

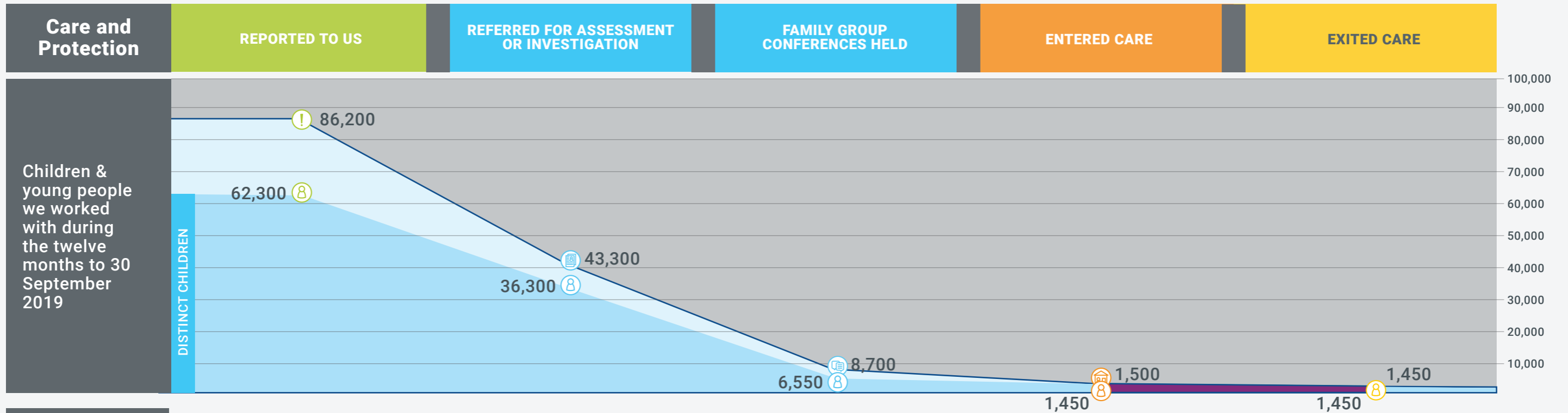
# Quarterly Report

## Care and Protection interactions

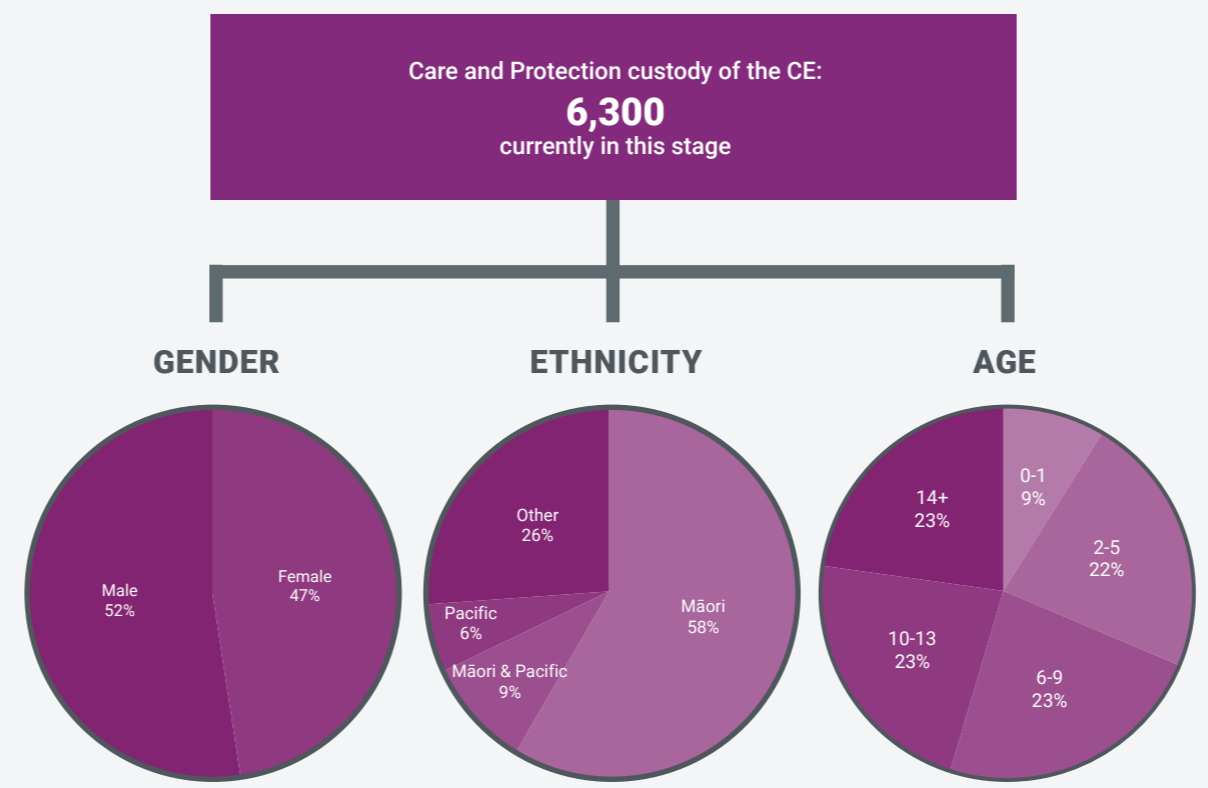
### Quarterly Report to 30 September 2019

The chart below shows the flow of children and young people over the twelve months to 30 September 2019, from receipt of reports of concern through to eventual exit from care and protection. This is accompanied by a count of *distinct* children at each interaction point - counting each child only once regardless of how many times they had a given interaction over the twelve month period.

It also shows the current number of children and young people in care as at 30 September 2019, and provides demographic information on them including gender, age, and ethnicity.



Children & young people we are working with as at 30 September 2019



Note: Overall percentages may not always add to 100 percent due to rounding.

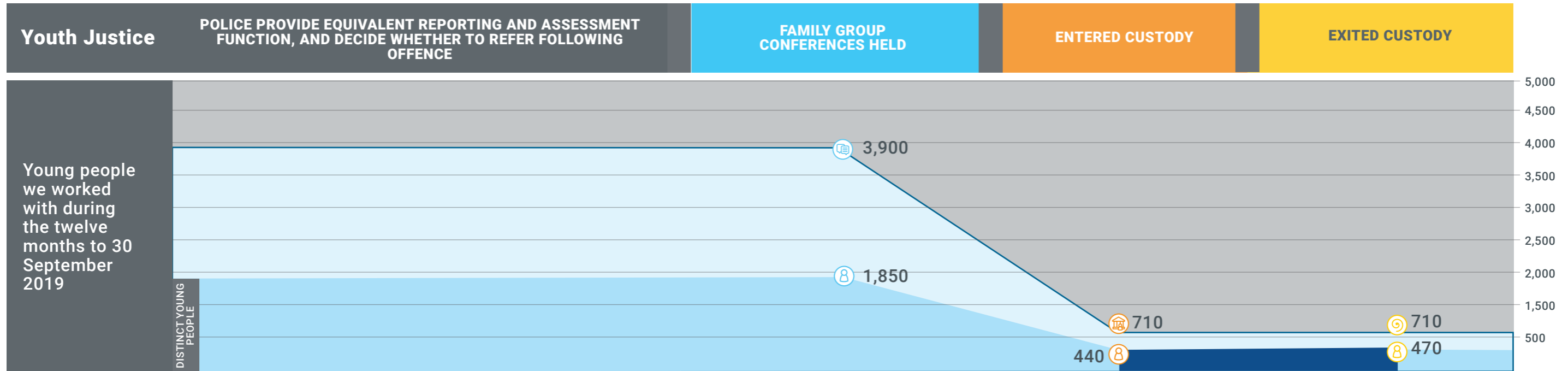
# Quarterly Report

## Youth Justice interactions

### Quarterly Report to 30 September 2019

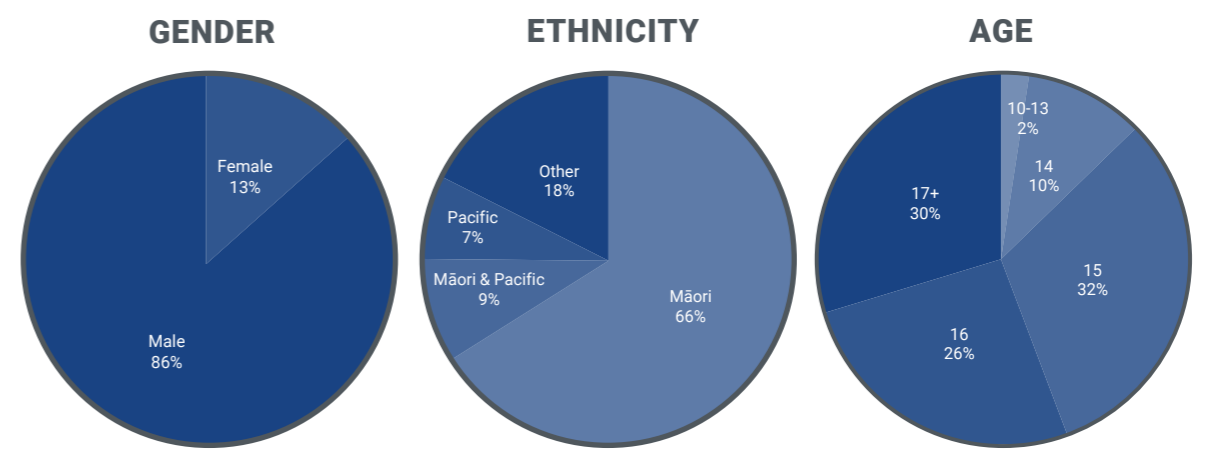
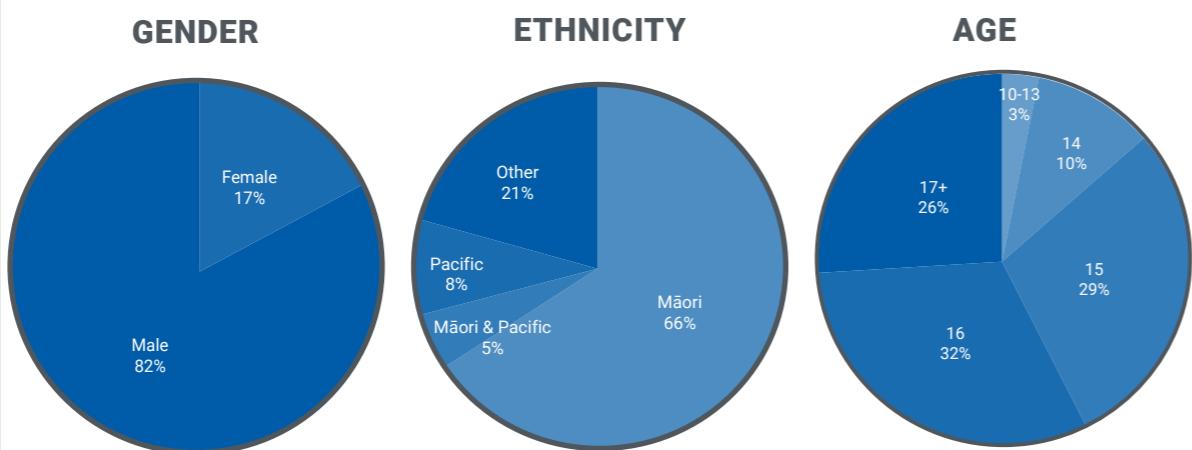
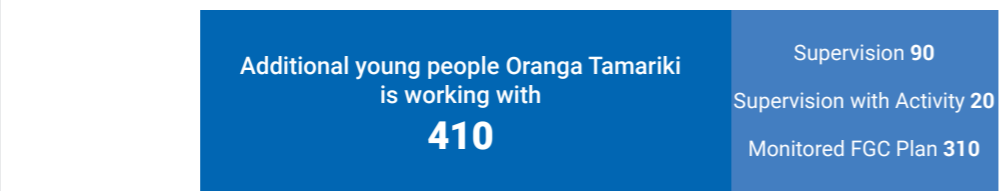
The chart below shows the flow of young people who may have offended over the twelve months to 30 September 2019, from police referral through to eventual exit from custody. This is accompanied by a count of *distinct* young people at each interaction point - counting each young person only once regardless of how many times they had a given interaction over the twelve month period.

It also shows the current number of young people we are working with and the number in the Youth Justice custody of the CE as at 30 September 2019, and provides further information on them including gender, age, and ethnicity.



Young people we worked with during the twelve months to 30 September 2019

Young people we are working with as at 30 September 2019



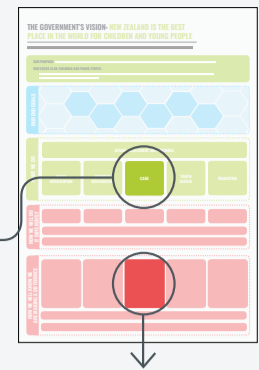
*Note: Overall percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. The number of additional young people we are working with as well as the breakdown of this figure are rounded so may not add up to the same number. Youth Justice in the custody of the CE includes young people in remand and those on a supervision with residence order.*



# Quarterly Report

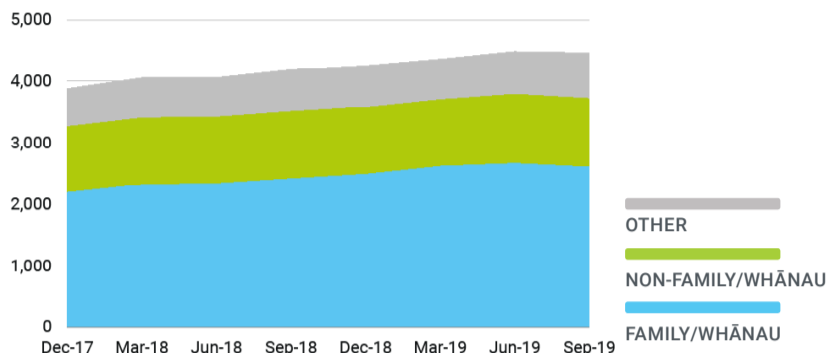
## Care

Give me stable and loving care that enables me to be safe, recover and flourish  
We keep children in the custody of the Chief Executive safe and promote their wellbeing



### LOVING PLACEMENTS

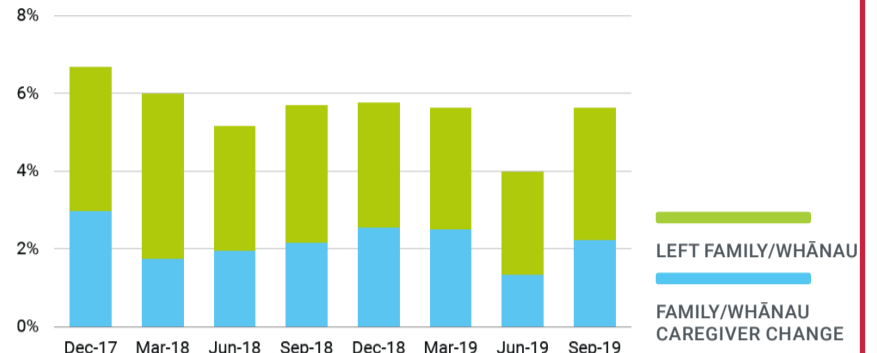
Out of home placement type for longer term placements



The number of children in longer term out of home placements has flattened in the latest quarter. There was a slight increase in Other placements that was more than offset by a reduction of children in family/whānau and non-family/whānau placements.

### STABLE PLACEMENTS

Family/whānau placement instability

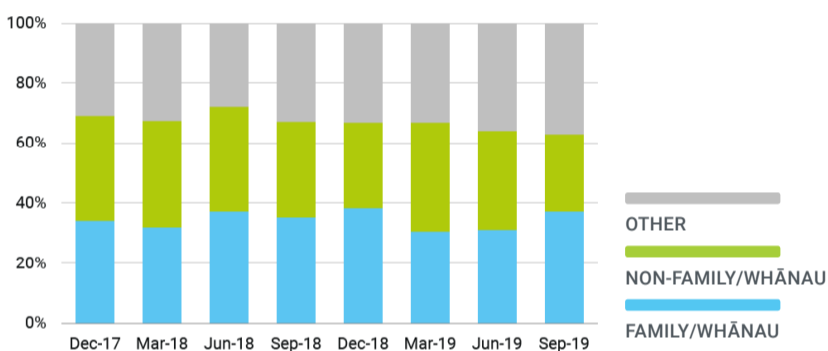


Following increased stability in the June 19 quarter, family/whānau placement stability in the most recent quarter has returned to a similar level as the same time last year. The numbers of instability remain very low comparative to overall placements.

More children in care are in safe, stable and loving homes

### PLACEMENT AVAILABILITY

Placement availability on entry to care

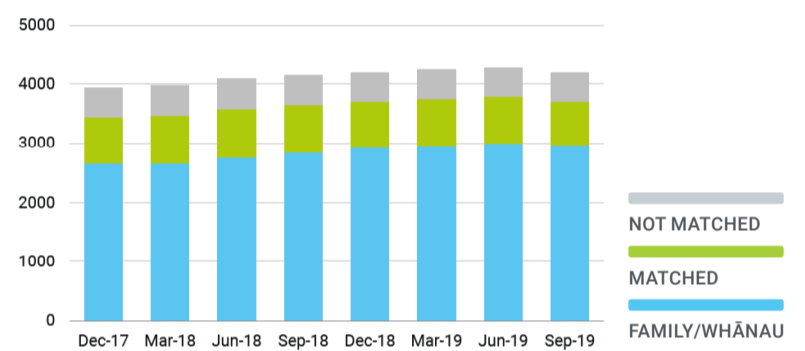


The use of family/whānau placements on entry to care has increased this quarter. It is the most common placement type on entry into care and makes up 37 per cent of placement entries for the quarter. Oranga Tamariki aims to use family/whānau placements as much as possible where appropriate.

More appropriate care arrangements are available for children

### QUALITY OF PLACEMENT MATCHING

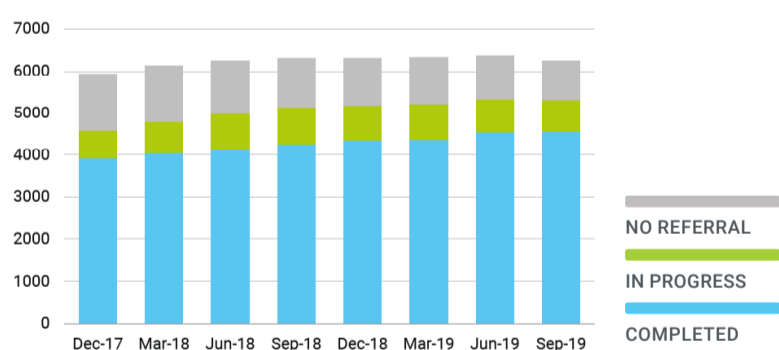
Ethnicity match with caregivers



Our preferred placement type for children who are not able to live at home is with their wider family/whānau. The proportion of children living with family/whānau increased slightly to 70 per cent, and the proportion of children not living with family/whānau but placed with caregivers of the same ethnicity remained stable.

### NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMPLETED

Completion status of gateway assessment

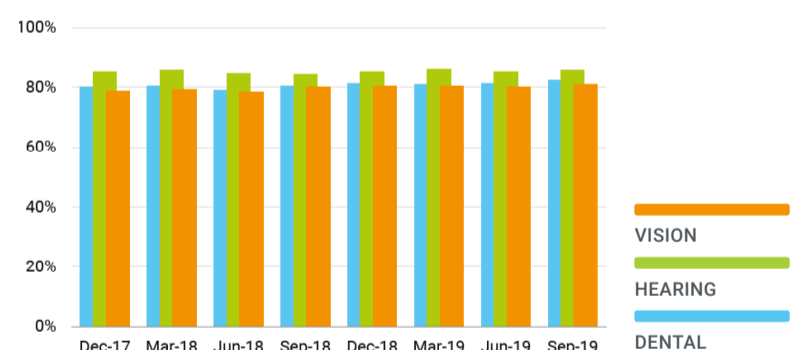


Overall, the proportion of children in care with completed assessments has been slowly improving over the last two years, to 73 per cent at the end of September. Improving the Gateway process is an on-going area of focus, which is reflected in the positive trend we observe.

More children in care have their full range of needs met

### SERVICE REFERRALS

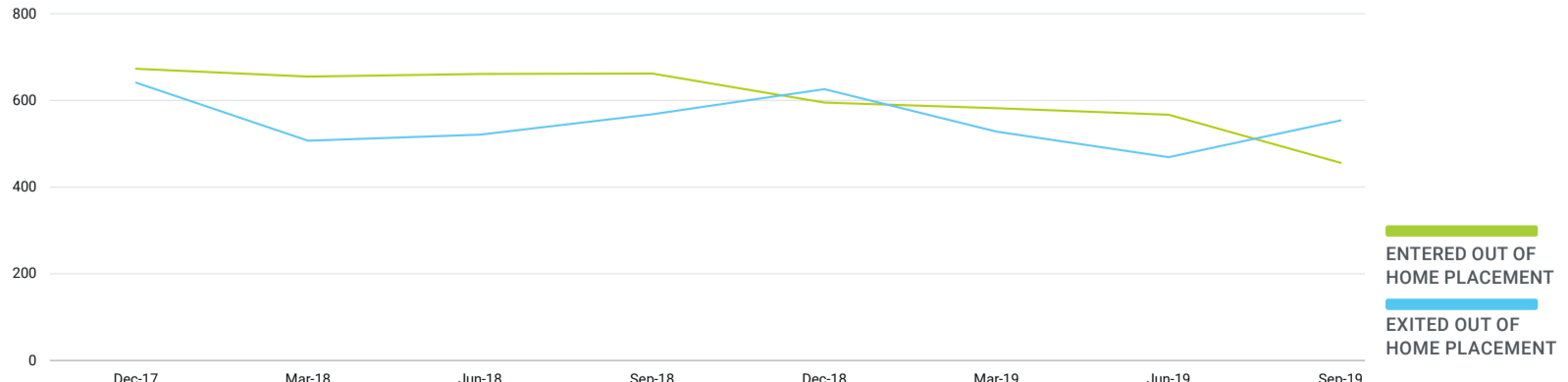
Referral to core health support



Over the past two years, we have had relatively high rates of recommending vision, dental and hearing referrals, and numbers have improved further this quarter. A decision to not recommend a referral could be associated with service gaps or the need already being met at the time of assessment.

### SUPPORT TO RETURN AND REMAIN HOME

Entries and exits for out of home care



In the latest quarter there have been more exits from out of home care than there were entries. There has been a 20 per cent decrease in entries to out of home care as well as an 18 per cent increase in exits in comparison to the previous quarter. The increase in out of home care exits has been due to an increase in return/remain placements.

Children are better supported to remain and return home successfully



## Terminology:

### Out of home placement:

A child is in an out of home placement if they are not able to live in their family home. This can include:

#### Family/whānau Placement:

Family/whānau placements are an out of home placement where a child has been brought into the custody of the Chief Executive, and has been supported to remain living with a member of their whānau as their caregiver.

#### Non-Family/whānau Placement:

A non-family/whānau Oranga Tamariki approved carer provides care for children who are not part of their own whānau. This is in contrast to other carers, who typically work with NGOs to provide care through contracted service arrangements.

#### Other Placements:

Other out of home placements can include residences, family/group homes, and contracted NGO services arrangements among others.

### Return/Remain placement:

A child is in a return/remain placement where they are in the legal custody of the Chief Executive but remain in the care of their immediate family. These placements are used most commonly where we are attempting to support the reunification of a family, while still maintaining legal custody to ensure the child remains safe.

### Gateway Assessment:

The Gateway assessment is a formal needs assessment, covering health, education, and other needs of the child. Consent for a Gateway assessment must be obtained from a child's parent or guardian, or, depending on their age, from the young person themselves. After the completion of an assessment, Oranga Tamariki records whether a recommendation has been made for a child to be referred to receive a relevant service for the identified need.

This shows how well we are performing at keeping children and young people in the types of placement most like home. The shaded area represents the number of long-term active placements, by which we mean those that are at least three months old (i.e. excluding short term or newly initiated placements).

The blue shaded area represents our highest priority placement type, where a child is kept with their extended whānau.

The green shaded area represents the next best option where whānau is not possible, where a child is placed with an Oranga Tamariki non-family/whānau carer.

Finally, the grey shaded area represents where a child has been placed in another care arrangement for greater than three months, including with NGO

This shows how well we are performing at keeping family/whānau placements stable. The bar shows the percentage of family/whānau placements which ended that quarter. It is important to note the scale - only a small minority of placements are unstable each quarter.

Of those, the green section shows where the placement was not able to be replaced with another family/whānau placement, and the child instead moved into a different type of out of home placement.

The blue section shows where the placement was able to be replaced by another family/whānau placement, and the child moved to another caregiver within their extended family.

It excludes placements that ended because the child was returned to their family, or aged out of the system.

This shows the degree to which we are maintaining an appropriate supply of care options for children entering out of home placements, including our matching and whakapapa searching capability.

The bar shows the children who entered out of home placement in that quarter. The blue section shows the percentage who were able to be immediately placed into family/whānau care.

The green section shows the next best option where whānau is not possible and the child is kept with an Oranga Tamariki non-family/whānau carer.

Finally, the grey portion shows those who were first placed in another arrangement, including with NGO providers or in residences.

This shows how we are performing at ensuring every child in the custody of the Chief Executive has received a gateway needs assessment.

The bar shows the number of children and young people who were in the custody of the Chief Executive at the end of that quarter. The blue section shows those with a completed gateway assessment on record. The green section shows those where we have referred to a gateway assessment but the results have not yet been received.

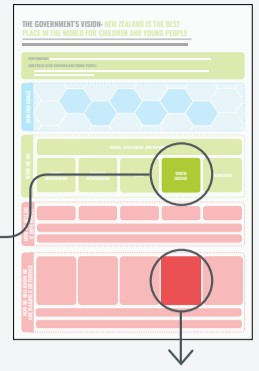
The grey section shows those where no referral has been recorded. Some children may not have a referral if they are on a specific order (e.g. a temporary placement), or if they have recently had an assessment and their doctor decides this sufficiently replaces a gateway needs assessment.

This is an indicator of how well we are performing in supporting children to remain at home with their families, or to return home successfully to their families following an out of home placement. The green line shows the number of children who entered an out of home placement in each quarter. This includes both children who had never before had an out of home placement, as well as children who had previously been in an out of home placement at any point in the past, i.e. who had previously been returned to their families but this has not proven to be sustainable.

The blue line shows the number of children who exited an out of home placement. This includes children who exited an out of home placement but remained in the custody of the Chief Executive in a return/remain home placement. It also includes children who left out of home placement and the custody of the Chief Executive each quarter. Most commonly these children are reunited with their families, but this also includes those who aged out of the system and those who moved to permanency arrangements.

Importantly, this graph excludes entries to, and exits from, return/remain home placements where a child is still in the care of their immediate family. Note, the vast majority of total placements are out of home placements.

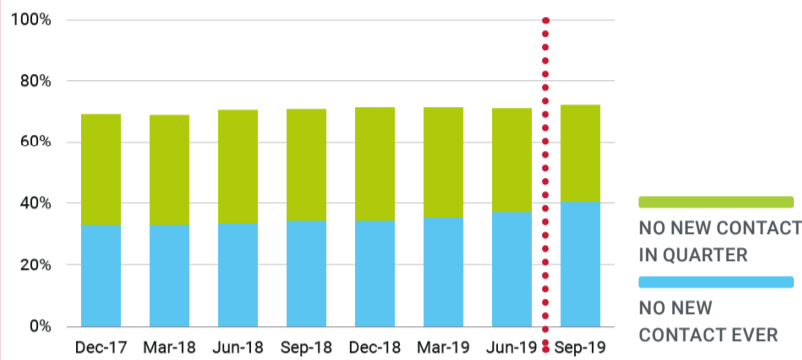




**Note:** 17 year olds became a part of the Youth Justice System as at 1 July 2019. This is denoted in the charts as a dotted line. Please note this means that the populations before and after the line are not comparable as more young people are included in the latest quarter. The inclusion of 17 years may impact on the trends below as 17 year olds may offend in different ways and may have a longer history of offence.

## SUPPORT FOLLOWING OFFENDING

Re-engagement for those with Youth Justice history

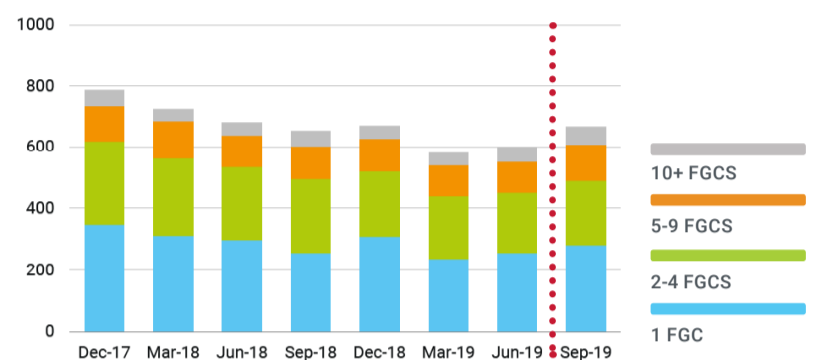


The proportion of young people referred to Oranga Tamariki Youth Justice once and not subsequently re-referred to us (blue section of bar) has increased noticeably in the latest quarter. Concurrently we have also seen a decrease in the number of people who have not had contact with Oranga Tamariki in this quarter after multiple previous engagements (green bar). Both of these indicate a success in Oranga Tamariki seeing young people once and not subsequently.

More young people stop offending before adulthood

## RE-OFFENDING

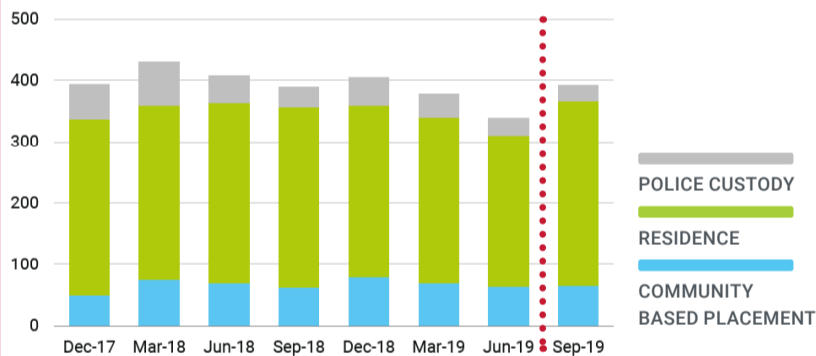
FGC history for young people with current FGC



The number of FGCs held overall has increased this quarter. This increase has occurred for both youth below 17 as well as for youth aged 17 and above. Despite the increase in overall FGCs the ratio of FGC history has remained similar. In the latest quarter 42 per cent of FGCs were first time FGCs.

## LESS RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENTS

Custodial placements in Youth Justice

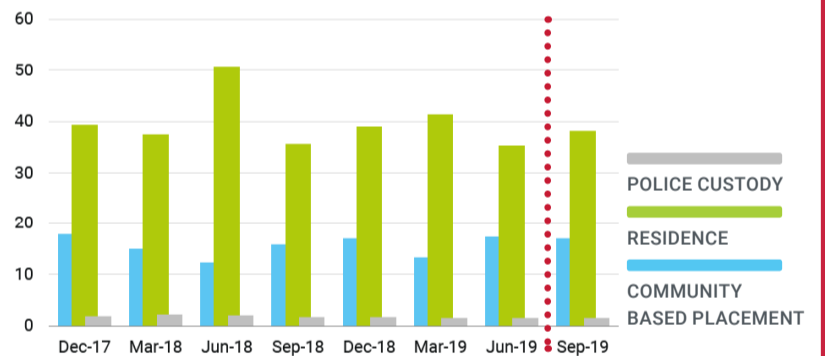


The number of young people in custody has increased by 16 per cent in the latest quarter. This is primarily driven by the inclusion of 17 year olds into the Youth Justice system. The ratio of each placement type has remained stable.

More young people are safely managed in the least restrictive placement appropriate

## SHORTER PLACEMENTS

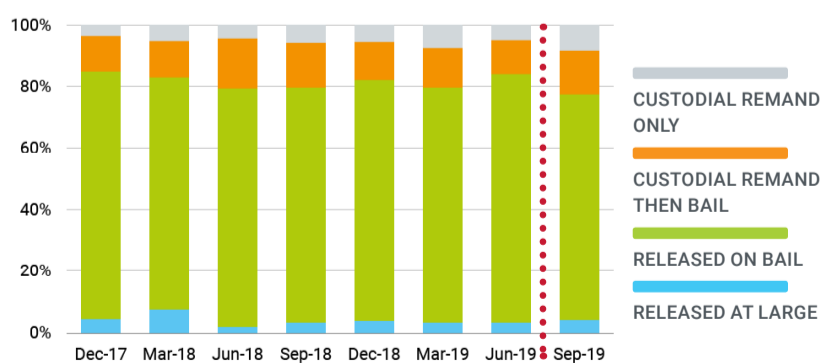
Average days on custodial remand



Custodial remand placements in residence are considerably longer, on average, than community placements. The durations fluctuate over time, often due to one or two outlier cases.

## INITIAL CASE DECISION

Status of cases after first court appearance

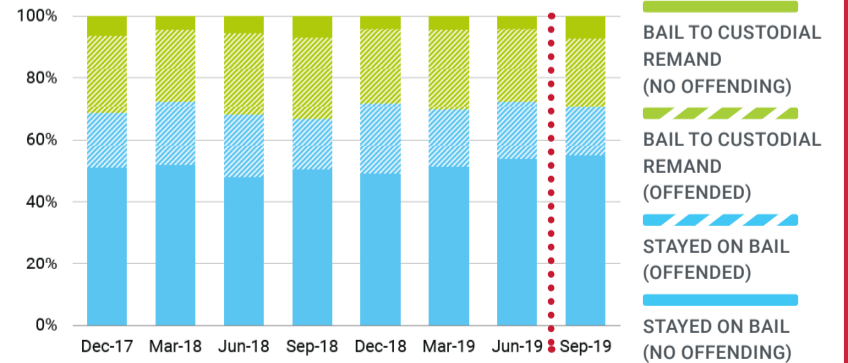


For the vast majority of cases bail is the main status after the first court appearance. Over the past two years custodial remand followed by bail slightly fluctuated however there has been an increase in cases where custodial remand has remained for the entirety of the case. Despite this increase it is still only 8 per cent of overall cases. On average, approximately 410 cases are finalised each quarter.

Fewer young people are escalated within the justice system

## ESCALATION OF BAIL

Final status of first bail



The proportion of cases where young people stay on bail without offending has increased slightly overall over the last two years, however the proportion who remained on bail despite offending has fluctuated quarter to quarter. The proportion of cases with no offending but which resulted in a custodial remand has increased this quarter. This means that while there is reduced offending, increased support may benefit young people on bail.



## Terminology:

### Youth Justice Family Group Conference (FGC):

Youth Justice Family Group Conferences give a young person - with their whānau, victims and professionals - a chance to help find solutions when they have offended. There are three types of Youth Justice Family Group Conferences: an FGC for children who offend, an Intention to Charge FGC, and a Court Ordered FGC.

### Residence:

A youth justice residence provides a secure place for young people to stay who are in the custody of the Chief Executive following arrest, remand or sentence. Residences are locked facilities that provide 24 hour containment and care.

### Community based placement:

A young person in the custody of the Chief Executive can be placed in the community if their circumstances do not require them to be in secure residence. Community based placements can include group remand homes, supervised group homes, and family homes among others.

### Supervision:

Under a supervision order, a supervisor (generally an Oranga Tamariki Youth Justice social worker) monitors the young person's living, working and social situation.

### Supervision with activity:

A supervision with activity order requires a young person to attend regular activities or programs set up by a supervisor for a period of up to six months. Supervision with activity programs aim to give young people pro-social experience and build positive relationships.

### Police Custody:

A young person can be held securely by the Police immediately following arrest or on custodial remand whilst a court case is progressing. This can include those in custody of the Police or in the custody of the Chief Executive.

### Custodial Remand:

While a court case is progressing, a young person can be detained in the custody of the Chief Executive under s238(1)(d) or custody of the Police under 238(1)(e) of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. This is often referred to as a custodial remand. The definition here has been expanded to also include detention in Police or Oranga Tamariki custody following arrest up to the first court appearance.

**Note:** 17 year olds became a part of the Youth Justice System as at 1 July 2019. This is denoted in the charts as a dotted line.

This graph is indicative of how well we are performing at keeping young people from re-offending following their first offence.

We have taken all those of eligible age in the quarter who have ever previously had a Youth Justice referral to us.

Of these young people, we look at the proportion who we have not engaged with in that quarter. This proportion is split by those who have never been engaged with us following their first referral, and those who have.

Young people engaged with us includes those young people who had an FGC, were on custodial remand, or received any of the following Youth Court orders: supervision, supervision with activity, or supervision with residence.

This shows how well we are performing at keeping young people from returning to Youth Justice multiple times. The bar shows the number of young people who had an FGC in the quarter, split by the total number of FGCs they have had in their lifetime.

The blue section shows the number of young people for whom it was their first FGC, the green section shows the number of young people who have had 2-4 FGCs in total in their lifetime, the orange 5-9 FGCs, and the grey section 10+ FGCs.

This shows the extent to which we manage young people safely in the least restrictive placements. The bar represents the number of placements where a young person is detained in the custody of the Chief Executive at any point during the quarter.

The blue section shows the number of community based placements during the quarter. The green section shows the number placements in a residence during the quarter.

Finally, the grey portion shows the number of placements where a young person spent any time held by police. This portion includes young people who were in the custody of the Chief Executive and also those who were in the custody of the Police.

If a young person has been in more than one placement during a quarter (residence, community based placement and/or police custody) they have been included for each instance.



This shows how we are performing at holding young people on remand for an appropriate length of time. Remands should be for the shortest possible period of time appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

For placements that ended in the quarter, each bar reflects the average number of days young people were held on remand. We report on three key placement types; community based placement (blue), residence (green), and police custody (grey).

If a young person held on remand shifts from one placement type to another (e.g. from a community based placement to a residence), the remand length has been recorded separately for the two different placement types.

This shows how well we are performing at supporting young people to successfully remain on bail.

The bar represents finalised cases where a young person was released on bail either after the first court appearance or following an initial custodial remand. The bar is split by the final status of cases involving bail after the first bail event.

The solid blue section shows the cases that remained on bail where no offence occurred whilst the striped blue section shows where bail was still maintained for the entirety of the case despite an offence occurring.

The solid green section shows the proportion of cases where no further offending occurred on bail but for other reasons resulted in a custodial remand. This would generally be due to breaking of bail conditions. The green striped section shows bail cases that resulted in a later custodial remand and an offence also occurred.

Please note, offending may be undercounted due to data recording issues for lower level offences.

This shows the status of cases after the first court appearance as a share of overall cases finalised in the quarter.

The blue section shows the cases that resulted in a release into the community after the first court appearance. The green section shows the cases with a release on bail after the first court appearance. The orange section shows the cases resulting in a custodial remand after the first court appearance and later a release on bail. Finally, the grey portion shows the number of cases that resulted in a custodial remand until the case was concluded.

Please note, due to overlapping proceedings still before the court the count of 'finalised cases' is slightly overestimated in recent quarters. The average of finalised cases each quarter is approximately 410.

Cases are defined as all alleged offences with the same court start date or the same court end date. In some instances, due to this definition a case may be prematurely counted as finalised in an earlier quarter due to an alleged offence being unresolved. Once this alleged offence is resolved before the court the case is correctly attributed to the later appropriate quarter. This is most noticeable in the initial custodial remand cases where the proportion could be overestimated by as much as 3 per cent in the latest quarter but will become more accurate after time has passed and the finalised cases are attributed to the appropriate quarter.