



# Youth Justice Indicators Summary Report

April 2023



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- The infographics provided in this report only include data until 30 June 2022, and do not reflect any changes which have occurred since then. Furthermore, Police data in this report are counted differently than from official Police statistics. As a result, the figures produced may not be directly comparable with other similar statistics published elsewhere.
- Gaps in the numbering of Youth Justice Indicators are a result of not having the necessary data for those indicators currently incorporated into the Youth Justice National Minimum Dataset.



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# Introduction

This report is the fifth edition of the Youth Justice Indicators, which provides insight into the performance of the youth justice system from July 2011 to June 2022 (2011/12 to 2021/22).

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 while making a positive difference in their lives.

## About the indicators

The indicators collated here measure volumes and patterns for children and young people across key stages in the youth justice system. This allows us to understand when children and young people that offend enter the system, how they interact with the system, and if they reoffend. 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.

From 1 July 2019, 17-year-olds were included in the youth jurisdiction (other changes at the time included non-imprisonable traffic offences that were previously heard in the District Court being heard in the Youth Court instead). Therefore, where applicable, data on 17-year-olds has only been included in the data between 2019/20 and 2021/22 for young people. No data is provided on 17-year-olds prior to 1 July 2019. As a result, the reoffending indicator for YJI 3.2 (1 year) now includes 17-year-olds from 2020.

Although individuals may have multiple ethnicities, a single prioritised ethnicity has been assigned in the underlying Youth Justice National Minimum Dataset.<sup>1</sup> For all indicators involving Police data, ethnicity was imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of offending rates/percentages for each ethnicity. For example, for YJI 1.1 (young people), the percentage of those with Unknown ethnicity went from 1.9% in 2011/12 to 10.7% in 2018/19 and then to 24% in 2021/22. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted rates/percentages will be closer to the true rates/percentages than the unadjusted rates/percentages.

Information on each indicator is displayed in the form of an infographic. Each infographic contains information on trends over time only by ethnic group, as well as percentages/rates for the latest year by offence division, gender and Police District where applicable.

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 – including data for 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Both the Report and the Dataset will evolve over time to reflect emerging issues, priorities and availability of useful quality data. Data from the Ministry of Education is to be incorporated into the Dataset, and indicators developed using that data. Reporting using the 'total response' ethnicity approach is actively considered for future publications.

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 support victims, 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.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ethnicities were prioritised in the order: Māori, Pacific Peoples, Asian, MELAA, Other, European, Unknown. Individuals with a prioritised ethnicity of Asian, MELAA, Other, or European have been classified into the European/Other ethnic group.  
The data was sourced from the Youth Justice National Minimum Dataset, which incorporates data from Police, Ministry of Justice, Oranga Tamariki and Department of Corrections.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/youth-justice-indicators/> Youth Justice Indicators Counting Rules and Limitations April 2023

## Key Findings

### ***Over the last decade offending by children and young people has decreased substantially***

There have been encouraging long-term trends for most indicators between 2011/12 and 2021/22. These include:

- The overall offending rates for children and young people decreased by 63% and 64%, respectively (YJI 1.1).<sup>3</sup>
- The number of children and young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to a family group conference (FGC) or court action decreased by 55% and 59%, respectively (YJI 1.2).
- The rate of Youth Court appearances decreased by 65% (YJI 2.2).
- The number of children and young people remanded in custody decreased by 36% (YJI 4.1).

### ***There have been similar decreases for tamariki and rangatahi Māori over the same period***

There have generally been positive changes for Māori in line with the overall positive changes. Between 2011/12 and 2021/22:

- The overall offending rates for tamariki and rangatahi Māori decreased by 62% and 61%, respectively (YJI 1.1).
- The number of tamariki and rangatahi Māori whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased by 55% and 54%, respectively (YJI 1.2).
- The rate of Youth Court appearances for rangatahi Māori decreased by 64% (YJI 2.2).
- The number of tamariki and rangatahi Māori remanded in custody decreased by 26% (YJI 4.1).

### ***Over the last decade, there have also been substantial decreases in reoffending rates for young people, including rangatahi Māori***

Most reoffending indicators for young people count finalised proved charges in courts<sup>4</sup>:

- The two-year reoffending rate for young people who appeared in the Youth Court with a proved case decreased from 63% for the 2011 cohort to 47% for the 2019 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 66% to 49% over the same period for rangatahi Māori (YJI 3.2).
- The three-year reoffending rate for 16-year-olds who appeared in the Youth Court with a proved case decreased from 71% for the 2011 cohort to 65% for the 2018 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 74% to 70% over the same period for Māori 16-year-olds (YJI 3.1).

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

Opportunities remain in the youth justice system to reduce the disparities between Māori and the general population over the coming years. For example, in 2021/22:

- The offending rate for tamariki Māori was 171 per 10,000 children, compared with 66 per 10,000 for the total population rate (YJI 1.1).
- For rangatahi Māori, the offending rate was 502 per 10,000 young people, compared with 224 per 10,000 for the total population rate. (YJI 1.1).

<sup>3</sup> The offending rates measure the proportion who offend relative to the population.

<sup>4</sup> The Delta and Omicron outbreaks in 2021/2022 had the largest annual COVID-19 impact on finalised charges due to fewer court events. This should be considered when drawing conclusions about the trends in reoffending indicators (YJI 3.1, YJI 3.2), especially for the latest year.

<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/SzOAP-Children-and-young-people-data-notes-and-trends-jun2022-v2.0.pdf>

<https://www.justice.govt.nz/assets/nlWXQ-Adults-convicted-and-sentenced-data-notes-and-trends-jun2022-v2.0.pdf>

- 29% of rangatahi Māori who offended appeared in the Youth Court compared with 24% of total young people who offended (YJI 2.1).
- 34% of rangatahi Māori who appeared in the Youth Court were remanded in custody compared with 29% of total young people who appeared in the Youth Court (YJI 4.1).

However, the very large majority of 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 against them in 2021/22 (YJI 1.1).

***Over the last year, while fewer children and young people have offended, children that have offended have committed more offences on average***

Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, most indicators measuring the number of children and young people who offend have continued to decrease:

- The offending rate for children decreased from 69 to 66 per 10,000 children, while the offending rate for young people decreased from 263 to 224 per 10,000 young people (YJI 1.1).
- The number of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 1,841 to 1,635 (YJI 1.2).
- The number of young people who offended and appeared in the Youth Court decreased from 1,476 to 1,374 (YJI 2.1).

However, between 2020/21 and 2021/22, the indicator measuring the overall number of police proceedings for children had a small increase:

- The number of police proceedings against children increased from 2,876 to 2,964 (YJI 1.4).

This indicates that the increase in the number of police proceedings was principally due to a small number of repeat offenders. This is also shown by the number of children and young people who entered the youth justice system decreasing over the last year. Between 2020/2021 and 2021/22:

- The number of children who entered the youth justice system (offended and had no proceedings in the two years prior) decreased from 1,449 to 1,323. The number decreased from 4,309 to 3,645 for young people (YJI 1.5).

***Ram raids are not identifiable as a distinct offence***

There has been interest in the number of children and young people involved in ram raid offending where a vehicle is used to gain entry into commercial premises such as dairies, liquor outlets and shopping malls. A ram raid may involve a number of different offences, but the principal offence is burglary. Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, the number of police proceedings for burglary offences increased by 16% for both children and young people.

***Offending rates are highest in the Bay of Plenty although most offending occurs in large urban areas***

In 2021/22, the highest population-adjusted rates of offending by children were in the Tasman, Central and Bay of Plenty Police Districts. The highest population-adjusted rates of offending by young people were in the Tasman, Bay of Plenty and Northland Police Districts.

In 2021/22, the highest population-adjusted rates of more serious offending, as measured by the rate of first Youth Court appearances, were in the Bay of Plenty, Eastern and Central Police Districts.

### ***Children and young people who offend often have complex needs***

The data highlights that children and young people who offend often have complex needs, which can be among the underlying causes of their offending:

- In 2021/22, 92% of the children and 88% of the young people who were referred for an FGC had previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection (YJI 1.6).

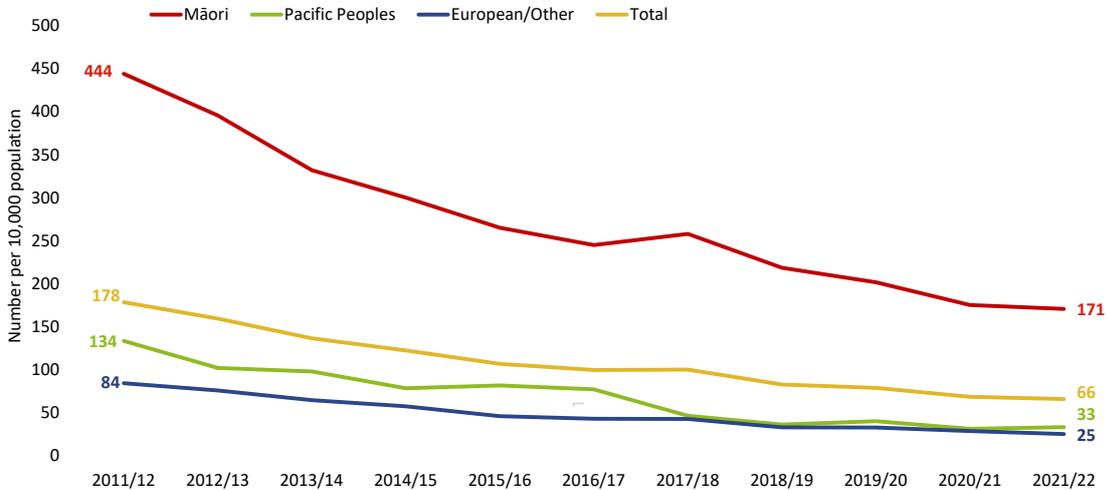
However, research undertaken by Oranga Tamariki shows that being involved in care and protection does not mean a child or young person will become involved with the youth justice system. In fact, the vast majority of those with care and protection statutory involvement are never involved in the youth justice system.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <https://orangatamariki.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/About-us/Research/Data-analytics-and-insights/Youth-justice-insights-separating-misconceptions-from-facts.pdf>

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

The offending rates youth justice indicator helps understanding of 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.

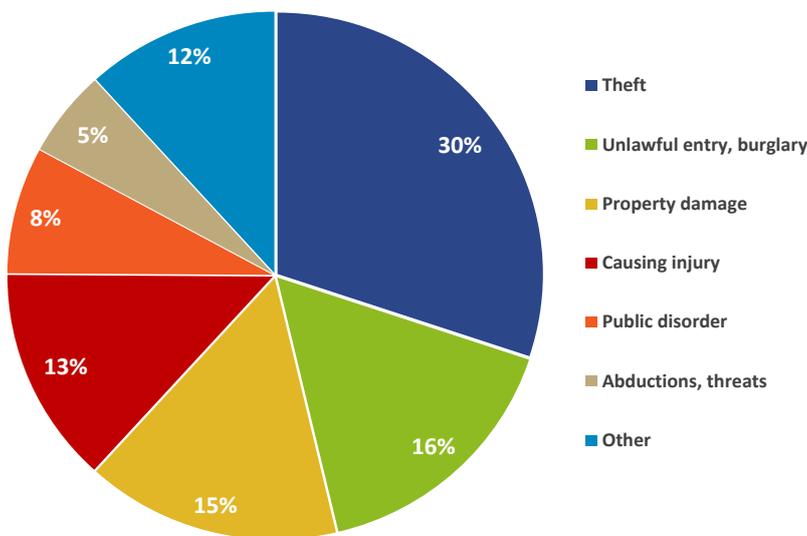
The overall offending rate for children decreased by 63% between 2011/12 and 2021/22 (with around 2,500 fewer children offending), from 178 to 66 per 10,000 children. Over the same period, the offending rate for tamariki Māori decreased by 62%, from 444 to 171 per 10,000 children but has remained higher than the overall offending rate.



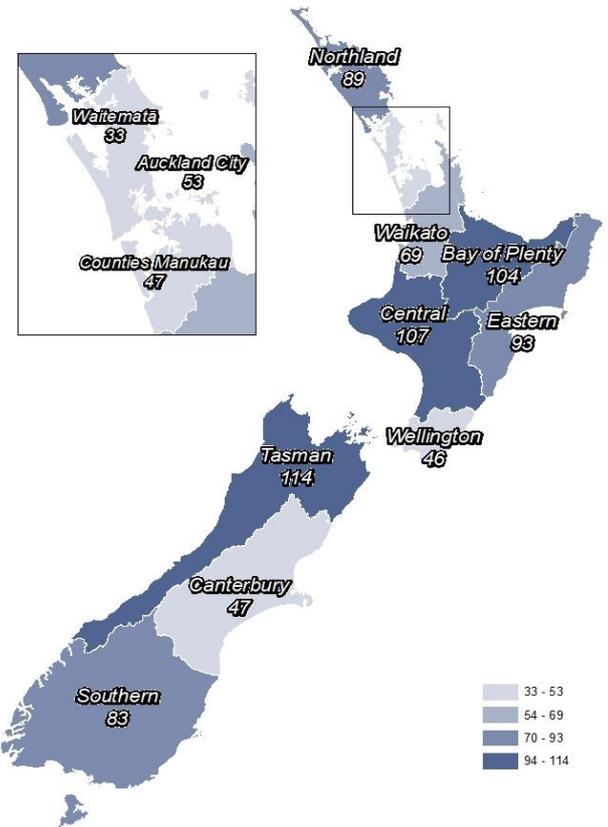
Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of offending rates for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted rates will be closer to the true rates than the unadjusted rates.

### In 2021/22:

Percentage of children who offend, by offence division



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



Percentage of children who offend, by gender



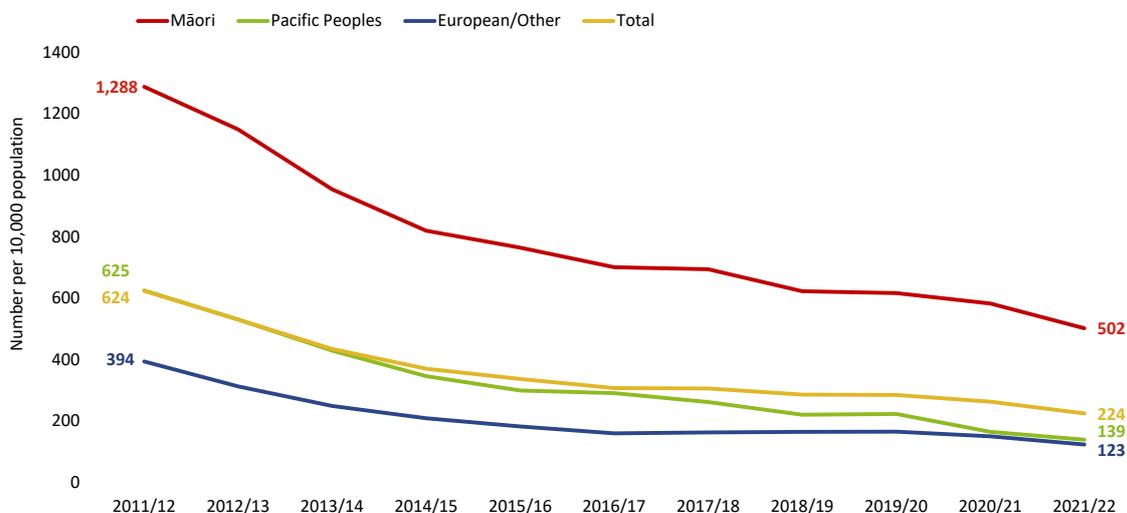
Other/Unknown gender makes up to 1% of children who offend.

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.

## YJI 1.1 (young people): Offending rates per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019)

The offending rates youth justice indicator helps understanding of 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.

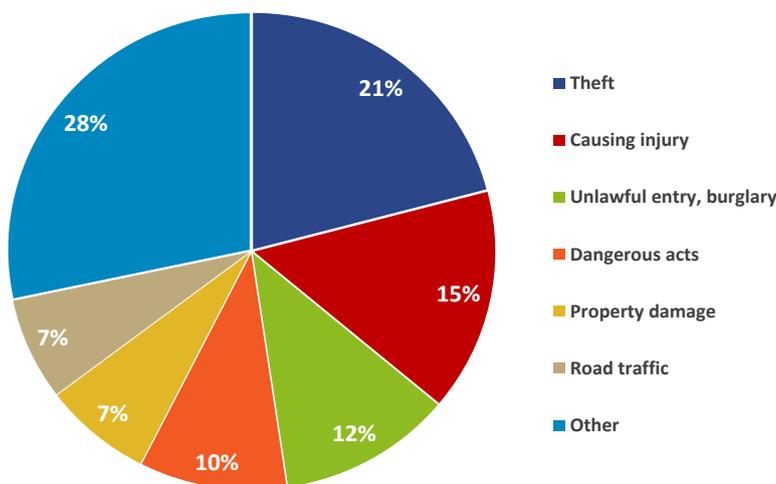
The overall offending rate for young people decreased by 64% between 2011/12 and 2021/22 (with around 5,800 fewer young people offending), from 624 to 224 per 10,000 young people. Over the same period, the offending rate for rangatahi Māori decreased by 61%, from 1,288 to 502 per 10,000 rangatahi but has remained higher than the overall offending rate.



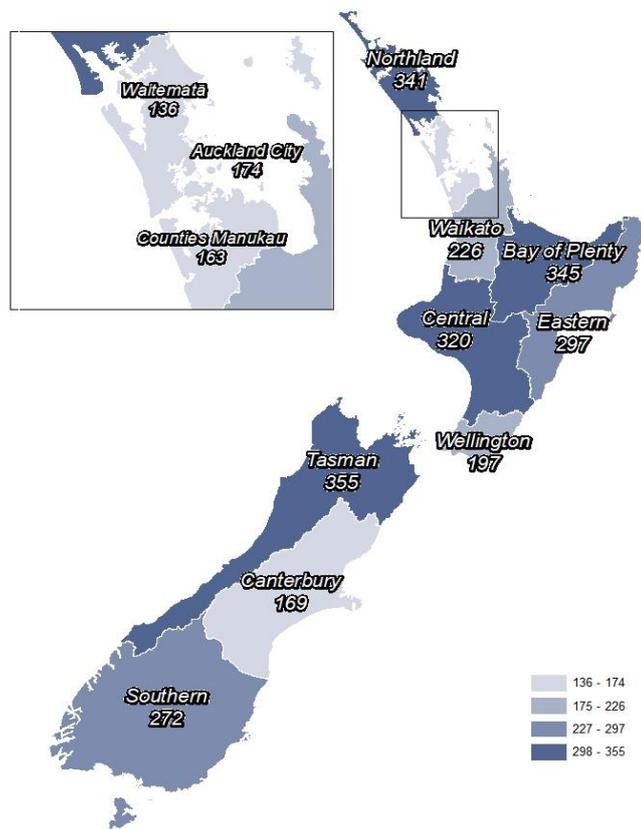
Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of offending rates for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted rates will be closer to the true rates than the unadjusted rates.

### In 2021/22:

Percentage of young people who offend, by offence division



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



Percentage of young people who offend, by gender



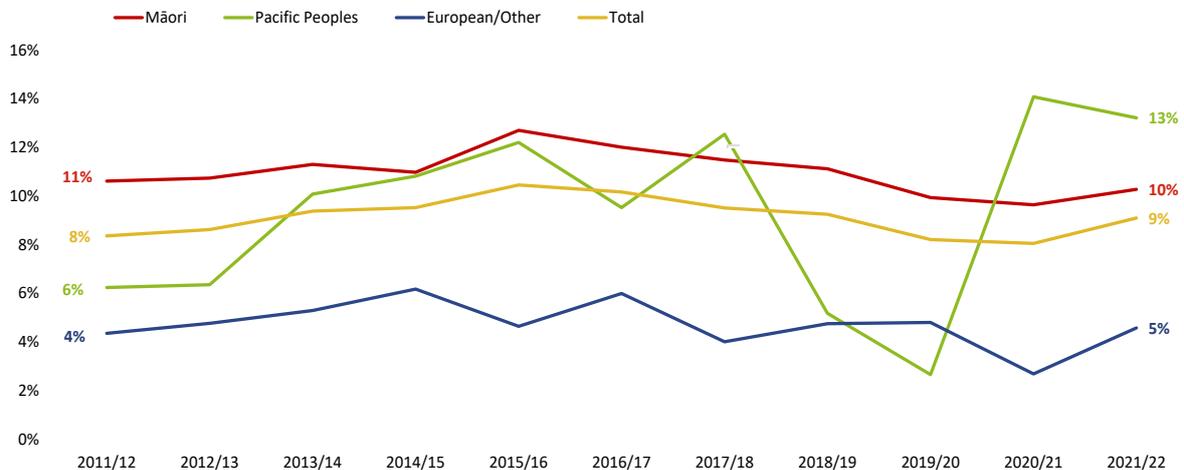
Other/Unknown gender makes up to 1% of young people who offend.

Includes any young person proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.

## YJI 1.2 (children): The proportion 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 proportion of 10 to 13 year olds proceeded against by Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC, an appearance in the Youth Court or referral by Police for Oranga Tamariki to consider pursuing an application for care and protection in the Family Court that a child is in need of care and protection as defined in section 14(1)(e).

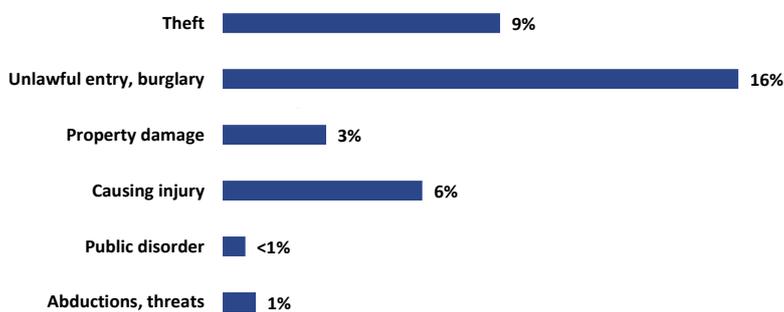
The number of children whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased between 2011/12 and 2021/22, from 359 to 163 children. However, the proportion of children whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action has remained relatively stable since 2011/12 (9% in 2021/22). The proportion for tamariki Māori has also remained relatively stable since 2011/12 (10% in 2021/22).



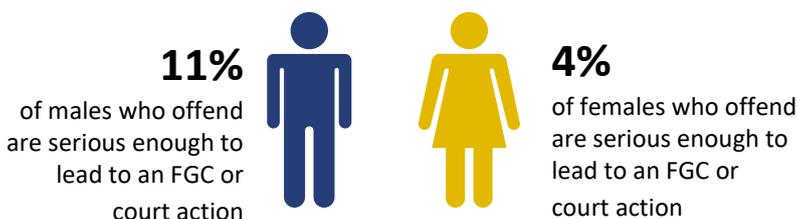
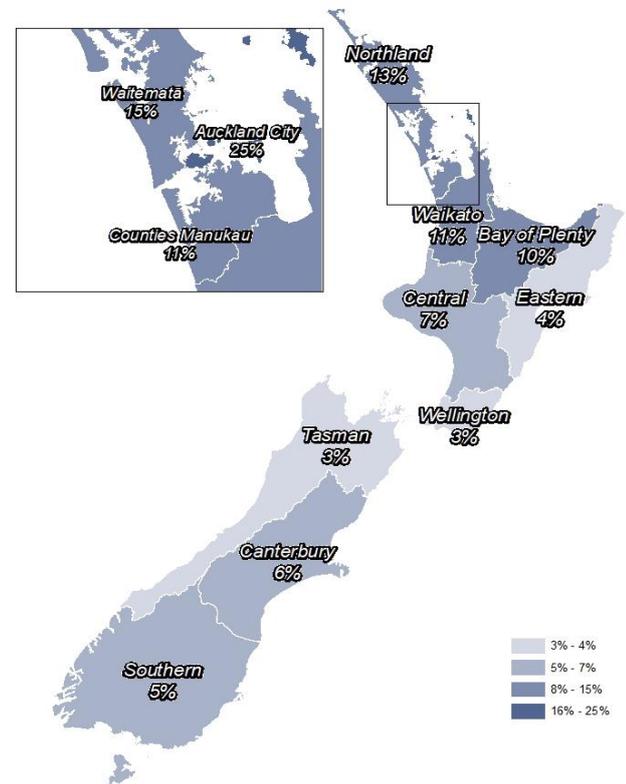
Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

### In 2021/22:

Proportion whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action – showing the most frequent offence divisions of police proceedings



Proportion whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action by Police District



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.

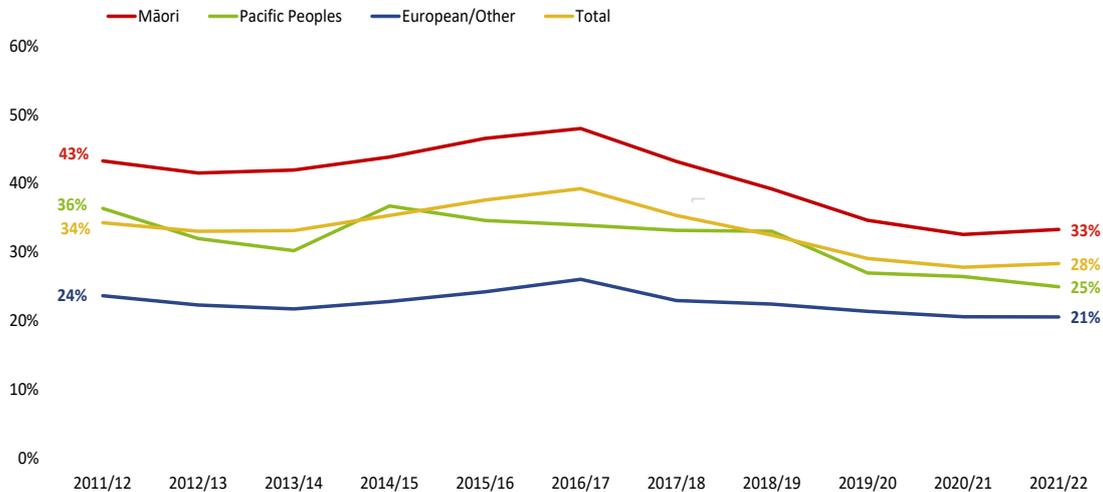
From 1 July 2019, an application for a declaration that a child or young person is in need of care or protection has been replaced by an application for a care and protection order.

## YJI 1.2 (young people): The proportion 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 proportion of young people proceeded against Police whose offending was serious enough to warrant referral to an intention-to-charge FGC or an appearance in the Youth Court.

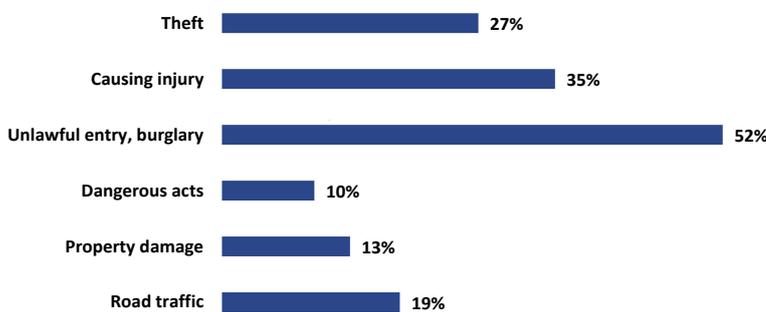
The number of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased between 2011/12 and 2021/22, from 3,963 to 1,635 young people. The proportion of young people whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action decreased from 39% in 2016/17 to 28% in 2021/22 after generally increasing from 34% in 2011/12. The proportion for rangatahi Māori decreased from 48% in 2016/17 to 33% in 2021/22.



Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

### In 2021/22:

Proportion whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action – showing the most frequent offence divisions of police proceedings

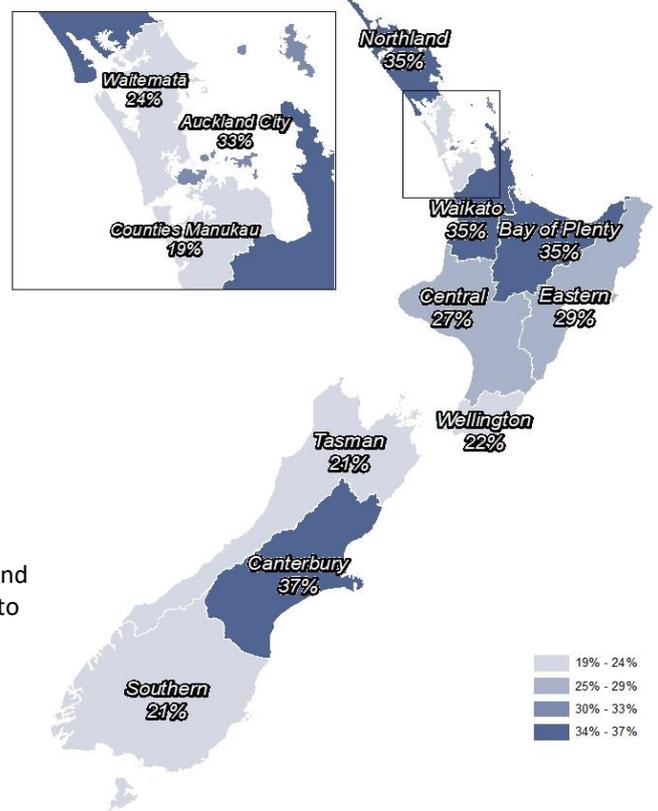


**31%**  
of males who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action



**22%**  
of females who offend are serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action

Proportion whose offending was serious enough to lead to an FGC or court action - by Police District



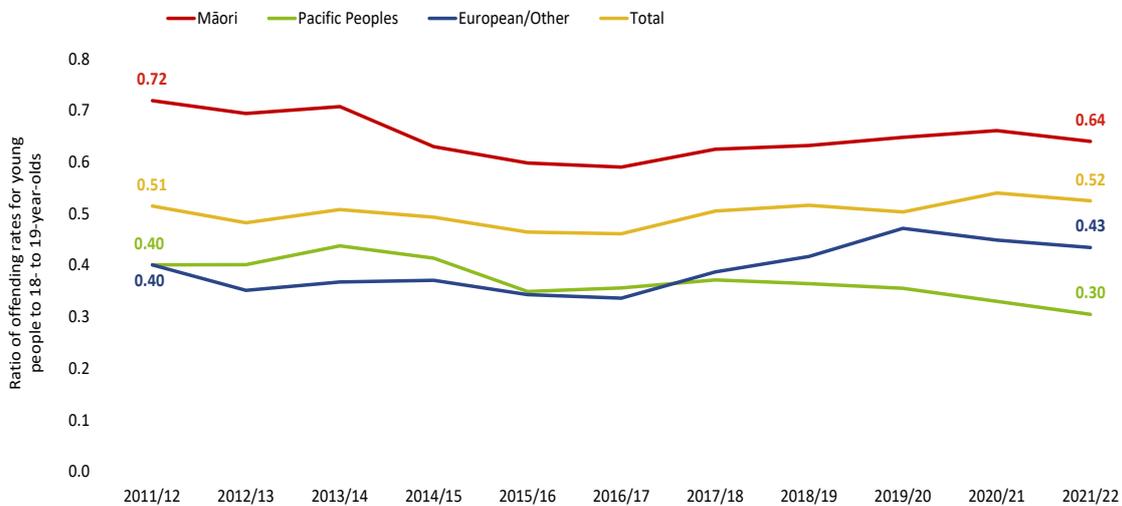
Includes any young person proceeded against by Police in a 12 month period against one or more of the following Initial proceeding codes: 190 (Court action necessary), 197 (Family Court Orders), 191 (Prosecution), 198 (Court Action necessary), 192 (Prosecution Youth Court and Application for Declaration), 231 (FGC Youth Justice), 193 (FGC - Court ordered), 232 (FGC - s247(b) Police referred), 194 (FGC - s247(d) Youth Court referred), 233 (FGC - 14 (1)(e) Child offending), 196 (Family Court - s 14(1)(e)). Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.

## YJI 1.3: Offending rates per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) relative to young adults aged 18 to 19

This indicator compares the rate of offending of young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) to 18 to 19 year olds.

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

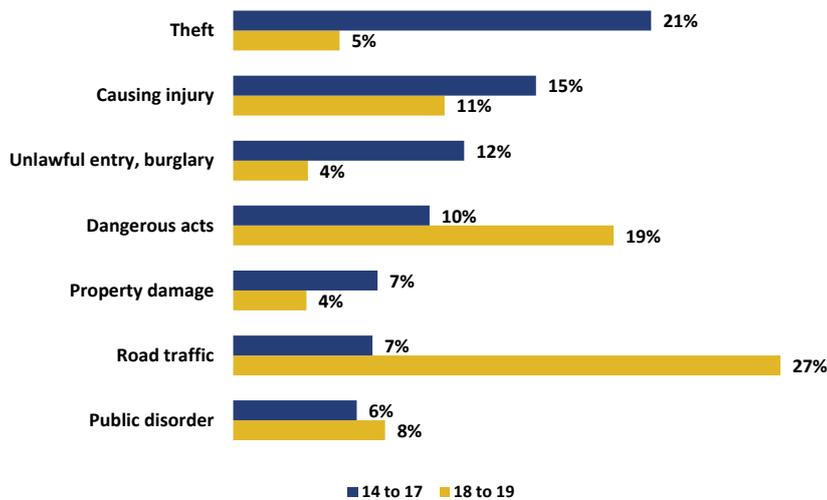
Offending rates for young people are almost 50% lower than those for young adults aged 18 to 19. In 2021/22, the overall offending rate for young people was 224 per 10,000 young people, compared with 427 per 10,000 young adults. In comparison, the offending rate was 502 per 10,000 rangatahi Māori, compared with 784 per 10,000 tangata Māori aged 18 to 19 years.



Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of offending rates for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted rates will be closer to the true rates than the unadjusted rates.

### In 2021/22:

Proportion of young people and young adults by offence division – showing the most frequent offence divisions for young people



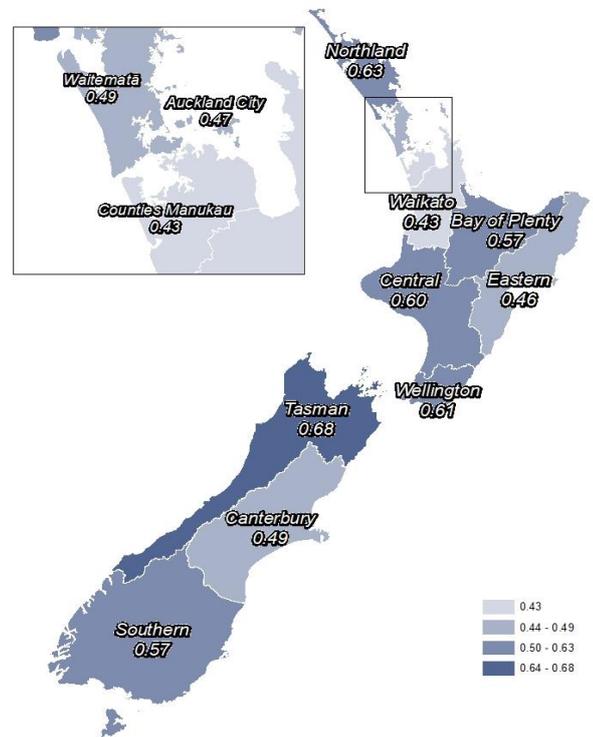
**74%**  
of young people who offend were male compared with **80%** of 18-19 year olds who offend



**25%** of young people who offend were female compared with **20%** of 18-19 year olds who offend

Other/Unknown gender makes up to 1% of young people/18-19 year olds who offend.

Ratio (ages 14-17 to 18-19) by Police District

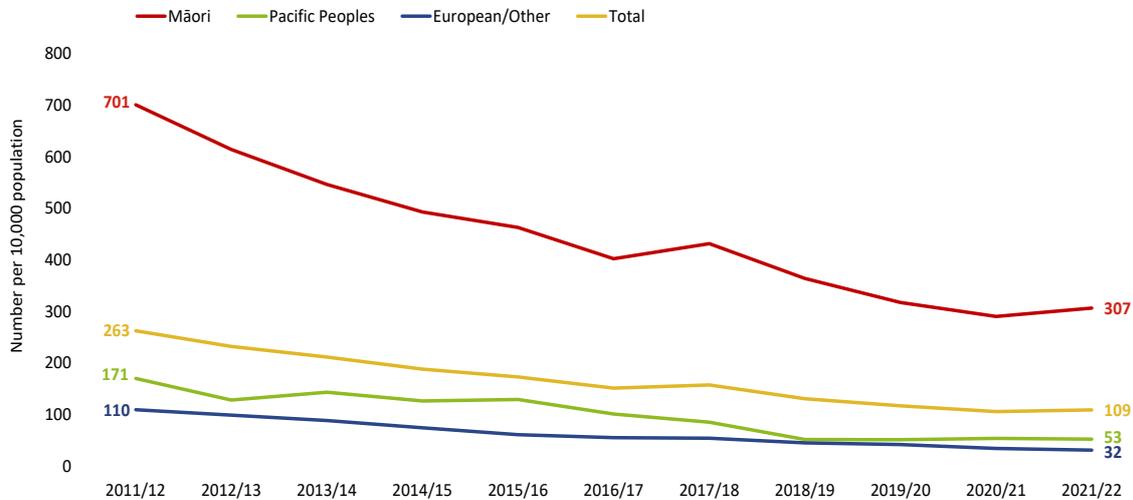


Includes any 14-19 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 14-19 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.

# YJI 1.4 (children): Total number of proceedings per 10,000 population 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.

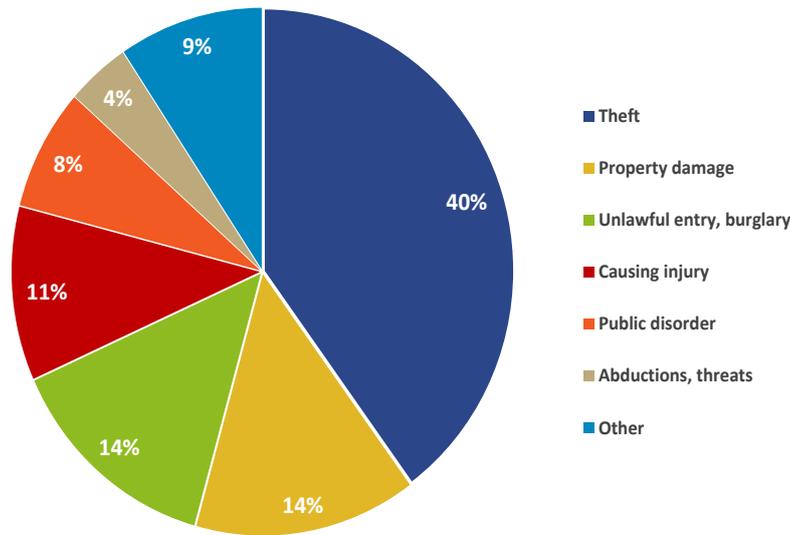
The overall police proceedings rate for children decreased by 58% between 2011/12 and 2021/22, from 263 to 109 per 10,000 children. Over the same period, the rate of police proceedings for tamariki Māori decreased by 56%, from 701 to 307 per 10,000 children but has remained higher than the overall rate.



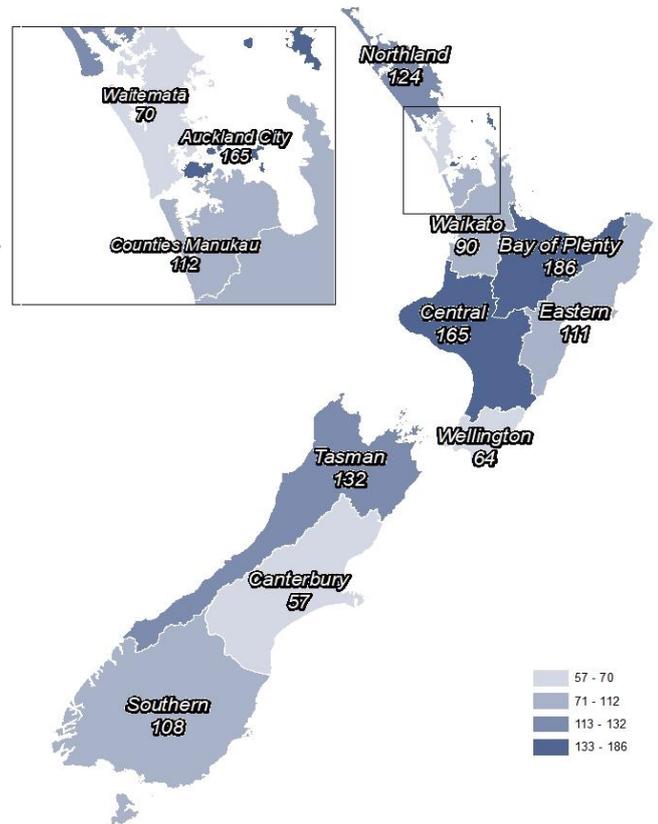
Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of offending rates for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted rates will be closer to the true rates than the unadjusted rates.

## In 2021/22:

### Percentage of proceedings, by offence division



### Proceedings rates per 10,000 population by Police District



### Percentage of proceedings for children, by gender



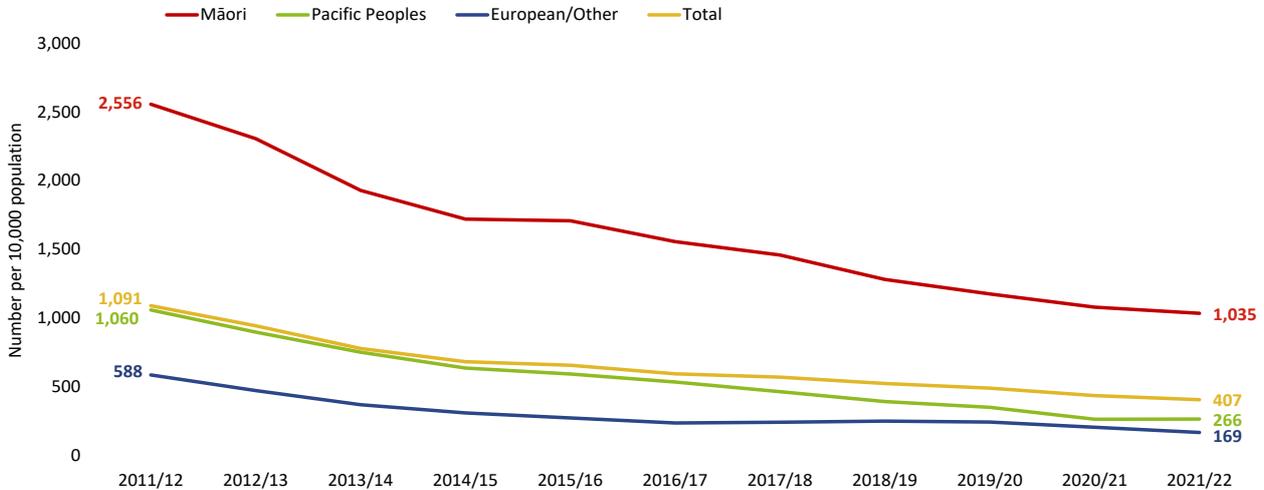
Other/Unknown gender makes up to 1% of proceedings for children.

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.

## YJI 1.4 (young people): Total number of proceedings per 10,000 population for young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019)

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.

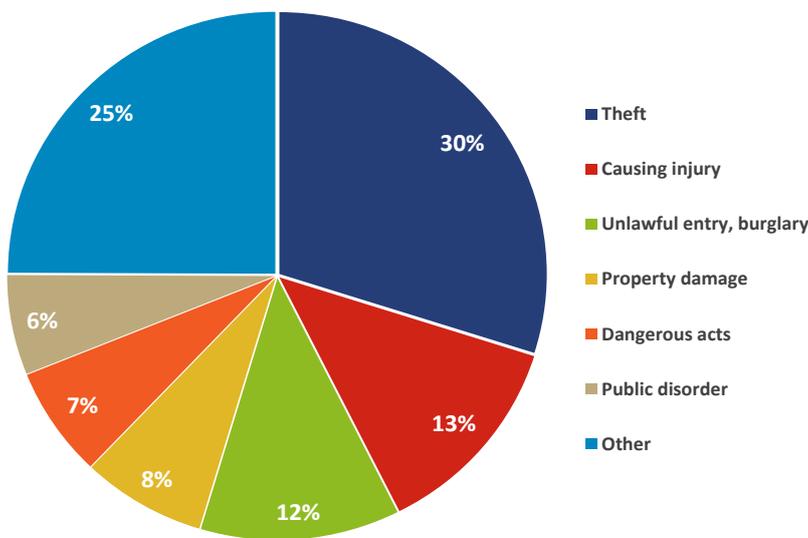
The overall police proceedings rate for young people decreased by 63% between 2011/12 and 2021/22, from 1,091 to 407 per 10,000 young people. Over the same period, the rate of police proceedings for rangatahi Māori decreased by 60%, from 2,556 to 1,035 per 10,000 rangatahi but has remained higher than the overall rate.



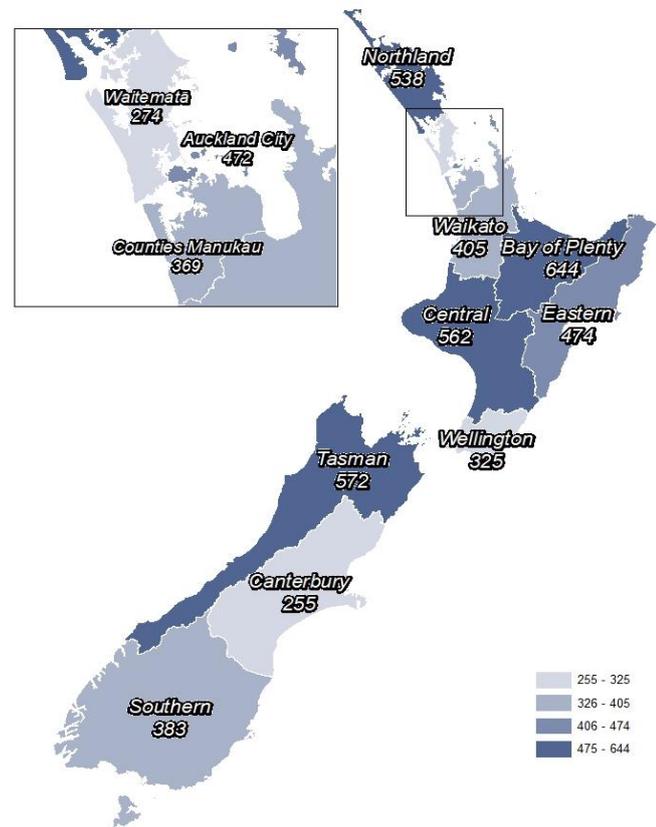
Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of offending rates for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted rates will be closer to the true rates than the unadjusted rates.

### In 2021/22:

#### Percentage of proceedings, by offence division



#### Proceedings rates per 10,000 population by Police District



#### Percentage of proceedings for young people, by gender



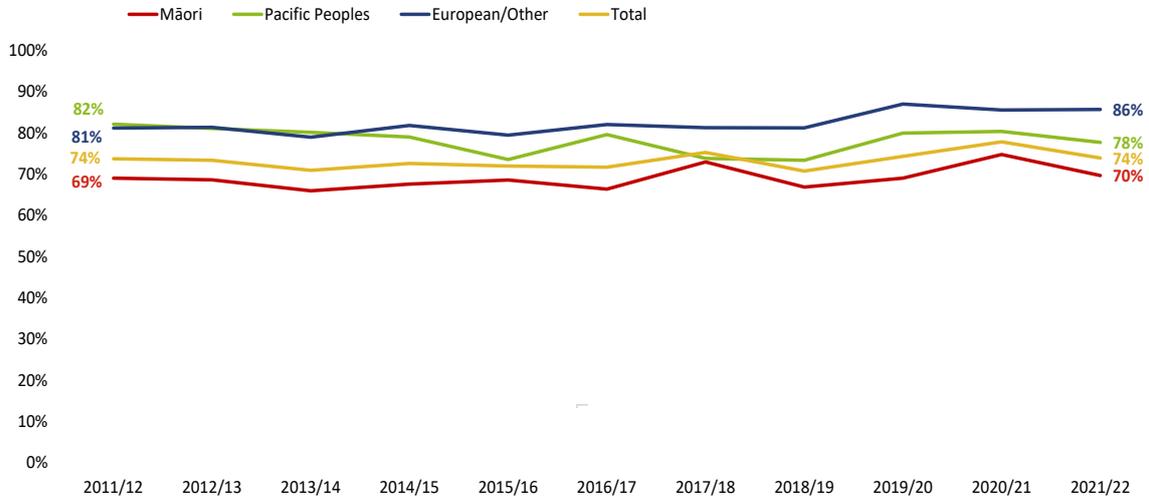
Other/Unknown gender makes up to 1% of proceedings for young people.

Includes any young person proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

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

This indicator provides information on the number of children entering the youth justice system. It helps understanding of how many are first time offenders and how many have previously engaged with the youth justice system.

The number of children who offended with no proceedings in the two years prior decreased from 3,164 in 2011/12 to 1,323 in 2021/22. The proportion of children who offended with no proceedings in the two years prior was 74% in 2021/22 (similar to 2011/12 but decreased from 78% in 2020/21). In 2021/22, of all tamariki Māori who offended, 70% had no proceedings in the two years prior.



Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

### In 2021/22:

Proportion who had no proceedings in the two years prior – showing the most frequent offence divisions of police proceedings



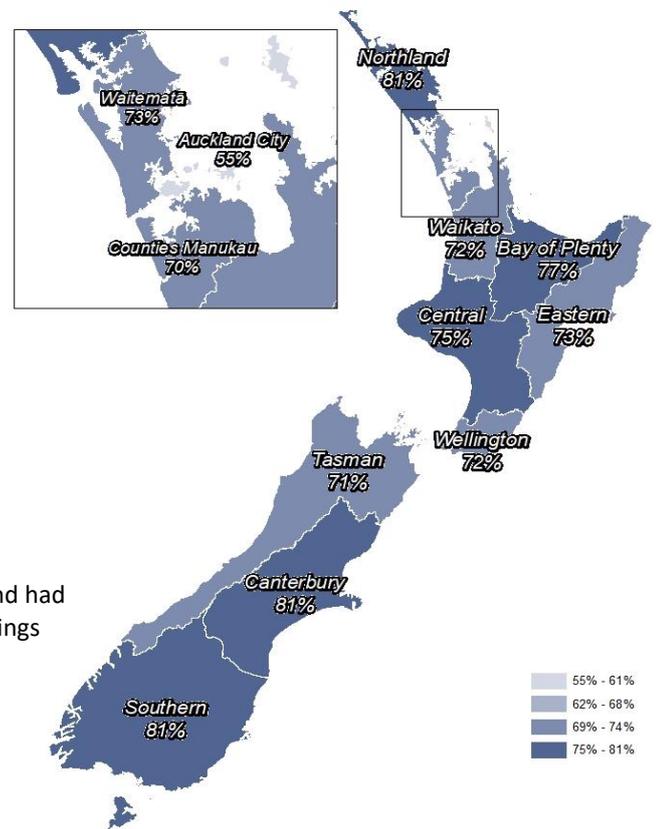
**71%**  
of males who offend had no previous proceedings (2 years prior)



**81%**  
of females who offend had no previous proceedings (2 years prior)



Proportion who had no proceedings in the two years prior - by Police District

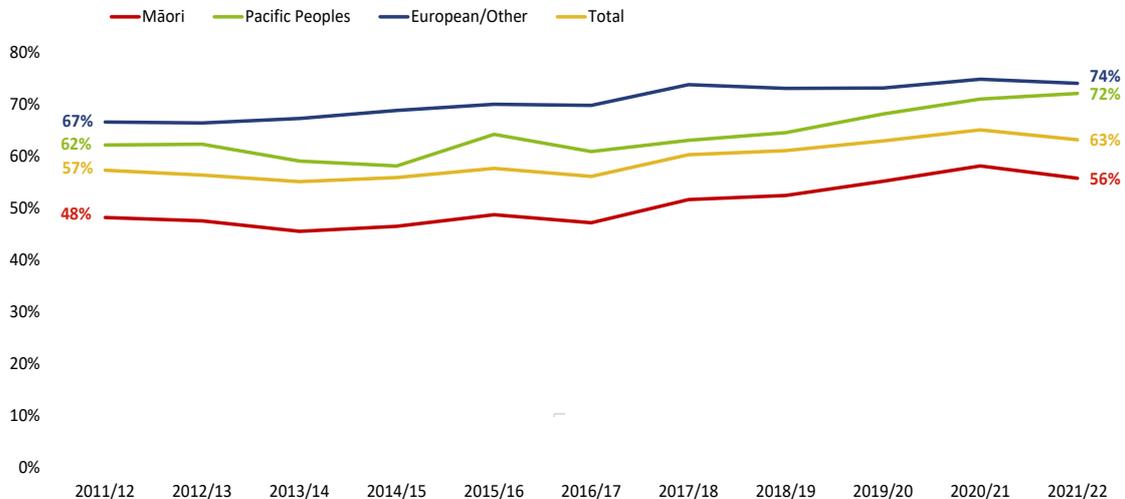


The numerator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police with no proceedings in the previous 2 years. The denominator includes any 10-13 year olds proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each 10-13 year old is counted only once in each 12-month period.

## YJI 1.5 (young people): The proportion of young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) who had no proceedings in the two years prior

This indicator provides information on the number of young people entering the youth justice system. It helps understanding of how many are first time offenders and how many have previously engaged with the youth justice system.

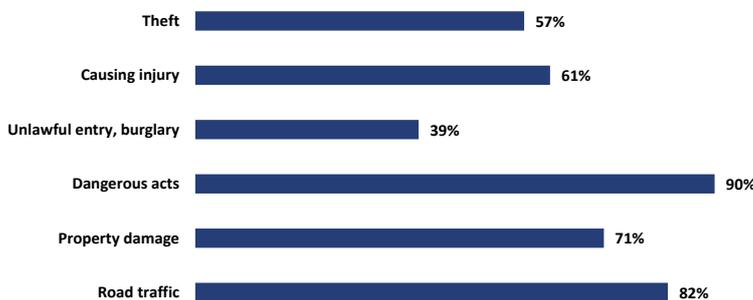
The number of young people who offended with no proceedings in the two years prior decreased from 6,628 in 2011/12 to 3,645 in 2021/22. The proportion of young people who offended with no proceedings in the two years prior was 63% in 2021/22. The proportion increased from 56% in 2016/17, after little change between 2011/12 and 2016/17. In 2021/22, of all rangatahi Māori who offended, 56% had no proceedings in the two years prior.



Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

### In 2021/22:

Proportion who had no proceedings in the two years prior – showing the most frequent offence divisions of police proceedings



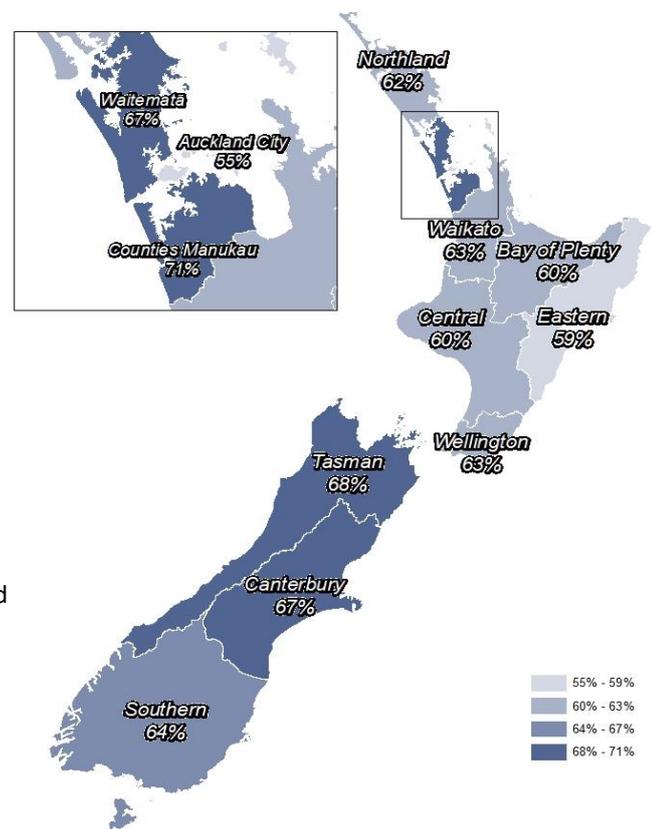
**61%**  
of males who offend had no previous proceedings (2 years prior)



**69%**  
of females who offend had no previous proceedings (2 years prior)



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

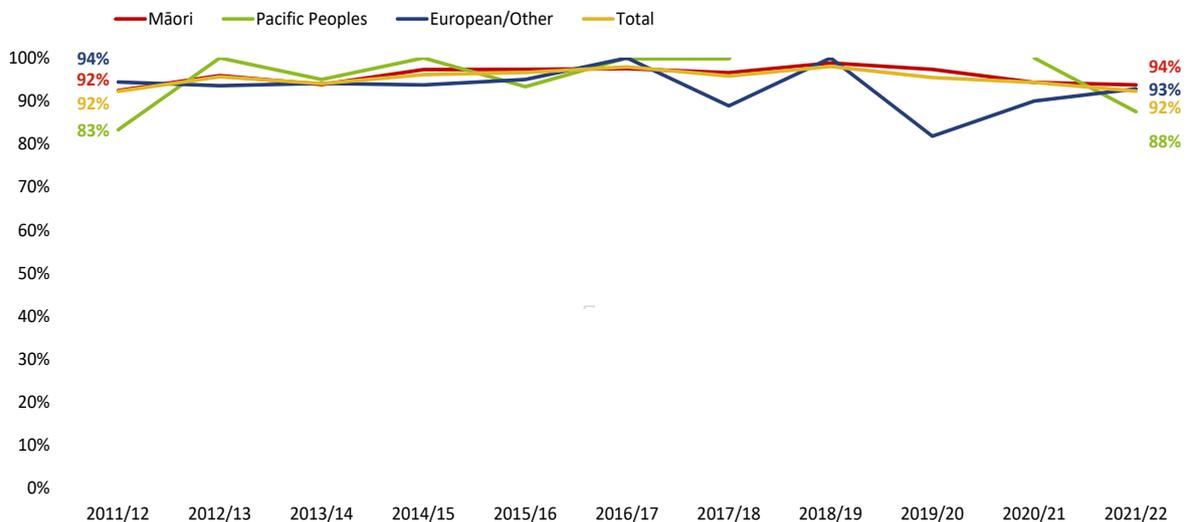


The numerator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police with no proceedings in the previous 2 years. The denominator includes any young person proceeded against during the report period for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.

**YJI 1.6 (children): The proportion of children aged 10 to 13 years referred to an FGC who have previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection**

This indicator uses 'reports of concern' 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.

In 2021/22, 92% of the children referred for an FGC had previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection. The proportion has changed little since 2011/12. The proportion generally remained higher for tamariki Māori (94% in 2021/22).



The proportions for 2018/19 and 2019/20 are not shown for Pacific Peoples as less than 5 children were referred for a FGC.

**In 2021/22:**

*Proportion - by Oranga Tamariki Youth Justice Region*

**94%**  
of males referred for a youth justice FGC had previously been subject to a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection



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

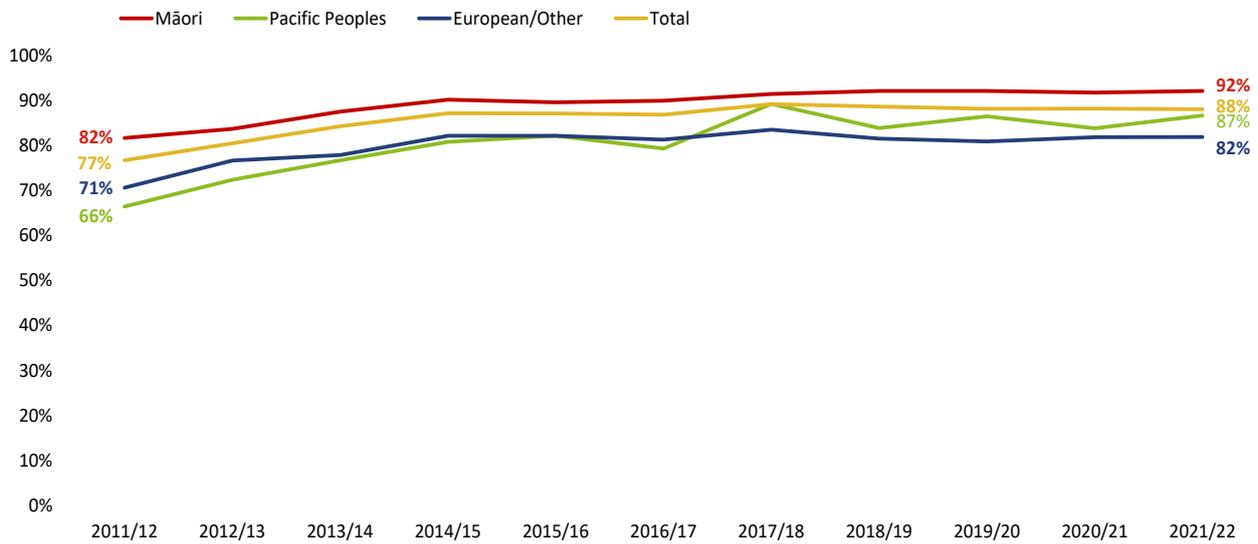


Youth justice FGCs include: child offender FGCs, intention-to-charge FGCs, and court-ordered FGCs. Relevant age is at the time of the child's FGC as offence date is not always recorded on Oranga Tamariki data. Section 15 reports of concern are over people's entire childhoods until the FGC, rather than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

**YJI 1.6 (young people):** The proportion of young people aged 14 to 17 (14 to 18 from 1 July 2019) referred for an FGC who have previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki relating to their care and protection

This indicator uses 'reports of concern' 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.

In 2021/22, 88% of young people referred for an FGC had previously been the subject of a report of concern to Oranga Tamariki about their care and protection. The proportion has changed little since 2014/15 after increasing from 2011/12. This does not necessarily mean that young people who offend are now more likely to have had negative childhood experiences. 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. This proportion remained higher for rangatahi Māori (92% in 2021/22).



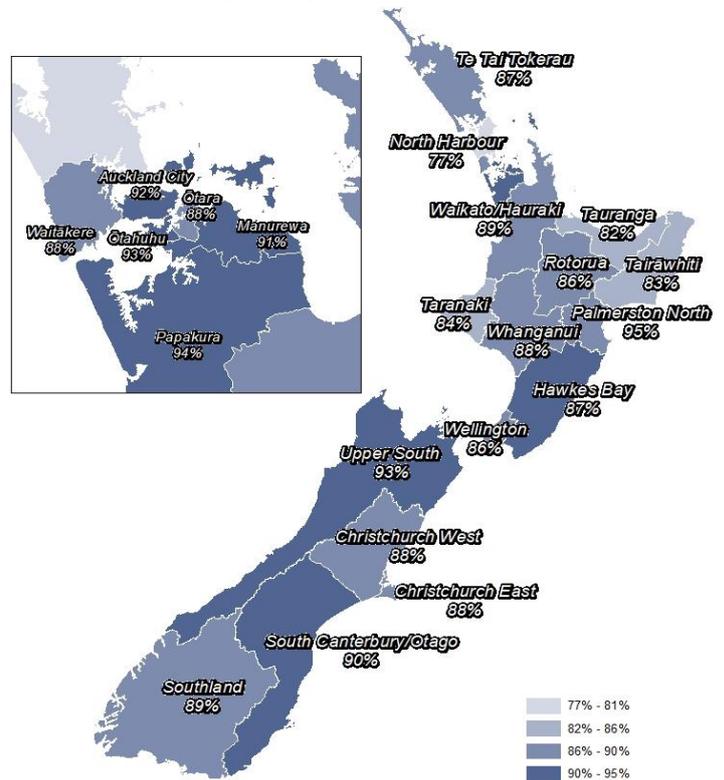
**In 2021/22:**

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



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

*Proportion by Oranga Tamariki Youth Justice Site*

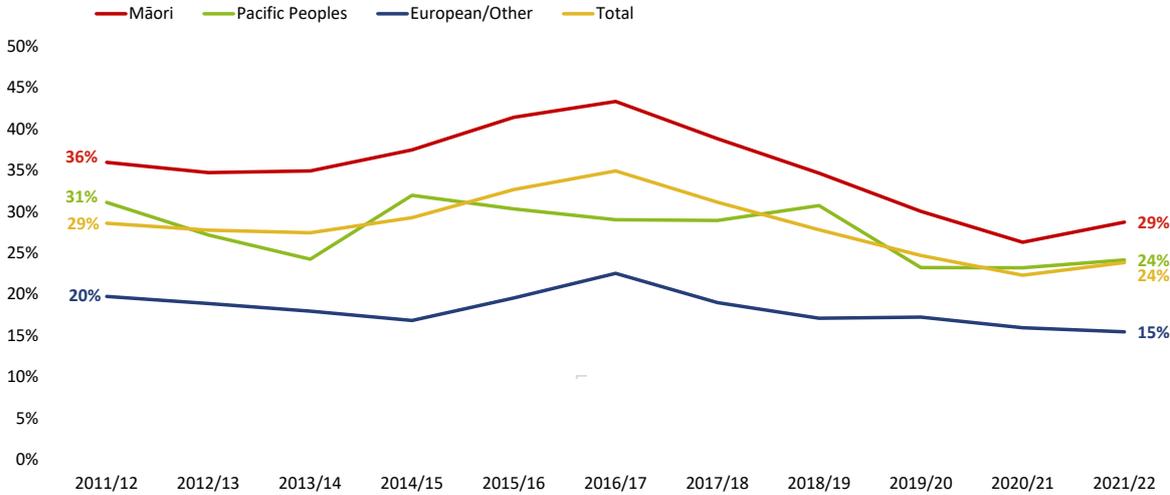


Youth justice FGCs include: child offender FGCs, intention-to-charge FGCs, and court-ordered FGCs. Relevant age is at the time of the young person's FGC as offence date is not always recorded in Oranga Tamariki data. Section 15 reports of concern are over people's entire childhoods until the FGC, rather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

# YJI 2.1: The proportion of young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) proceeded against who appear in the Youth Court

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

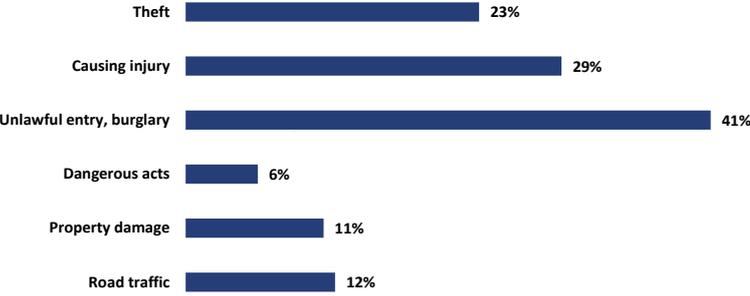
The proportion of young people who offended and appeared in the Youth Court decreased from 35% in 2016/17 to 24% in 2021/22, after generally increasing from 29% in 2011/12. In comparison, the proportion of rangatahi Māori who offended and appeared in the Youth Court decreased from 43% in 2016/17 to 29% in 2021/22.



Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

### In 2021/22:

Proportion who appear in the Youth Court – showing the most frequent offence divisions of police proceedings



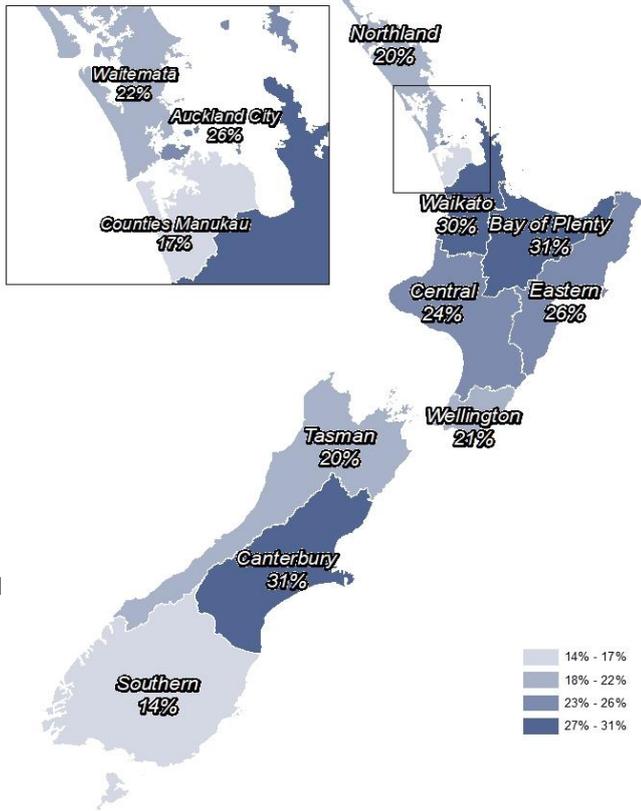
26% of males who offend appeared in the Youth Court



16% of females who offend appeared in the Youth Court



Proportion who appear in the Youth Court by Police District

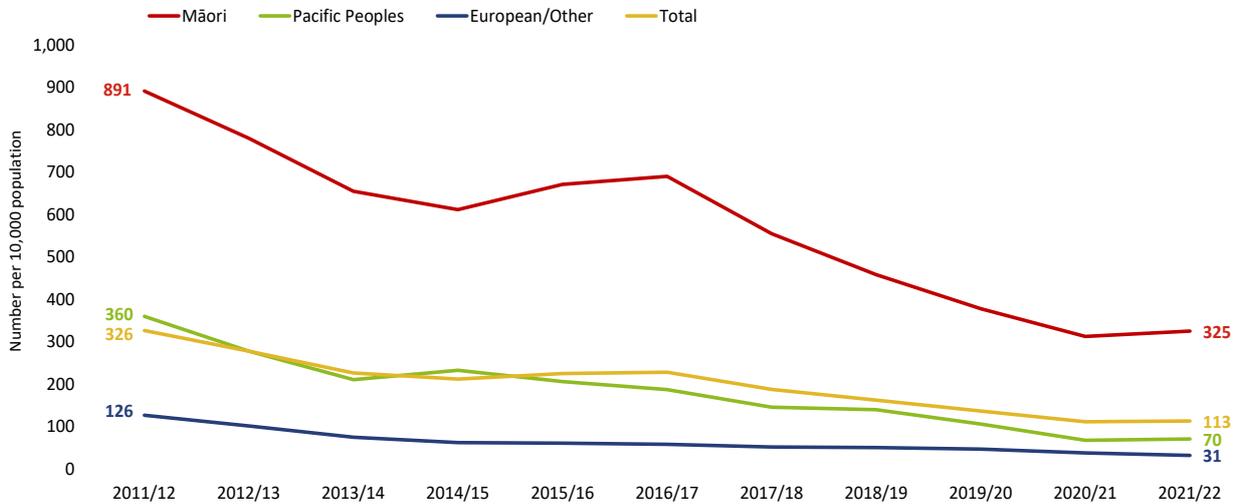


The numerator includes only those young people at the time of the alleged offence, and whose first court appearance was in a Youth Court. The denominator includes any young person proceeded against for offending, regardless of the outcome. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence. Each young person is counted only once in each 12-month period.

## YJI 2.2: The population-adjusted rate of young people aged 14 to 16 (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) who appear in the Youth Court

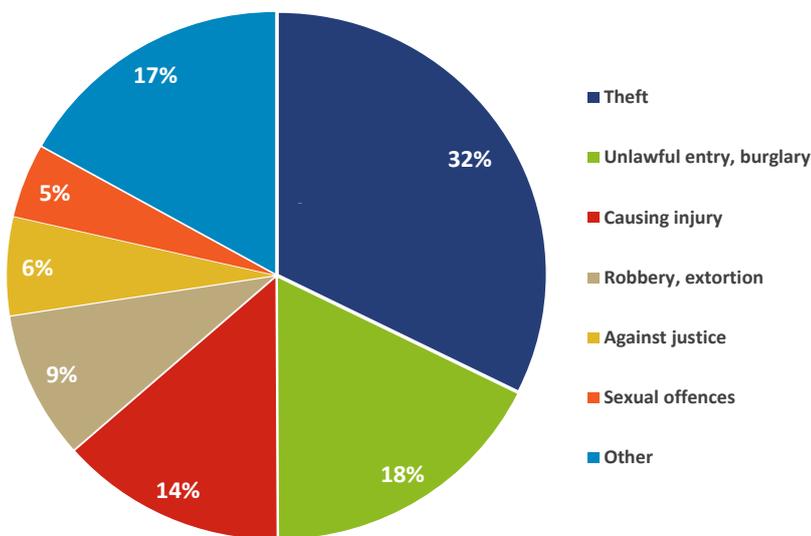
This indicator provides information about the proportion of young people in the New Zealand population who are serious offenders. Youth Court appearances are an appropriate proxy measure because generally only the most serious offenders are dealt with in the Youth Court.

The rate of Youth Court appearances for young people decreased by 65% between 2011/12 and 2021/22, from 326 to 113 per 10,000 population. There was a similar decrease of 64% for rangatahi Māori, from 891 to 325 per 10,000 population over the same period but remained higher than the overall rate.

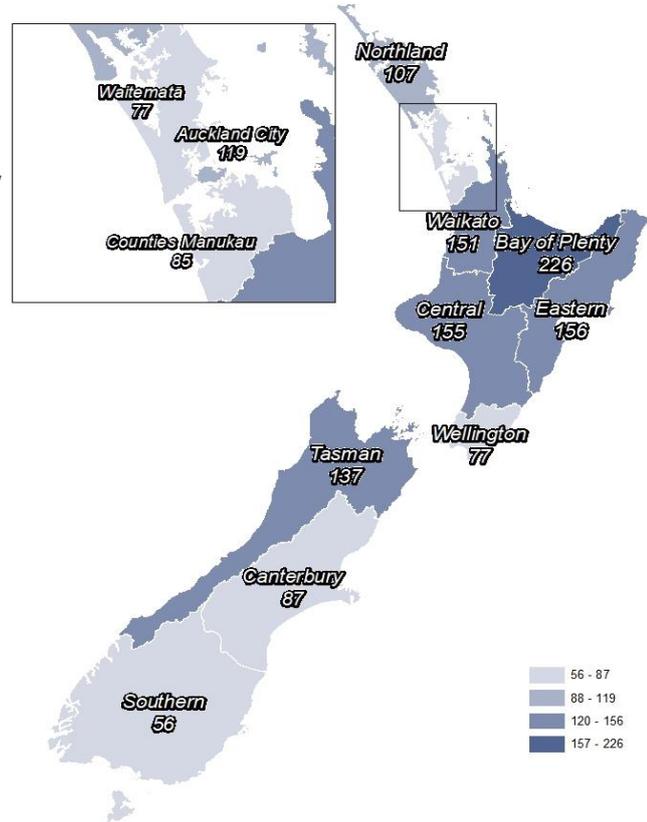


### In 2021/22:

Percentage of Youth Court appearances, by offence division



Offending rates per 10,000 population by Police District



Percentage of Youth Court appearances, by gender



Other/Unknown gender makes up to 1% of Youth Court appearances.

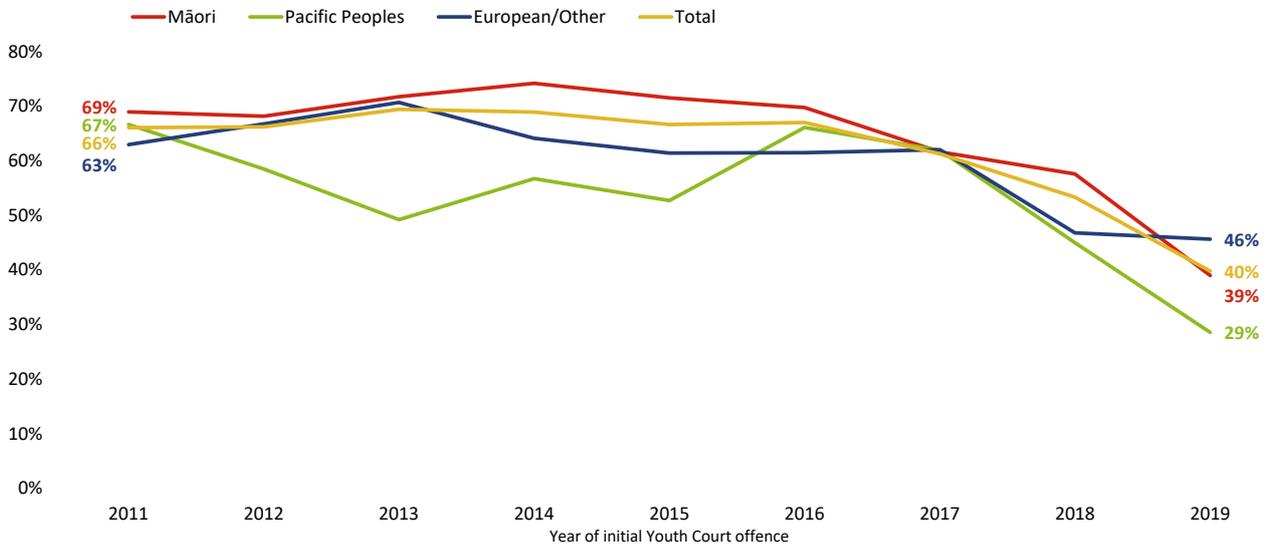
Includes only those young people at the time of the alleged offence, and whose first court appearance was in a Youth Court.  
 Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.  
 First court appearances are based on day of first appearance in the Youth Court for one charge or a group of charges.

## YJI 3.1 (2 years): The proportion of 16-year-olds who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in an adult court within 24 months at 17 to 19 years of age

This indicator provides information on the proportion of 16-year-olds appearing in the Youth Court 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 2019.

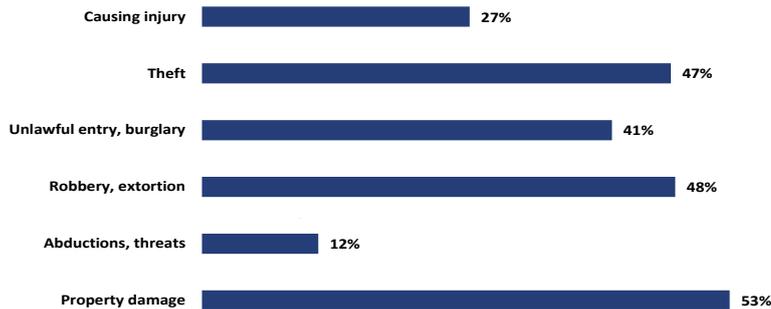
It helps understanding of the youth justice system's success in dealing with young offenders most at risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

As of June 2022, the two-year reoffending rate for 16-year-olds who appeared in the Youth Court with a proved case decreased from 66% for the 2011 cohort to 40% for the 2019 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 69% to 39% over the same period for Māori 16-year-olds.

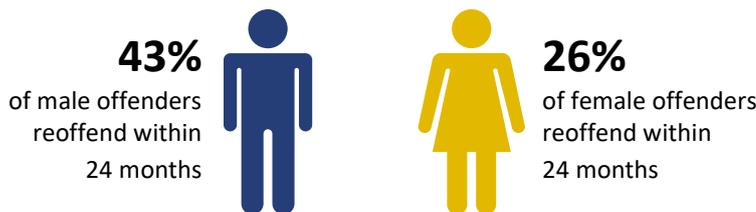
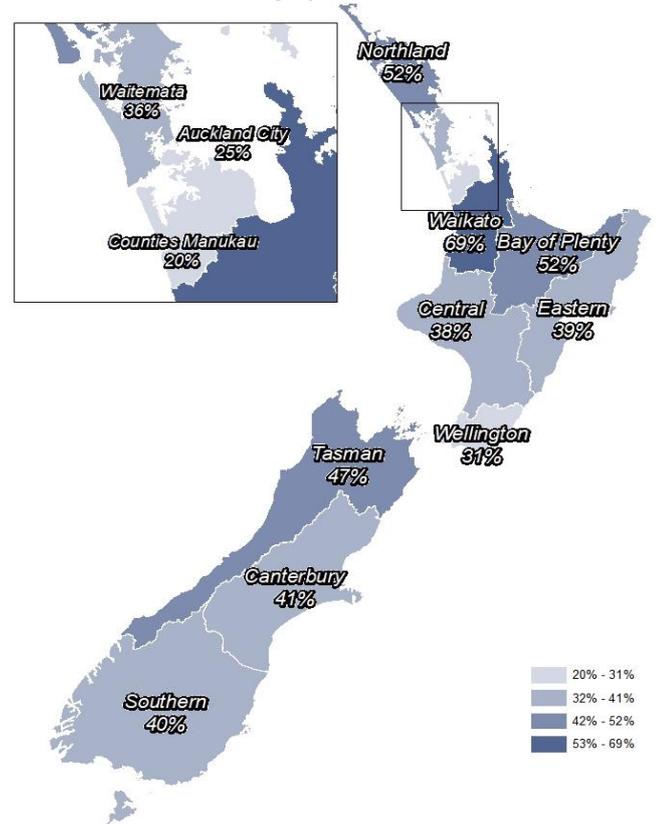


### In 2019:

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the initial Youth Court offence



### Proportion reoffending by Police District



The numerator includes those individuals aged 16 who were proved in the Youth Court to have offended in a 12 month period, and who were proved in an adult court to have reoffended for a new offence committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case at ages 17 to 19.

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

Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

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

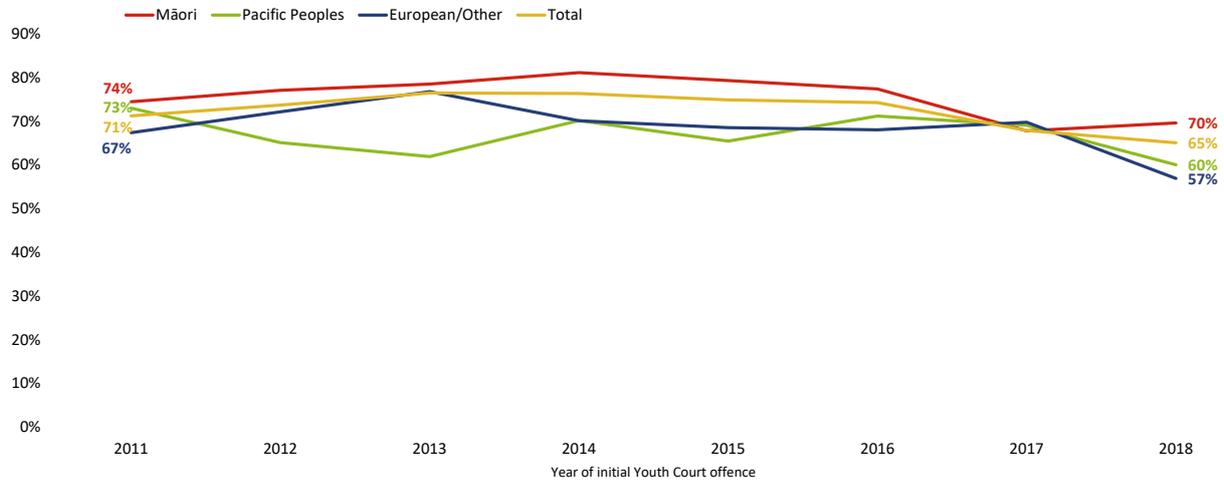
2019 is the latest year for which reoffending over 24 months can be measured.

## YJI 3.1 (3 years): The proportion of 16-year-olds who appeared in the Youth Court, and were proven to have reoffended in an adult court within 36 months at 17 to 20 years of age

This indicator provides information on the proportion of 16-year-olds appearing in the Youth Court who 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 2018.

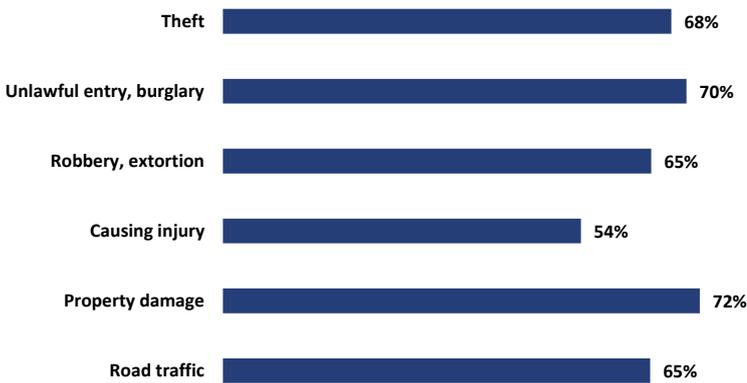
It helps understanding of the youth justice system's success in dealing with young offenders most at risk of criminal behaviour as young adults.

As of June 2022, the three-year reoffending rate for 16-year-olds who appeared in the Youth Court with a proved case decreased from 71% for the 2011 cohort to 65% for the 2018 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 74% to 70% over the same period for Māori 16-year-olds.

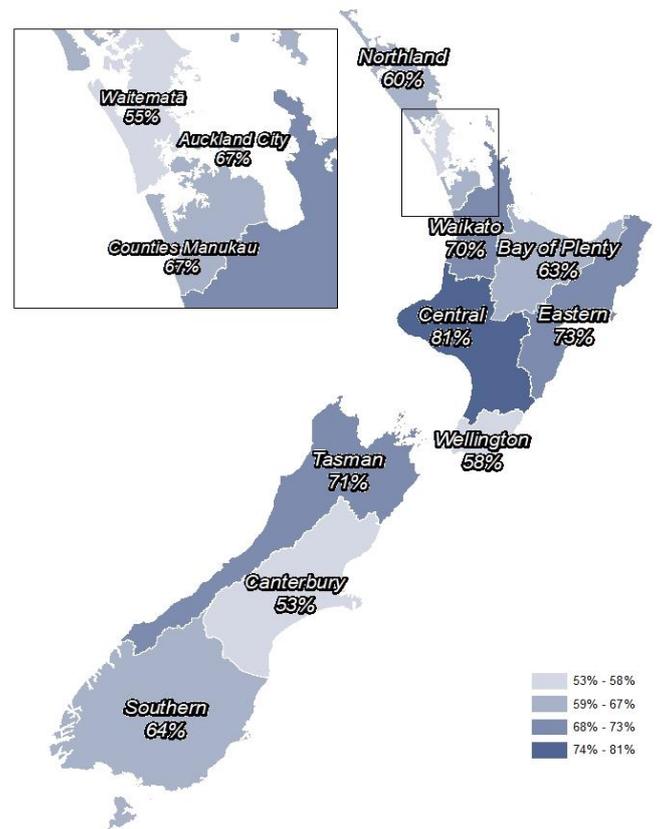


### In 2018:

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the initial Youth Court offence



Proportion reoffending by Police District



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 36 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case at ages 17 to 20.

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

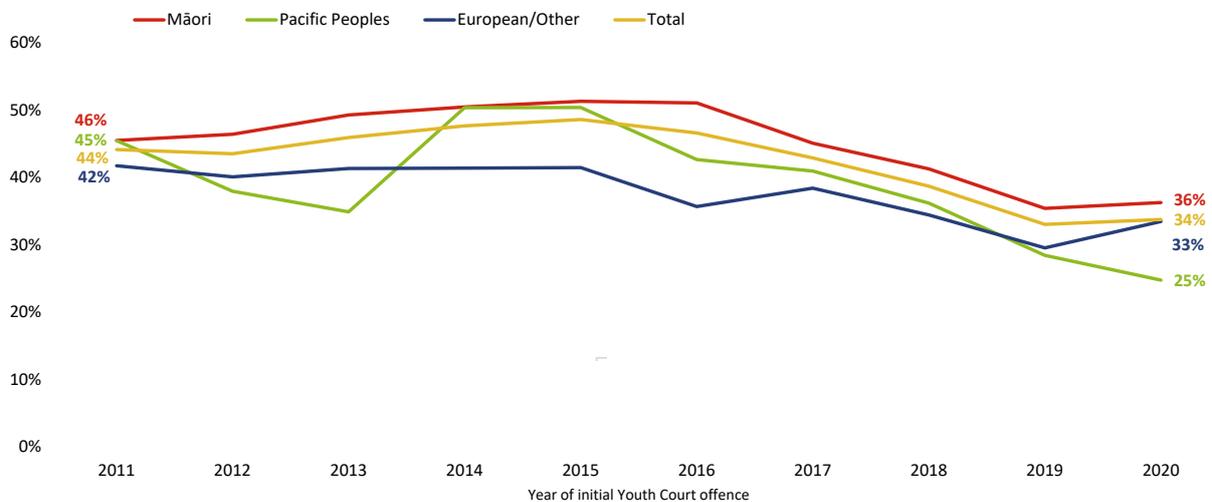
2018 is the latest year for which reoffending over three years can be measured.

## YJI 3.2 (1 year): The proportion of 14 to 16-year-olds (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) 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. This measure reports on decisions made by the youth justice system before December 2020.

Specifically, it examines 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.

As of June 2022, the one-year reoffending rate for young people who appeared in the Youth Court with a proved case decreased from 44% for the 2011 cohort to 34% for the 2020 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 46% to 36% over the same period for rangatahi Māori.

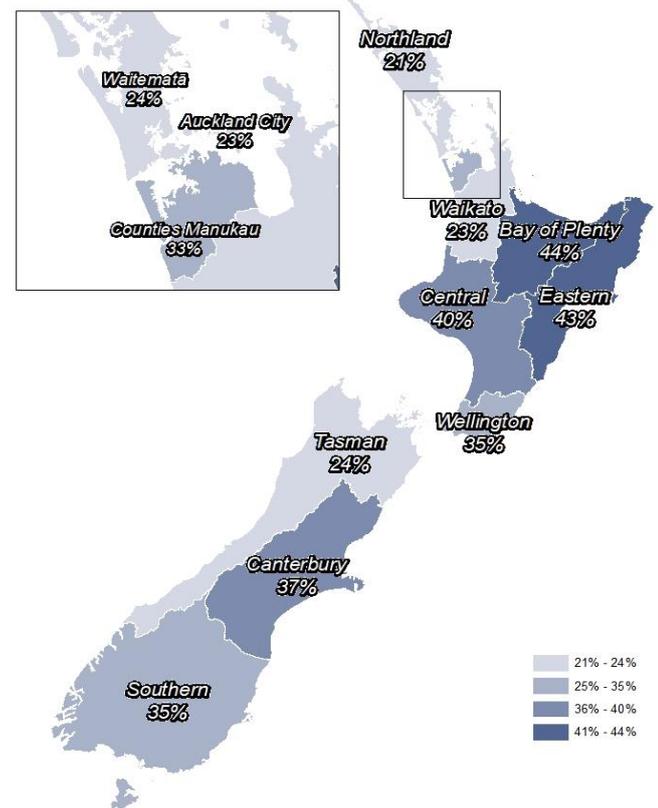


### In 2020:

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the initial Youth Court offence



Proportion reoffending by Police District



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 outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

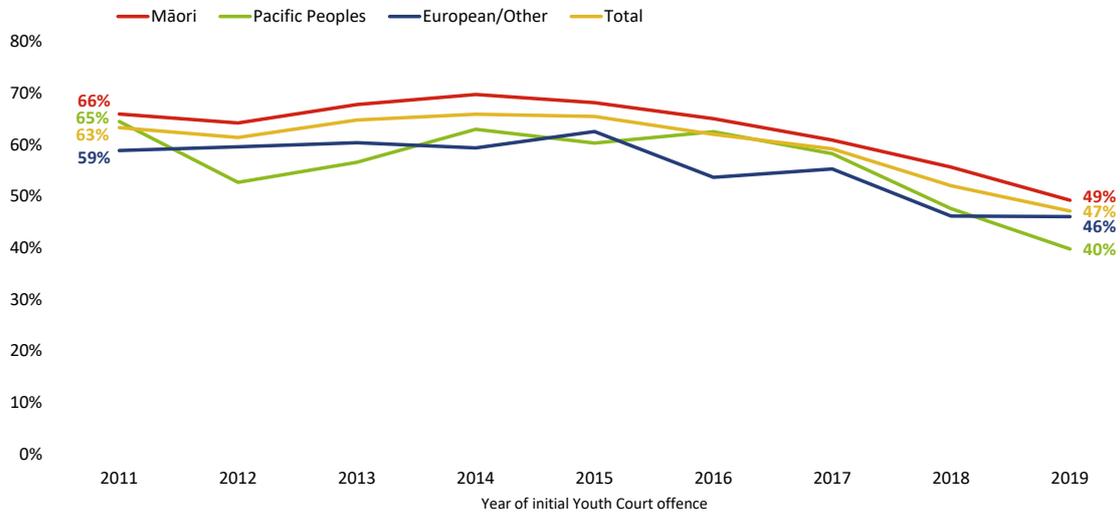
2020 is the latest year for which reoffending over one year can be measured.

## YJI 3.2 (2 years): The proportion of 14 to 16-year-olds 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. This indicator reports on decisions made by the youth justice system before December 2019.

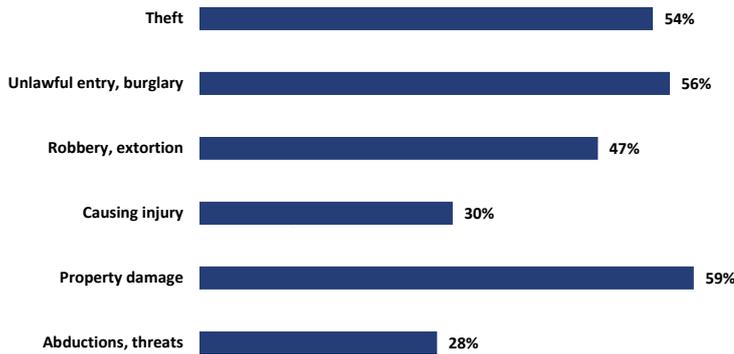
Specifically, it examines the proportion of young people with a proven offence in a 12-month period who reoffend and have a new proven case for offending committed within 24 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

As of June 2022, the two-year reoffending rate for young people who appeared in the Youth Court with a proved case decreased from 63% for the 2011 cohort to 47% for the 2019 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 66% to 49% over the same period for rangatahi Māori.

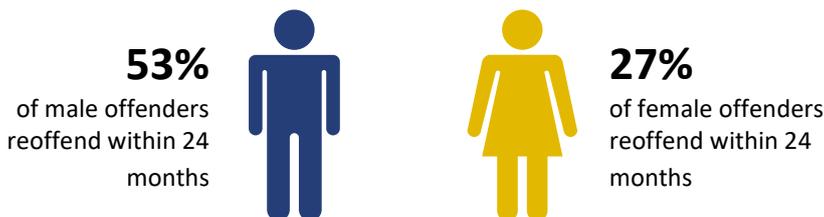
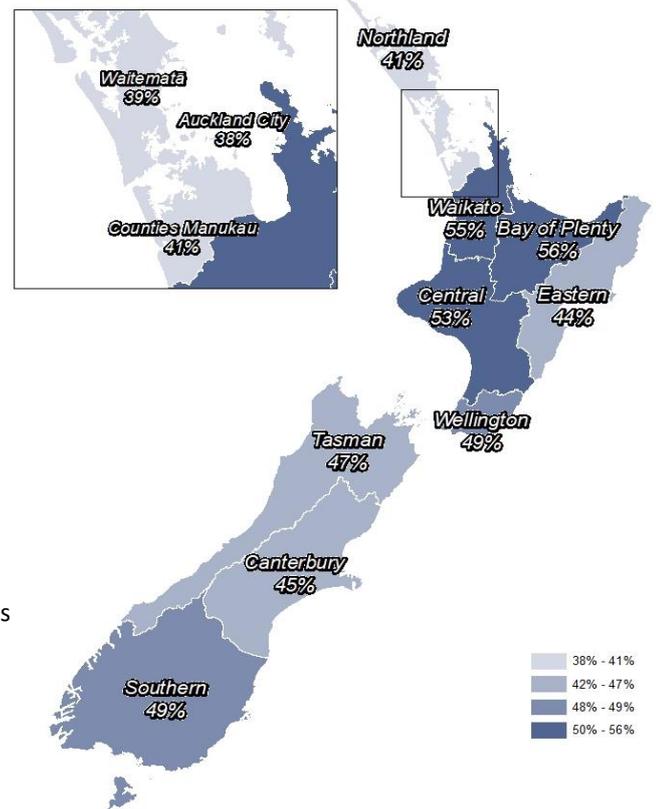


### In 2019:

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the initial Youth Court offence



Proportion reoffending by Police District



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.

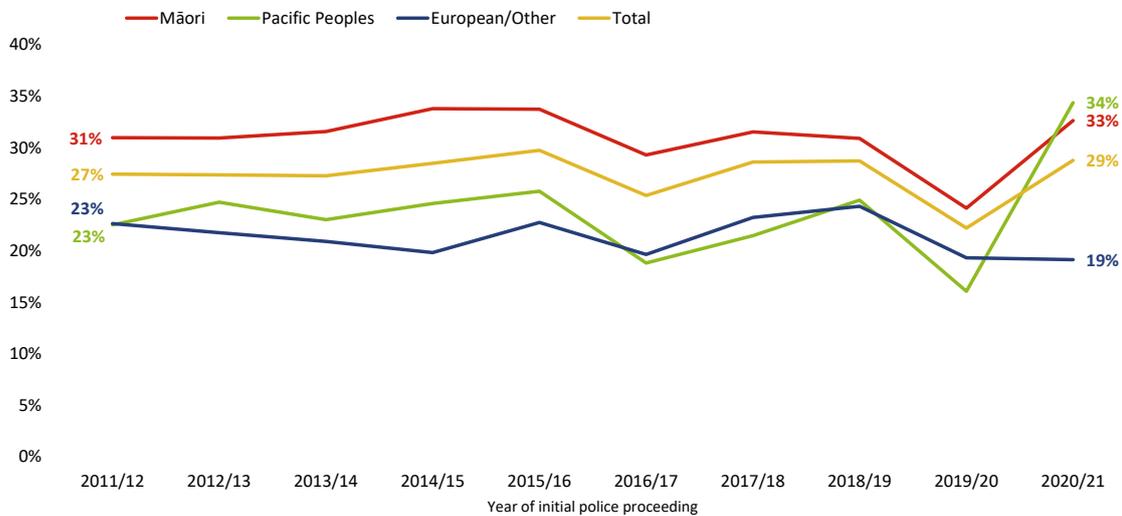
To allow crimes to be detected and processed consistently over time, this indicator only counts offences which are proven in court within 30 months of the outcome date of the first Youth Court proved case.

2019 is the latest year for which reoffending over two years can be measured.

**YJI 3.3 children (1 year): The proportion of children aged 10 to 13 years proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warning, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within 12 months**

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

As of June 2022, the one-year reoffending rate for children receiving alternative actions/warnings with no proceedings in the two years prior was 29% for the 2020/21 cohort, similar to the 2011/12 cohort (27%). The reoffending rate was higher for tamariki Māori (33% for the 2020/21 cohort, 31% for the 2018/19 cohort and 31% for the 2011/12 cohort).

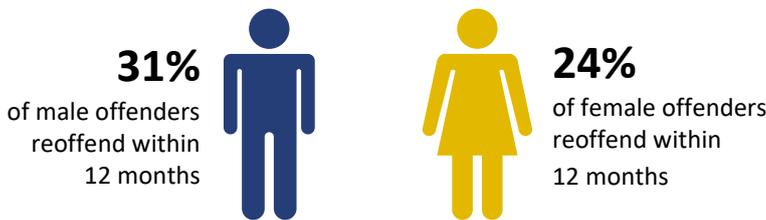
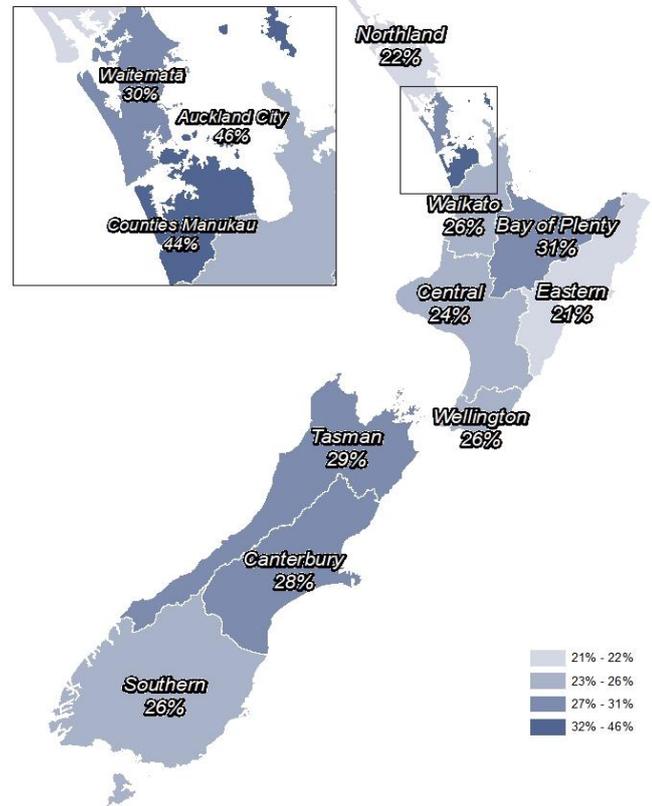


Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

**In 2020/21:**

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the initial police proceeding

Proportion reoffending by Police District

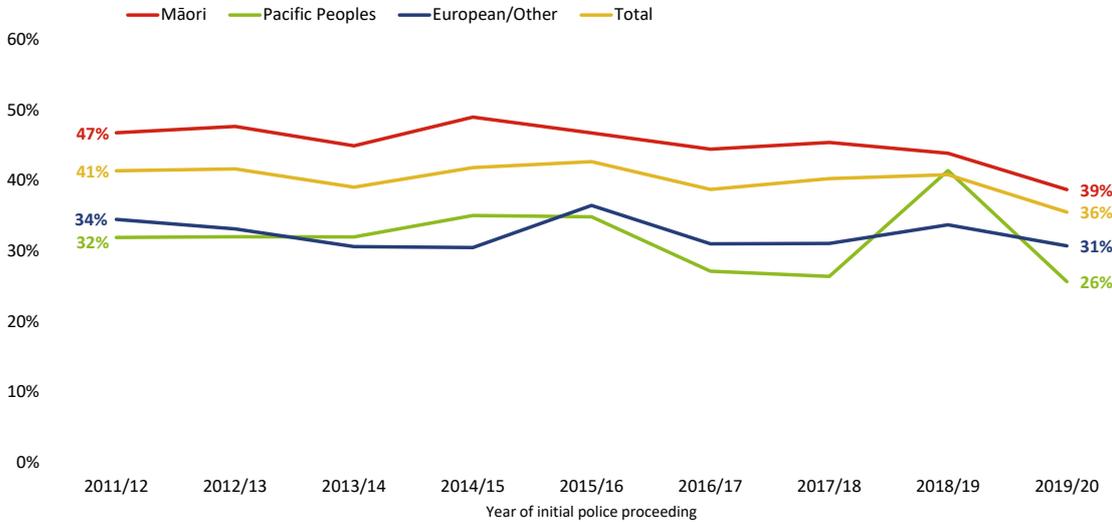


The numerator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 12 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding. The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

**YJI 3.3 children (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 24 months of their initial proceeding. It helps understanding of the youth justice system’s success in dealing with children who offend with little or no youth justice history.

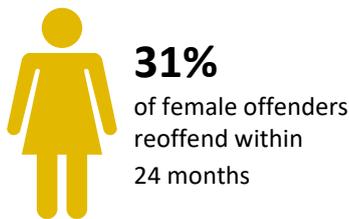
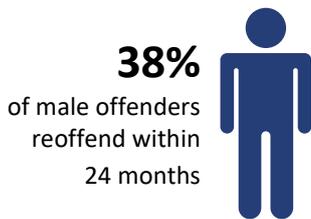
As of June 2022, the two-year reoffending rate for children receiving alternative actions/warnings with no proceedings in the two years prior decreased from 41% for the 2011/12 cohort to 36% for the 2019/20 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 47% to 39% over the same period for tamariki Māori.



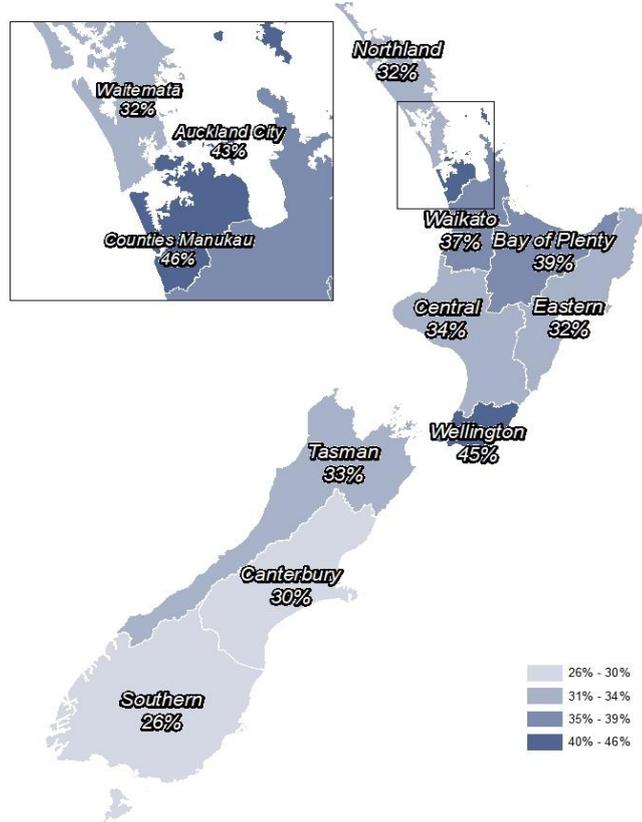
Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

**In 2019/20:**

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the initial police proceeding



Proportion reoffending by Police District

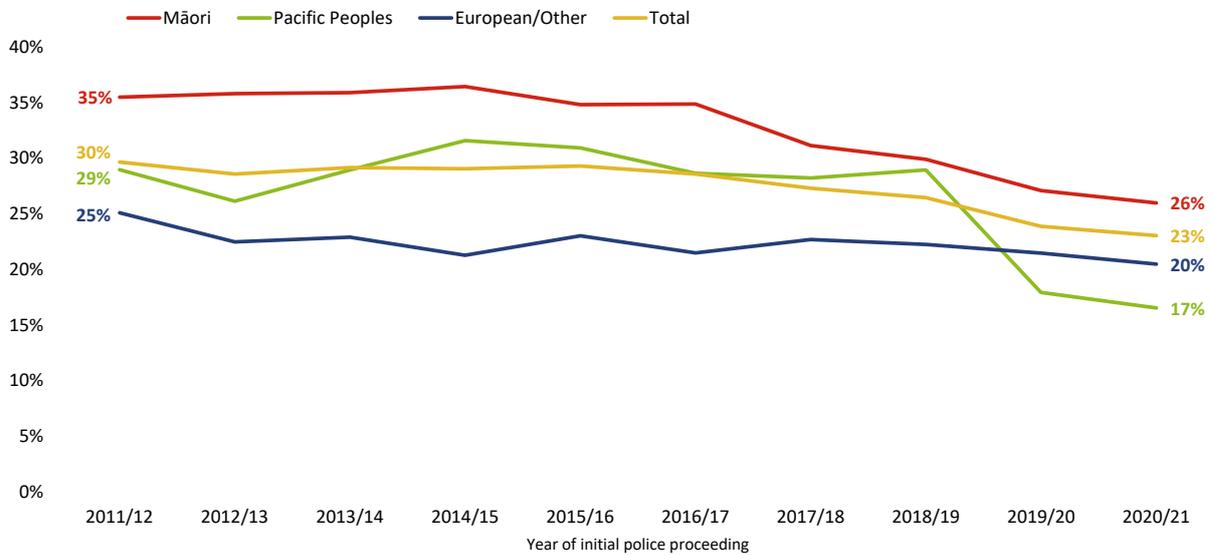


The numerator counts only 10-13 year olds proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 24 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding. The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

**YJI 3.3 young people (1 year): The proportion of young people aged 14 to 16 years (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warning, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within 12 months**

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

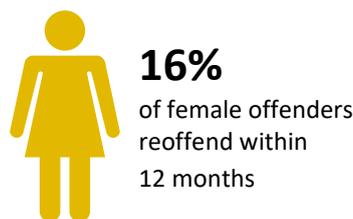
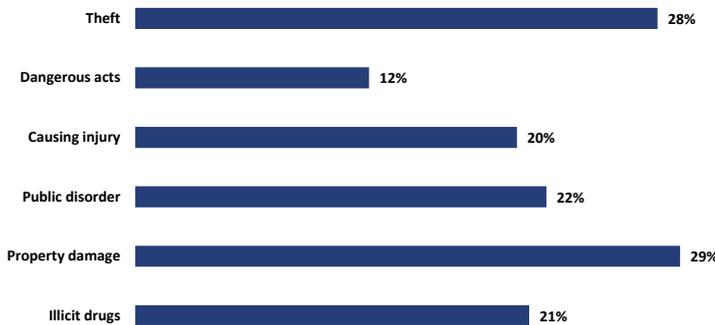
As of June 2022, the one-year reoffending rate for young people receiving alternative actions/warnings with no proceedings in the two years prior decreased from 30% for the 2011/12 cohort to 23% for the 2020/21 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 35% to 26% over the same period for rangatahi Māori.



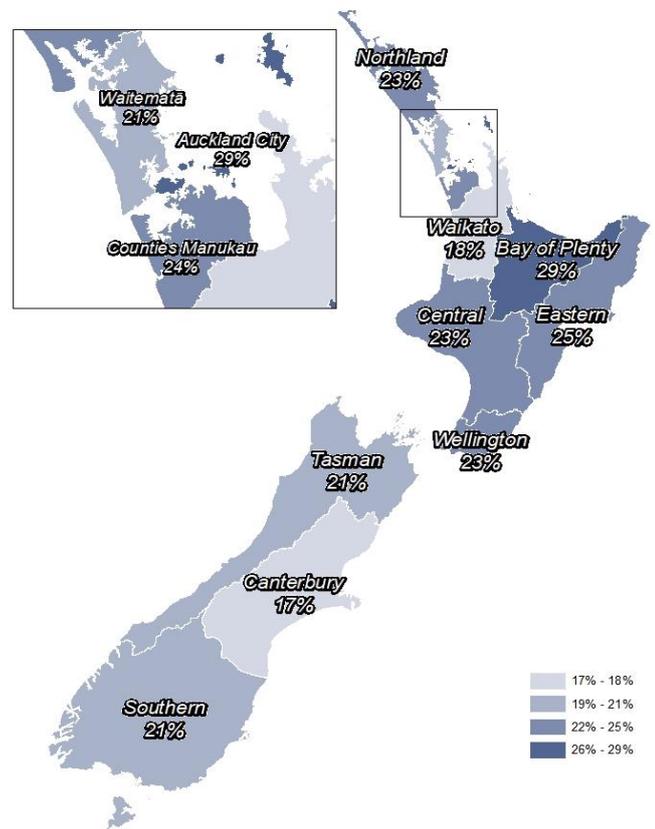
Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

**In 2020/21:**

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the initial police proceeding



Proportion reoffending by Police District

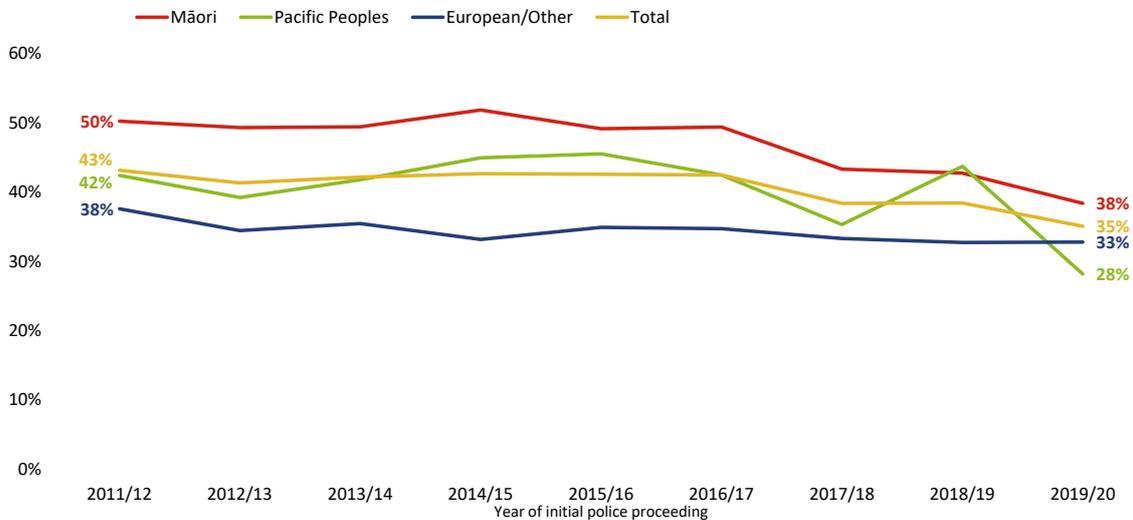


The numerator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 12 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding. The denominator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

**YJI 3.3 young people (2 years): The proportion of young people aged 14 to 16 years (14 to 17 from 1 July 2019) proceeded against receiving alternative actions/warning, and who had no proceedings in the 2 years prior, who reoffended within 24 months**

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

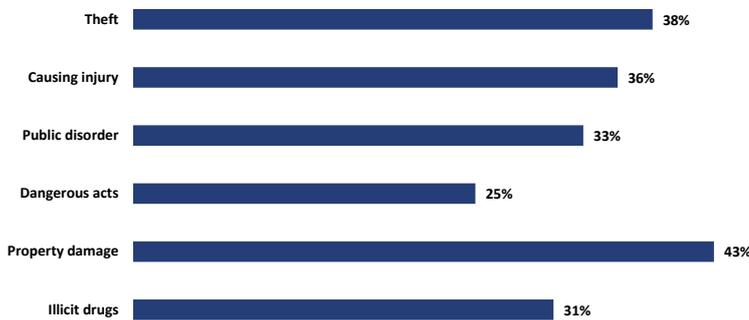
As of June 2022, the two-year reoffending rate for young people receiving alternative actions/warnings with no proceedings in the two years prior decreased from 43% for the 2011/12 cohort to 35% for the 2019/20 cohort. The reoffending rate also decreased from 50% to 38% over the same period for rangatahi Māori.



Considerable growth in the extent to which ethnicity is not recorded has necessitated ethnicity being imputed where missing to avoid potentially misleading under-reporting of measures for each ethnic group. Redistributing unknown ethnicity in the same proportions as known ethnicities means the adjusted measures will be closer to the true measures than the unadjusted measures.

**In 2019/20:**

Proportion reoffending – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the police proceeding



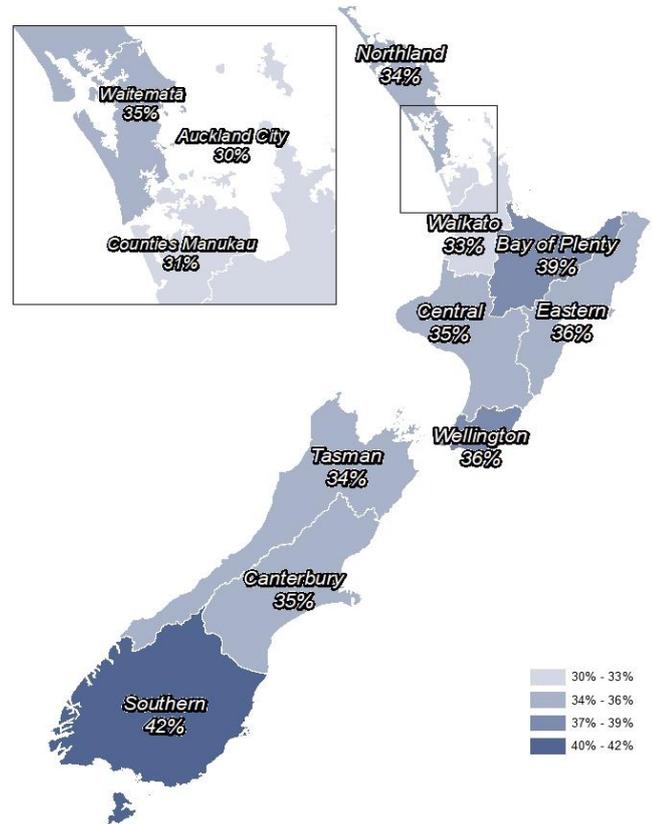
**39%**  
of male offenders  
reoffend within  
24 months



**27%**  
of female offenders  
reoffend within  
24 months



Proportion reoffending by Police District



30% - 33%  
34% - 36%  
37% - 39%  
40% - 42%

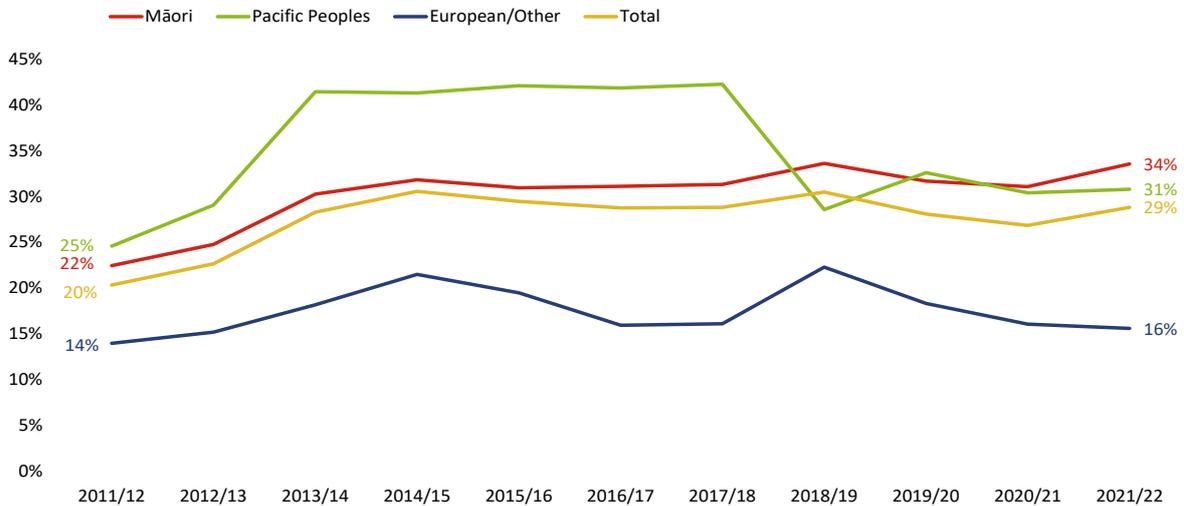
The numerator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior, and who were proceeded against for a new offence committed within 24 months of the proceeding date for the initial proceeding.

The denominator counts only young people proceeded against by the Police and received either an alternative action or a warning, with no proceedings in the 2 years prior. Relevant age is age at time of the alleged offence.

**YJI 4.1: The proportion of children and young people aged 12 to 17 (12 to 18 from 1 July 2019) appearing in the Youth Court who are remanded into the custody of the Chief Executive of Oranga Tamariki (formerly MSD)**

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

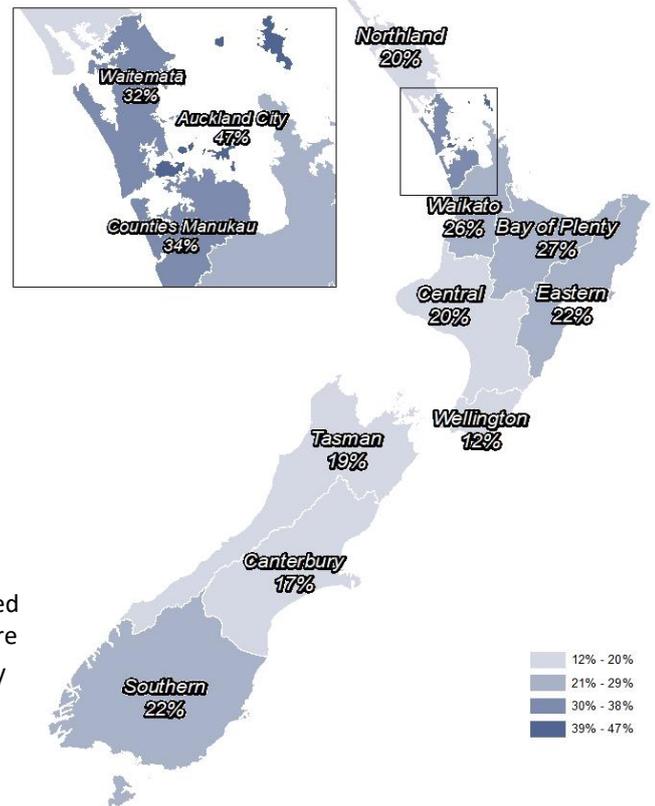
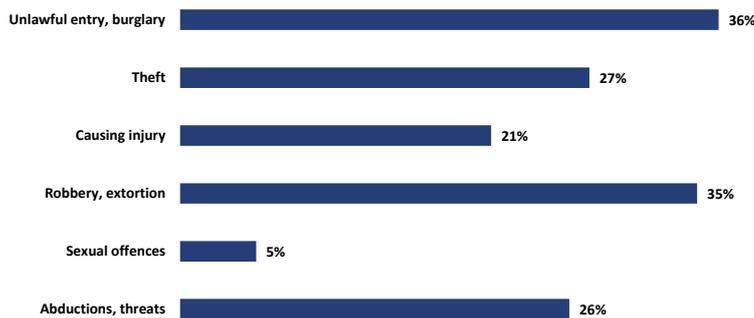
The number of children and young people remanded in custody decreased by 36% between 2011/12 and 2021/22. However, the proportion of children and young people appearing in the Youth Court who were remanded in custody was 29% in 2021/22 having remained relatively stable since 2014/15, after increasing from 20% in 2011/12. In 2021/22, the proportion was 34% for tamariki and rangatahi Māori and was stable since 2014/15.



**In 2021/22:**

Proportion remanded – showing the most frequent offence divisions of the Youth Court appearances

Proportion Remanded by Police District



**31%**  
of males prosecuted in the Youth Court are remanded in custody



**19%**  
of females prosecuted in the Youth Court are remanded in custody

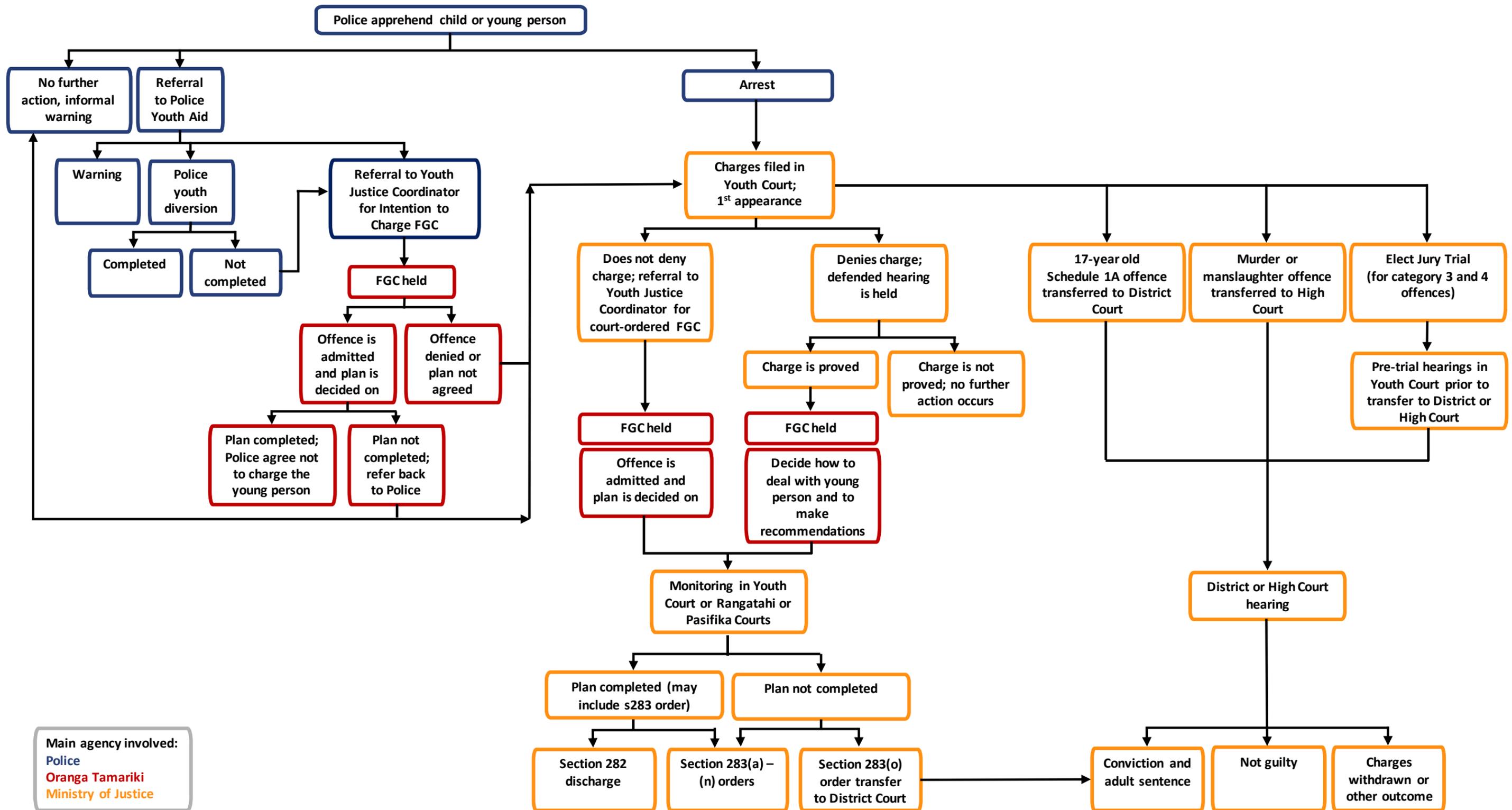


Each child/young person is counted only once in each 12 month period based on their date of their first custodial remand admission. Some of these young people will have turned 18 years (or older) by the time they appear in court.  
For the numerator, age is at the time the child/young person was first 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	Causing 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 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 robbery; robbery; assault with intent to rob; demands to steal
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	Unlawful entry, burglary	Burglary
Theft and related offences	Theft	All types of theft (with shoplifting being the most frequent); unlawfully takes or gets into a motor vehicle; receiving stolen property
Fraud, deception and related offences	Deceptions	Take, obtain or use a document or credit card for pecuniary advantage; obtain by deception
Illicit drug offences	Illicit drugs	Possess cannabis or drug-related utensils; using cannabis
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	Weapon offences	Possess offensive weapon or knife
Property damage and environmental pollution	Property damage	Wilful damage including graffiti-related offences; unlawfully interfere with motor vehicles; intentional damage; arson
Public order offences	Public disorder	Wilful trespass; disorderly behaviour; unlawfully in a enclosed yard, area or building; fighting in a public place; possessing instruments for car conversion; possessing instruments for graffiti
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	Road traffic	Driving with excess alcohol; driving while disqualified
Offences against government procedures, government security and government operations	Against justice	Escaping lawful custody; resisting police; breach of bail; obstructing police; failing to furnish name and address
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous	Used a telephone for a fictitious purpose, plus various other offences not included in the categories above

## Appendix 2: Youth Justice System Roadmap



Main agency involved:  
 Police  
 Oranga Tamariki  
 Ministry of Justice

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