



Youth Justice Indicators Summary Report December 2024



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Introduction

This is the annual summary report of the Youth Justice Indicators (YJI), which provides insight into the performance of the youth justice system from July 2013 to June 2024 (2013/14 to 2023/24). These indicators measure trends for children and young people who Police have taken action against, providing information about their interactions with the youth justice system.

The purpose of this report is to help those involved in youth justice understand system-wide trends and issues. It is intended to encourage discussion and action towards the important goal of making children and young people accountable for their offending in a way that recognises their needs and vulnerability, while making a positive difference in their lives.

About the indicators

The indicators were calculated using the Youth Justice National Minimum Dataset (YJNMDs), which incorporates data from New Zealand Police, the Ministry of Justice, Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children, the Department of Corrections – Ara Poutama Aotearoa, and the Ministry of Education. Unless stated otherwise, the indicators include children (tamariki) aged 10 to 13 at the offence date, and young people (rangatahi) aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) at the offence date.¹ The full list of counting rules and limitations for the indicators can be found on the Ministry of Justice website.²

In this release, the number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour (YJI 1.3) is also reported as a population rate. The numbers in this report are consistent with numbers reported for the Government Target 3.³ The population rate takes into account the underlying population changes.

Ethnicity information

The ethnicity information collected by the justice sector agencies for children and young people is limited. The Police data records only one ethnicity per individual, and the proportion of children and young people who had ethnicity recorded as *Unknown* has increased in recent years to more than 30% in 2023/24. In this report, ethnicity information from the Ministry of Education data in the YJNMDs is incorporated where available and most appropriate.⁴ Ethnicity information from the Education data is self-reported by the family or child when they enrol at a school, and up to three are allowed to be recorded per individual. The inclusion enables reporting of 'total response' ethnicity⁵. This has also reduced the proportion of those who had their ethnicity recorded as *Unknown* to 6%. Further effort is still required to improve the underlying dataset to maximise accuracy in reporting ethnicity breakdowns.

Future releases

Over time, the indicators will evolve to reflect emerging issues, priorities, and the availability of useful quality data. Indicators using Education data are actively considered for future publications. While the data and key indicators may change, what will not change is the commitment of youth justice agencies and organisations working together to support victims, prevent youth crime, and help those who offend to turn their lives around.

¹ From 1 July 2019, 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction. Therefore, where applicable, data on 17-year-olds has only been included in the data between 2019/20 and 2023/24 for young people.

² <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/youth-justice-indicators/> Youth Justice Indicators Counting Rules and Limitations December 2024.

³ <https://www.dPMC.govt.nz/our-programmes/government-targets>

⁴ For consistency with the numbers used to monitor progress against Government Target 3, ethnicity data from Police was used in YJI 1.3 (Total number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour per 10,000 population).

⁵ People who reported more than one ethnicity are counted once in each group reported.

Key findings

Unless otherwise specified, this report compares key trends for the financial year ending June 2024 (2023/24) with the previous financial year ending June 2023 (2022/23). Any changes that have occurred since 1 July 2024 are not in scope for this report.

In this report, youth offending is only counted when Police take action (proceed) against a child or young person. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions⁶, youth justice family group conferences (FGCs), and prosecution in the Youth Court (court action).

The number of children and young people proceeded against for offending and the nature of their offending were similar to the previous year

- Overall, the number of children and young people proceeded against by Police for offending has been stable. The rate of children proceeded against was 75 per 10,000 children, similar to 2022/23 (76 per 10,000 children). The rate for young people was 250 per 10,000, similar to 2022/23 (249 per 10,000 young people; YJI 1.1).
- The proportion of children and young people who engaged with the youth justice system for the first time was also stable. The proportion of children and young people who had no police proceedings in the two years prior to their most recent Police interaction was 75% (compared to 76%) for children and 67% (compared to 68%) for young people (YJI 1.5).
- A child or young person can be proceeded against by Police for multiple instances of offending, resulting in multiple police proceedings in a year.
 - For children, the rate of all proceedings was 117 per 10,000 children, similar to 2022/23 (119 per 10,000 children). On average, there were 1.6 proceedings per child proceeded against by Police (same as in 2022/23).
 - For young people, the rate of proceedings decreased by 4%, from 459 per 10,000 young people to 442 per 10,000. On average, there were 1.8 proceedings per young person (same as in 2022/23; calculated from YJI 1.1 and YJI 1.4).
- Theft remained the most common offence for police proceedings, making up 34% and 29% of all police proceedings against children and young people, respectively. This is followed by injury causing (assault), making up 14% of police proceedings against both children and young people (YJI 1.4).
- The proportion of police proceedings for serious offences was similar for children and young people (both 34%). The proportion was stable from last year (YJI 1.4). An offence is defined as serious if it is imprisonable and has a maximum penalty of greater than or equal to 7 years imprisonment (such as car theft and burglary).
- The number of children with serious and persistent offending behaviour⁷ decreased by 8% (187 children), while the number of young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour was similar to last year (886 young people). Relative to the population, the rate decreased by 10% and 3% for children and young people, respectively (YJI 1.3).

Children and young people faced a similar level of justice system response compared to a year ago

- Most children and young people proceeded against by Police are managed outside the formal justice system. Only a small proportion of children and young people proceeded against are referred to Oranga Tamariki for an FGC or go directly to the Youth Court.
- One-tenth (10%) of children and less than a third (29%) of young people proceeded against had an FGC or court action. Compared with 2022/23, the proportion was unchanged for children and decreased slightly for young people (from 31%; YJI 1.2).

⁶ Police led alternative action involves developing a plan with the child or young person, their family, and community or iwi groups, to address accountability and any factors that contribute to their offending.

⁷ Children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour have 3 or more distinct police proceedings within 12 months where at least one of the offences has a maximum penalty greater than or equal to 7 years imprisonment.

- Most children and young people proceeded against with court action were aged between 14-17 years old.⁸ For young people proceeded against, a quarter (25%) appeared in the Youth Court, similar to 2022/23 (26%; YJI 2.1).
- A third (32%) of children and young people who appeared in the Youth Court were remanded into custody, similar to 2022/23 (33%; YJI 4.1).
- While regional differences in the justice system response continue to exist, the regional variation has reduced. For example:
 - the proportion of young people proceeded against who had an FGC or court action continued to be the highest in Canterbury (38%). However, the proportion decreased from 45%. In comparison, the proportion was 29% nationally, decreasing slightly from 31% (YJI 1.2)
 - the proportion of young people proceeded against in the Youth Court was also the highest in Canterbury (38%), decreasing from 42%. In comparison, the proportion was 25% nationally, similar to 2022/23 (26%; YJI 2.1).

Reoffending increased slightly for young people who offended during COVID-19

- Reoffending can be measured by children and young people with a subsequent proven charge in court, such as YJI 3.1 and YJI 3.2. The court process means that young people proven in court in 2021 is the latest cohort for whom the two-year offending rate can be reported.
- For young people proven in court in 2021, 53% reoffended within two years, compared to 51% for the 2020 cohort (YJI 3.2).
- For 16-year-olds proven in the Youth Court in 2021, 42% reoffended and were dealt with in the adult court within two years, an increase from 38% for the 2020 cohort (YJI 3.1).
- The increase in reoffending may be linked to the disruption of youth justice support for children and young people during COVID-19.
- The reoffending rate can also be measured by the proportion of children and young people re-proceeded against by Police. This reoffending rate for children and young people proceeded against by Police has been relatively stable following the end of COVID-19 disruptions.
 - 28% of children managed outside of the formal justice system for offending⁹ in 2022/23 were re-proceeded against by Police within one year (29% for those proceeded in 2021/22; YJI 3.3).
 - 25% of young people managed outside of the formal justice system for offending in 2022/23 were re-proceeded against by Police within one year (24% for those proceeded in 2021/22; YJI 3.3).

In the long term, there has been a decrease in youth offending

- Despite challenges in recent years, there has been a decrease in youth offending over the last decade. For example, since 2013/14:
 - the rate of police proceedings decreased by 45% and 44% for children and young people, respectively (YJI 1.4).
 - the rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 41% for young people (YJI 2.2).
 - the one-year reoffending rate decreased from 46% for those proven in court in 2013 to 37% for those proven in court in 2022 (YJI 3.2).

Tamariki and rangatahi Māori continue to be overrepresented in the youth justice system

- In the last year, the rate of tamariki Māori proceeded against decreased slightly by 4%, whereas the rate for rangatahi Māori was stable (YJI 1.1). However, tamariki and rangatahi Māori are more likely to be proceeded against in comparison to the total population:

⁸ In 2023/24, 97% of all children and young people with finalised charges in court were aged between 14-17 when they offended.

<https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/data-tables/#cyp>

⁹ This includes children proceeded with alternative actions and warnings for their first offending.

- the rate of tamariki Māori proceeded against was 175 per 10,000, compared with 75 per 10,000 for the total population (YJI 1.1)
- the rate of rangatahi Māori proceeded against was 522 per 10,000, compared with 250 per 10,000 for the total population (YJI 1.1).
- There are still opportunities to reduce the disparities between Māori and the total population in the youth justice system. For example:
 - tamariki Māori are more likely to have an FGC or court action – 12% of tamariki Māori proceeded against compared with 10% for the total population (YJI 1.2)
 - rangatahi Māori are more likely to have court action – 33% of rangatahi Māori proceeded against compared with 25% for the total population (YJI 2.1)
 - tamariki and rangatahi Māori are more likely to be remanded in custody – 35% of tamariki and rangatahi Māori who appeared in the Youth Court compared with 32% for the total population (YJI 4.1).
- These disparities have persisted over the last decade.
- It is important to note that most tamariki and rangatahi Māori have no contact with the youth justice system. Over 98% of tamariki Māori and 95% of rangatahi Māori had no police proceedings compared with 99% and 98% for the total population (calculated from YJI 1.1).

Over the last decade, fewer Pacific young people have interacted with the youth justice system, but disparities still exist for Pacific children

- In 2013/14, the rates and proportions of Pacific young people involved in the youth justice system were higher than the total population:
 - there were 809 police proceedings against Pacific young people per 10,000, compared with 792 per 10,000 for the total population (YJI 1.4)
 - 34% of Pacific young people proceeded against had an FGC or court action – 33% for the total population (YJI 1.2)
 - 30% of Pacific young people proceeded against had court action – 28% for the total population (YJI 2.1).
- However, in 2023/24, the rates and proportions for Pacific young people were lower than or similar to the total population:
 - there were 363 police proceedings against Pacific young people per 10,000, compared with 442 per 10,000 for the total population (YJI 1.4)
 - 26% of Pacific young people proceeded against had an FGC or court action – 29% for the total population (YJI 1.2)
 - 25% of Pacific young people proceeded against had court action – 25% for the total population (YJI 2.1).
- There are still some disparities between Pacific children and the total population. For example, in 2023/24, 14% of Pacific children proceeded against had an FGC or court action – 10% for the total population (YJI 1.2).

Children and young people involved in the youth justice system often have complex needs

- The data highlights that children and young people proceeded against often have complex needs, which can be among the underlying causes of their offending:
 - most children (93%) and young people (88%) referred for a youth justice FGC had a previous care and protection report of concern (YJI 1.6)
 - the proportion was similar for tamariki Māori (92%) and higher for rangatahi Māori (92%).

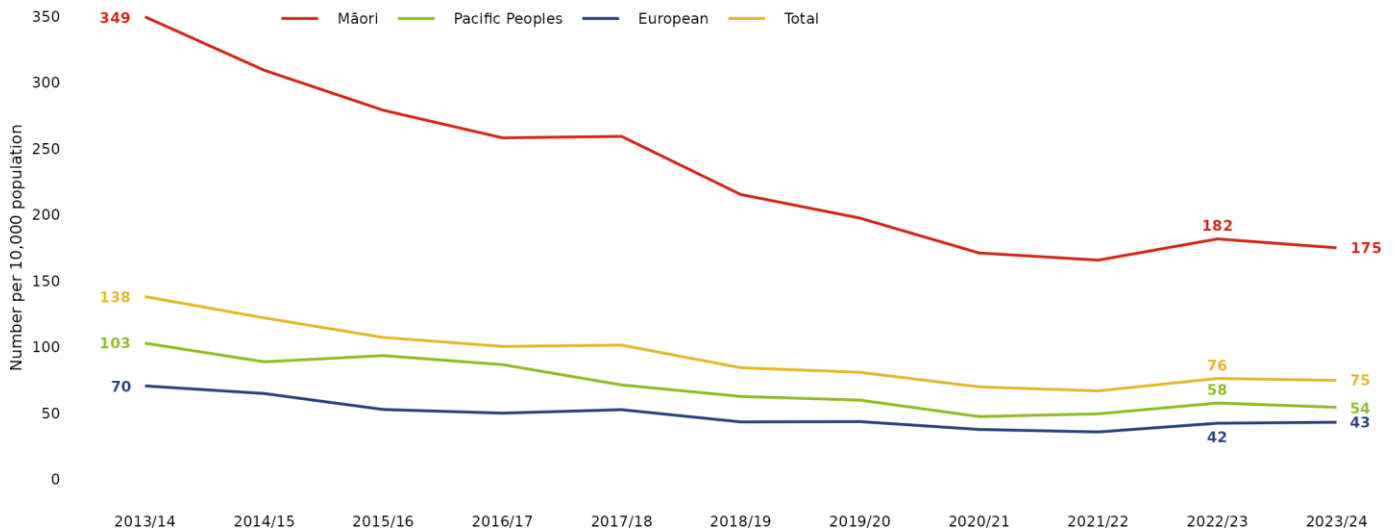
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.1: Total number of children and young people who Police take action against per 10,000 population

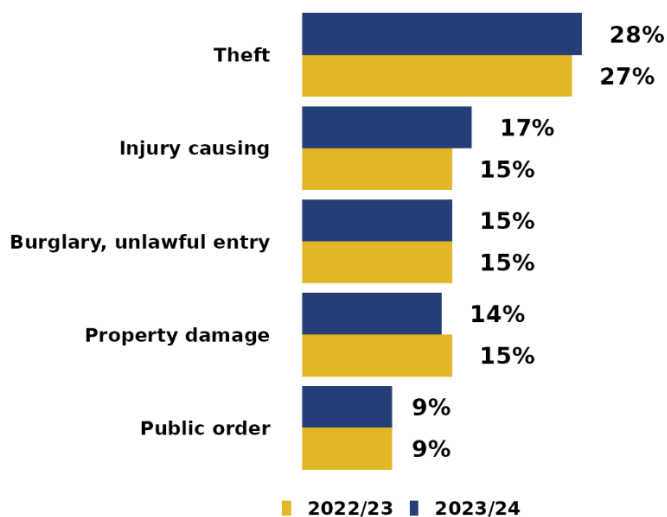
Children

This indicator shows the proportion of children coming into contact with the youth justice system. It measures the number of children who Police proceed against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to all children. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions, FGCs, and prosecution.

The rate for children who Police take action against has remained stable over the last year (75 per 10,000 children). The rate for tamariki Māori decreased by 4%, from 182 to 175 per 10,000 tamariki Māori, and has remained higher than the offending rate for the total population.



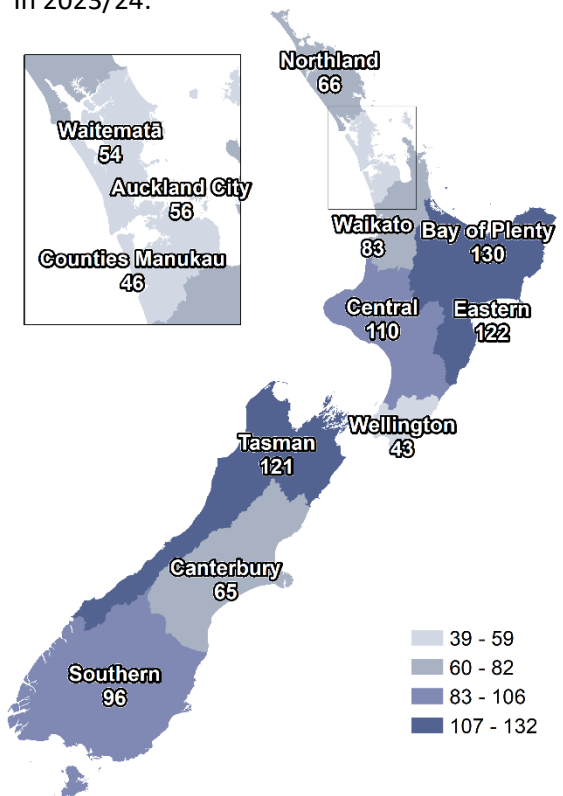
Most common offences for children who Police take action against



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 28% of children who Police took action against were for theft.

Offending rates per 10,000 population – by Police District

In 2023/24:

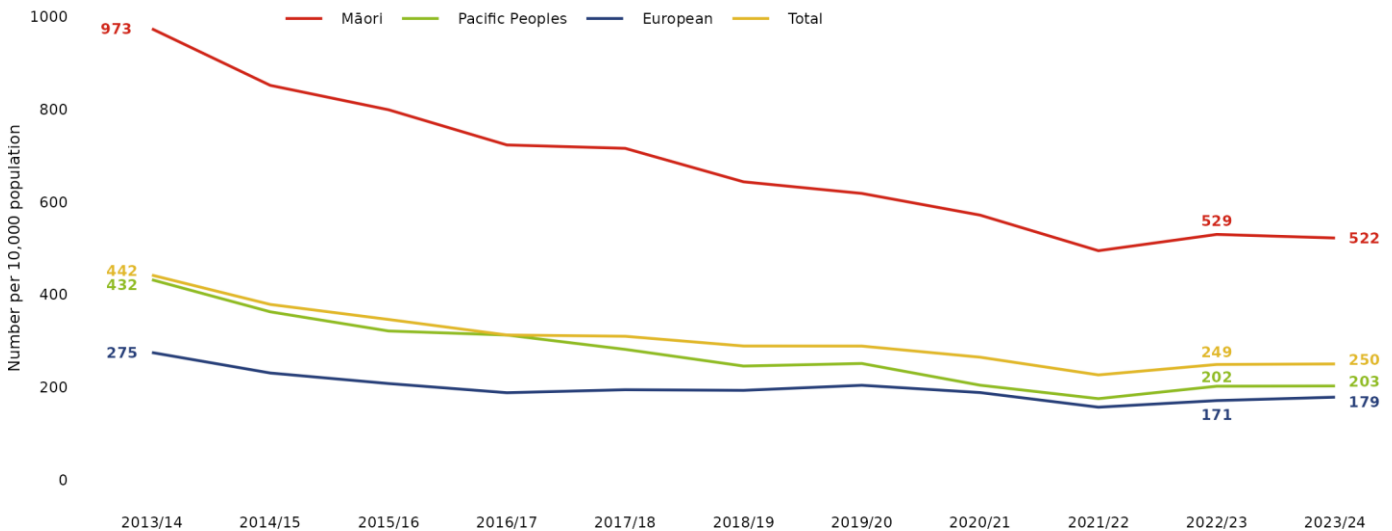


Children and young people who interacted with Police

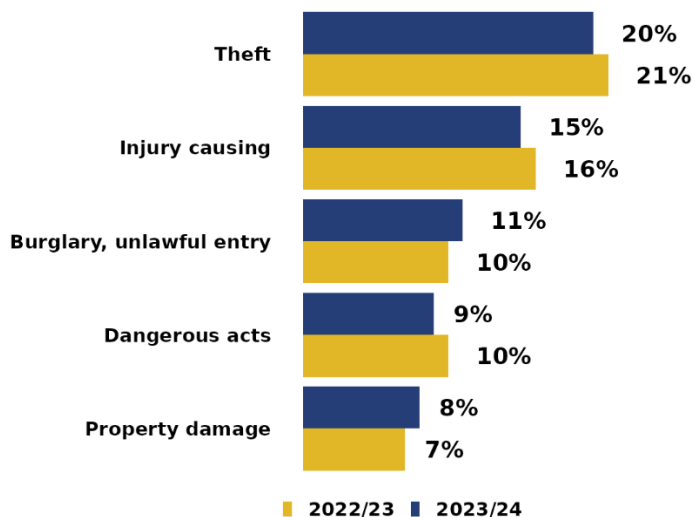
YJI 1.1: Total number of children and young people who Police take action against per 10,000 population Young people

This indicator shows the proportion of young people coming into contact with the youth justice system. It measures the number of young people who Police proceed against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to all young people. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions, FGCs, and prosecution.

The rate for young people who Police take action against has remained stable over the last year (250 per 10,000 young people). Similarly, the rate for rangatahi Māori also remained stable over the last year (522 per 10,000 rangatahi Māori). The rate for rangatahi Māori is higher than the rate for the total population.

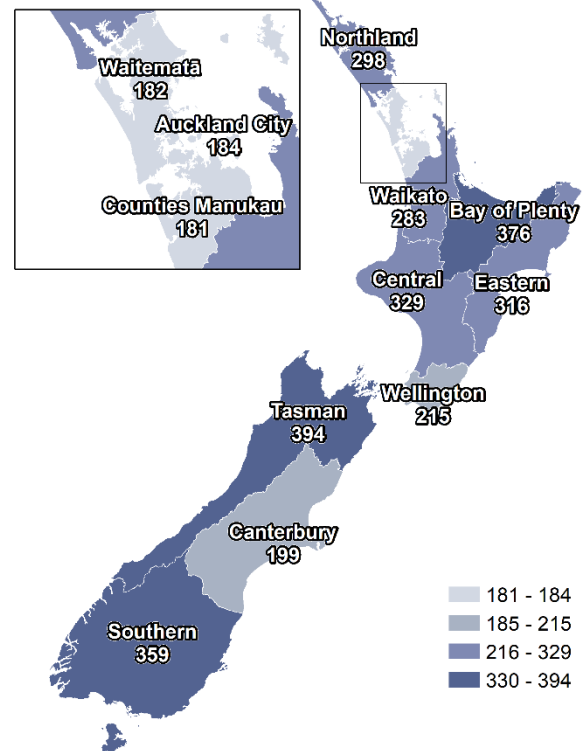


Most common offences for young people who Police take action against



Offending rates per 10,000 population – by Police District

In 2023/24:



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 20% of young people who Police took action against were for theft.

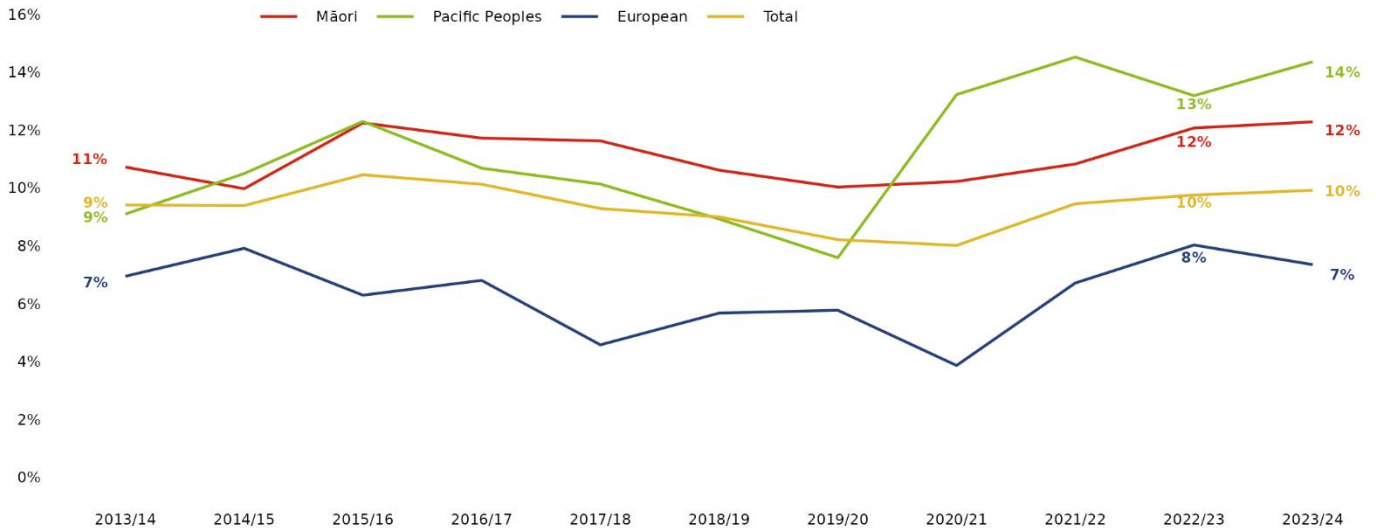
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.2: Proportion of children and young people, who had a youth justice family group conference (FGC) or court action

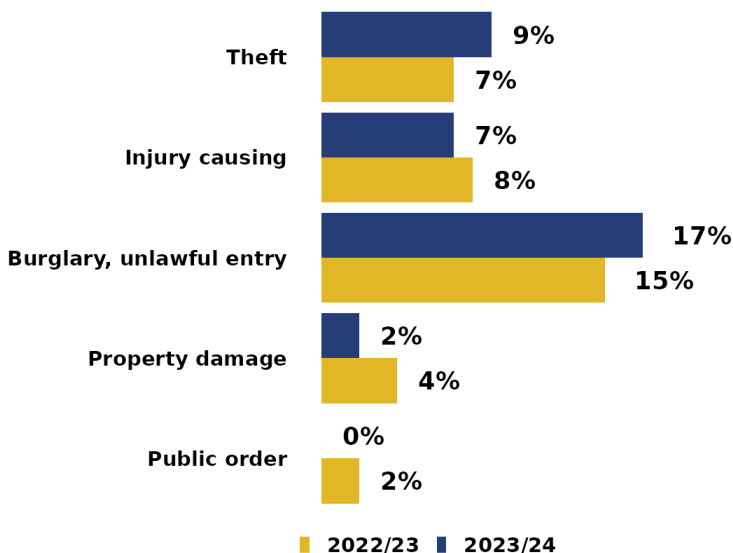
Children

This indicator provides information on how children are managed in the youth justice system. It measures the proportion of children who Police proceed against who had an FGC or Youth Court appearance.

There were 200 children who had a youth justice FGC or court action, which was similar to the last year. The proportion of children proceeded against who had an FGC or court action was also similar to the last year for all children (10%) and tamariki Māori (12%).



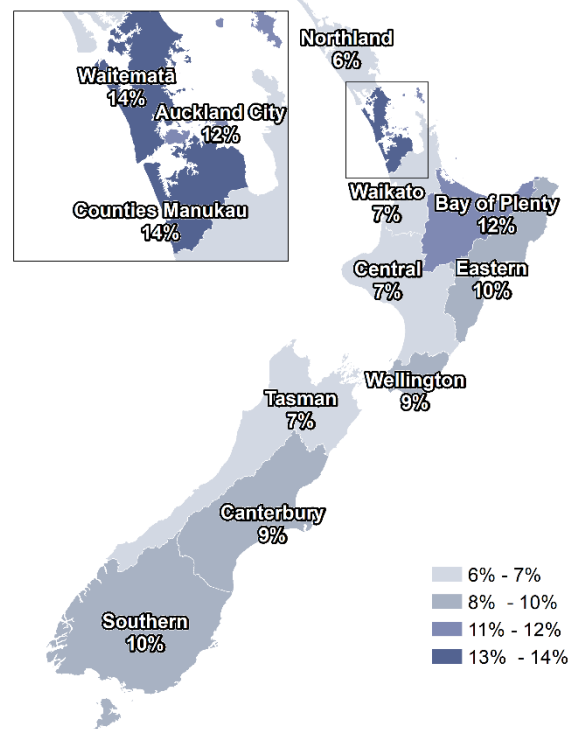
Proportion of children who had an FGC or court action, for most common offences



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 9% of children who Police proceeded against for theft offences had an FGC or court action.

Proportion of children who had an FGC or court action – by Police District

In 2023/24:



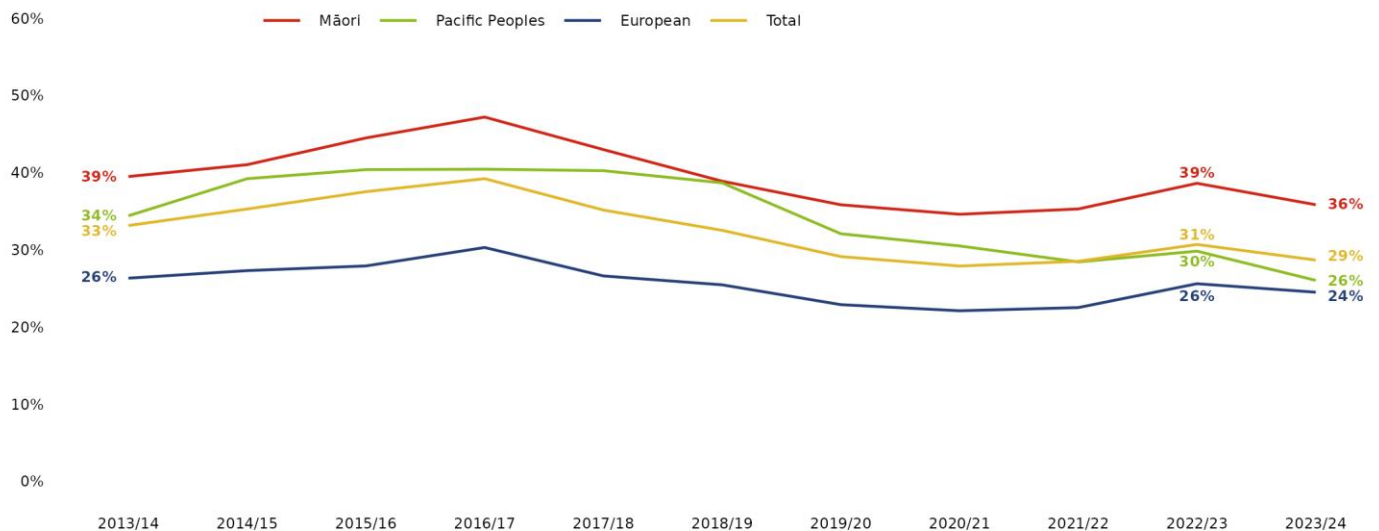
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.2: Proportion of children and young people, who had a youth justice FGC or court action

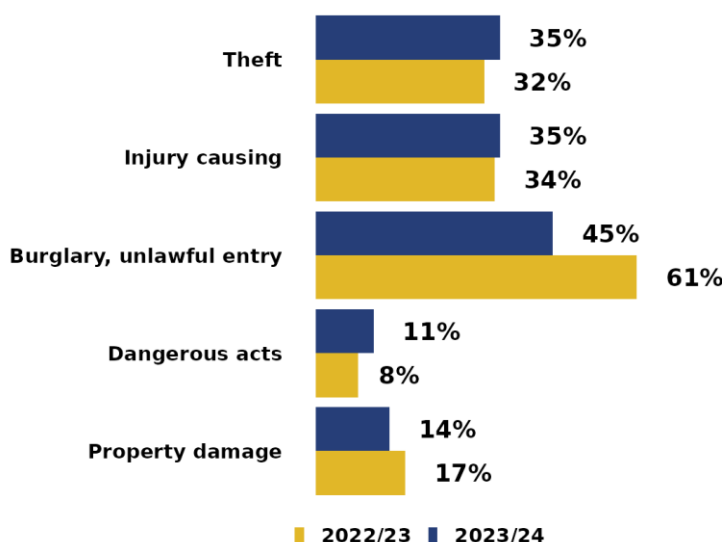
Young people

This indicator provides information on how young people are managed in the youth justice system. It measures the proportion of young people who Police proceeded against who had an FGC or Youth Court appearance.

The number of young people who had an FGC or court action decreased by 2% over the last year, from 1,980 to 1,939 young people. The proportion of young people proceeded against who had an FGC or court action decreased from 31% to 29% over the last year. The proportion for rangatahi Māori decreased from 39% to 36%.



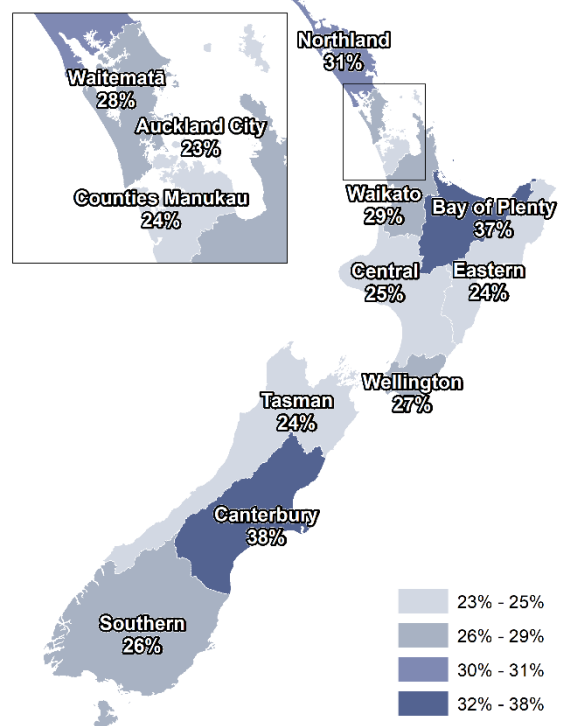
Proportion of young people who had an FGC or court action, for most common offences



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 35% of young people who police proceeded against for theft had an FGC or court action.

Proportion of young people who had an FGC or court action – by Police District

In 2023/24:



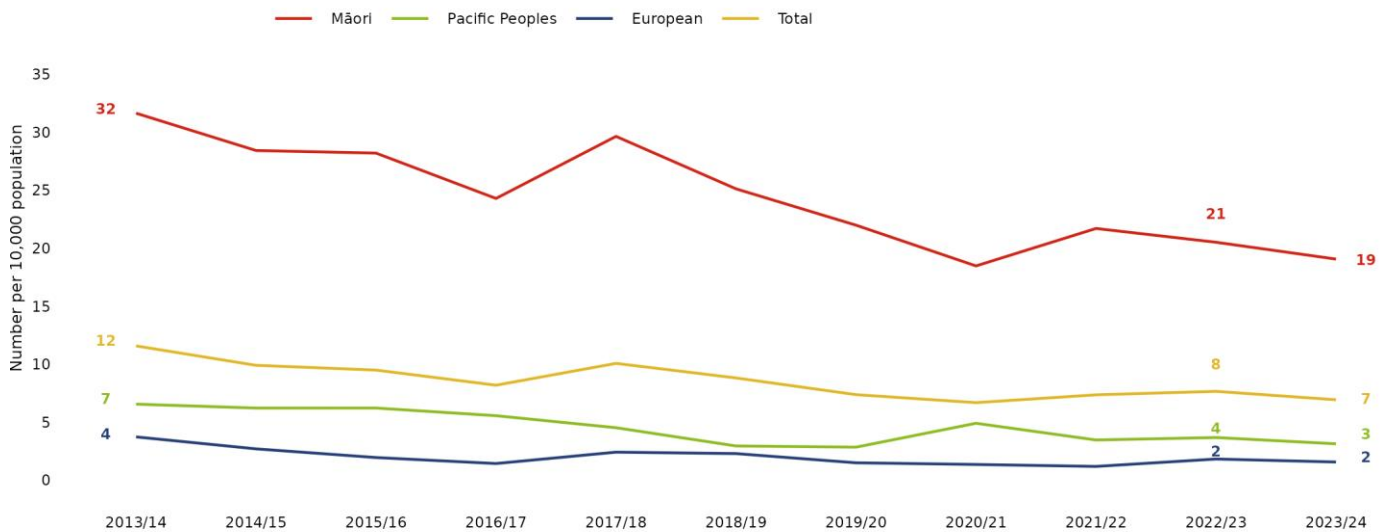
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.3: Total number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour per 10,000 population

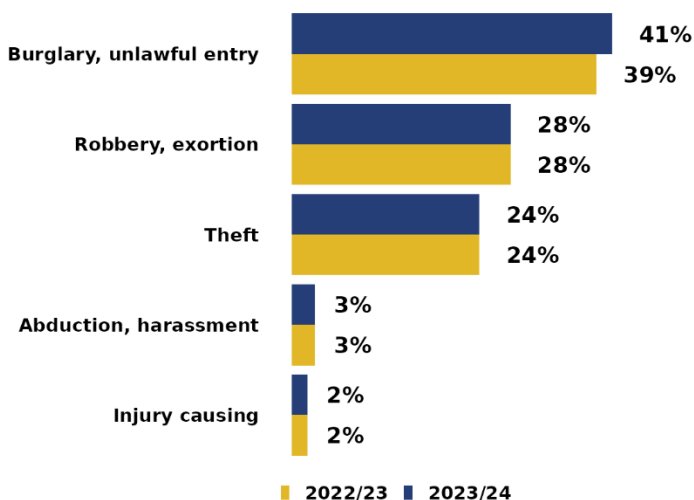
Children

This indicator provides a guide to the number of children most at-risk of future offending based on their past serious and persistent offending behaviour. It measures the population rate of children who Police proceed against three or more times in a year and have at least one serious offence.¹⁰

The number of children with serious and persistent offending behaviour decreased by 8% over the last year, from 204 to 187 children. Relative to population, the rate decreased from 8 to 7 per 10,000 children. The rate of tamariki Māori with serious and persistent offending behaviour also decreased by 7% over the last year, from 21 to 19 per 10,000 tamariki.¹¹



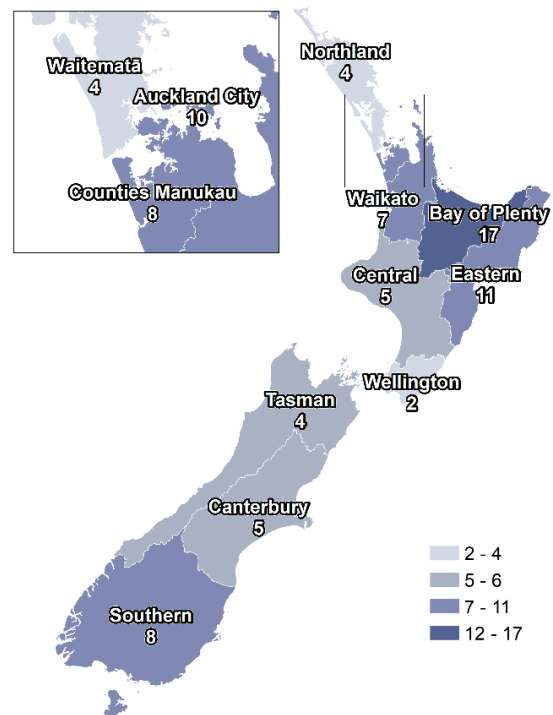
Most common offences for children with serious and persistent offending behaviour



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 41% of children with serious and persistent offending behaviour had burglary as their most serious offence.

Rate of children with serious and persistent offending behaviour per 10,000 population – by Police District

In 2023/24:



¹⁰ An offence is defined as 'serious' if it is imprisonable and has a maximum sentence length of 7 years or more. Serious offences include offences such as car theft and burglary.

¹¹ For consistency with the numbers used to monitor progress against Government Target 3, ethnicity data from Police was used in this indicator instead of Education data.

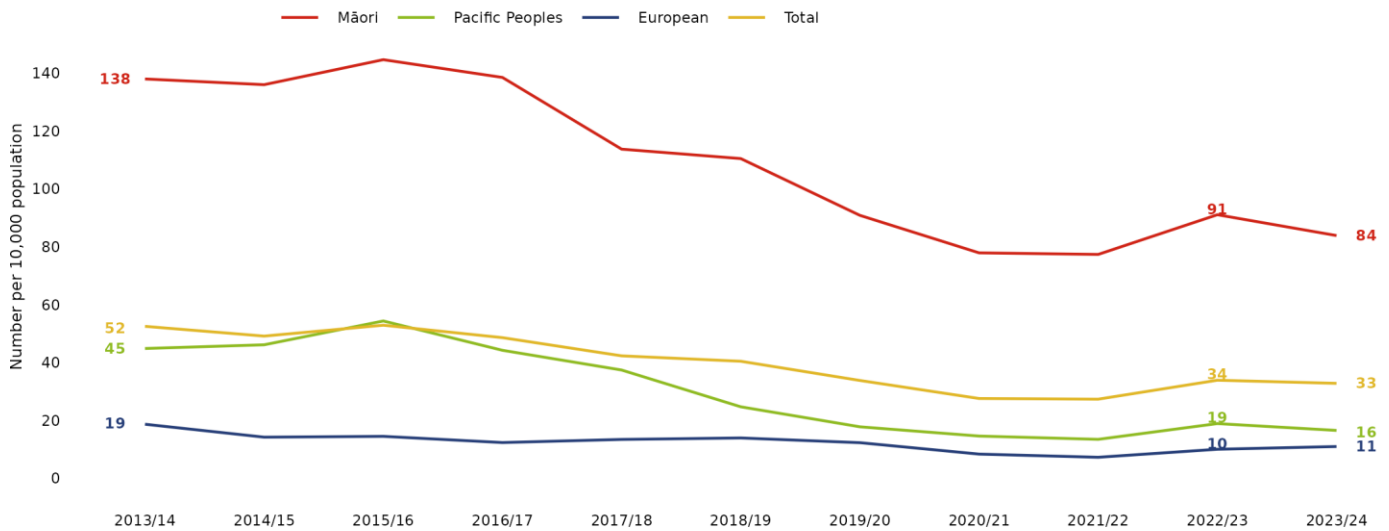
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.3: Total number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour per 10,000 population

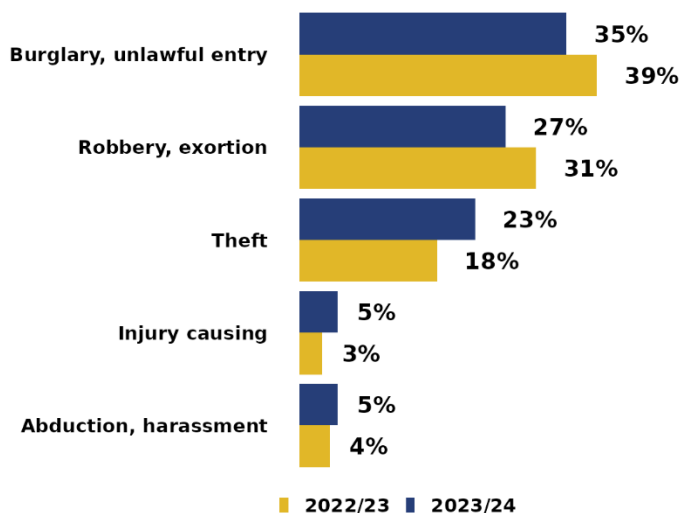
Young people

This indicator provides a guide to the number of young people most at-risk of future offending based on their past serious and persistent offending behaviour. It measures the population rate of young people who Police proceed against three or more times in a year and have at least one serious offence.¹²

There were 886 young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour, which was similar to the last year (877 young people). Relative to population, the rate decreased from 34 to 33 per 10,000 young people. The rate of rangatahi Māori with serious and persistent offending decreased by 8%, from 91 to 84 per 10,000 rangatahi Māori.¹³



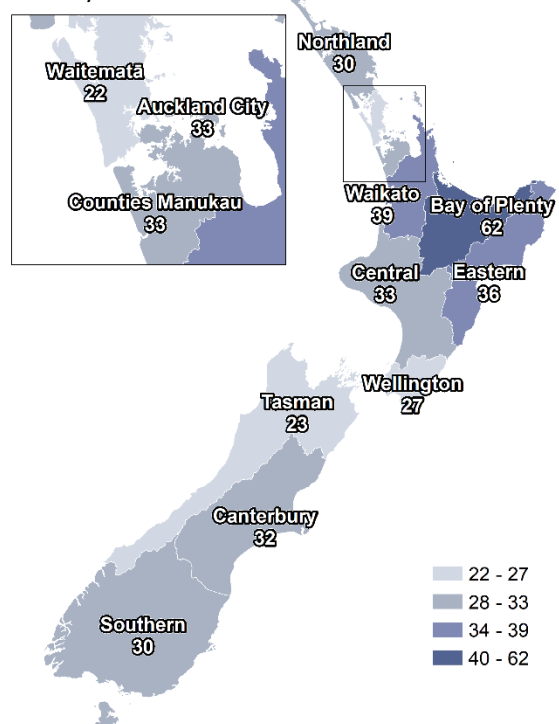
Most common offences for young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 35% of children with serious and persistent offending behaviour had burglary as their most serious offence.

Rate of young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour per 10,000 population – by Police District

In 2023/24:



¹² An offence is defined as 'serious' if it is imprisonable and has a maximum sentence length of 7 years or more. Serious offences include offences such as car theft and burglary.

¹³ For consistency with the numbers used to monitor progress against Government Target 3, ethnicity data from Police was used in this indicator, instead of Education data.

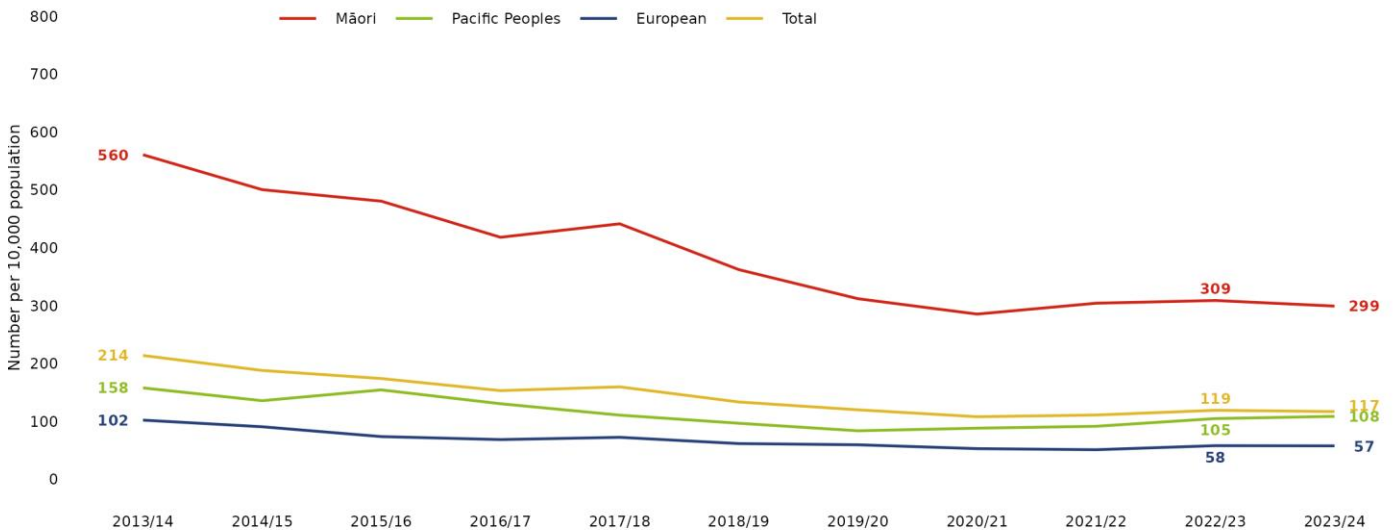
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.4: Total number of police proceedings per 10,000 population

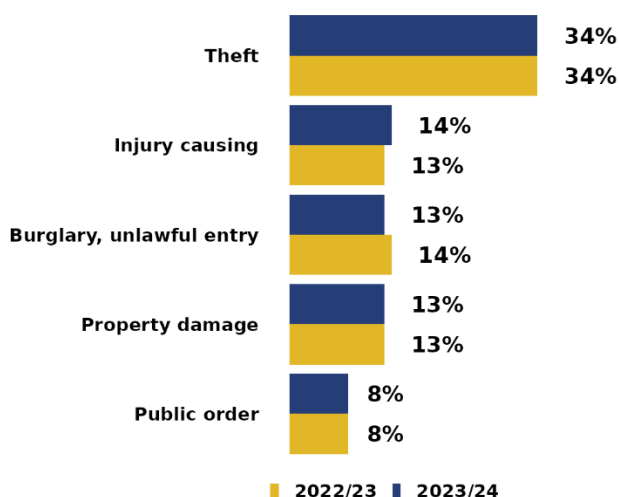
Children

A child can be involved in multiple police proceedings in a year. This indicator measures the total number of police proceedings where Police proceed against a child who has allegedly broken the law, relative to change in the population of children. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions, FGCs, and prosecution.

The overall police proceedings rate for children was 117 per 10,000 children, similar to the previous year. The rate of proceedings for tamariki Māori decreased by 3% from 309 to 299 per 10,000 tamariki Māori and has remained higher than the rate for the total population.

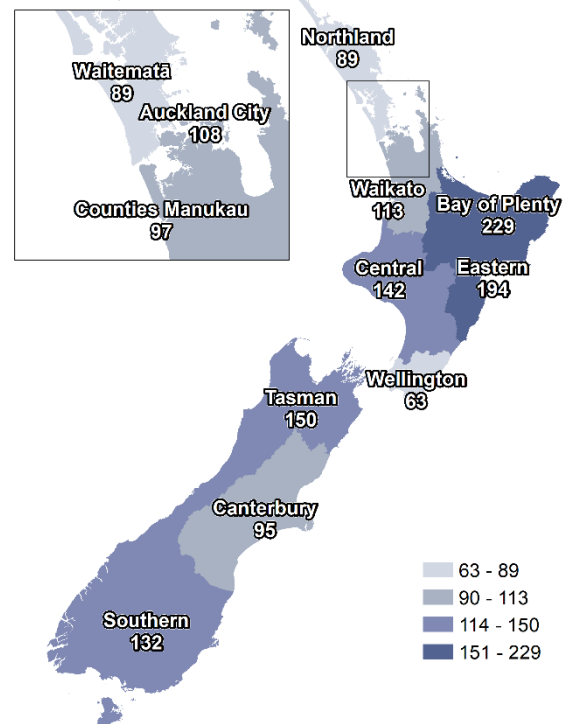


Most common offences for proceedings against children



Proceedings rates per 10,000 population – by Police District

In 2023/24:



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 34% of proceedings against children were for theft.

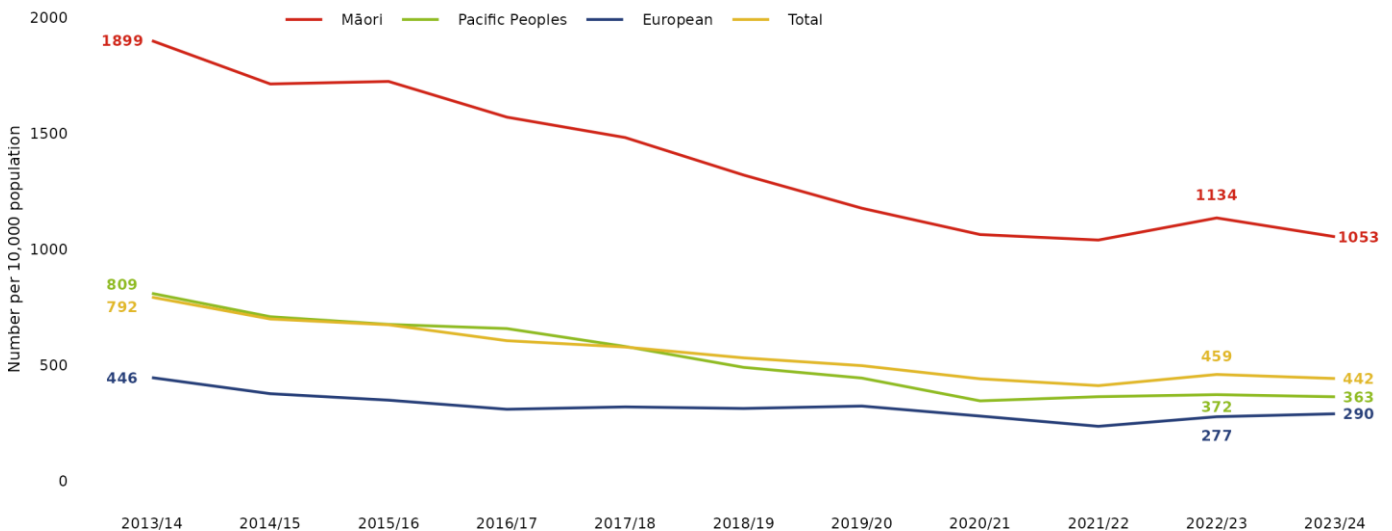
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.4: Total number of police proceedings per 10,000 population

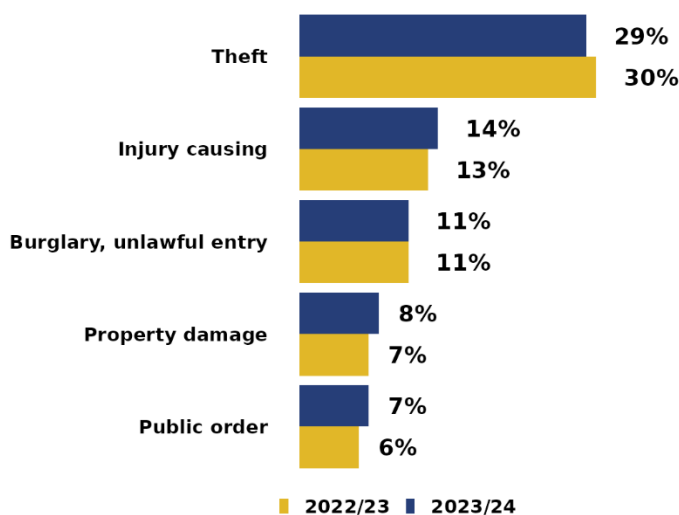
Young people

A young person can be involved in multiple police proceedings in a year. This indicator measures the total number of police proceedings where Police proceed against a young person who has allegedly broken the law, relative to change in the population of young people. Police action includes warnings, alternative actions, FGCs, and prosecution.

The overall police proceedings rate for young people decreased by 4% over the last year, from 459 to 442 per 10,000 young people. The rate of proceedings for rangatahi Māori decreased by 7% from 1,134 to 1,053 per 10,000 rangatahi Māori and has remained higher than the rate for the total population.

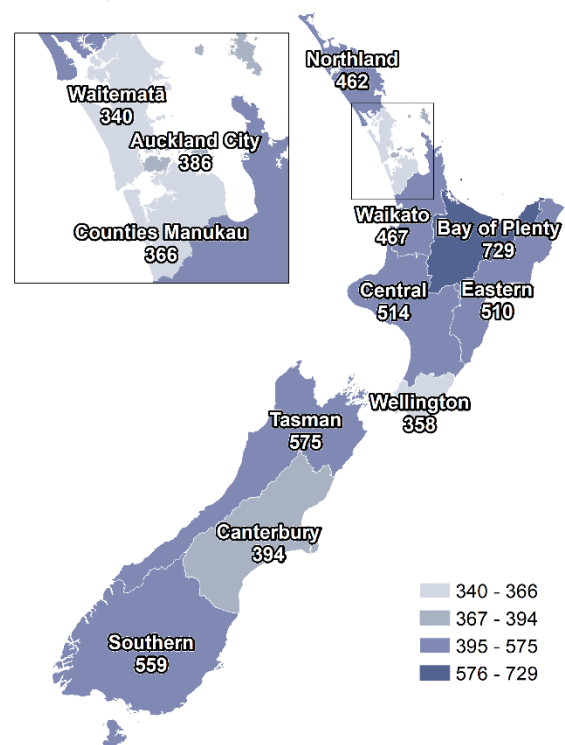


Most common offences for proceedings against young people



Proceedings rates per 10,000 population – by Police District

In 2023/24:



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 29% of proceedings against young people were for theft.

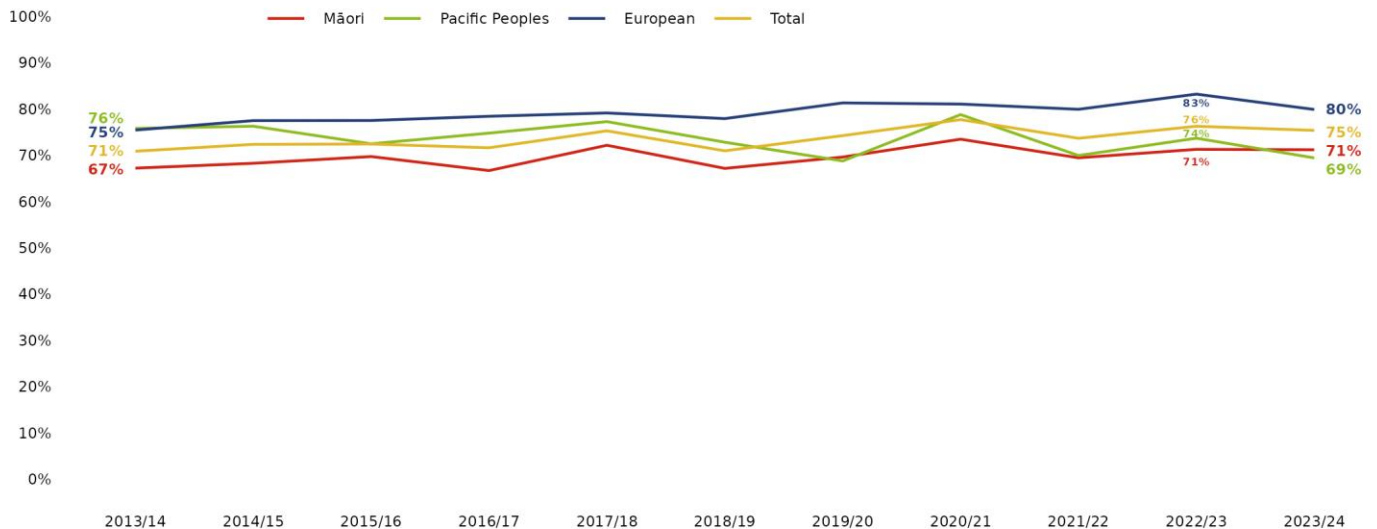
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.5: Proportion of children and young people who had no proceedings in the two years prior

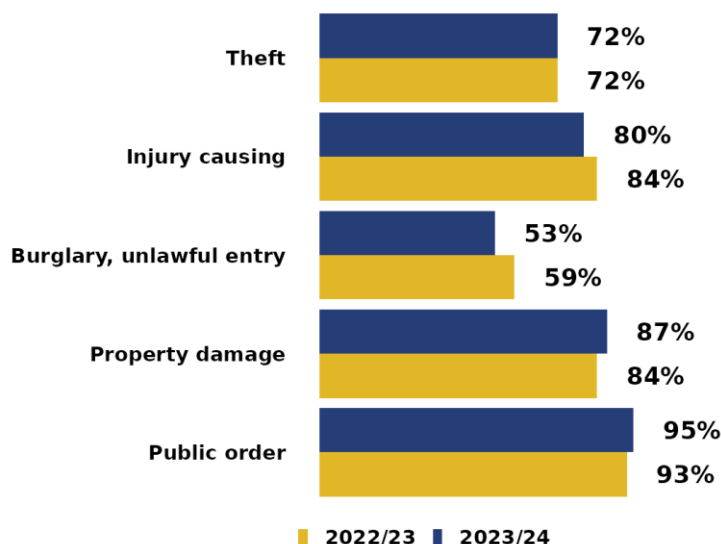
Children

This indicator shows the proportion of children who have had no proceedings in the two years prior to their most recent interaction with Police. This provides an estimate of the number of children entering the youth justice system for the first time, and how many have previously engaged with the youth justice system.

The proportion of children who had no proceedings in the two years prior to their police interaction has remained stable over the last year (75%). The proportion for all tamariki Māori who had no proceedings in the two years prior has remained the same over the last year (71%).



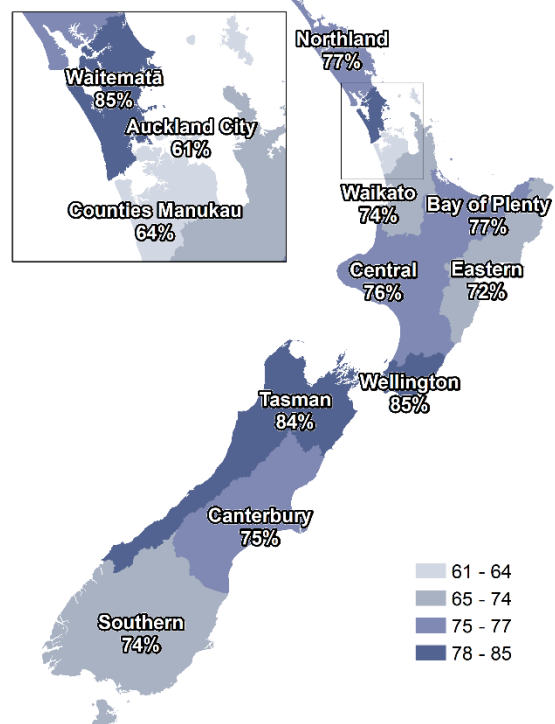
Proportion of children who had no proceedings in the two years prior, for most common offence



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 72% of children who Police proceeded against for theft had no proceedings in the two years prior.

Proportion of children who had no proceedings in the two years prior – by Police District

In 2023/24:



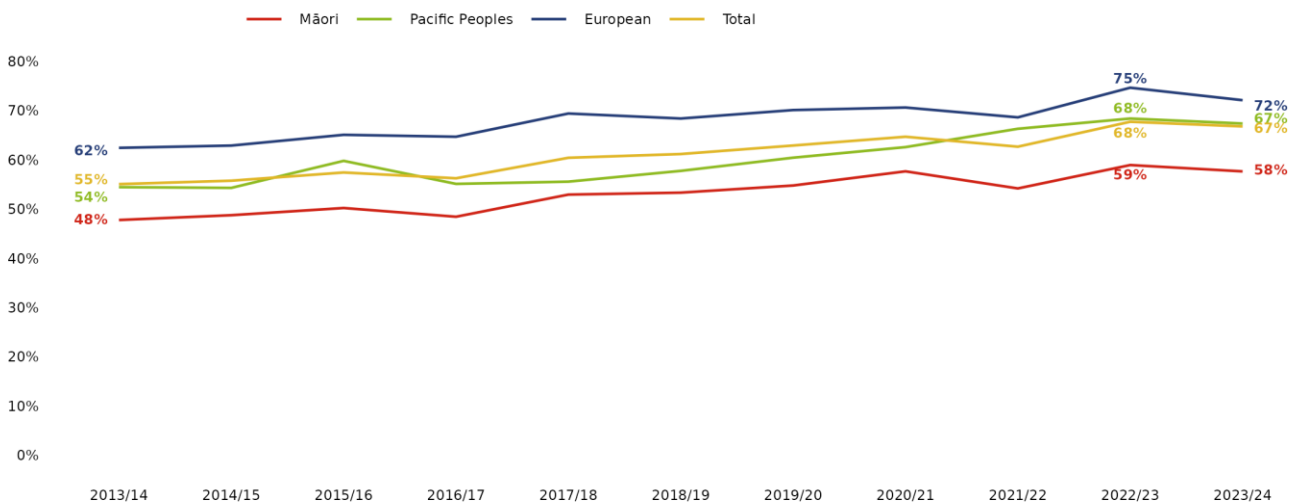
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.5: Proportion of children and young people who had no proceedings in the two years prior

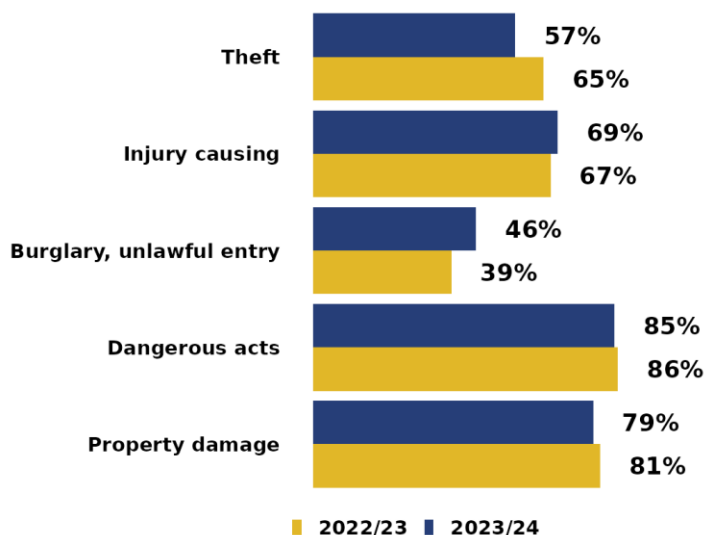
Young people

This indicator shows the proportion of young people who have had no proceedings in the two years prior to their most recent interaction with Police. This information provides the estimated number of young people entering the youth justice system for the first time. It helps with an approximate understanding of how many young people are first time offenders, and how many have previously engaged with the youth justice system.

The proportion of young people who had no proceedings in the two years prior remained stable over the last year (67%). The proportion for all rangatahi Māori who had no proceedings in the two years prior to their police interaction has also remained stable over the last year (58%).

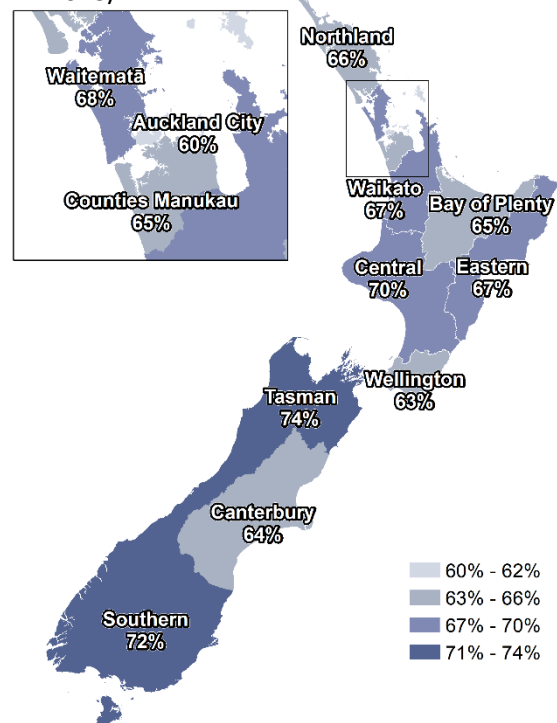


Proportion of young people who had no proceedings in the two years prior, for most common offences



Proportion of young people who had no proceedings in the two years prior – by Police

In 2023/24:



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 57% of young people who Police proceeded against for theft had no proceedings in the two years prior.

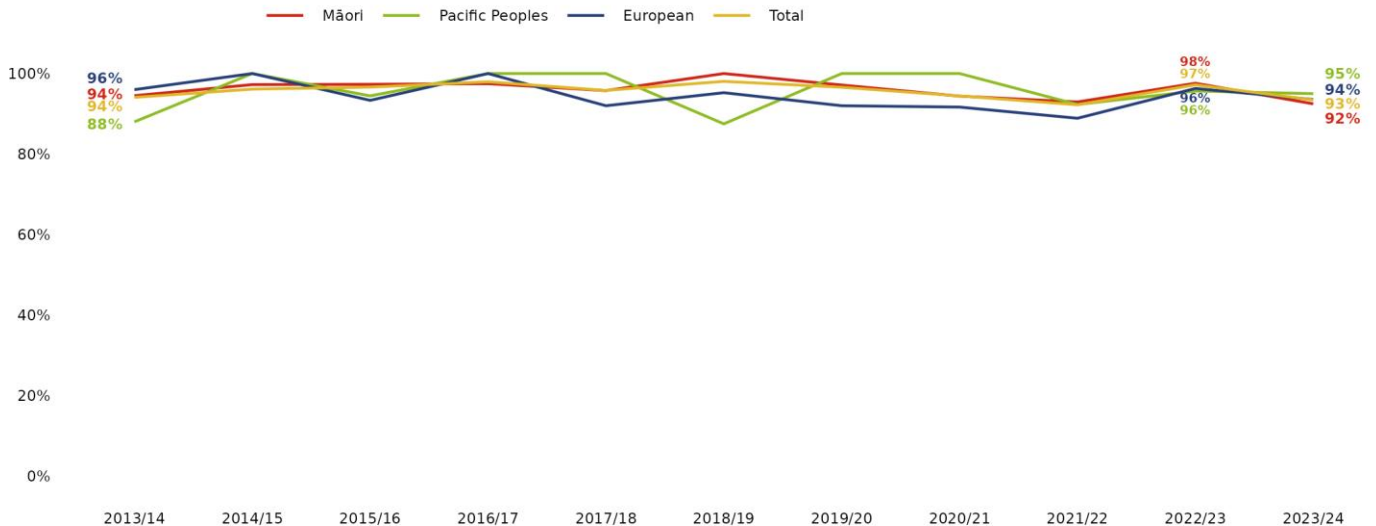
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.6: Proportion of children and young people referred for an FGC, who had a previous care and protection report of concern

Children

This indicator uses 'report of concern to Oranga Tamariki' as a proxy for identifying how many children who offended may have had negative childhood experiences. Limitations of this measure are discussed in detail in the 'Counting Rules and Limitations' document.

The proportion of children referred for a youth justice FGC who had a previous care and protection report of concern decreased over the last year, from 97% to 93%. The proportion also decreased for tamariki Māori, from 98% to 92%.



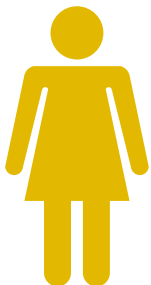
93%

of males referred for an FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection



95%

of females referred for an FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection



Proportion of children – by Oranga Tamariki Youth Justice Region

In 2023/24:



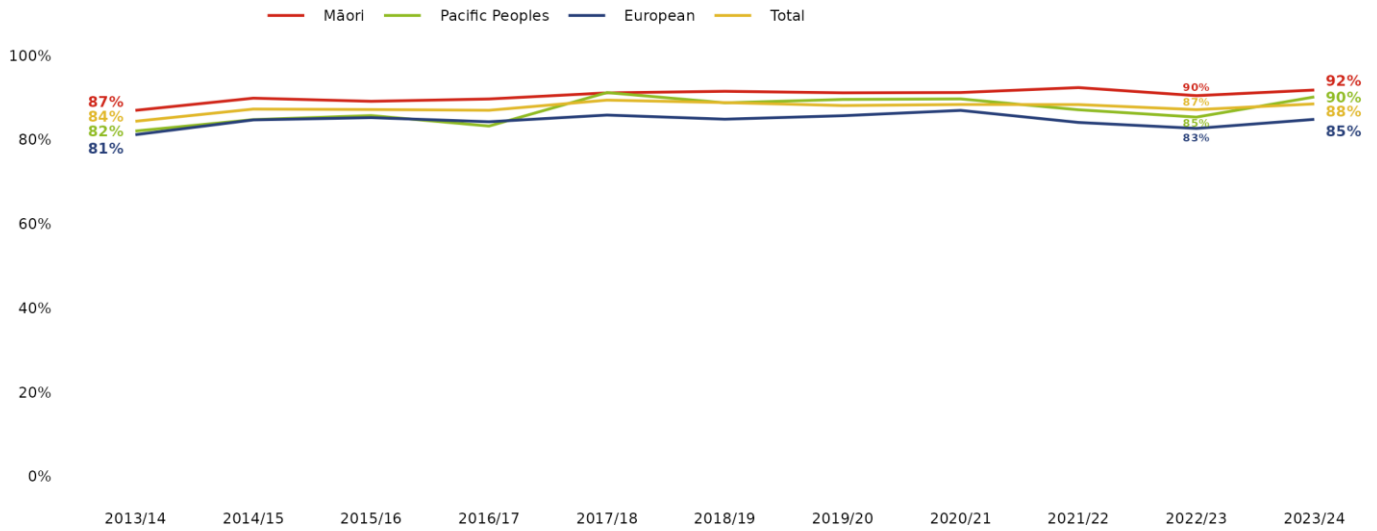
Children and young people who interacted with Police

YJI 1.6: Proportion of children and young people referred for an FGC, who had a previous care and protection report of concern

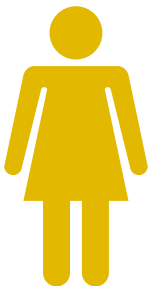
Young people

This indicator uses 'reports of concern to Oranga Tamariki' as a proxy for identifying how many young people who offended may have had negative childhood experiences. Limitations of this measure are discussed in detail in the 'Counting Rules and Limitations' document.

The proportion of young people referred for a youth justice FGC, who had a previous care and protection report of concern, has remained stable over the last year (88%). The proportion has also remained stable for rangatahi Māori (92%).



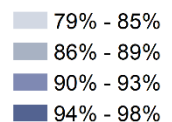
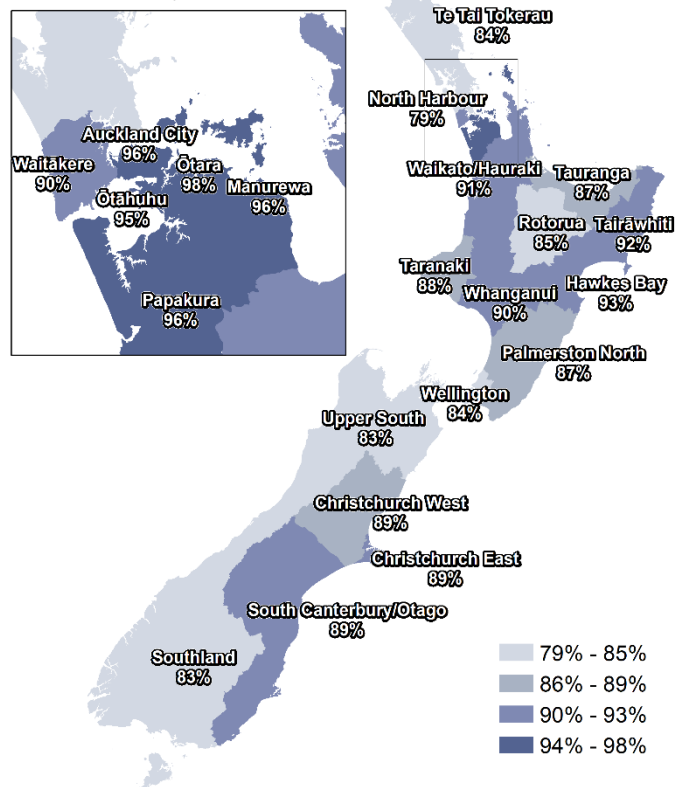
87%
of males referred for an FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection



94%
of females referred for an FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection

Proportion of young people – by Oranga Tamariki Youth Justice Site

In 2023/24:



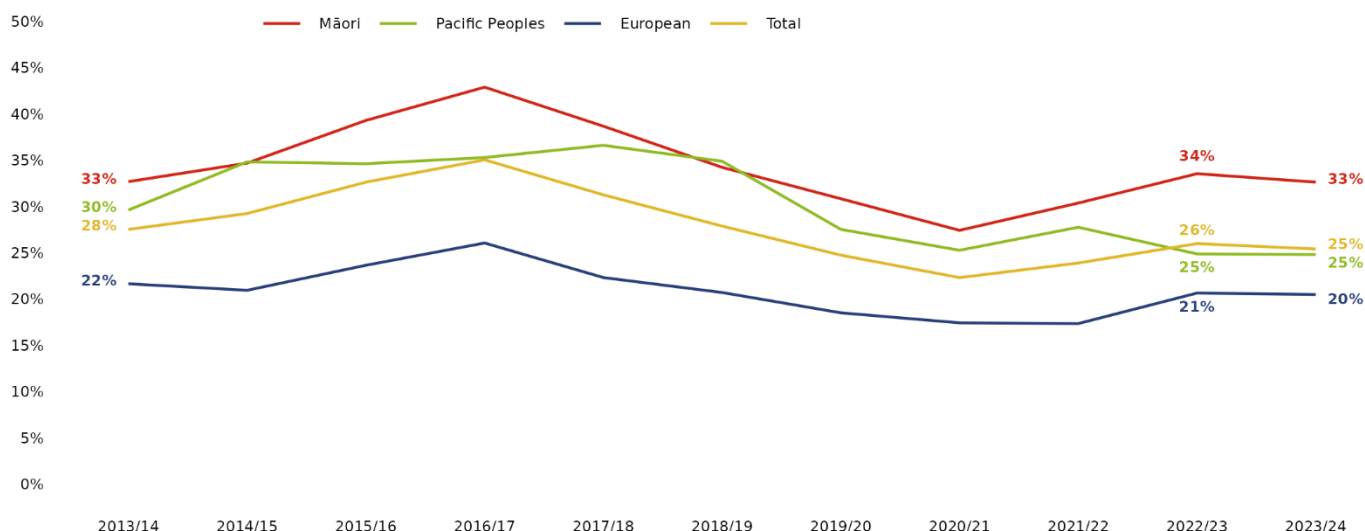
Young people in the Youth Court

YJI 2.1: Proportion of young people proceeded against in the Youth Court

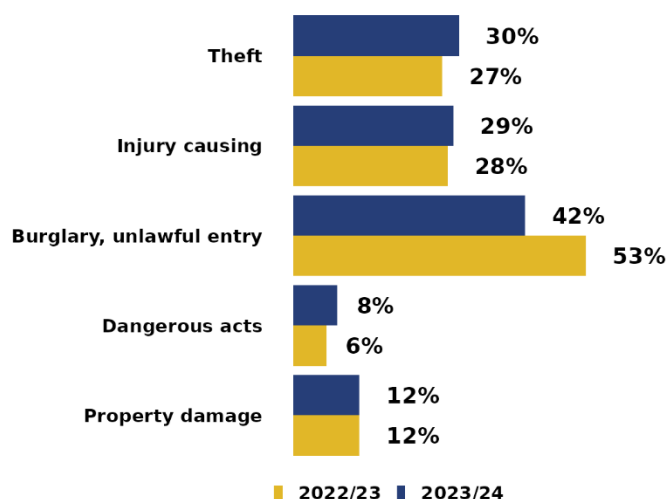
Young people

This indicator provides insight on the proportion of young people charged in the Youth Court. The Youth Court deals with youth offending that is too serious to be dealt with by Police in the community. The more offences a young person commits, and the longer their offending history, the higher the likelihood they will be charged in the Youth Court.

The proportion of young people proceeded against in the Youth Court has remained stable over the last year (25%). For rangatahi Māori, the proportion has also remained stable (33%) and has remained higher than the total population.



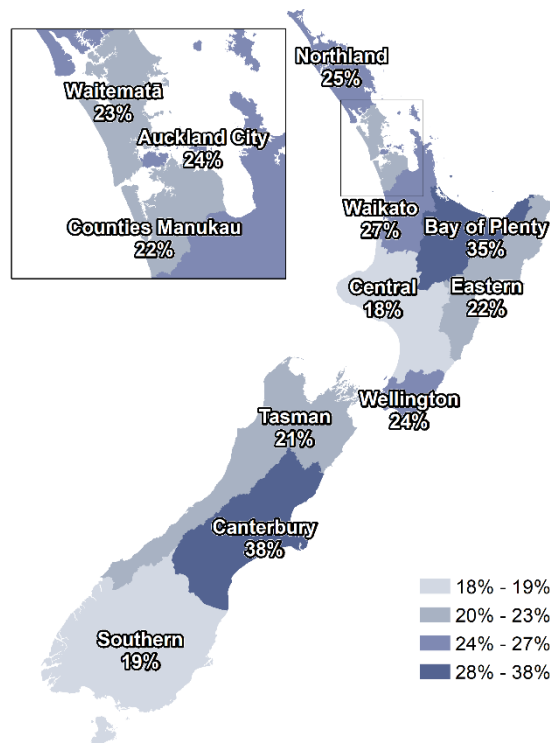
Proportion of young people proceeded against in the Youth Court, for most common offences



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 30% of young people who Police proceeded against for theft appeared in the Youth Court.

Proportion of young people proceeded against in the Youth Court – by Police District

In 2023/24:



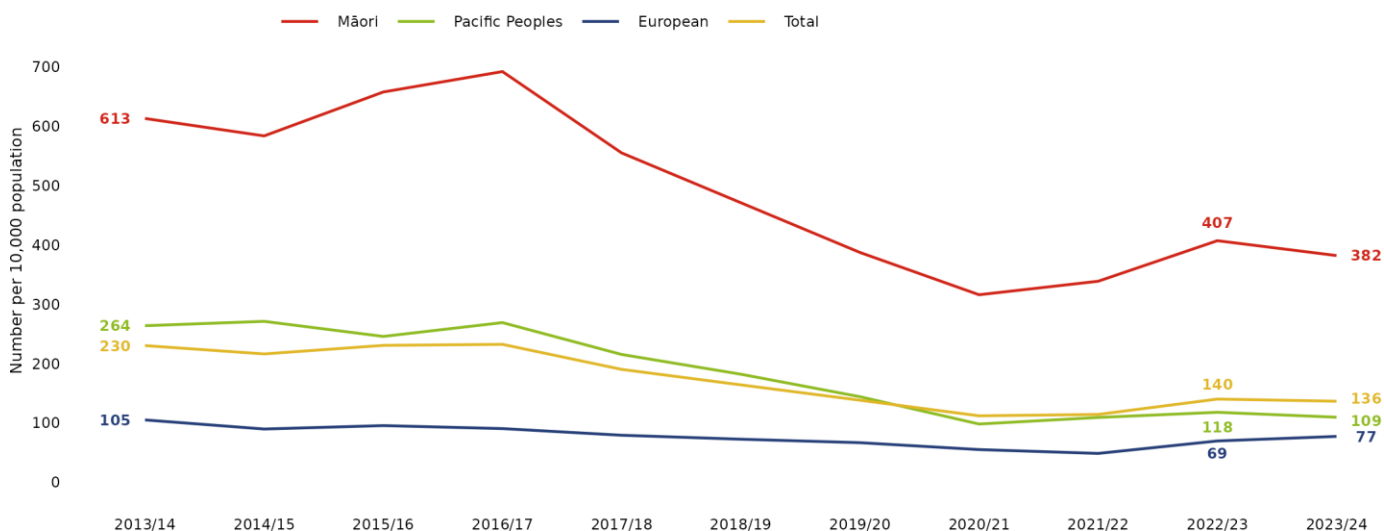
Young people in the Youth Court

YJI 2.2: Population-adjusted rate of young people in the Youth Court

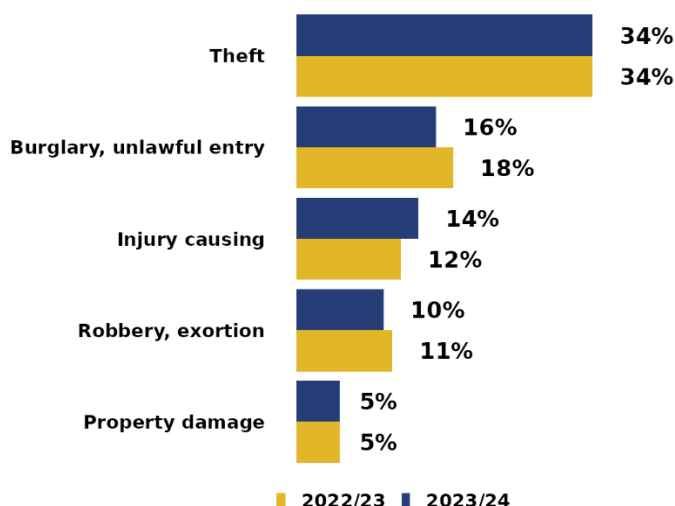
Young people

This indicator provides information about the proportion of young people in the New Zealand population who are managed in the court system. The Youth Court deals with youth offending that is too serious to be dealt with by Police in the community.

The rate of Youth Court appearances for young people has decreased by 3% over the last year, from 140 to 136 per 10,000 young people. For rangatahi Māori, the rate has decreased by 6%, from 407 to 382 per 10,000 rangatahi Māori, and remained higher than the rate for the total population.

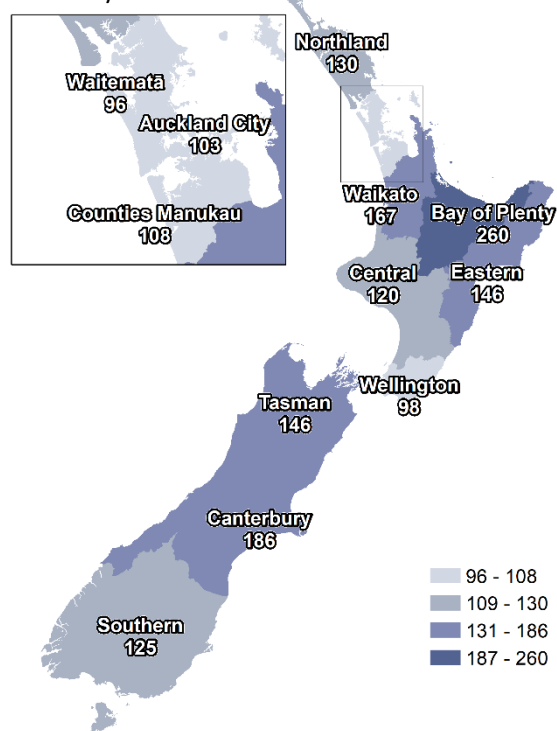


Most common offences for Youth Court appearances



Youth Court rate per 10,000 population – by Police District

In 2023/24:



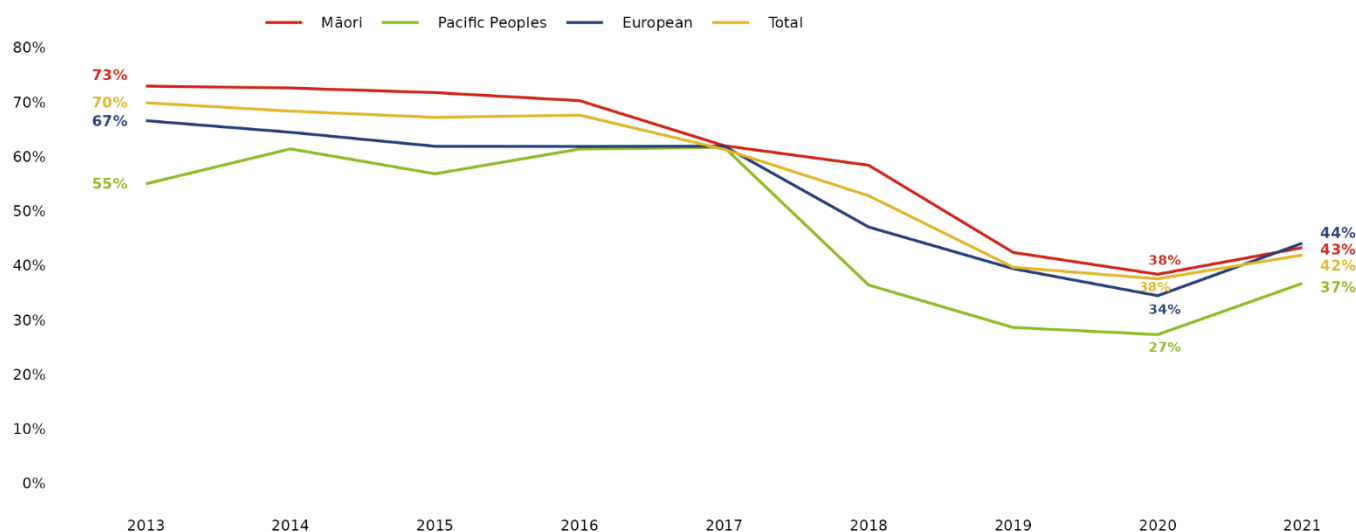
Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 34% of all Youth Court appearances were for theft.

Reoffending

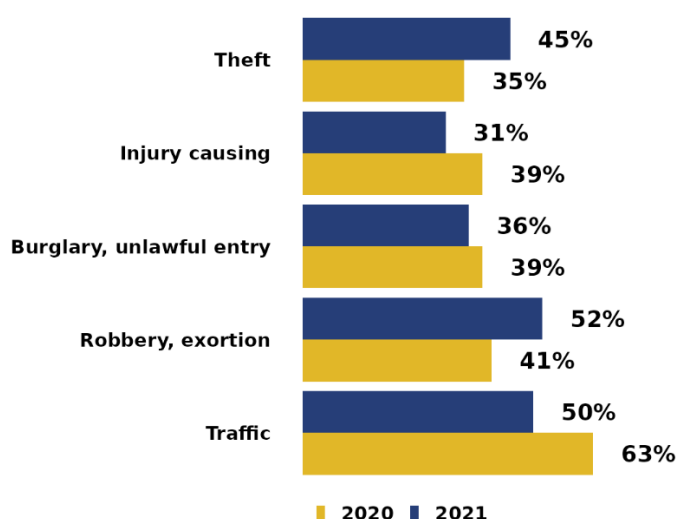
YJI 3.1: Proportion of 16-year-olds in the Youth Court proven in an adult court to have reoffended 16-year-olds – Proved within two years

This indicator provides information on the proportion of 16-year-olds who appear in the Youth Court with a proven case who reoffend in the adult court system at 17- to 19-years of age. This indicator reports on decisions made by the youth justice system before December 2021.¹⁴ It helps understanding of the success of the youth justice system in managing young people most at risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

For 16-year-olds proven in the Youth Court in 2021, 42% reoffended and were dealt with in the adult court within two years, an increase from 38% for the 2020 cohort. The reoffending rate also increased for 16-year-old Māori rangatahi, from 38% for the 2020 cohort to 43% for the 2020 cohort.



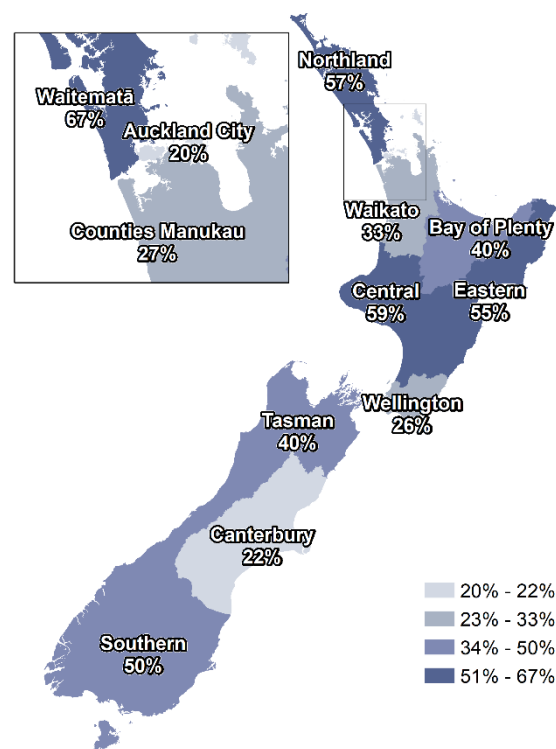
Reoffending proportion, for most common offences



Example interpretation: Of 16-year-olds with a proved charge for theft in 2021, 45% have reoffended within 24 months in an adult court.

Reoffending proportion - by Police District

In 2021:



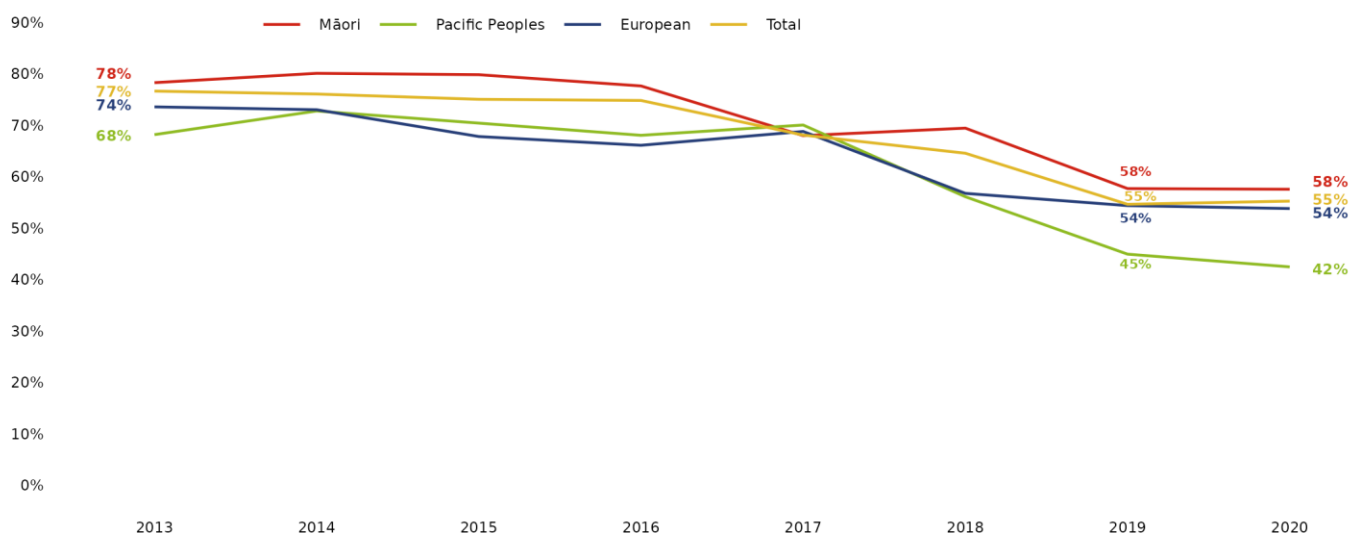
¹⁴ Reoffending indicators from Court data count reoffending in calendar years. 2021 is the latest year for which reoffending over two years can be measured. Changes between 2018 and 2019 should be viewed with caution as 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction after 1 July 2019.

Reoffending

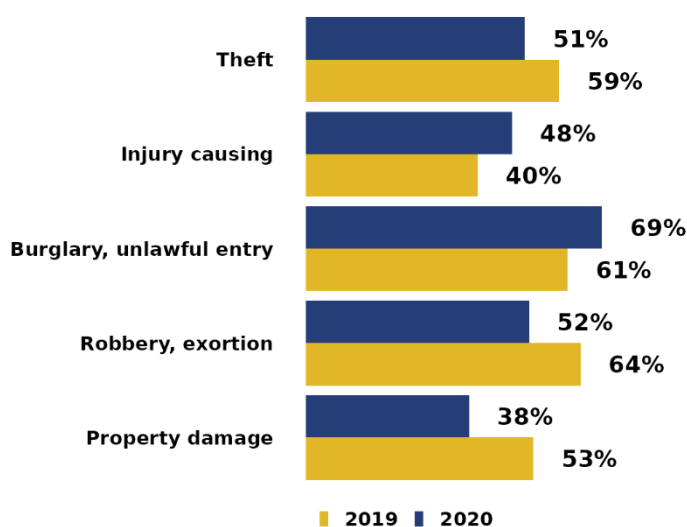
YJI 3.1: Proportion of 16-year-olds in the Youth Court proven in an adult court to have reoffended 16-year-olds – Proved within three years

This indicator provides information on the proportion of 16-year-olds who appear in the Youth Court and reoffend in the adult court system at 17- to 20-years of age. This indicator reports on decisions made by the youth justice system before December 2020.¹⁵ It helps understanding the youth justice system's success in managing young people most at risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

For 16-year-olds proven in the Youth Court in 2020, 55% reoffended and were dealt with in the adult court within three years. The proportion was the same for the 2019 cohort. The reoffending rate also remained the same for 16-year-old Māori rangatahi (58%).



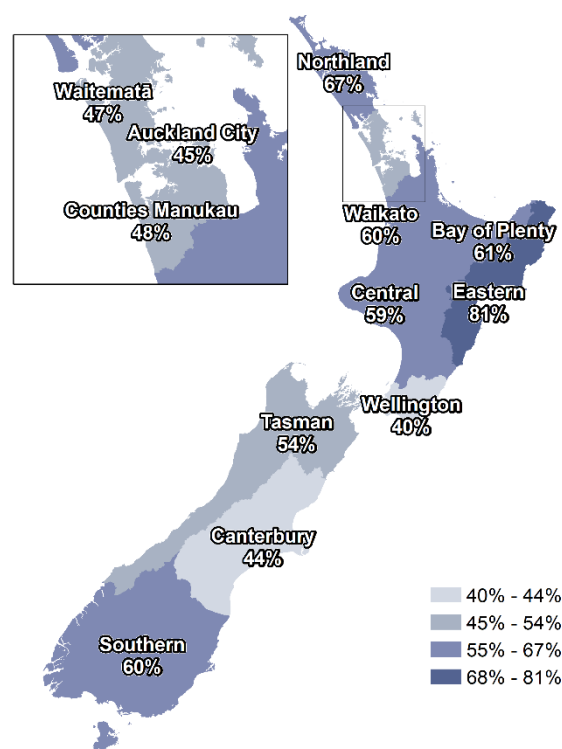
Reoffending proportion, for most common offences



Example interpretation: Of 16-year-olds with a proved charge for theft in 2020, 51% have reoffended within 36 months in an adult court.

Reoffending proportion - by Police District

In 2020:



¹⁵ Reoffending indicators from Court data count reoffending in calendar years. 2020 is the latest year for which reoffending over three years can be measured. Changes between 2018 and 2019 should be viewed with caution as 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction after 1 July 2019.

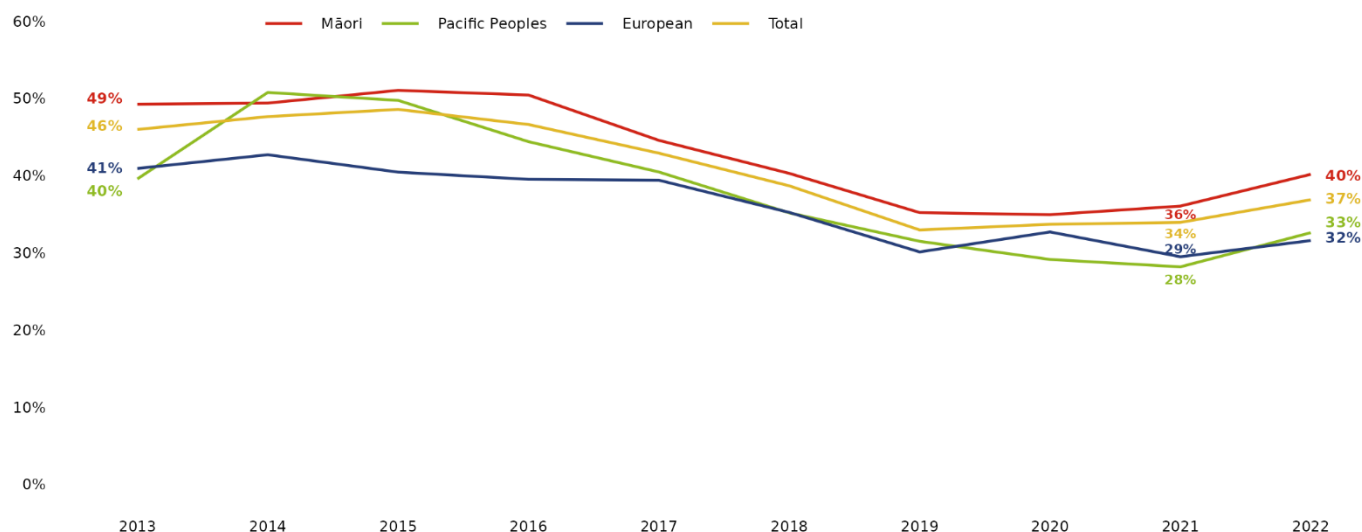
Reoffending

YJI 3.2: Proportion of young people in the Youth Court proven in any court to have reoffended

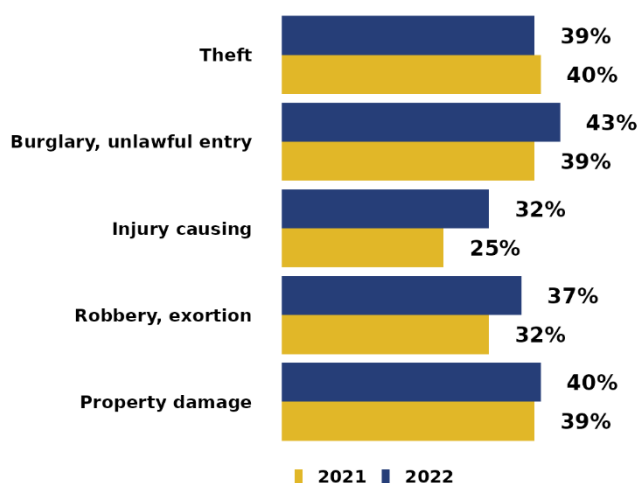
Young people – Proved within one year

This indicator provides information on the success of the youth justice system in preventing reoffending. This measure reports on decisions made by the youth justice system before December 2022.¹⁶ Specifically, it examines the proportion of young people with a proven offence who had a new proven case for offending within one year of the initial Youth Court proved case.

For young people proven in the Youth Court in 2022, 37% reoffended within one year, an increase from 34% for the 2021 cohort. The reoffending rate also increased for rangatahi Māori, from 36% for the 2021 cohort to 40% for the 2022 cohort.



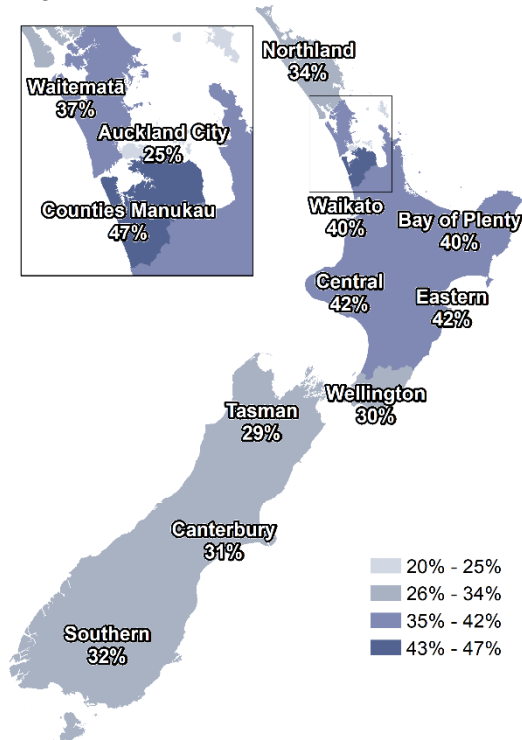
Reoffending proportion, for most common offences



Example interpretation: Of young people with a proved charge for theft in 2022, 39% have reoffended within 12 months.

Reoffending proportion - by Police District

In 2022:



¹⁶ Reoffending indicators from Court data count reoffending in calendar years. 2022 is the latest year for which reoffending over one year can be measured. Changes between 2018 and 2019 should be viewed with caution as 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction after 1 July 2019.

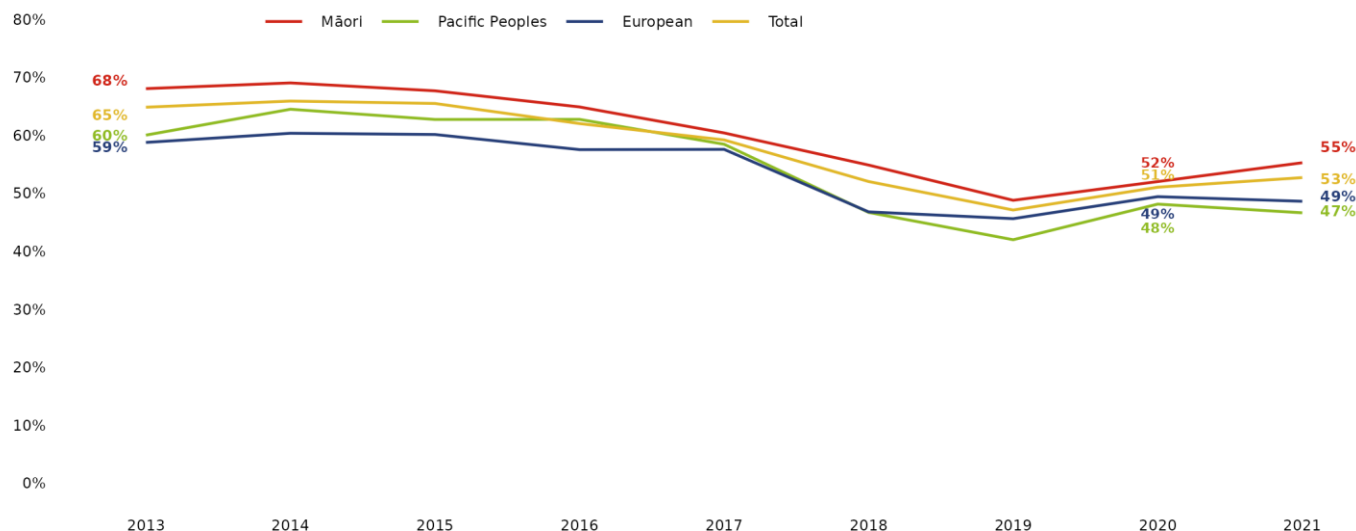
Reoffending

YJI 3.2: Proportion of young people in the Youth Court proven in any court to have reoffended

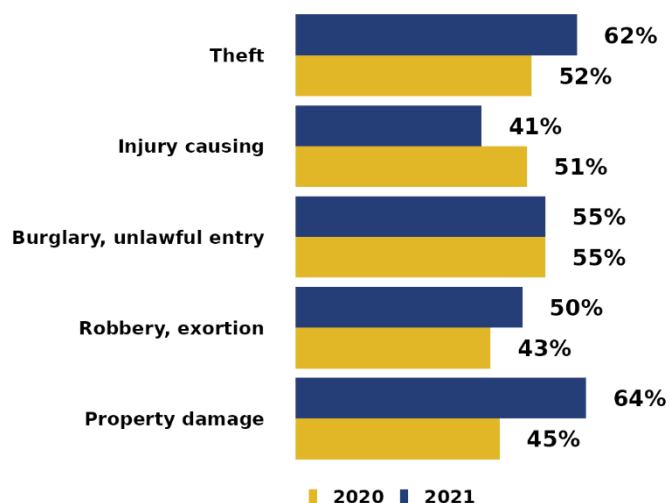
Young people – Proved within two years

This indicator provides information on the success of the youth justice system in preventing reoffending. This measure reports on decisions made by the youth justice system before December 2021.¹⁷ Specifically, it examines the proportion of young people with a proven offence who had a new proven case for offending within two years of the initial Youth Court proved case.

For young people proven in the Youth Court in 2021, 53% reoffended within two years, an increase from 51% for the 2020 cohort. The reoffending rate also increased for rangatahi Māori, from 52% for the 2020 cohort to 55% for the 2021 cohort.



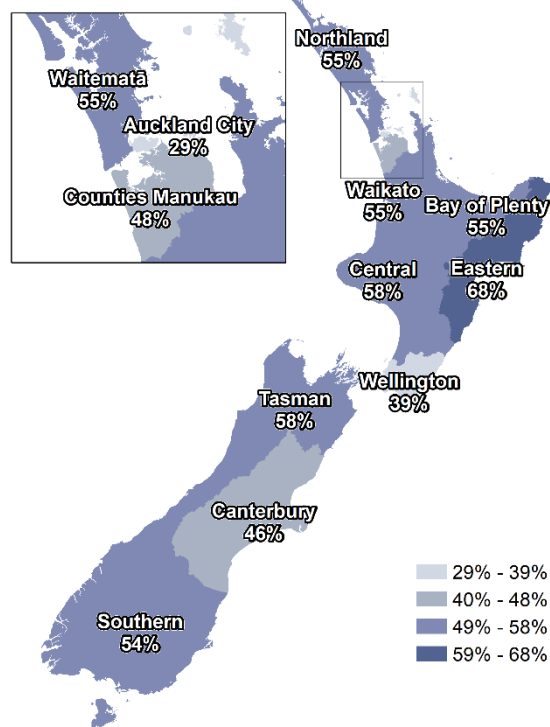
Reoffending proportion, for most common offence



Example interpretation: Of young people with a proved charge for theft in 2021, 62% have reoffended within 24 months.

Reoffending proportion - by Police District

In 2021:



¹⁷ Reoffending indicators from Court data count reoffending in calendar years. 2021 is the latest year for which reoffending over two years can be measured. Changes between 2018 and 2019 should be viewed with caution as 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction after 1 July 2019.

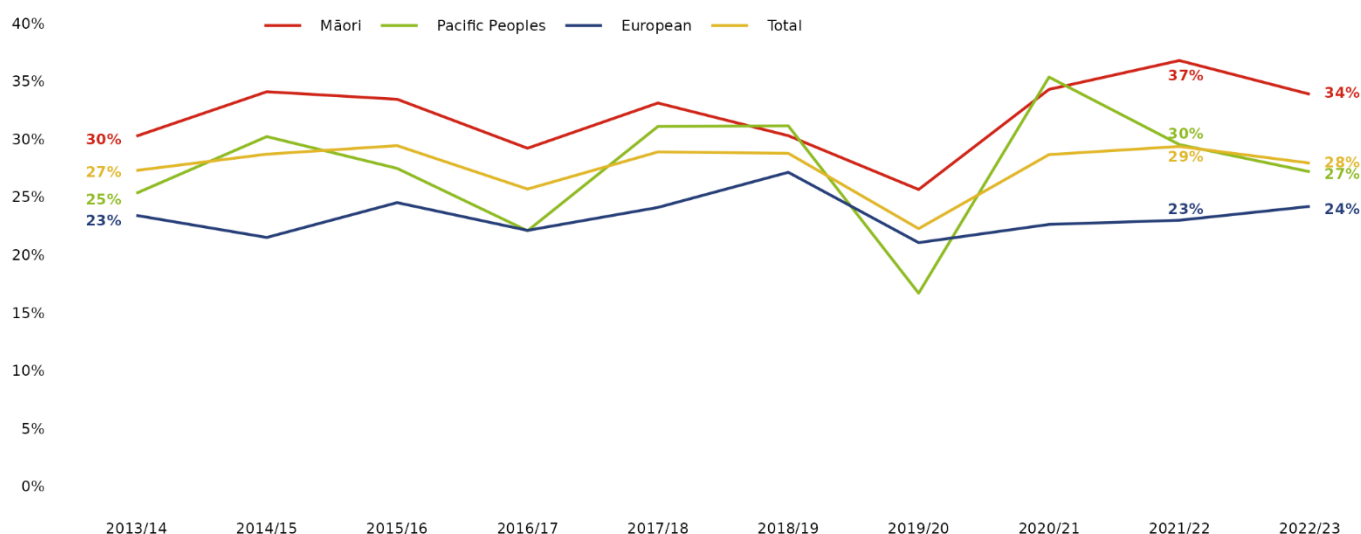
Reoffending

YJI 3.3: Proportion of children and young people with alternative actions/warnings and no proceedings in the two years prior, who reoffended

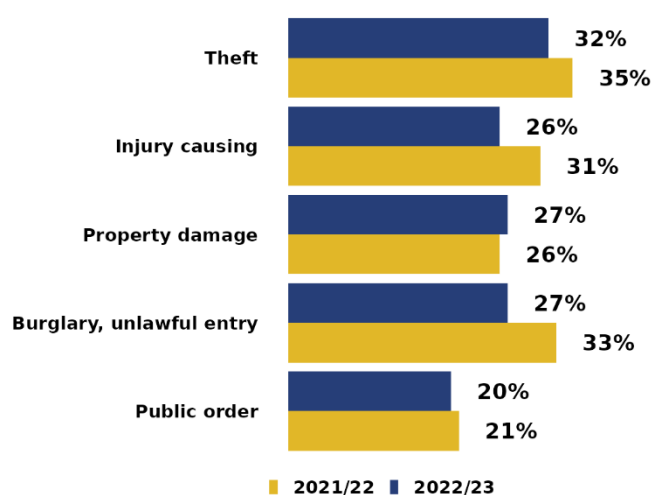
Children – Re-proceeded against within one year

This indicator provides information on the proportion of children who reoffend within one year, with no recent offending history (two years prior) and were managed outside the formal justice system for their initial proceeding. It helps in understanding the youth justice system's success in managing children who offended with little or no youth justice history.¹⁸

For children proceeded against with alternative actions/warnings in 2022/23 and no recent offending history, 28% reoffended within one year. The proportion remained stable from the previous year (29%). The reoffending rate for tamariki Māori decreased from 37% for the 2021/22 cohort to 34% for the 2022/23 cohort.

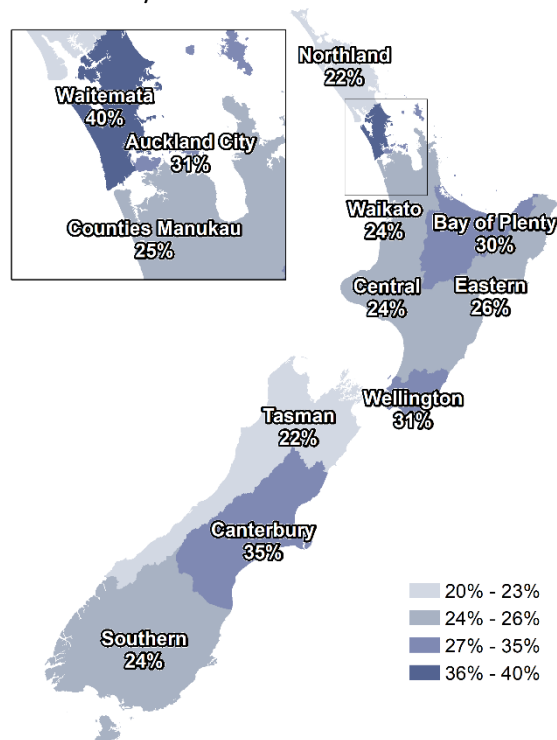


Reoffending proportion, for most common offences



Reoffending proportion - by Police District

In 2022/23:



Example interpretation: Of children proceeded with alternative actions/warnings for theft in 2022/23 and had no recent offending history, 32% reoffended within one year.

¹⁸ 2021/22 is the latest year for which reoffending over 12 months can be measured.

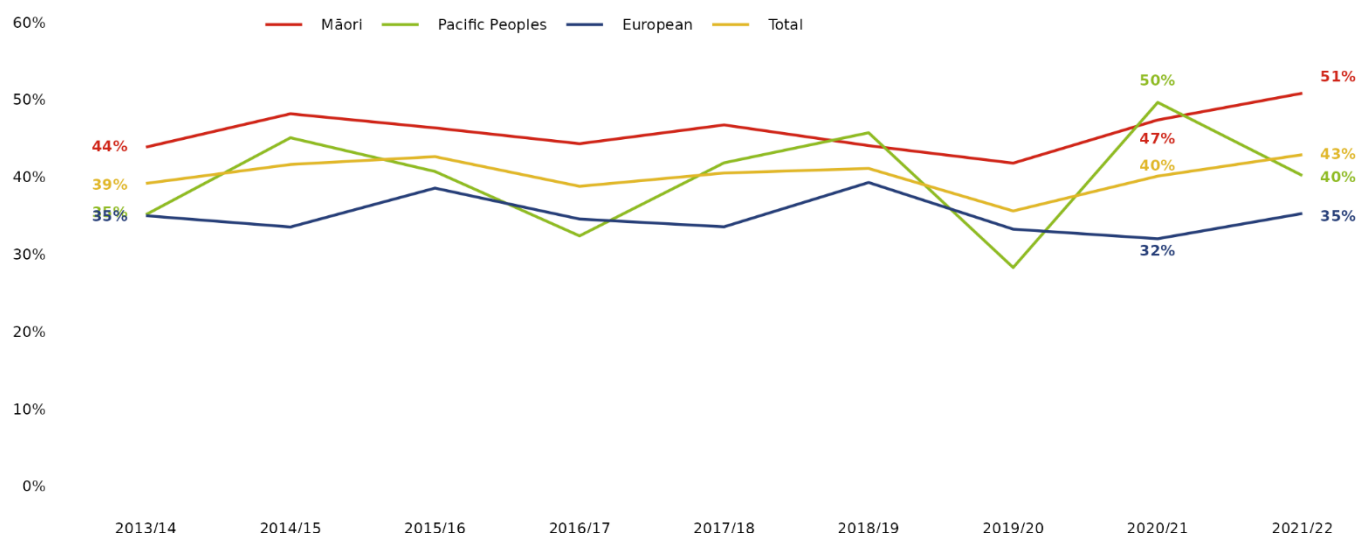
Reoffending

YJI 3.3: Proportion of children and young people with alternative actions/warnings and no proceedings in the two years prior, who reoffended

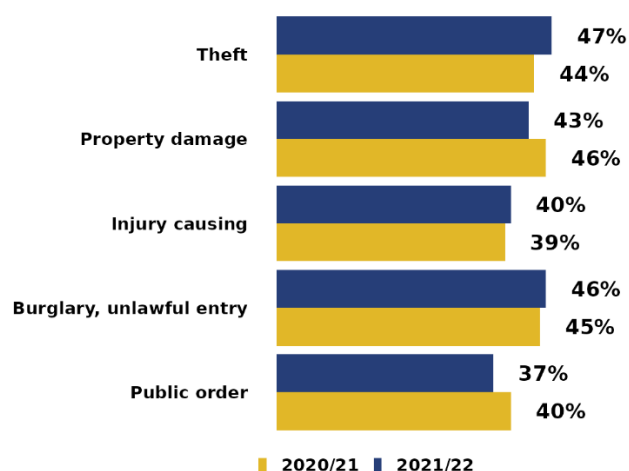
Children – Re-proceeded against within two years

This indicator provides information on the proportion of children who reoffend within two years, with no recent offending history (two years prior) and were managed outside the formal justice system for their initial proceeding. It helps understanding the youth justice system's success in managing children who offended with little or no youth justice history.¹⁹

For children proceeded against with alternative actions/warnings in 2021/22 and no recent offending history, 43% reoffended within two years, an increase from 40% for the 2020/21 cohort. The reoffending rate for tamariki Māori also increased from 47% for the 2020/21 cohort to 51% for the 2022/23 cohort.



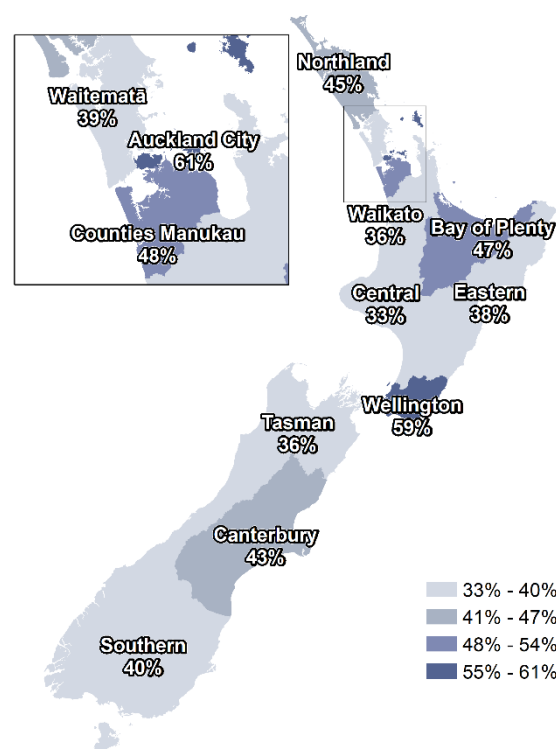
Reoffending proportion, for most common offences



Example interpretation: Of children who received alternative actions/warnings for theft in 2021/20 and had no proceedings two years prior, 47% reoffended within two years.

Reoffending proportion - by Police District

In 2021/22:



¹⁹ 2020/21 is the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months can be measured.

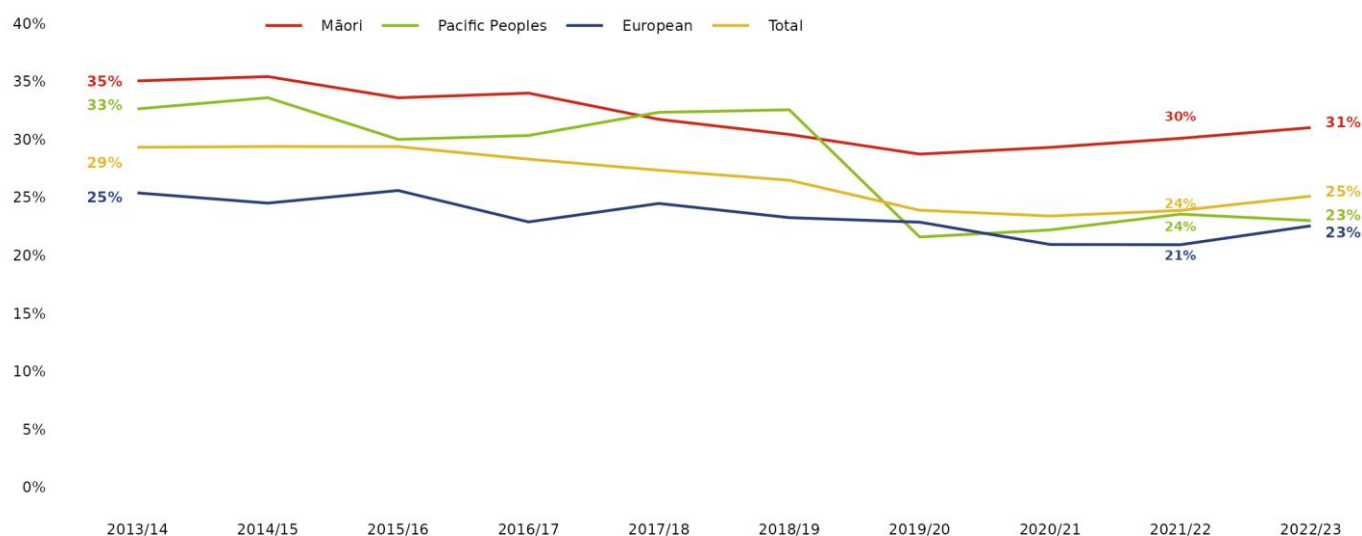
Reoffending

YJI 3.3: Proportion of children and young people with alternative actions/warnings and no proceedings in the two years prior, who reoffended

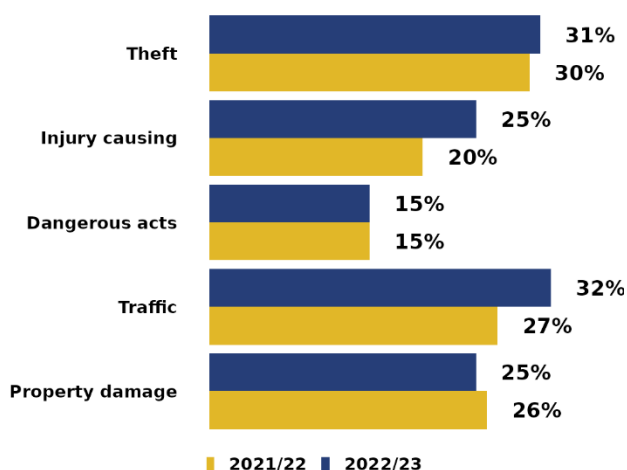
Young people – Re-proceeded against within one year

This indicator provides information on the proportion of young people who reoffend within one year, with no recent offending history (two years prior) and were managed outside the formal justice system for their initial proceeding. It helps with understanding the youth justice system's success in dealing with young people who offended with little or no youth justice history.²⁰

For young people proceeded against with alternative actions/warnings in 2022/23 and no recent offending history, 25% reoffended within one year. The proportion remained stable from the previous year (24%). The reoffending rate for tamariki Māori was also stable (31% for the 2022/23 cohort).



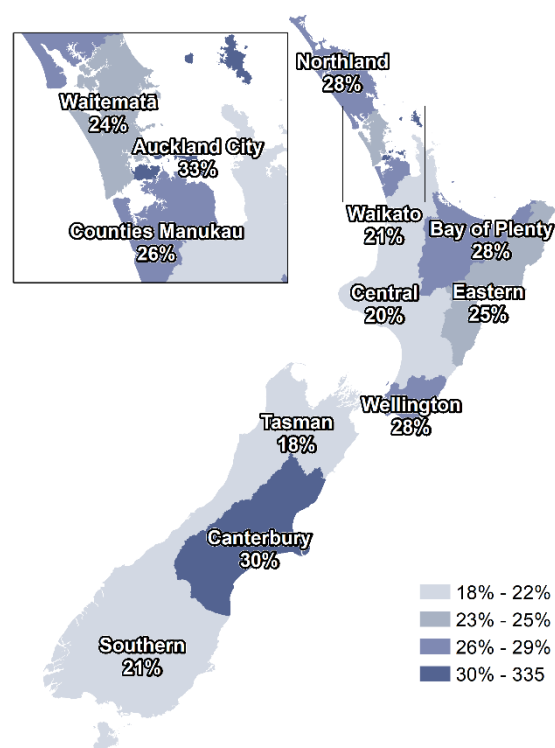
Reoffending proportion, for most common offences



Example interpretation: Of young people who received alternative actions/warnings for theft in 2022/23 and had no proceedings two years prior, 31% reoffended within one year.

Reoffending proportion - by Police District

In 2022/23:



²⁰ 2021/22 is the latest year for which reoffending over 12 months can be measured.

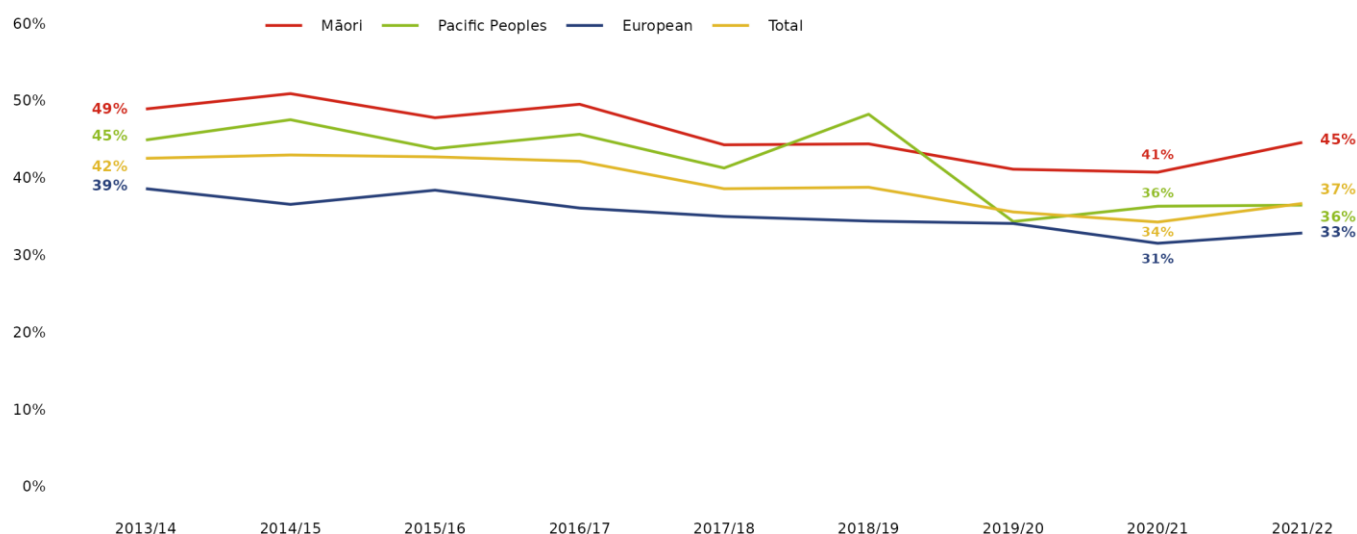
Reoffending

YJI 3.3: Proportion of children and young people with alternative actions/warnings and no proceedings in the two years prior, who reoffended

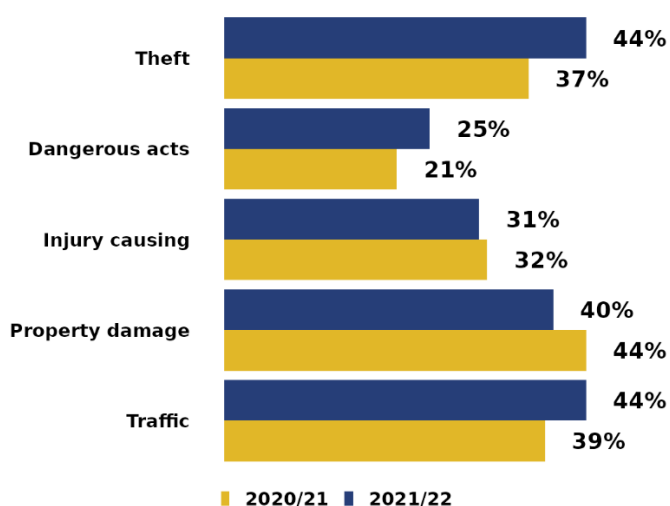
Young people – Re-proceeded against within two years

This indicator provides information on the proportion of young people who reoffend within 24-months, with no recent offending history (2-years prior) and were managed outside the formal justice system for their initial proceeding. It helps with understanding the youth justice system's success in dealing with young people who offended with little or no youth justice history.²¹

For young people proceeded with alternative actions/warnings in 2021/22 and no recent offending history, 37% reoffended within two years, an increase from 34% for the 2020/21 cohort. The reoffending rate for tamariki Māori also increased from 41% for the 2020/21 cohort to 45% for the 2021/22 cohort.



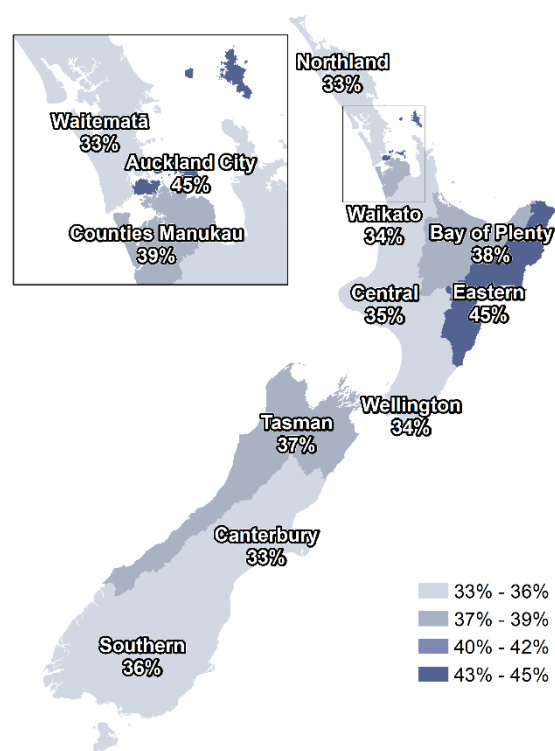
Reoffending proportion, for most common offences



Example interpretation: Of young people who received alternative actions/warnings for theft in 2021/22 and had no proceedings two years prior, 44% reoffended within 24 months.

Reoffending proportion – by Police District

In 2021/22:



²¹ 2020/21 is the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months can be measured.

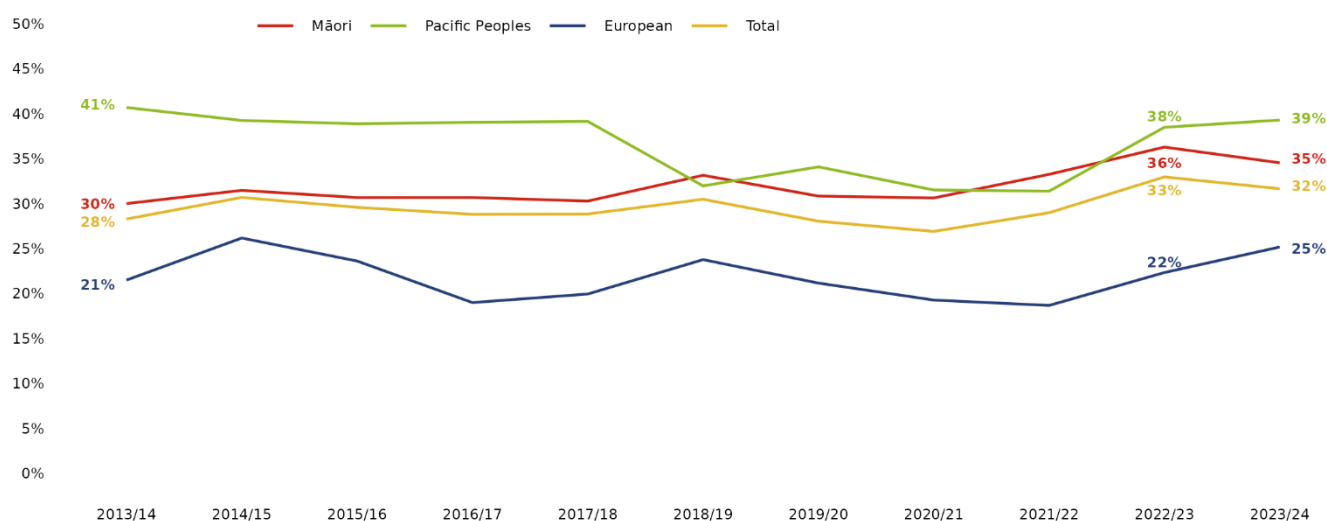
Oranga Tamariki Custody

YJI 4.1: Proportion of children and young people aged 12- to 17-years (12- to 18-years from 1 July 2019) in the Youth Court remanded into the custody of Oranga Tamariki

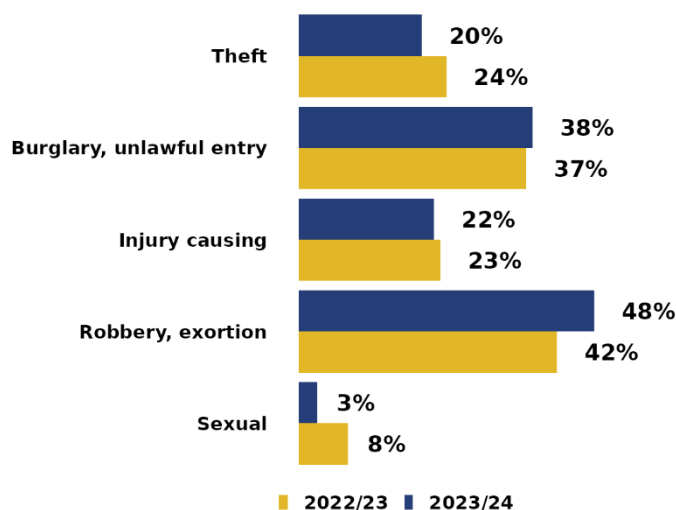
Children and young people

This indicator provides information on how many children and young people are remanded into custody of the Chief Executive of Oranga Tamariki for the whole or part of the time they are being prosecuted in the Youth Court. Young people will most commonly be held in a youth justice residence in South Auckland, Rotorua, Palmerston North, or Christchurch.²²

The number of children and young people remanded in custody is similar to the last year (556 children and young people). The proportion of children and young people in the Youth Court who were remanded in custody has remained stable over the last year (32%). For tamariki and rangatahi Māori, this proportion has also remained stable (35%).



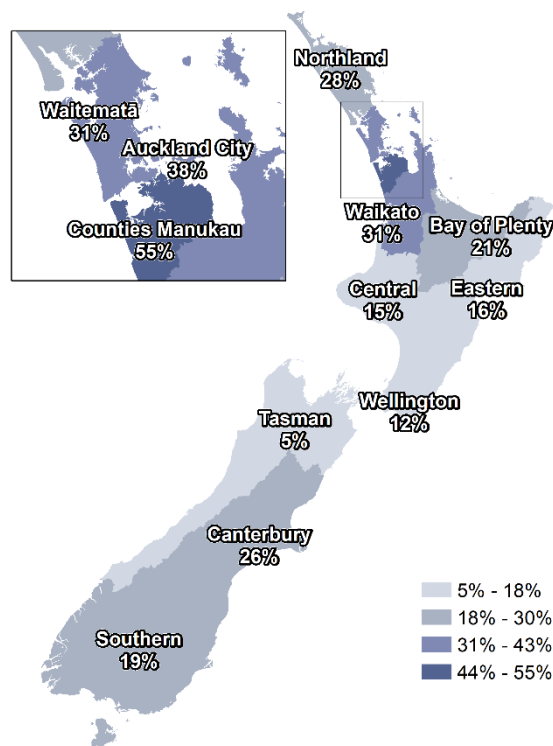
Proportion remanded, for most common offences



Example interpretation: In 2023/24, 20% of children and young people in the Youth Court for theft were remanded.

Proportion remanded – by Police District

In 2023/24:



²² Some of the young people will be remanded into the custody of a community-based provider.

Appendix 1: Common offences for children and young people within each Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification offence division

ANZSOC offence division	Shortened name	Common offences for children and young people in court
01: Homicide and related offences	Homicide	Murder; manslaughter; drove dangerously causing death
02: Acts intended to cause injury	Injury causing	All minor, serious, and grievous assaults (with common assault being the most frequent)
03: Sexual assault and related offences	Sexual	Indecent assault; unlawful sexual connection; doing an indecent act; rape
04: Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	Dangerous acts	Dangerous, careless, or reckless driving; sustained loss of traction
05: Abduction, harassment, and other offences against the person	Abduction, harassment	Behave or speak threateningly; threaten to kill or do grievous bodily harm
06: Robbery, extortion, and related offences	Robbery, extortion	Aggravated robbery; robbery; assault with intent to rob; demands to steal
07: Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	Burglary, unlawful entry	Burglary
08: 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
09: Fraud, deception, and related Offences	Fraud, deception	Take, obtain, or use a document or credit card for pecuniary advantage; obtain by deception
10: Illicit drug offences	Drugs	Possess cannabis or drug-related utensils, using cannabis
11: Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	Weapons	Possess offensive weapon or knife
12: Property damage and environmental pollution	Property damage	Wilful damage including graffiti-related offences; unlawfully interfere with motor vehicles; intentional damage; arson
13: Public order offences	Public order	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
14: Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	Traffic	Driving with excess alcohol; driving while disqualified
15: Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	Against justice	Escaping lawful custody; resisting police; breach of bail; obstructing police; failing to furnish name and address
16: 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

