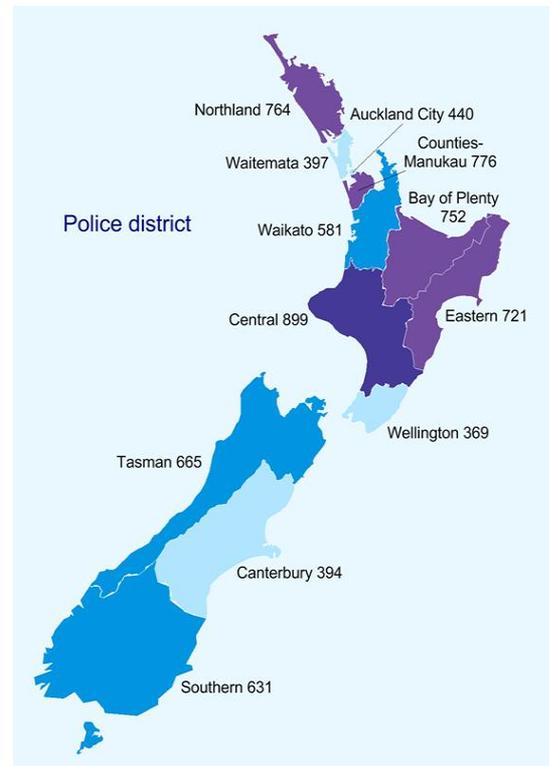
Percent by offence division



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.

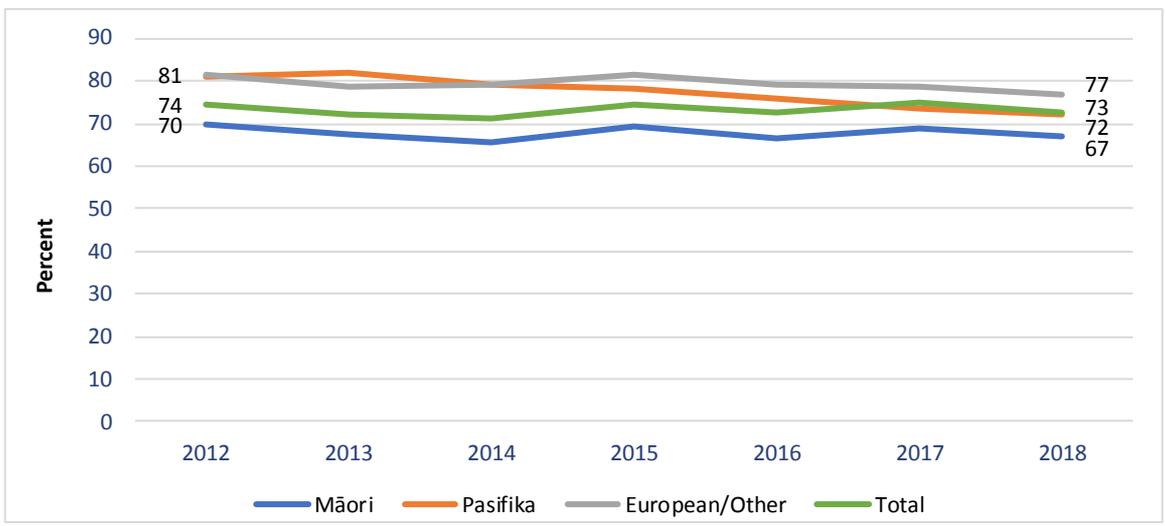
Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 1.5 (10-13): Percentage of children aged 10 to 13 years who had no proceedings in the two years prior

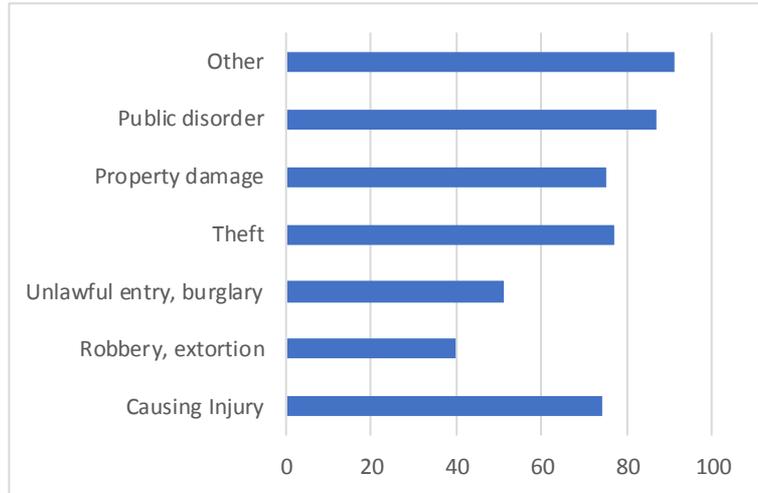
This indicator provides information on the inflow of children into the youth justice system. It helps us understand how many are first time offenders and how many have already been in trouble.

In 2018, 73% of children who offend had no prior proceedings in the two years prior, and this is similar the percentages in all years since 2012. However, as the number of children who offend has decreased markedly since 2012, 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 3,017 to 1,690).



In 2018:

Percent by offence division



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



79%
Of females who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

Percent by Police District

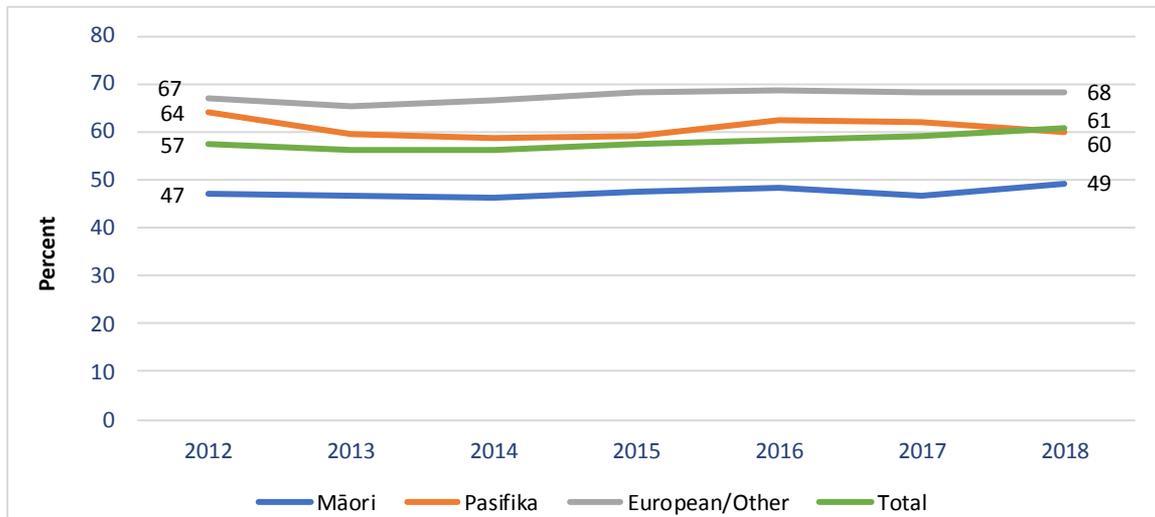


The numerator, counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police with no proceedings in the previous 2 years. The denominator includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 10-13 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period. Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth. Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 1.5 (14-16): Percentage of young people aged 14 to 16 years who had no proceedings in the two years prior

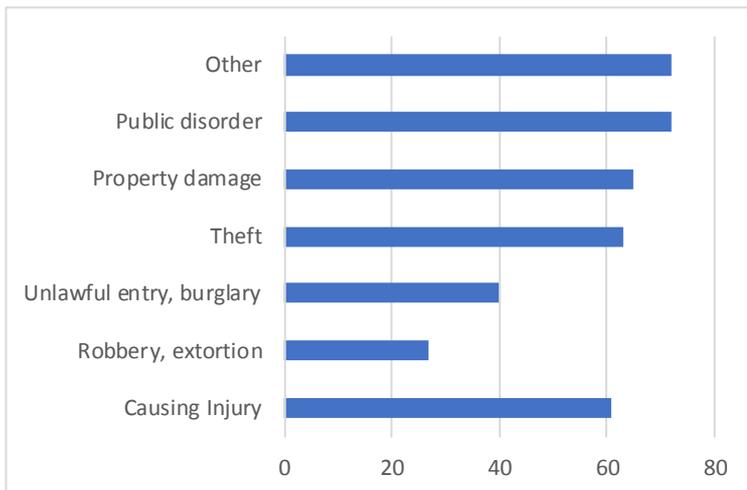
This indicator provides information on the inflow of young people into the youth justice system. It helps us understand how many are first time offenders and how many have already been in trouble.

After little change between 2012 and 2015, there was a slight increase in the percentage of offenders with no proceedings in the two years prior from 2015 (57%) to 2018 (61%). However, given that the number of young people who offended decreased markedly since 2012, there has been a large reduction in the number of young people who did not have proceedings taken against them in the two years prior since 2012 (down from 6,115 in 2012 to 3,422 in 2018).



In 2018:

Percent by offence division



57%
Of males who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)



69%
Of females who offend had no previous proceedings (24 months prior)

Percent by Police District



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. Each 14-16 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

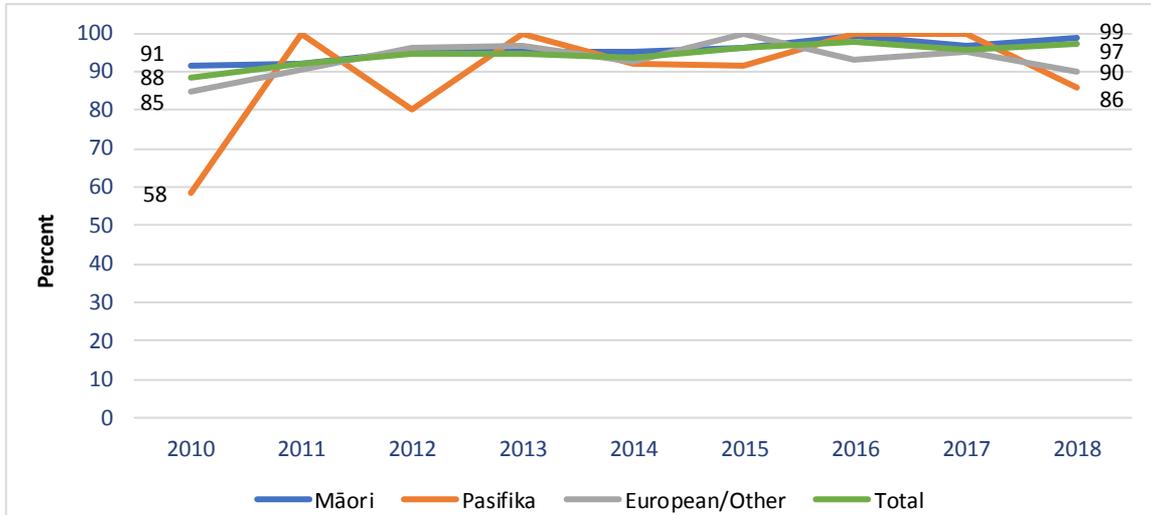
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 1.6 (10-13): Proportion of children aged 10 to 13 years 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.

Since 2010, almost all (94%) 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 generally been trending upwards. In 2018, it was 97% (115 out of 118 children) compared with 88% (184 out of 208 children) in 2010.



In 2018:

Percent by gender

98%
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



96%
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 Youth Justice Region



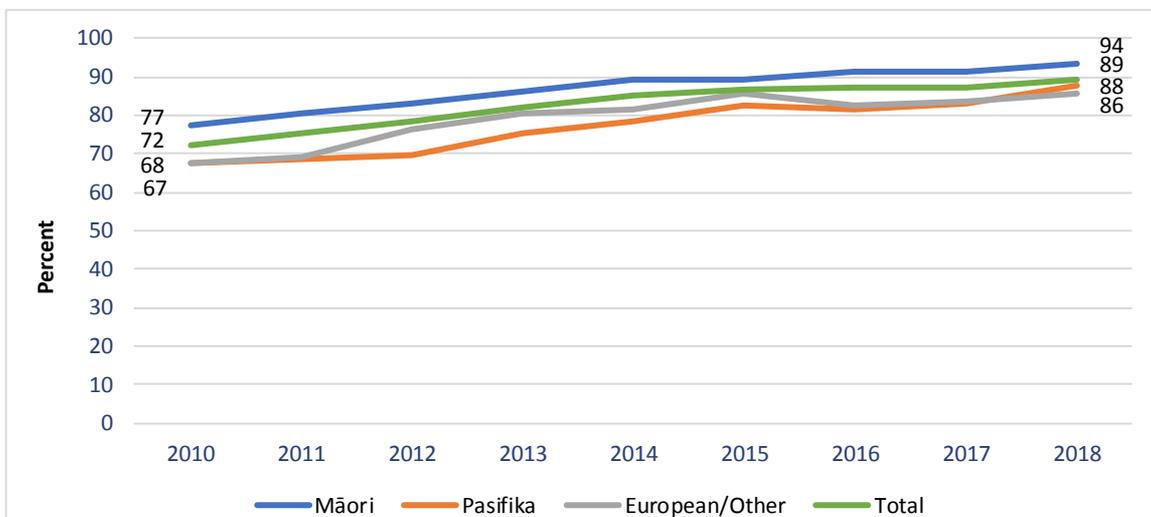
Youth justice FGCs include: child offender FGCs, intention-to-charge FGCs, and court-ordered FGCs. Relevant age is at the time of the child's FGC as offence date is not always recorded on Oranga Tamariki data. Section 15 reports of concern are over people's entire childhoods until the FGC, rather than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

YJI 1.6 (14-17): Proportion of young people aged 14 to 17 years 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 (81%) of the young people who were referred for a youth justice FGC from 2010 to 2018 under examination had a previous report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection. Although the proportion increased from 72% in 2010 to 89% in 2018, 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 2018:

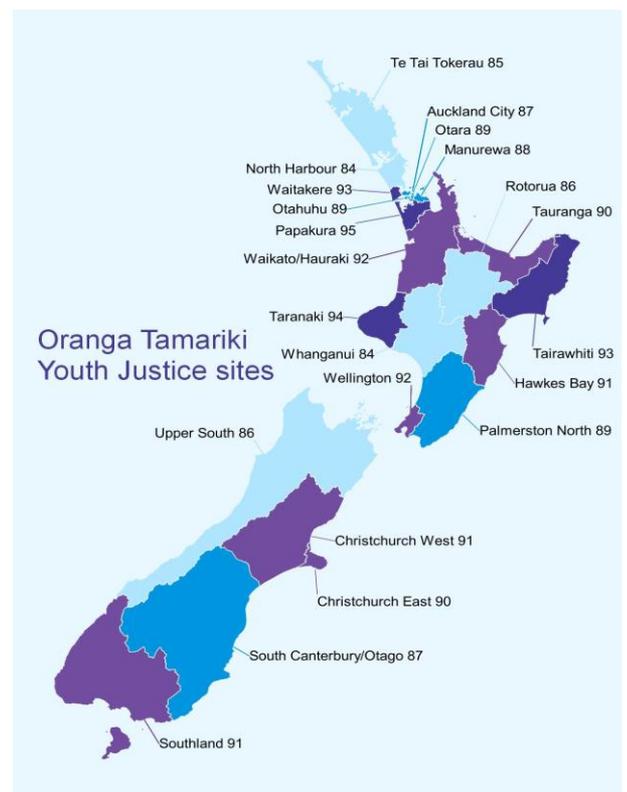
Percent by gender

88%
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



94%
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 Youth Justice Site



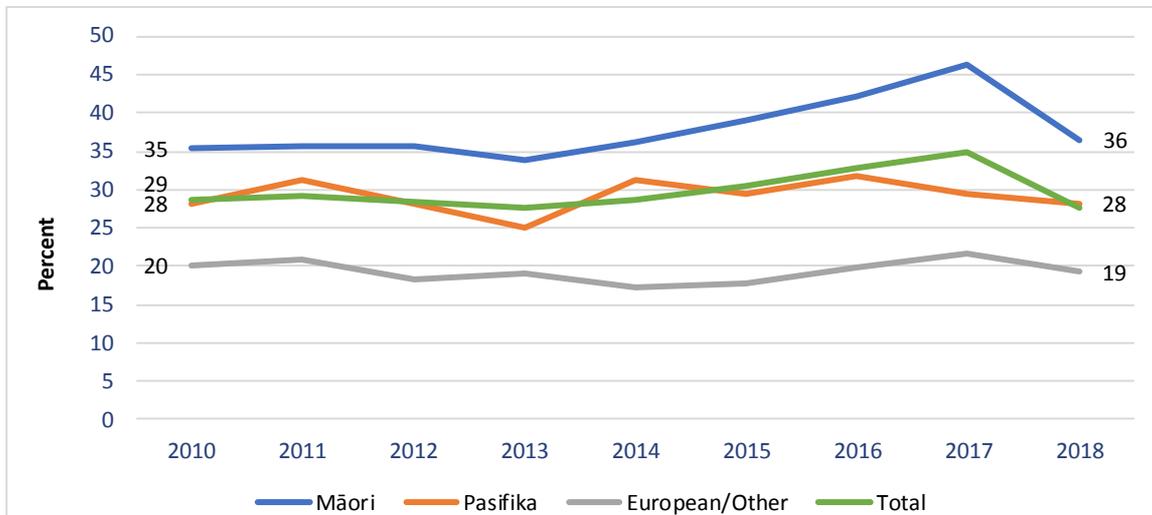
Youth justice FGCs include: child offender FGCs, intention-to-charge FGCs, and court-ordered FGCs. Relevant age is at the time of the child's FGC as offence date is not always recorded in Oranga Tamariki data. Section 15 reports of concern are over people's entire childhoods until the FGC, rather than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

YJI 2.1: The percentage of young people aged 14 to 16 years 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.

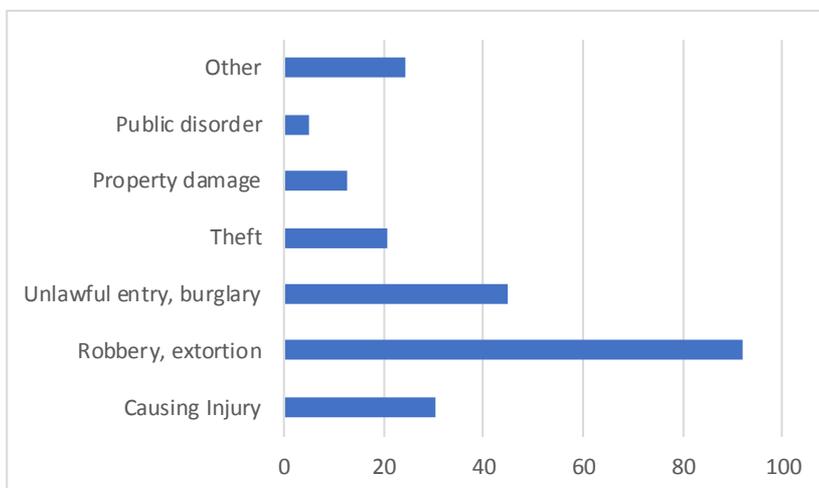
Generally speaking, only the most serious offenders are dealt with in the Youth Court, and these young people can receive the most intensive services and sentences. The more offences a young person commits and the longer their offending history, the higher the likelihood they will be prosecuted.

There was little change in the overall percentage of 14- to 16-year-olds proceeded against who appeared in the Youth Court between 2010 and 2014 (both 29%). However, from 2014 to 2017, the percentage increased to 35%, likely reflecting a change in the offender mix, as less serious offending decreased at a higher rate compared with serious or persistent offending. From 2017 to 2018, however, the percentage fell to 28%.

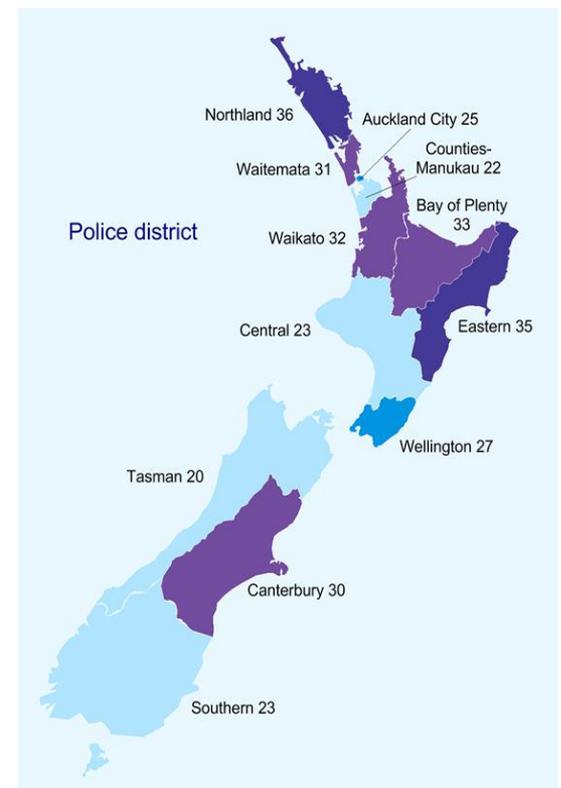


In 2018:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



31%
Of males who offend appeared in the Youth Court



20%
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. Each 14-16 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

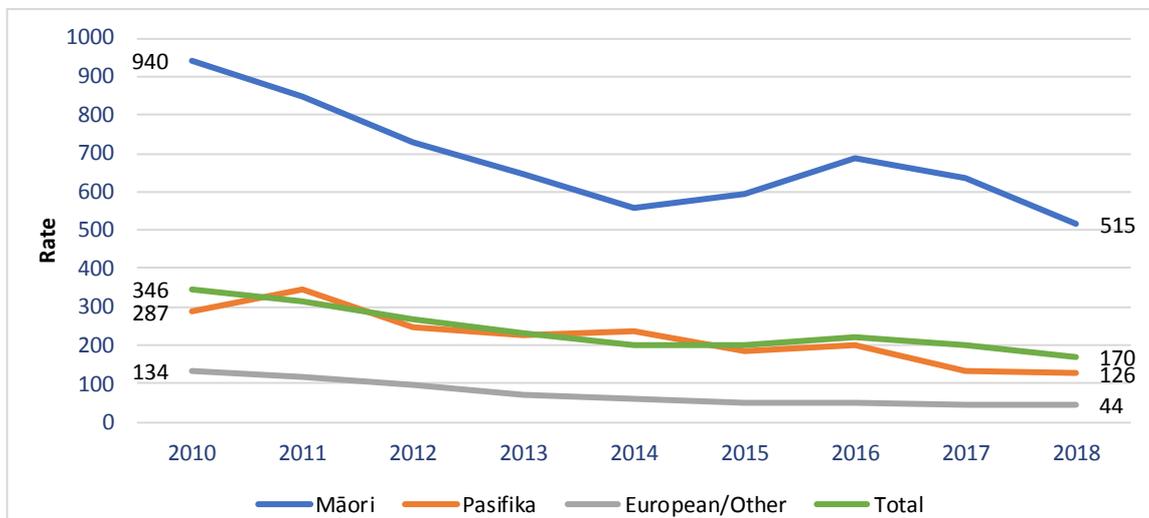
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 2.2: The population-adjusted rate of young people aged 14 to 16 years 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.

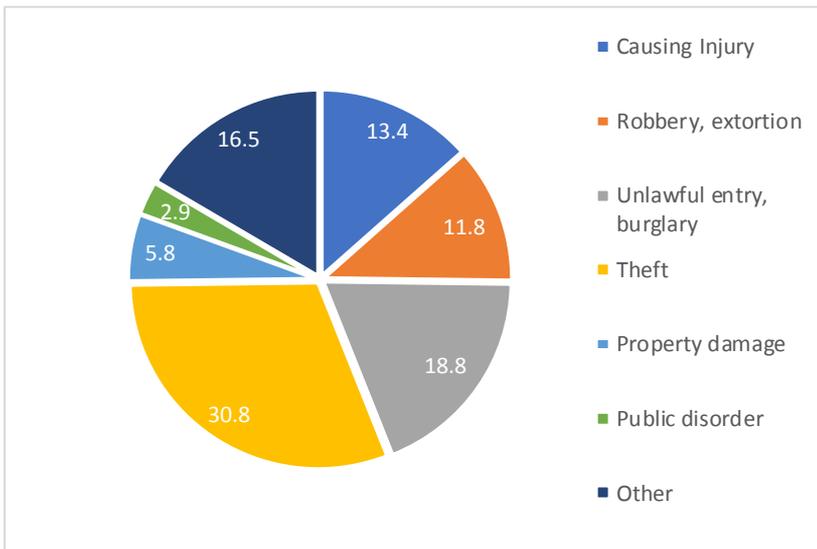
Youth Court appearances is an appropriate proxy measure because generally only the most serious offenders are dealt with in the Youth Court.

The rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 24% between 2016 and 2018, from 222 to 170 per 10,000 population, after a 11% increase in the rate from 2014 to 2016. The reduction in the Youth Court appearance rate since 2016 was primarily driven by a decrease in the rate for Māori (25%). The Youth Court appearance rate in 2018 was less than half that in 2010 (346 per 10,000).



In 2018:

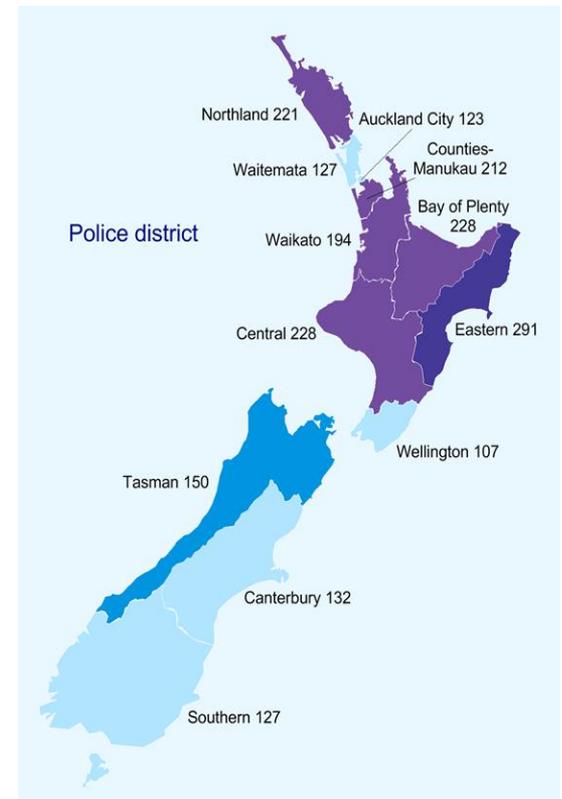
Percent by offence division



Percent by gender



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



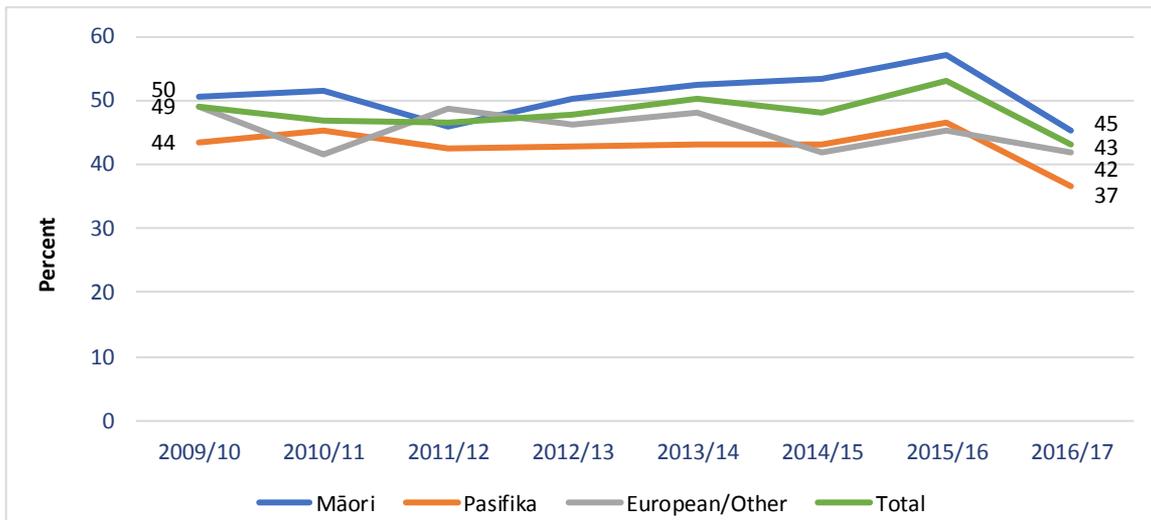
Includes only those young people aged 14-16 at the time of the alleged offence, and whose first court appearance was in a Youth Court.
Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.
First court appearances are based on day of first appearance in the Youth Court for one charge or a group of charges.

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.

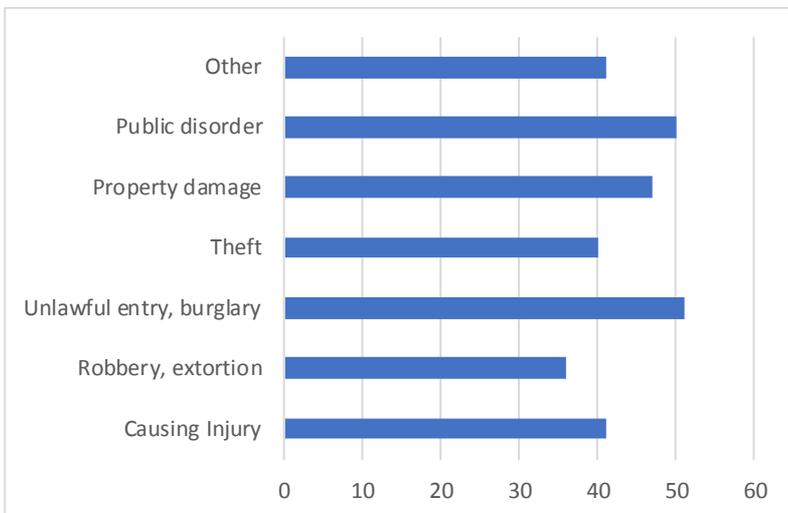
It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with young offenders at most risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

There was a relatively large reduction in the proportions 16-year-olds with a proved Youth Court case who reoffended within 12 months as a 17- or 18-year-old between 2015/16 (53%) and 2016/17 (43%). This followed the period from 2009/10 to 2014/15 where the percentage reoffending varied between 46% and 50%.

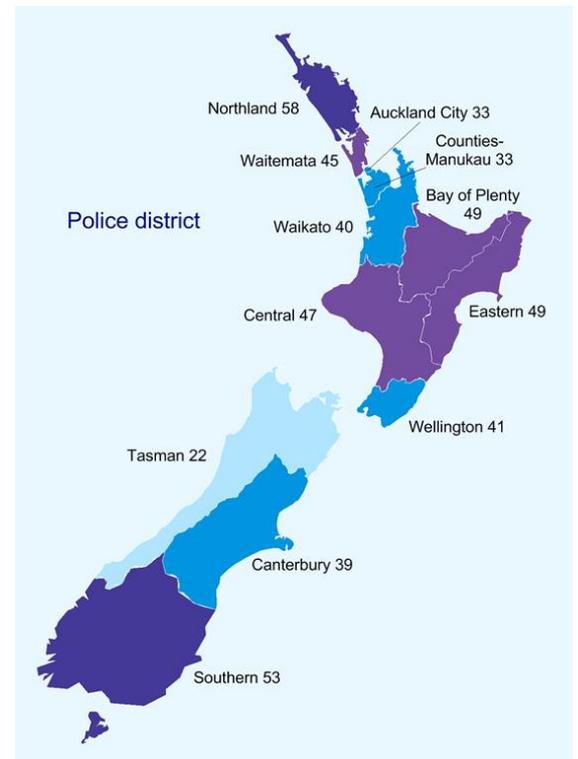


In 2016/17:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



46%
Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months



32%
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.

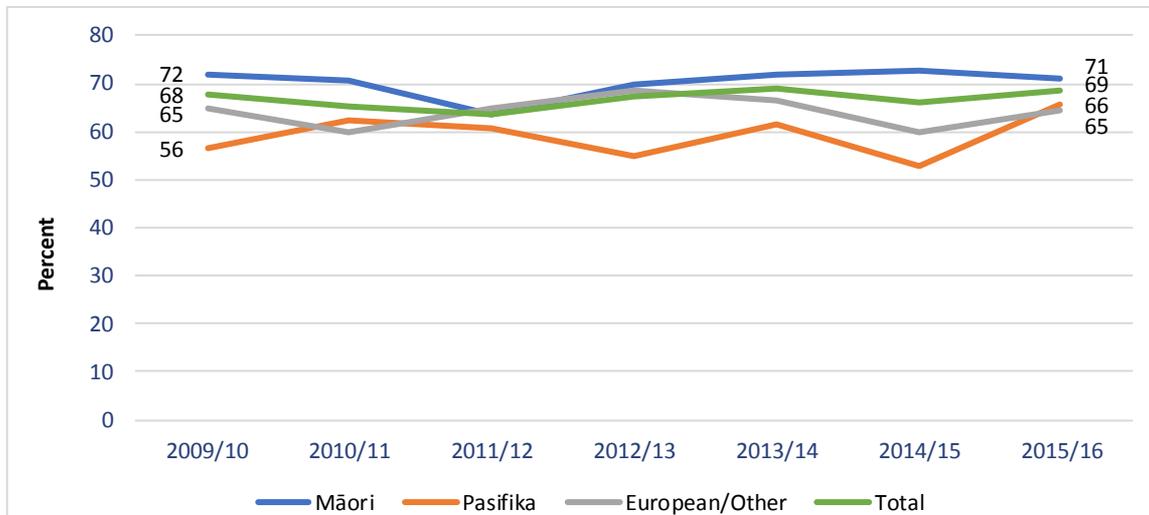
To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 18 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case

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.

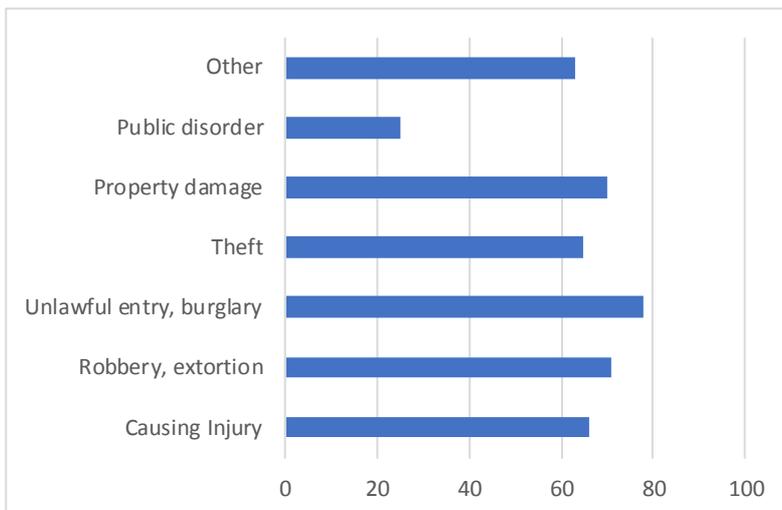
It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with young offenders at most risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

In 2015/16 (the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months is able to be measured), 69% of 16-year-olds with a Youth Court proved case reoffended within two years as a 17- to 19-year-old, slightly higher than the rate in 2014/15 (66%). The two-year reoffending rate decreased from 68% in 2009/10 to 63% in 2011/12, before increasing to 69% in 2013/14.

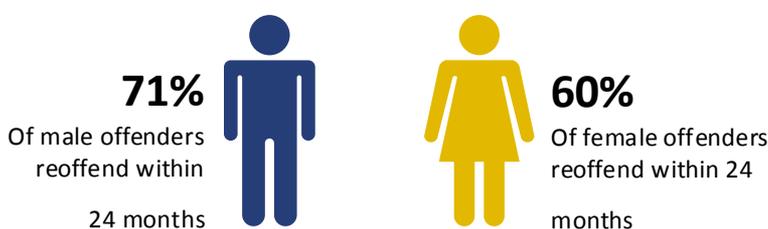


In 2015/16:

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.

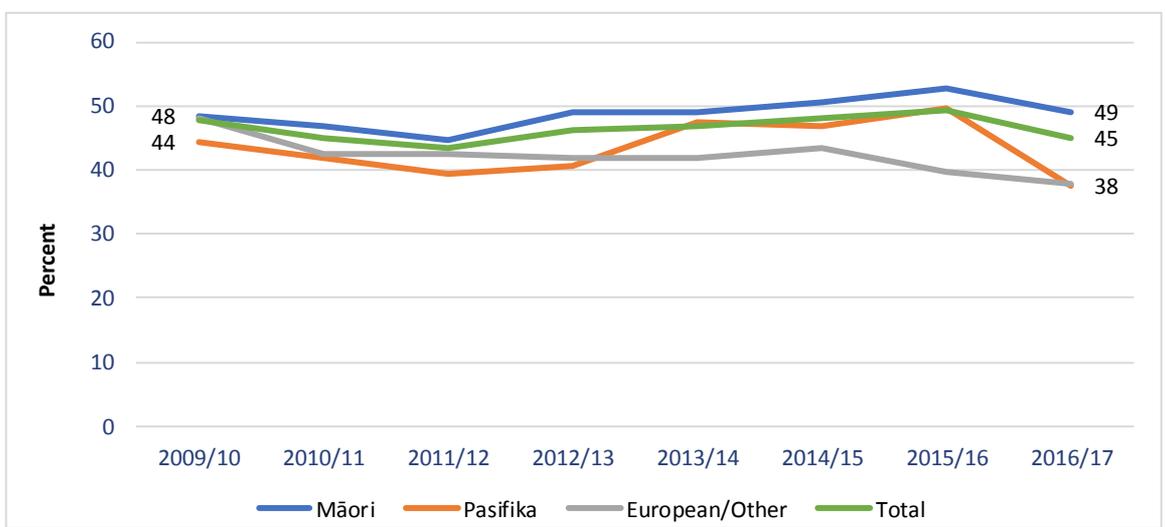
To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 30 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case

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.

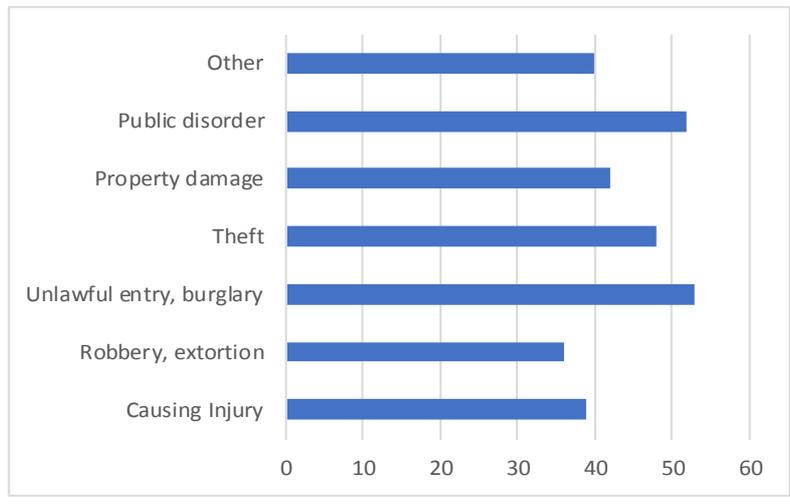
Specifically, we examine the proportion of young people with a proven offence in a 12-month period who reoffend and have a new proven case for offending committed within 12 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

In 2016/17 (the latest year for which reoffending over 12 months is able to be measured) 45% of young people reoffended within 12 months. 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 2016/17:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



47%
Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months



37%
Of female offenders reoffend within 12 months



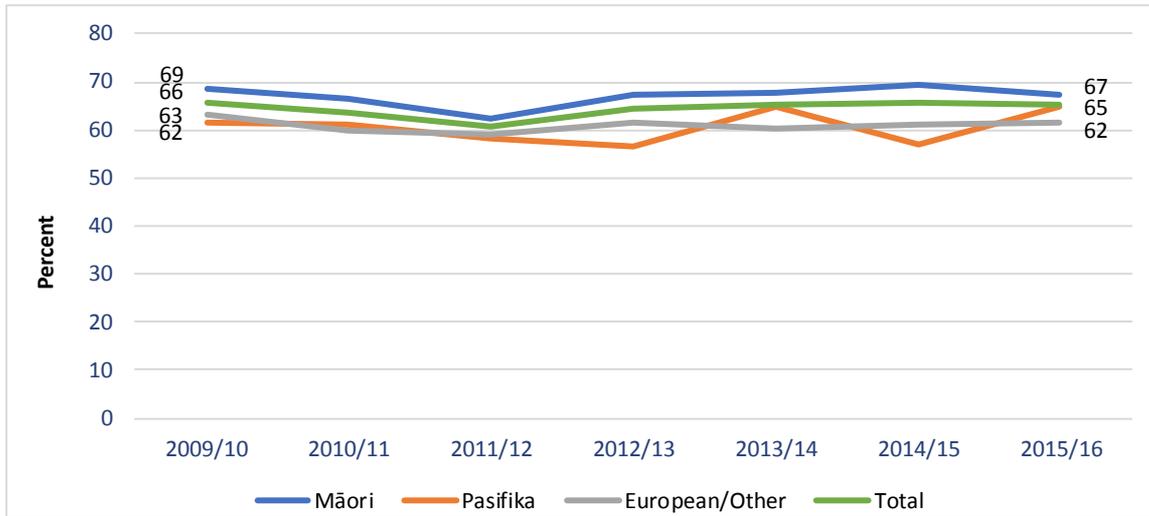
The numerator includes those individuals aged 14-16 who were proven in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proven in any court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 12 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case. The denominator includes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

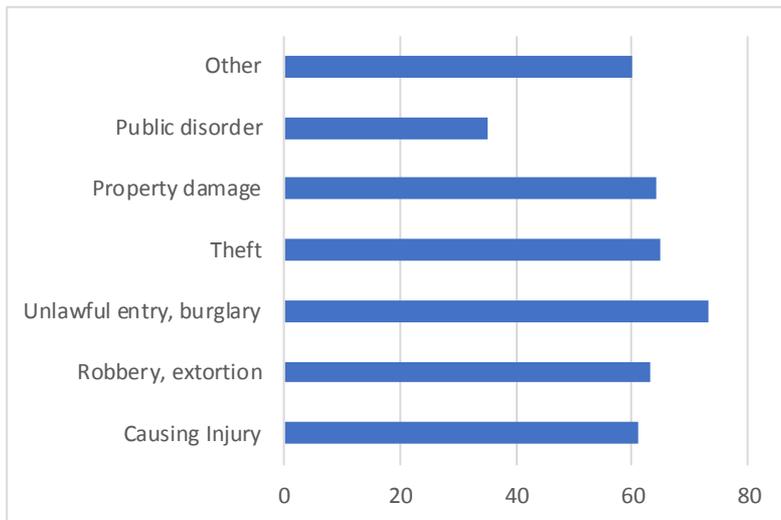
Specifically, we examine the proportion of young people with a proven offence in a 12-month period who reoffend and have a new proven case for offending committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

In 2015/16 (the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months is able to be measured) 65% of young people with a proved Youth Court case reoffended within 12 months, similar to the rates over the previous 3 years. As with the 12-month reoffending rate, the youth proven reoffending rate over 24 months declined between 2009/10 and 2011/12, from 66% to 61%.

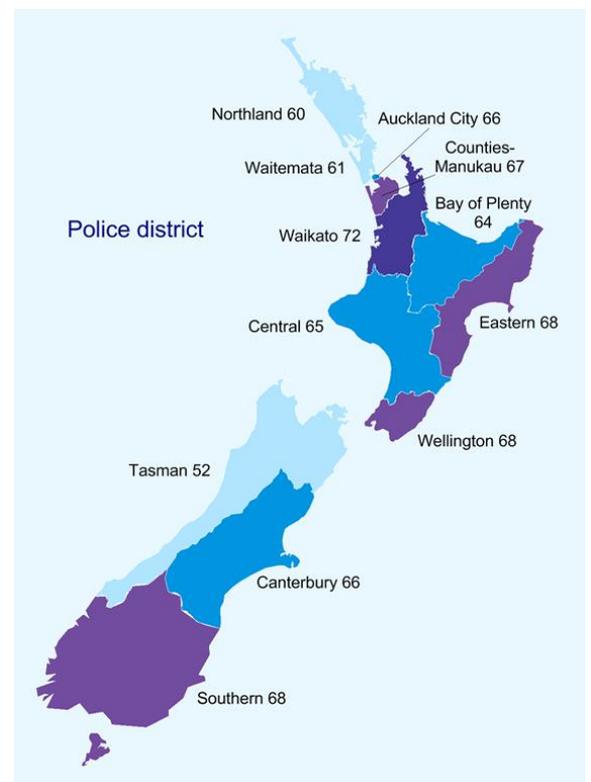


In 2015/16:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



69% Of male offenders reoffend within 24 months

53% 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.

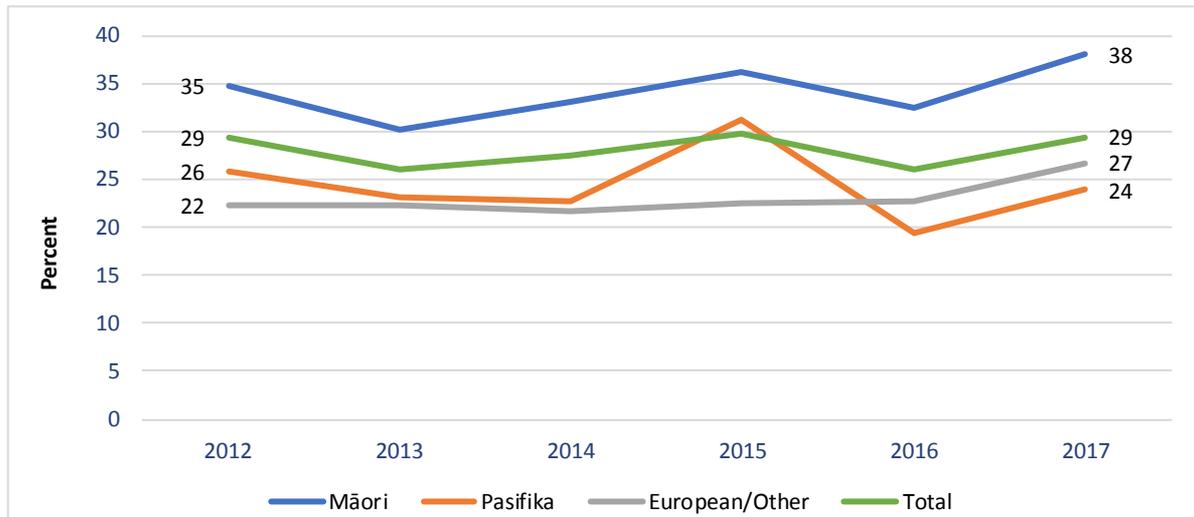
To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 30 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case

YJI 3.3 ages 10-13 (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.

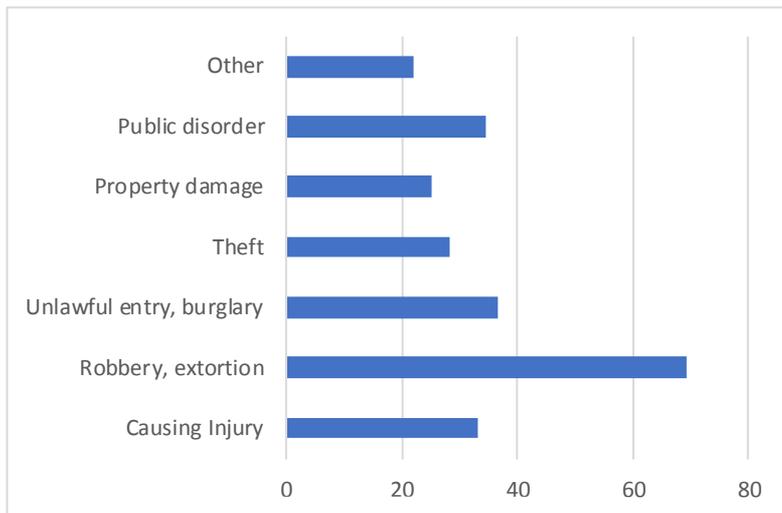
It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with children who offend with little or no youth justice history.

In 2017, 29% 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 2012. The reoffending rate was much higher for Māori (38%) than for Pasifika (24%), and European/Other (27%) in 2017.

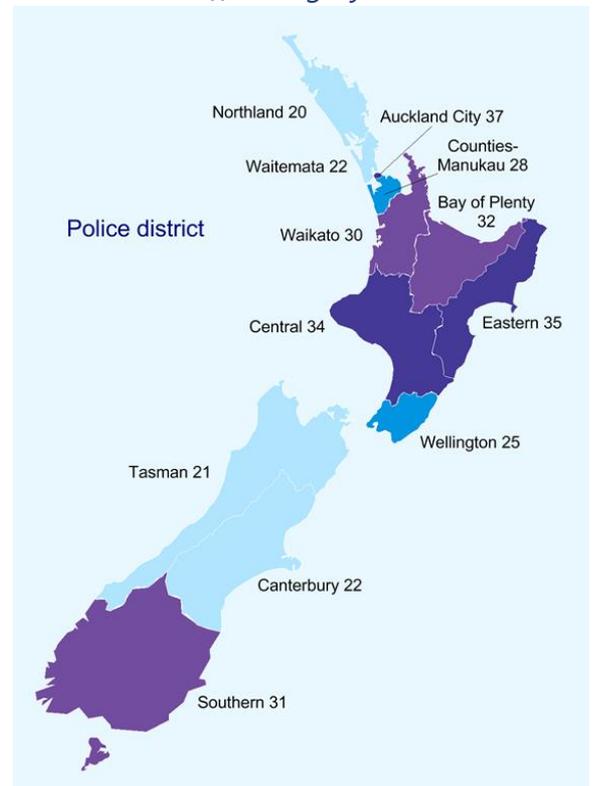


In 2017:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



31%

Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months



26%

Of female offenders reoffend within 12 months



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.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

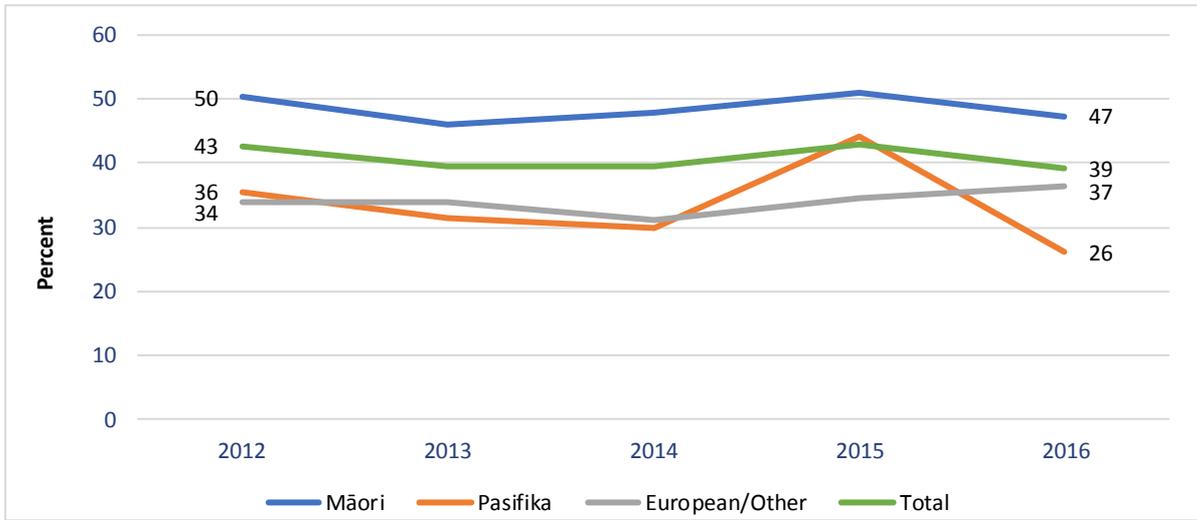
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 3.3 ages 10-13 (2 years): 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.

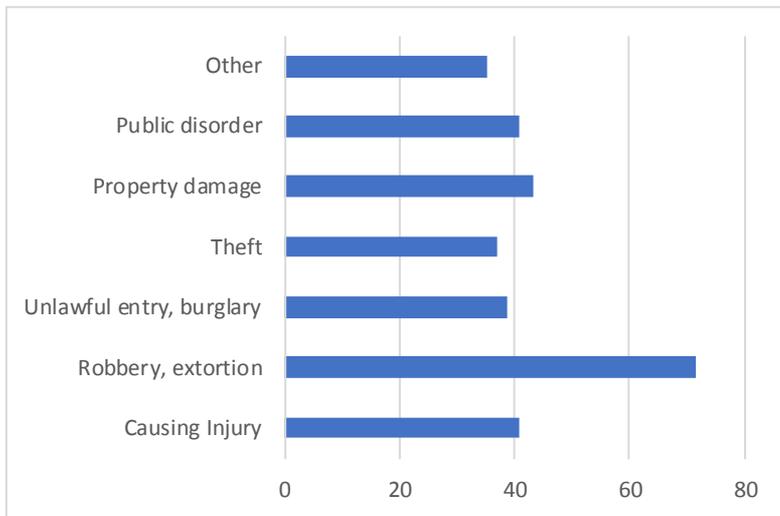
It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with children who offend with little or no youth justice history.

Over the period from 2012 to 2016, between 39% and 43% of children proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, reoffended within 24 months. Similar to reoffending rates over 12 months, reoffending rates within 24 months were much higher for Māori – for example (47%) in 2016 compared with 26% for Pasifika and 37% for European/Other



In 2016:

Percent reoffending by offence division



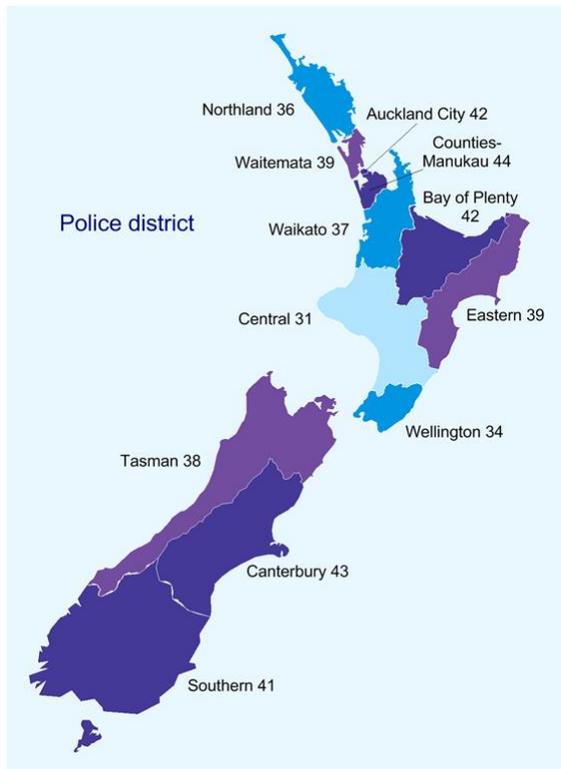
40%
Of male offenders reoffend within 24 months



37%
Of female offenders reoffend within 24 months



Percent reoffending by Police District



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.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

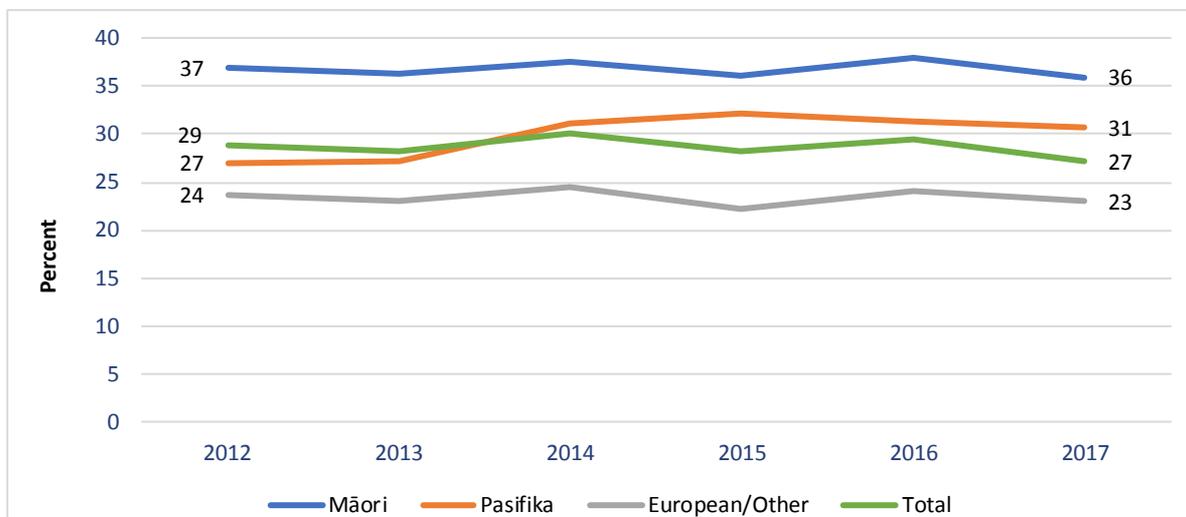
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 3.3 ages 14-16 (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 14 to 16 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.

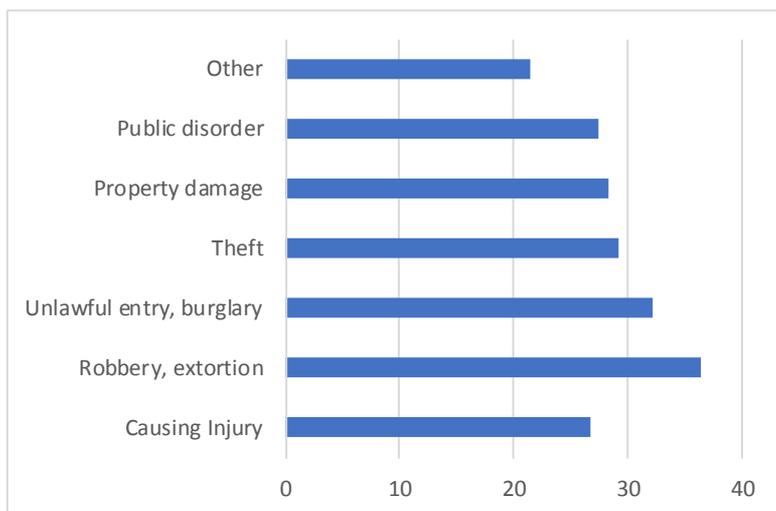
It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with young people who offend with little or no youth justice history.

In 2017, 27% of young people 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 2012. In 2017, the reoffending rate was highest for Māori (36%) and lowest for European/Other (23%) in 2017, while the rate for Pasifika was 31%



In 2017:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



30%
Of male offenders reoffend within 12 months



22%
Of female offenders reoffend within 12 months



The numerator counts only 14-16 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 14-16 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.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

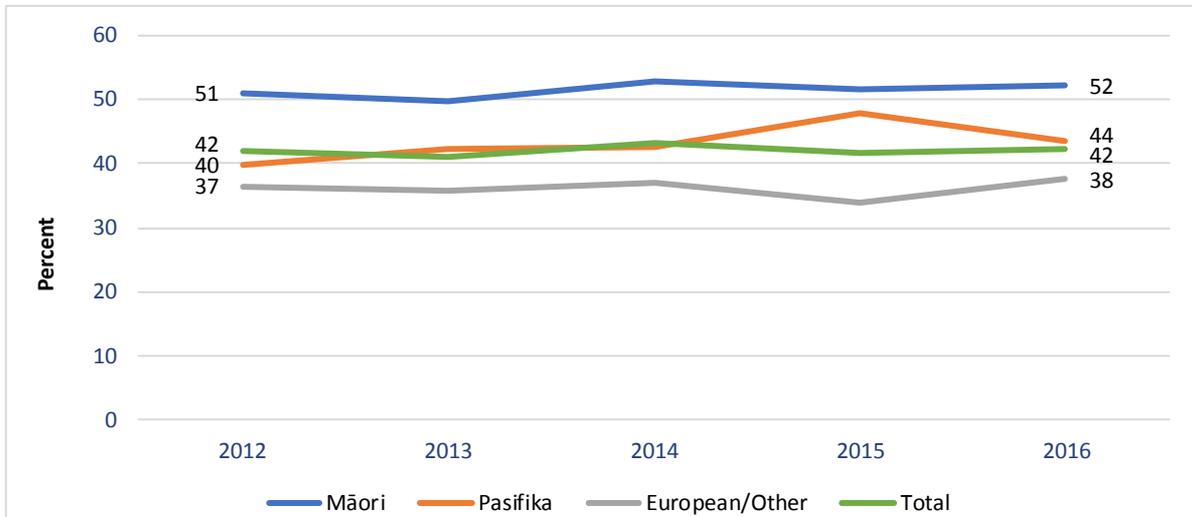
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 3.3 ages 14-16 (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 14 to 16 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.

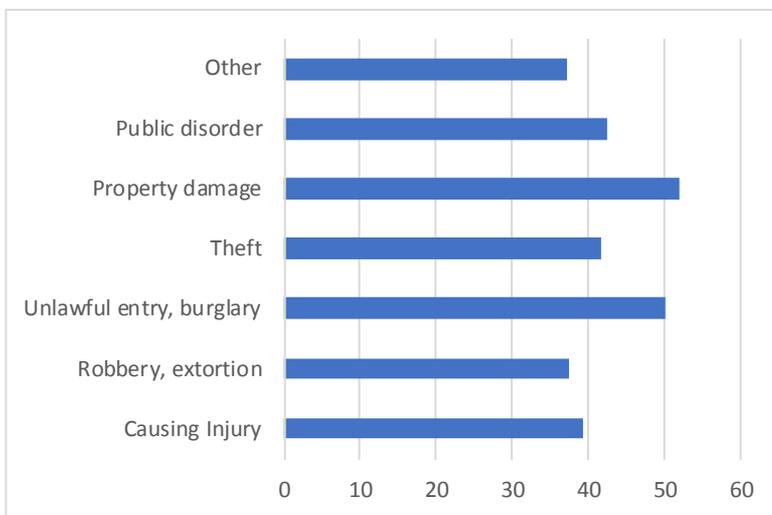
It helps us understand the youth justice system's success in dealing with young people who offend with little or no youth justice history.

Over the period from 2012 to 2016, between 41% and 43% of young people proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warnings, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, reoffended within 24 months. Just over half (52%) of Māori proceeded against in 2016 reoffended within 24 months compared with 44% for Pasifika and 38% for European/Other in 2016

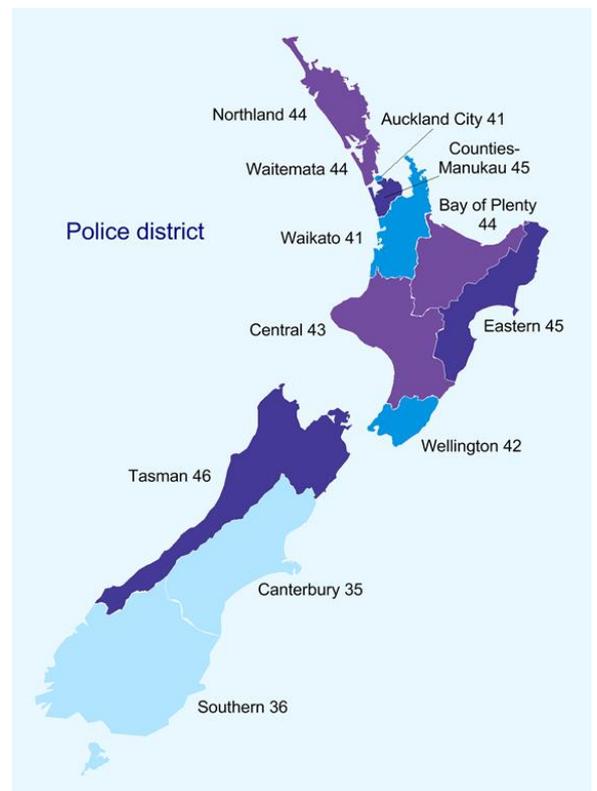


In 2016:

Percent reoffending by offence division



Percent reoffending by Police District



47%

Of male offenders reoffend within 24 months

32%

Of female offenders reoffend within 24 months

The numerator counts only 14-16 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 14-16 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.

Numbers and rates from 2015 to 2018 should be interpreted with caution. In June 2016 and June 2018 some Police districts undertook exercises to ensure records were up-to-date ahead of the fiscal year end. These updates primarily affected non-court actions against youth.

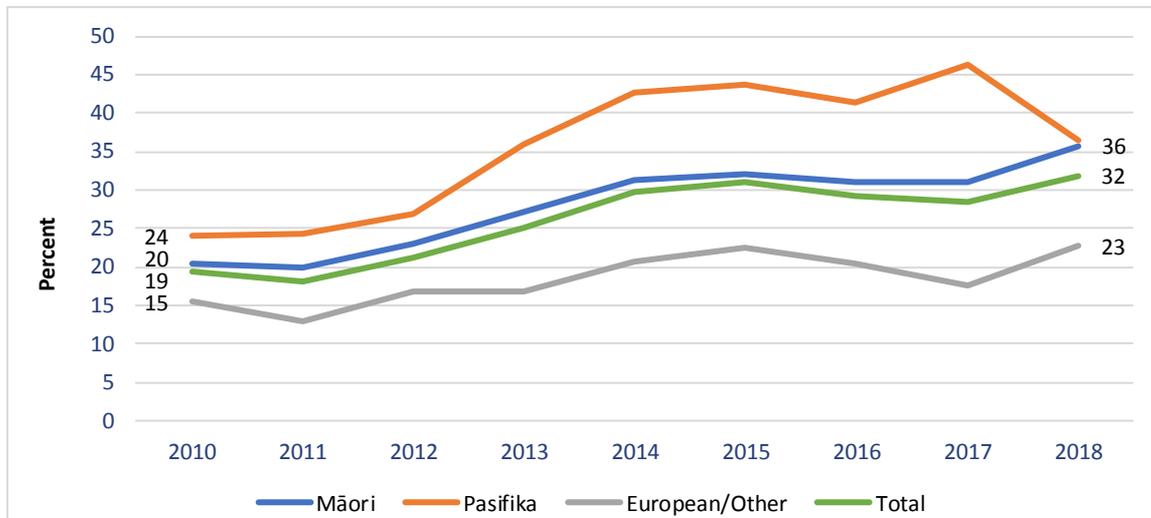
Additionally, in late 2018 a change was made to how Youth offending is recorded in Police systems, which currently obscures non-Court proceeding decisions. Corrections for this change will be applied once testing is complete.

YJI 4.1: The proportion of 12 to 17 year olds appearing in the Youth Court who are remanded into custody

This indicator provides information on how many 12 to 17 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.

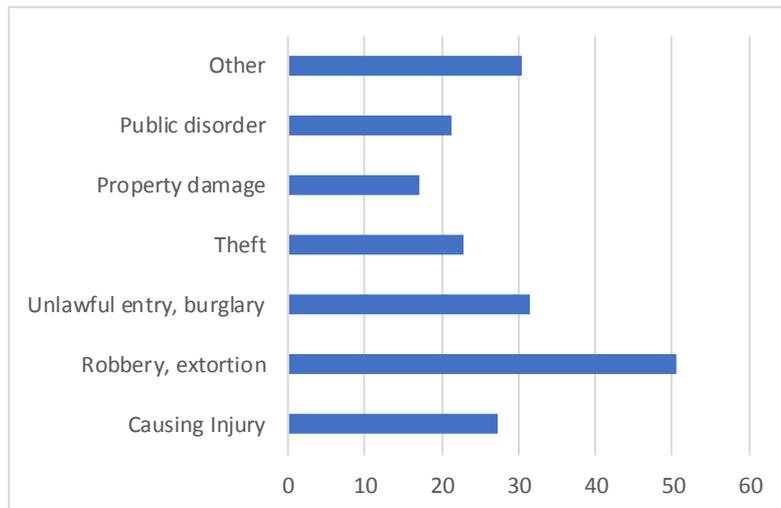
Young people will most commonly be held in a youth justice residence in South Auckland, Rotorua, Palmerston North, or Christchurch. Some of the young people will be remanded into the custody of a community-based provider (such as the Youth Horizons Trust in Auckland).

The percentage of 12- to 17-year-olds remanded in custody increased from 18% in 2011 to 31% in 2015. However, while the rate changed little between 2015 and 2018, from 31% to 32%, the number remanded in custody dropped from 583 to 488. Prior to 2018, Pasifika young people were much more likely to be remanded in custody than Māori and European/Other, however, rates for Pasifika and Māori in 2018 were almost identical.



In 2018:

Percent by offence division



Percent by Police District



34%
Of males
prosecuted in
the Youth Court
are remanded in
custody



23%
Of females
prosecuted in the
Youth Court are
remanded in
custody



Each 12-17 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, threats	Behave or speak threateningly; Threaten to kill or do grievous bodily harm
Robbery, extortion and related offences	Robbery, extortion	Aggravated assault; 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); Unlawful 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 explosive 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; Obstruction 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

