



**EVIDENCE CENTRE**  
TE POKAPŪ TAUNAKITANGA

---

# **REOFFENDING FOLLOWING HIGH-END YOUTH COURT ORDERS**

October 2019



**ORANGA  
TAMARIKI**  
Ministry for Children

# EVIDENCE CENTRE

## TE POKAPŪ TAUNAKITANGA

---

Aurora Centre, 56 The Terrace, Wellington

The Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre works to build the evidence base that helps us better understand wellbeing and what works to improve outcomes for New Zealand's children, young people and their whānau.

Email: [research@ot.govt.nz](mailto:research@ot.govt.nz)

**Author:** Philip Spier, Senior Analyst, Evidence Centre

**Published:** October 2019

**ISBN:** 978-0-9951239-8-4

If you need this material in a different version, please email us at [research@ot.govt.nz](mailto:research@ot.govt.nz) and we will provide it for you.

### Citation guidance

This report can be referenced as Oranga Tamariki Evidence Centre. (2019). *Reoffending following high-end Youth Court orders*. Wellington, New Zealand: Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children.

### Copyright

This document *Reoffending following high-end Youth Court orders* is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

Please attribute © New Zealand Government, Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children 2019.

### Oranga Tamariki disclaimer

Oranga Tamariki has made every effort to ensure the information in this report is reliable, but does not guarantee its accuracy and does not accept liability for any errors.

### Stats NZ disclaimer

The results in this report are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) managed by Stats NZ.

The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the author, not Stats NZ, Oranga Tamariki.

Access to the anonymised data used in this study was provided by Stats NZ under the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see data about a particular person, household, business, or organisation, and the results in this report have been confidentialised to protect these groups from identification and to keep their data safe.

Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security, and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative and survey data in the IDI. Further detail can be found in the *Privacy impact assessment for the Integrated Data Infrastructure* available from [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz).

### Acknowledgements:

Sarah Talboys, Amelia Gill, Hailong Sun (Oranga Tamariki)

# CONTENTS

---

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
12-month reoffending outcomes .....	5
24-month reoffending outcomes .....	7
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
Background .....	8
Supervision orders .....	9
Supervision with Activity orders .....	9
Supervision with Residence orders .....	9
Failure to comply with Supervision or SwA orders .....	10
Research methods and limitations .....	10
Report structure .....	10
<b>SUPERVISION ORDERS.....</b>	<b>11</b>
How quickly do Supervision recipients reoffend? .....	11
How did the level and types of offending change for Supervision recipients? .....	12
What are the 12-month reoffending outcomes for Supervision recipients? .....	14
What are the 24-month reoffending outcomes for Supervision recipients? .....	16
<b>SUPERVISION WITH ACTIVITY ORDERS.....</b>	<b>17</b>
How quickly do SwA recipients reoffend? .....	17
How did the level and types of offending change for SwA recipients? .....	18
What are the 12-month reoffending outcomes for SwA recipients? .....	20
What are the 24-month reoffending outcomes for SwA recipients? .....	21
<b>SUPERVISION WITH RESIDENCE ORDERS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
How quickly do SwR recipients reoffend? .....	22
How did the level and types of offending change for SwR recipients? .....	23
What are the 12-month reoffending outcomes for SwR recipients? .....	25
What are the 24-month reoffending outcomes for SwR recipients? .....	26
<b>DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: DETAILED METHODS AND LIMITATIONS.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: SUBGROUP ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: OFFENCE CATEGORIES .....</b>	<b>38</b>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

This report examines reoffending rates for recipients of three high-end Youth Court orders between 2011/12 and 2016/17 ie, Supervision, Supervision with Activity (SwA) and Supervision with Residence (SwR). Most of the orders examined were administered by Child, Youth and Family, prior to the establishment of Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children (Oranga Tamariki) on 1 April 2017.

## ***Positive reoffending outcomes were observed for the majority of young people***

The analysis found that while most young people reoffended, over two-thirds of recipients of each order made in 2014/15 to 2016/17 offended less frequently and/or less seriously in the 12 months after the orders compared to the 12 months before.

Between 5% and 9% of recipients of orders made in the period 2013/14 to 2015/16 had not reoffended within 24 months.

## ***What are these high-end orders?***

The orders examined here are three of the most restrictive responses to offending available to the Youth Court, and increase in severity in the order listed below. The court considers a number of factors when deciding which of the orders available to them is appropriate, including the seriousness of the offending, the effect on the victim(s), and the young person's history of offending.<sup>1</sup>

A *Supervision* order places the young person under the supervision of the Chief Executive (CE) of Oranga Tamariki for a period of up to six months. The young person is supervised by a youth justice social worker and must comply with the conditions of the order imposed by the court.

A *SwA* order places the young person under the supervision of the CE of Oranga Tamariki or any other specified person or organisation for a period of up to six months. The young person must attend activities or a programme approved by Oranga Tamariki.

A *SwR* order places the young person in the custody of the CE of Oranga Tamariki for a period of between three and six months, and the young person has to live in a youth justice residence.<sup>2</sup> If the young person behaves well and meets obligations, early release may be granted after serving two-thirds of the imposed order, otherwise the custodial order is served in full.

## ***Reduced reoffending is an important youth justice outcome***

This research was undertaken as it is important for us to understand whether young people have reduced their offending following supervision-type orders. Reoffending outcomes are a key measure of performance, although reductions in reoffending may only occur when other outcomes are achieved that address the underlying causes of young peoples' offending. For example, addressing substance abuse, mental health issues, disengagement from education, trauma etc.

Reoffending was examined for a total of 2,163 orders made between 2011/12 and 2016/17. The main focus was on reoffending outcomes in the 12 months following these orders, with outcomes contrasted between consecutive three-year periods. A brief examination was also made of

---

<sup>1</sup> The factors to be taken into account on sentencing are listed in s284 of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989.

<sup>2</sup> A youth justice residence is a locked Oranga Tamariki facility that provides 24-hour safe and secure care.

reoffending outcomes in the longer term ie, in the 24 months following orders made between 2013/14 and 2015/16.

The analysis primarily used Oranga Tamariki and Police data held in the Stats NZ *Integrated Data Infrastructure* (IDI). Matching issues between data sources, as well as other issues, arose in the course of the analysis, but are likely to have had only a small impact on the accuracy of the findings. Police offending data can only include offences that are reported to, or discovered by, Police so this data under-reports the actual level of offending and reoffending by some people.

### ***Outcome measures alone do not always reflect the effectiveness of interventions***

Reoffending outcomes should be interpreted with caution as, in isolation, they are not always an accurate measure of the effectiveness of an intervention. Some individuals' propensity to reoffend may have changed because of factors other than the intervention itself eg, some people may be less likely to reoffend due to being arrested by Police, and made to account for their actions, regardless of the intervention applied. Others' propensity to reoffend may have been influenced by other external factors eg, a significant life event occurring like gaining employment or having a child.

Comparing reoffending outcomes across order types must also be done with caution. Differences in offending outcomes may be due to differences in the young people receiving each type of order, rather than differing effects of the orders themselves.

## **12-month reoffending outcomes**

### **Key findings common across all three orders**

#### ***The majority of young people reoffended within three months***

For all three order types, around a quarter of young people reoffended within one month (of sentence commencement for Supervision and SwA, or release from residence for SwR), and around half reoffended within three months, then the rate of reoffending slowed. Greater support to not reoffend in this early risk period has the potential to improve outcomes for many young people.

#### ***Property and violent offending dropped considerably following orders, likely meaning fewer victims***

In general, there had been an escalation in the frequency and seriousness of offending by young people leading up to the supervision-type orders being imposed, followed by a reduction in both measures afterwards. Recipients of each order committed at least 1,500 fewer offences in total in the 12 months after the order compared to the 12 months before.

The largest drops in offending occurred in property-related offences ie, theft-related offences, burglary, and property damage. Violent offences halved in number following all three orders, with injury causing acts, homicide or sexual offences; robbery-related offences; and abduction and harassment offences all decreasing. Fewer offences of these types is likely to mean fewer victims of youth crime than there would have been without the youth justice interventions.

#### ***Some reoffending outcomes were stable across the two time periods examined, but some appeared less positive in the latest time period***

Five key reoffending outcomes were examined for each order. While some were found to be stable over time for each order, at least two of the five outcomes for each order appeared less positive in 2014/15 to 2016/17 than in the three earlier years. However, it should be noted that the mix of young people appearing in court has changed over the last decade. Less serious youth crime decreased far more than serious youth crime over this period, and there were also fewer youth being proceeded against for the first time. As a result, young people who appear in court are now *proportionally* more

likely to have committed a serious offence and/or be a repeat offender than they used to be. This trend may have had a negative effect on the reoffending rates observed in 2014/15 to 2016/17.

***Females were less likely to reoffend than males; Māori are over-represented as recipients of high-end orders, but no systematic differences were found in reoffending outcomes between ethnic groups***

For all three orders, females were less likely to reoffend than males. There were no systematic differences in reoffending outcomes between ethnic groups. However, Māori are significantly over-represented as recipients of high-end Youth Court orders (accounting for around 70% of all orders). The reasons behind this significant over-representation, and mitigations that may reduce the disparity, could usefully be researched further.

## **Reoffending outcomes after commencing Supervision**

This research examined reoffending outcomes following 'stand-alone' Supervision orders. That is, the Supervision orders that may follow SwA, and must follow SwR, were excluded as Supervision was not the principal sentence imposed. Key outcomes for Supervision orders made between 2014/15 and 2016/17 are presented below.

Just over 80% of young people reoffended within 12 months of commencing Supervision.

Seventy-two percent of young people reduced the frequency of their offending and 69% reduced the total seriousness of their offending in the 12 months after the Supervision orders compared to the 12 months before, with both figures including the 19% who did not reoffend.

A quarter of young people received a custodial sentence (SwR, prison or home detention) within 12 months of commencing Supervision. This measure gives a view of instances where the level of reoffending was serious enough to warrant this severe sanction.

## **Reoffending outcomes after commencing Supervision with Activity**

Just over 80% of young people reoffended within 12 months of commencing SwA between 2014/15 and 2016/17.

Eighty percent of the SwA recipients reduced the frequency of their offending and 76% reduced the total seriousness of their offending, with both figures including the 18% who did not reoffend.

Thirty-one percent of SwA recipients received a custodial sentence within 12 months – a higher figure than that seen for the other two orders. This may be due in part to some young people failing to comply with their SwA order and having a SwR order substituted by the court.

The analysis found that females comprised only 7% of SwA recipients between 2014/15 and 2016/17 compared to 19% of Supervision recipients and 13% of SwR recipients. The lower use of SwA for females may have implications for how quickly females who reoffend are escalated to SwR, and this issue could usefully be researched further.

## **Reoffending outcomes following release from Supervision with Residence**

Most (88%) SwR recipients reoffended within 12 months of release between 2014/15 to 2016/17.

Just over two-thirds (69%) of young people released from SwR reduced the frequency of their offending and 74% reduced the total seriousness of their offending, with both figures including the 12% who did not reoffend.

Twenty-nine percent of SwR recipients received a custodial sentence within 12 months of release.

## 24-month reoffending outcomes

Reoffending in the 24 months after orders imposed in the period 2013/14 to 2015/16 was briefly examined to gain a longer-term view of outcomes following high-end orders.

***Over 90% of young people reoffended within 24 months, but over 70% offended less frequently and/or seriously***

The 24-month reoffending rates were 91% for Supervision and SwA, and 95% for SwR. While the percentages who did not reoffend were under 10% for each order, over 70% of young people reduced the frequency and/or seriousness of their offending in the 24 months after the order compared to the 24 months before.

***Around half the recipients of SwA and SwR received a custodial sentence within 24 months***

Within 24 months, 37% of Supervision recipients, 49% of SwA recipients, and 50% of SwR recipients received a custodial sentence. The reasons behind the high custodial sentence rates for SwA and SwR in particular could usefully be researched further.

# INTRODUCTION

---

## Background

A key aim of the youth justice system is to provide effective interventions that support young people to reduce their reoffending, and ideally stop offending before reaching adulthood. While it would be desirable if all young people receiving an intervention did not reoffend, this is not realistic given the wide range of criminogenic needs that many present with, and the extent to which these can be fully and permanently addressed during the term of an intervention. For some young people, desistance from offending doesn't result from a single intervention, and can only be achieved through a combination of maturation, learning from their mistakes, reducing negative influences (eg, antisocial peers) and having multiple positive influences in their lives.

The court considers a number of factors when deciding which of the orders available to them is appropriate, including the seriousness of the offending, the effect on the victim(s), and the young person's offending history.<sup>3</sup> This report examines reoffending rates for recipients of three high-end orders between 2011/12 and 2016/17:

- Supervision
- Supervision with Activity (SwA)
- Supervision with Residence (SwR).

Most of the orders examined were administered by Child, Youth and Family, prior to the establishment of Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children (Oranga Tamariki) on 1 April 2017. These orders are the three most restrictive responses to offending (in increasing order of severity) available to the Youth Court under s283 of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 (the Act) – other than convicting a young person and ordering them to be brought before a District Court for sentencing. Details on the nature of the supervision-type orders is presented later in this chapter.

The primary focus in this report is on 12-month reoffending rates for recipients of orders in the three fiscal years 2014/15 to 2016/17.<sup>4</sup> In some parts of the report, these are contrasted to rates for recipients of orders in the three prior years. A brief examination was also made of reoffending rates in the longer term ie, in the 24 months following orders made between 2013/14 and 2015/16.<sup>5</sup>

Multiple measures of reoffending are presented in the report. As well as examining whether or not young people reoffended, information is also presented on the percentages who reduced the frequency and seriousness of their offending, and who received a subsequent custodial sentence.

Understanding the extent to which reoffending reduces after supervision-type orders is an important contribution to our understanding of the performance of the orders. However, caution must be taken when interpreting reoffending outcomes because, in isolation, they are not always an accurate measure of the effectiveness of an intervention. Factors other than the intervention itself, may have influenced some individuals propensity to reoffend. For example, some people may not have

---

<sup>3</sup> The factors to be taken into account on sentencing are listed in s284 of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989.

<sup>4</sup> Examining orders imposed up to 30 June 2017 allowed a 12-month follow-up period to 30 June 2018 – which was the end date of Police offending data available in the IDI at the time this research was undertaken.

<sup>5</sup> As above, examining orders imposed up to 30 June 2016 allowed a 24-month follow-up period to 30 June 2018.



reoffended because they were caught by the Police and made to account for their actions, regardless of the particular intervention applied. For some others, significant life events (eg, gaining a job, entering a relationship or having a child) may have influenced their propensity to reoffend.

## Supervision orders

A supervision order made under s283(k) of the Act places the young person under the supervision of the chief executive (CE) of Oranga Tamariki, or any other person or organisation specified in the order, for a period of up to six months. Under s305, the following conditions apply to all young people with Supervision orders:

- the supervisor (a youth justice social worker) may, at all reasonable times, visit and enter the place they are living
- reporting to the supervisor as and when required to
- not living anywhere the supervisor has directed them not to live
- continue going to any work approved by the supervisor
- ensuring the supervisor always knows where they are living
- not associating with anyone the supervisor has warned them in writing not to associate with.

Under s306, the court has further powers to impose additional conditions at its discretion.

Only 'stand-alone' Supervision orders were examined in this report ie, orders that directly followed SwA or SwR were excluded as Supervision was not the principal sentence imposed.

## Supervision with Activity orders

When a SwA order is made under s283(m), the young person is placed under the supervision of the CE, or any other specified person or organisation, and must attend weekday, evening or weekend activities, or a programme, as approved by Oranga Tamariki (s307). SwA orders can be made for a period of up to six months.

In some cases, to enable a programme or activity to be provided, the young person may be placed in the custody of the CE or a specified service.

The court *may* at its discretion order that the SwA order is to be directly followed by a supervision order of up to six months.

## Supervision with Residence orders

When a SwR order is made under s283(n), the young person is placed in the custody of the CE, and has to live in a youth justice residence. The CE has the role of providing day-to-day care for the young person as if a parenting order had been made under s48(1) of the Care of Children Act 2004. All the rights, powers or duties of every other person having custody (eg, for care and protection reasons) is suspended and has no effect while the young person is subject to the SwR order (s312).

A SwR order may be made subject to the condition that the young person undertakes any specified programme or activity (s311). SwR orders can be imposed for between three and six months. If the young person behaves well, complies satisfactorily with obligations to undertake specified programmes or activities, and does not abscond or commit any more offences, they may be released early after serving two-thirds of the order imposed. Otherwise they will serve the full order.

SwR orders *must* be directly followed by a supervision order of between six and 12 months. This supervision must be provided by the CE. As part of the supervision, the court can order the young

person to attend weekday, evening or weekend activities, or a programme set by a supervisor, and reside at a specified address.

## Failure to comply with Supervision or SwA orders

If a young person has, without reasonable excuse, failed to comply satisfactorily with a term, condition or other requirement of a Supervision or SwA order, an application can be made to the Court under s296B of the Act for a declaration of non-compliance.

If the Court makes a failure to comply declaration, they may:

- cancel the Supervision or SwA order, and substitute any other order under s283
- cancel or suspend the order, or vary/add a condition to the order
- cancel the order and substitute an intensive supervision order for up to 12 months, if the condition not complied with was subject to judicial monitoring.

In some cases of failure to comply with SwA in particular, it is likely that SwR will be substituted. Although data on the extent to which this actually happens is not readily available, there were at least 30 applications to the Court under s296B in 2016/17 where the order in force at the time was SwA. Sentence substitution may be contributing to SwA having a slightly higher custodial sentence rate in the following 12 months than Supervision or SwR, as seen later in the report.

## Research methods and limitations

The analysis of reoffending rates presented in this report utilised Stats NZ's *Integrated Data Infrastructure* (IDI). Oranga Tamariki data in the IDI on supervision-type orders was used as the base for analysis. Linked NZ Police data for the base cohort was used to examine patterns of offending and reoffending. In addition, Ministry of Justice data on custodial sentences imposed by the courts was used to examine reoffending that was serious enough to result in a custodial sentence.

The IDI is a rich source of integrated data, but is not without limitations. For example, for around 7% of supervision-type orders imposed in the six years examined, there were matching issues in the IDI with the other data sources utilised. These issues necessitated 174 orders being excluded from the analysis, which has potential to introduce bias if, for example, there is a systematic reason for the non-matching. A total of 2,163 orders remained in the analysis.

For SwR orders, reoffending is examined for the 12-month period following release from residence. For SwA and Supervision orders, reoffending is examined for the 12-month period following the order commencing. Different reference points were used so reoffending was examined while the young people were in the *community*. For SwR, this avoids reoffending rates being unduly affected by detention in a secure facility limiting opportunities to offend compared to being in the community.

Appendix A provides a more detailed description of the methods and limitations.

## Report structure

The following chapter examines patterns of offending for recipients of Supervision. The next two chapters present similar analyses for those who received SwA and SwR. The last chapter discusses key findings and implications from this research, and opportunities for further research.

Appendix A describes the methodology, including the data sources used, and caveats around the analysis. Appendix B provides reoffending outcomes information according to gender, ethnicity, age and youth justice region. Appendix C describes the most common types of offences within each offence category that were committed by young people who received supervision-type orders.

# SUPERVISION ORDERS

This chapter primarily focuses on 12-month reoffending rates for 324 recipients of Supervision orders imposed in the three fiscal years 2014/15 to 2016/17.<sup>6</sup> Later, these reoffending rates are contrasted to those for 552 recipients of Supervision orders in the three prior years. Finally in this chapter, to gain a longer-term view of outcomes, a brief examination of 24-month reoffending rates is presented for 378 recipients of Supervision orders between 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Of the 324 Supervision orders imposed between 2014/15 and 2016/17:

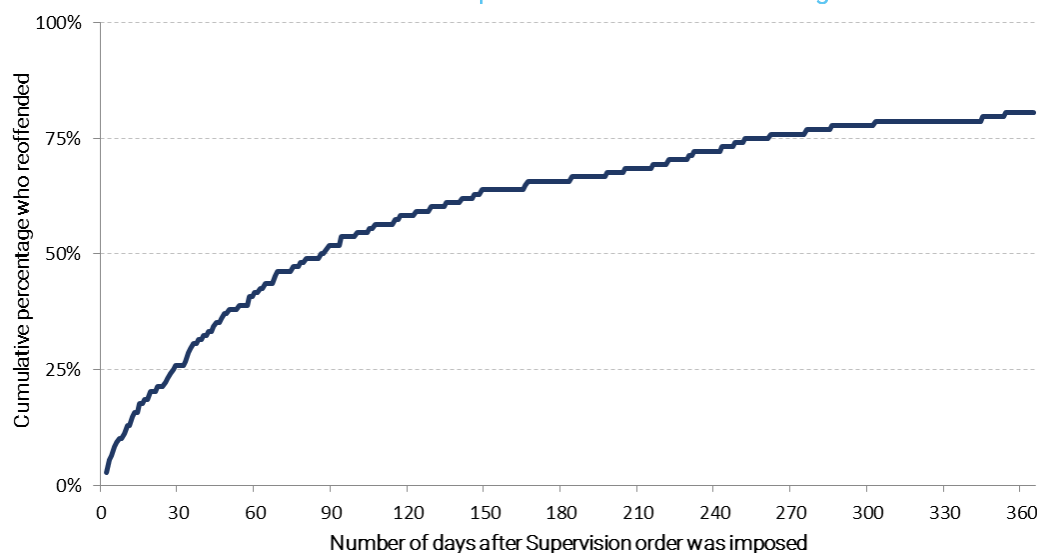
- 81% involved males and 19% involved females
- 70% involved Māori, 9% involved Pacific Peoples, and 20% involved European/other ethnicity
- 11% were aged 13 or 14 years, 32% were aged 15 years, 43% were aged 16 years, and 14% were aged 17 years when the order commenced<sup>7</sup>
- 31% were from Te Tai Tokerau or Auckland; 31% were from Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki or Manawatu; and 38% were from Wellington, the East Coast or the South Island.

## How quickly do Supervision recipients reoffend?

*Half the young people reoffended within three months, and 81% reoffended within 12 months*

A quarter of the Supervision recipients between 2014/15 and 2016/17 came to the attention of Police for a new offence within one month (28 days) of the order being imposed (Figure 1). Half reoffended within 2.8 months (86 days). Within six months, two-thirds of Supervision recipients had reoffended. Within 12 months, 81% had reoffended and 19% had not reoffended.

**Figure 1:** Cumulative percentage of Supervision order recipients in 2014/15 to 2016/17 who had reoffended at each point in time over the following 12 months



<sup>6</sup> The 324 Supervision orders involved 294 distinct individuals, with some people receiving more than one order during the three-year period. Only 'stand-alone' Supervision orders were examined ie, orders that directly followed SwA or SwR were excluded as Supervision was not the principal sentence imposed.

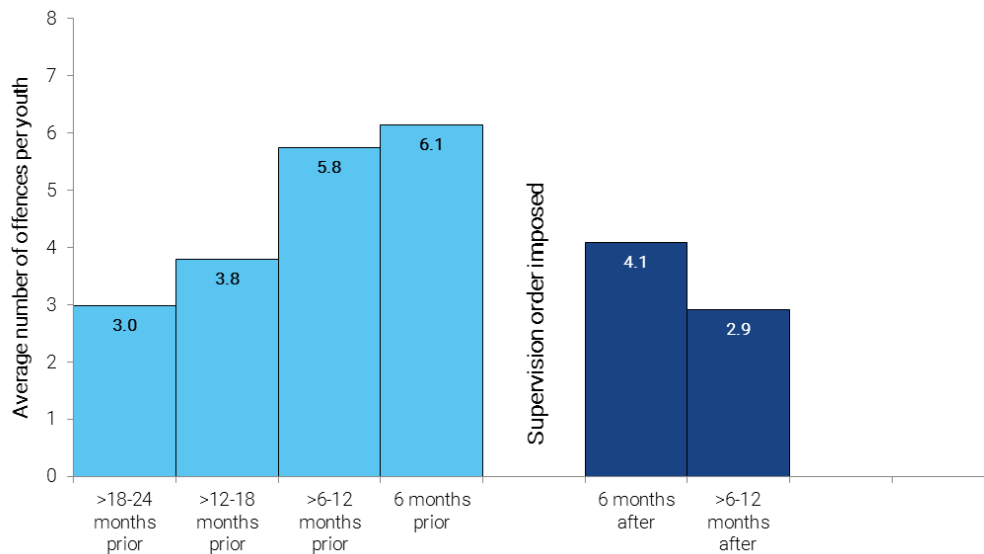
<sup>7</sup> Youth aged 17 years when their order commenced will have been aged 16 or under at the time they offended.

## How did the level and types of offending change for Supervision recipients?

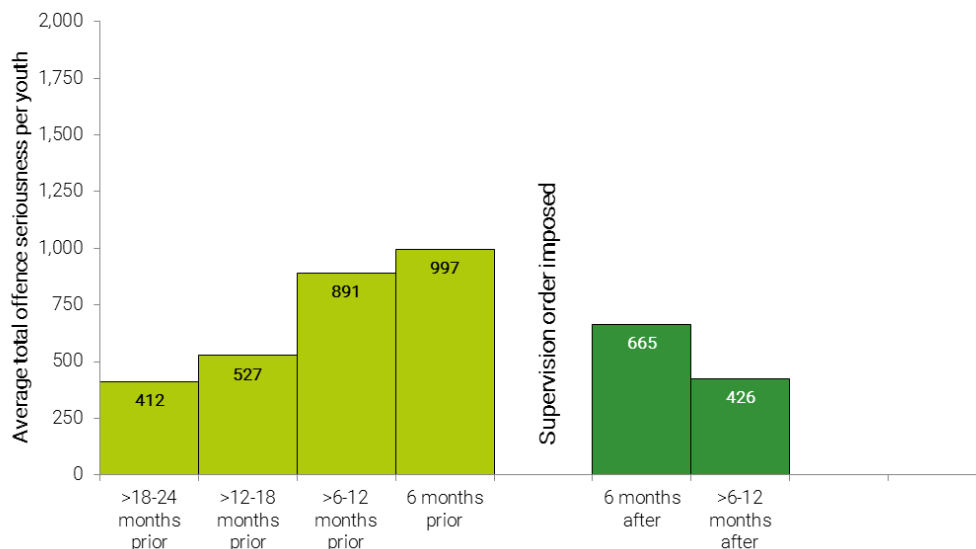
### *The overall frequency and seriousness of offending by Supervision recipients reduced*

There was an escalation in the average frequency and seriousness of offending (known to Police) over the 24 months leading up to the Supervision orders being imposed, followed by a reduction in both measures afterwards (Figures 2 and 3). Over the 12 months after the orders commenced, the average number of offences committed by each young person was 7.0. This is just over 40% lower than the average of 11.9 offences over the 12 months before the orders. The average total seriousness of the offences committed by each young person over the 12 months following the orders (1,090) was also just over 40% lower than in the 12 months before the orders (1,888).<sup>8</sup>

**Figure 2:** Average frequency of known offences in each time period per young person with a Supervision order imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17



**Figure 3:** Average total seriousness of known offences in each time period per young person with a Supervision order imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17

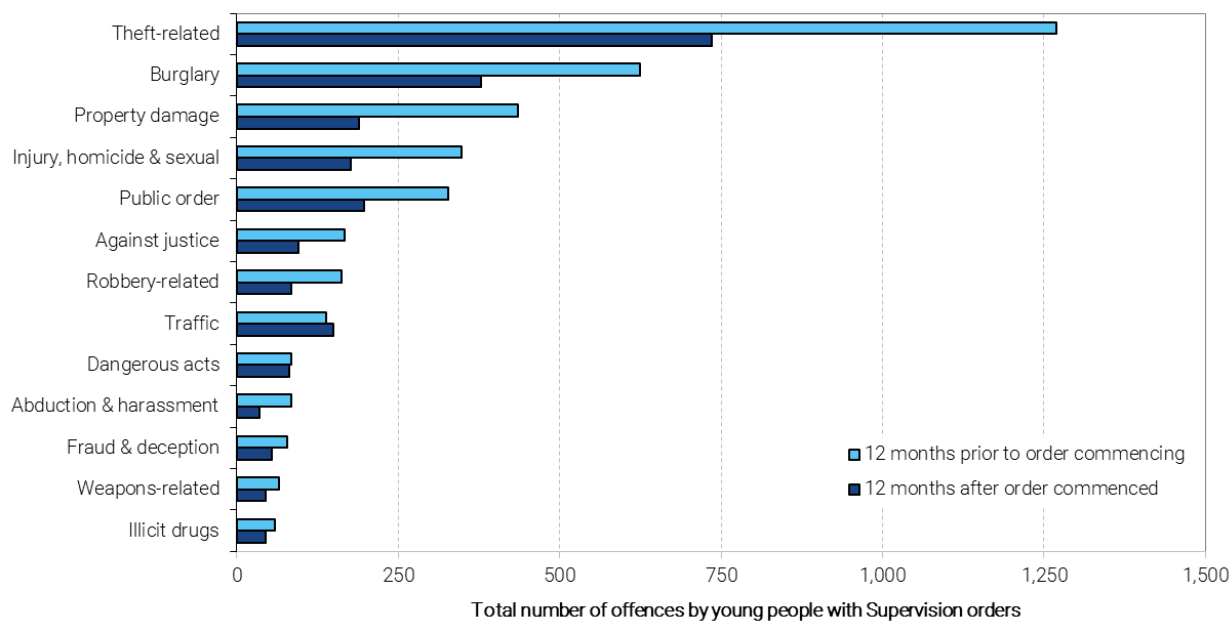


<sup>8</sup> The method used to measure offence seriousness is discussed in Appendix A.

### Large drops in property-related offending occurred for Supervision recipients

Supervision order recipients committed a total of 1,581 fewer offences in the 12 months after the orders were imposed than in the 12 months before the orders (2,271 down from 3,852). Figure 4 shows that the majority of the decrease was due to large drops in property-related offending: theft-related offences fell by 534 (42%), burglary offences by 246 (39%), and property damage offences by 246 (57%). Appendix C outlines the most common types of offences within each category.

Figure 4: Total number of offences known to Police within each offence category committed by all young people with Supervision orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17



### 'Violent' offences halved for Supervision recipients

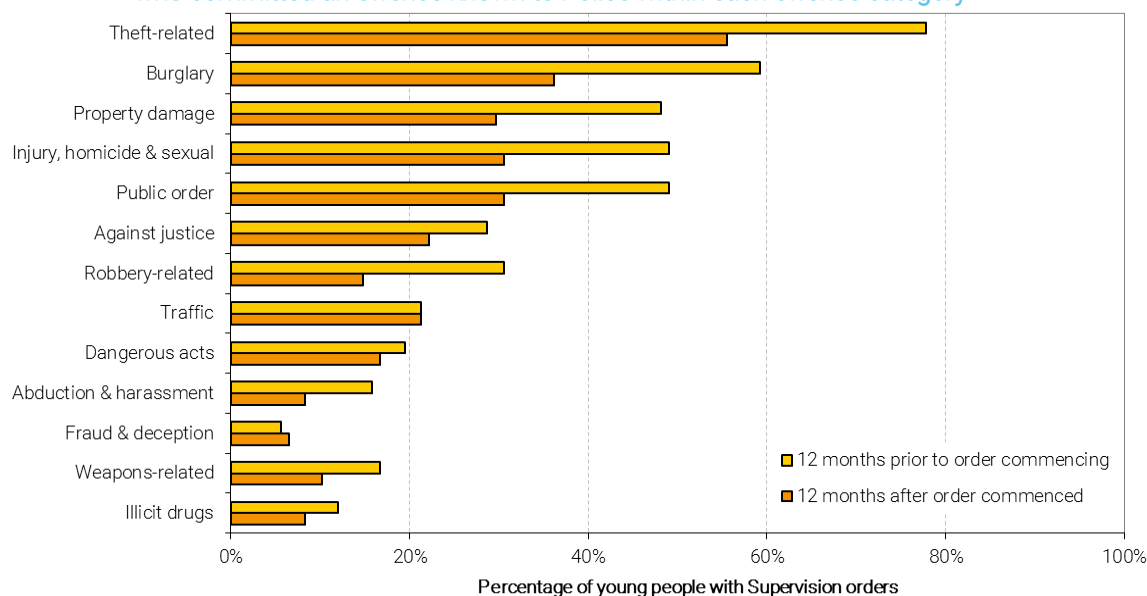
'Violent' offences halved in number in the 12 months after the orders compared to the 12 months prior. This included a 49% decrease in injury causing acts, homicide or sexual offences, a 48% decrease in robbery-related offences and a 57% decrease in abduction and harassment offences.

There was a drop in the total frequency of offending in all but one offence category – traffic offences which increased by 9%. This may in part reflect an aging effect ie, the older a youth, the more likely he or she is to have access to a motor vehicle and potentially commit a traffic offence.

Figure 5 shows that 78% of all Supervision order recipients had committed a theft-related offence in the 12 months leading up to the order. In the following 12 months, this figure dropped to 56%. The next most likely offence to have been committed by Supervision order recipients in the previous 12 months was burglary (59%), with the figure dropping to 36% in the following 12 months.

The proportion of Supervision order recipients who committed a robbery-related offence more than halved from 31% in the 12 months leading up to the order to 15% in the 12 months afterwards.

Figure 5: Percentage of all young people with Supervision orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 who committed an offence known to Police within each offence category



## What are the 12-month reoffending outcomes for Supervision recipients?

Table 1 presents five reoffending outcomes for recipients of Supervision across two periods of time. The decrease in Supervision orders from 552 in 2011/12 to 2013/14 to 324 in 2014/15 to 2016/17 is consistent with a decrease in youth crime over this period. Less serious youth crime decreased far more than serious youth crime over this period, and there were also fewer youth being proceeded against for the first time. This has resulted in a different mix of young people being dealt with in court over time. Young people are now *proportionally* more likely to have committed a serious offence and/or be a repeat offender than in earlier years.<sup>9</sup> This trend may have had a negative impact on the reoffending rates observed for 2014/15 to 2016/17 ie, you may expect less positive reoffending outcomes if a higher proportion of participants are repeat offenders.

Table 1: Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision orders commenced, by grouped fiscal years

Outcome	2011/12–2013/14 (n=552)	2014/15–2016/17 (n=324)
Did not reoffend	18%	19%
Reduced frequency of offending <sup>1</sup>	74%	72%
Reduced total seriousness of offending <sup>1</sup>	76%	69%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence <sup>1</sup>	69%	64%
Received a custodial sentence	20%	25%

Note:

1. Reductions compare the 12-month period after the orders commenced to the 12-month period before the orders.

Note that the percentages of young people who reduced the frequency or seriousness of their offending includes those who did not reoffend. By definition, young people who did not reoffend reduced their offence frequency and seriousness from some non-zero value down to zero. For example, in the period 2014/15 to 2016/17, 72% of young people reduced the frequency of their

<sup>9</sup> For further information see the Ministry of Justice *Youth Justice Indicators April 2018 Workbook* at <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/youth-justice-indicators/>.

offending – comprising 19% who reduced their frequency of offending by not reoffending, and the remaining 53% who reoffended, but less often than before.

***Positive reoffending outcomes were observed for the majority of young people; some outcomes were stable across the two time periods examined, but some appeared less positive in the latest time period<sup>10</sup>***

- 19% of the 324 recipients of Supervision in 2014/15 to 2016/17 did not reoffend within 12 months. This is similar to the figure across the three earlier years (18%).
- 72% of young people with orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 offended less often in the 12 months after the orders compared to the 12 months prior. This figure was similar to that in the three earlier years (74%).
- 69% of young people with orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 reduced the total seriousness of their offending. This figure is lower than the figure seen in the three earlier years (76%). A similar finding was observed in relation to the most serious offence.
- A quarter of young people with Supervision orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 received a custodial sentence (SwR, prison or home detention) within 12 months of the order being imposed. This figure is higher than that in the three earlier years (20%).

For subgroup analyses, reoffending outcomes were compared across the entire six-year period due to a lack of stability in percentages for some subgroups resulting from small numbers. The focus of the discussion below is on the larger differences in outcomes observed between pairs of subgroups (see the footnote below). The reoffending outcomes for each subgroup are available in Appendix B in the tables indicated in the sub-headings below.

***Males and the youngest age group had less positive reoffending outcomes than their counterparts***

***Gender (Table B1)***

- A higher percentage of female recipients of Supervision orders between 2011/12 and 2016/17 did not reoffend within 12 months compared with males (26% and 17% respectively).
- Females (85%) were more likely than males (71%) to have reduced the frequency of their offending. However, most of this difference was due to the higher likelihood of females to not reoffend, as the percentages who reoffended, but at a lower level than before, were similar.

***Ethnicity (Table B2)***

- Pacific Peoples (65%) were less likely to have reduced the frequency of their offending after Supervision than Māori (75%) and European/other (76%) young people.

***Age (Table B3)***

- While a relatively small group in number, 13 and 14 year-olds (7%) were much less likely than all older youth (18% to 26%) to have not reoffended after the Supervision order commenced.
- A third (27 of 81) of the 13 or 14 year-olds who commenced a Supervision order received a custodial sentence within 12 months. This is a higher proportion than that seen for 16 or 17 year-olds (18% and 20% respectively).

---

<sup>10</sup> Caution should be taken in interpreting reoffending outcome differences of only a few percent as meaningful because they will not be statistically significant (given the sample sizes here), but also because of the issues discussed in Appendix A around using the IDI as the source for the analysis. Particular caution is needed in interpreting differences between subgroups where one or both sample sizes are small.



*Region (Table B4)*

- Oranga Tamariki has three youth justice regions. A lower percentage of young people reduced the frequency of their offending after their Supervision order in the Te Tai Tokerau/Auckland region (69%) than in the Waikato/Bay of Plenty/Taranaki/Manawatu region (77%).

## What are the 24-month reoffending outcomes for Supervision recipients?

*Around 70% of Supervision recipients reduced the frequency and/or seriousness of their offending over the following 24 months, including nearly 10% who stopped offending completely*

Table 2 shows that in the 24-months after Supervision orders commenced in the period 2013/14 to 2015/16, 9% of young people did not reoffend, and therefore 91% did reoffend.

**Table 2: Reoffending outcomes in the 24 months after Supervision orders commenced in the period 2013/14 to 2015/16**

Outcome	Percentage (n=378)
Did not reoffend	9%
Reduced frequency of offending <sup>1</sup>	71%
Reduced total seriousness of offending <sup>1</sup>	72%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence <sup>1</sup>	69%
Received a custodial sentence	37%

Note:

1. Reductions compare the 24-month period after the orders commenced to the 24-month period before the orders.

While the proportion of Supervision order recipients who did not reoffend was relatively low (9%), over 60% of other recipients reoffended at a lower rate and/or seriousness than before. Overall, around 70% of all recipients of Supervision orders reduced the frequency and/or seriousness of their offending in the 24 months after the orders commenced compared to the 24 months prior.

Thirty-seven percent of young people with Supervision orders imposed between 2013/14 and 2015/16 received a custodial sentence within 24 months of the order being imposed.



# SUPERVISION WITH ACTIVITY ORDERS

This chapter primarily focuses on 12-month reoffending rates for 270 recipients of Supervision with Activity (SwA) orders imposed in the three fiscal years 2014/15 to 2016/17.<sup>11</sup> Later, these reoffending rates are contrasted to those for 315 recipients of SwA orders in the three prior years. Finally in this chapter, to gain a longer-term view of outcomes, a brief examination of 24-month reoffending rates is presented for 267 recipients of SwA between 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Of the 270 SwA orders imposed between 2014/15 and 2016/17:

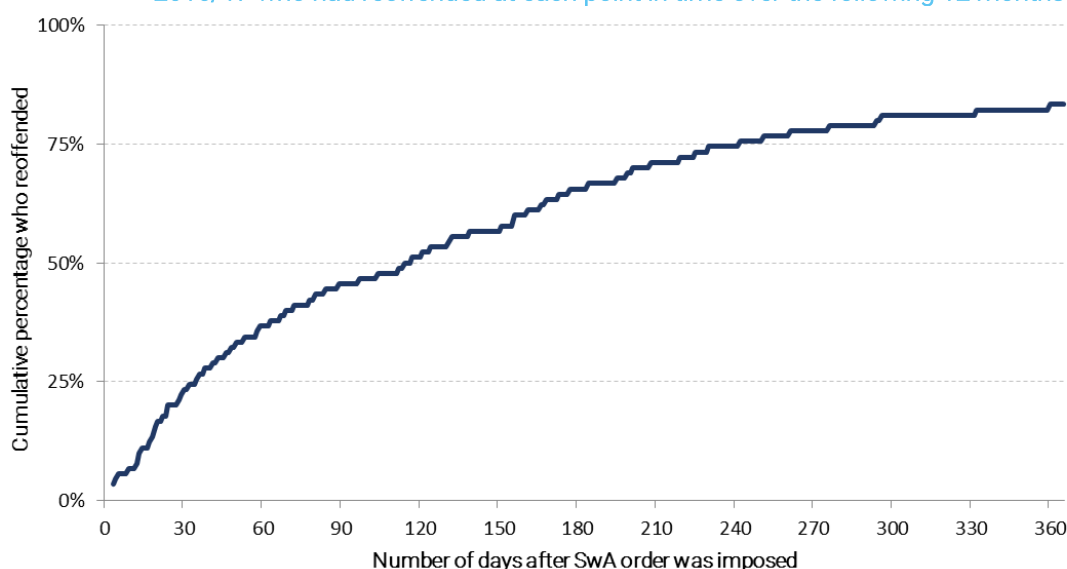
- 93% involved males and 7% involved females
- 73% involved Māori, 12% involved Pacific Peoples, and 14% involved European/other ethnicity
- 9% were aged 13 or 14 years, 35% were aged 15 years, 44% were aged 16 years, and 12% were aged 17 years when the order commenced
- 33% were from Te Tai Tokerau or Auckland; 32% were from Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki or Manawatu; and 34% were from Wellington, the East Coast or the South Island.

## How quickly do SwA recipients reoffend?

*Half the young people reoffended within four months, and 82% reoffended within 12 months*

A quarter of the recipients of SwA orders between 2014/15 and 2016/17 came to the attention of Police for a new offence within 1.1 months (35 days) of the order being imposed (Figure 6). Half reoffended within 3.7 months (114 days). Within six months, two-thirds of SwA order recipients had reoffended. Within 12 months, 82% had reoffended and 18% had not reoffended.

Figure 6: Cumulative percentage of Supervision with Activity order recipients in 2014/15 to 2016/17 who had reoffended at each point in time over the following 12 months



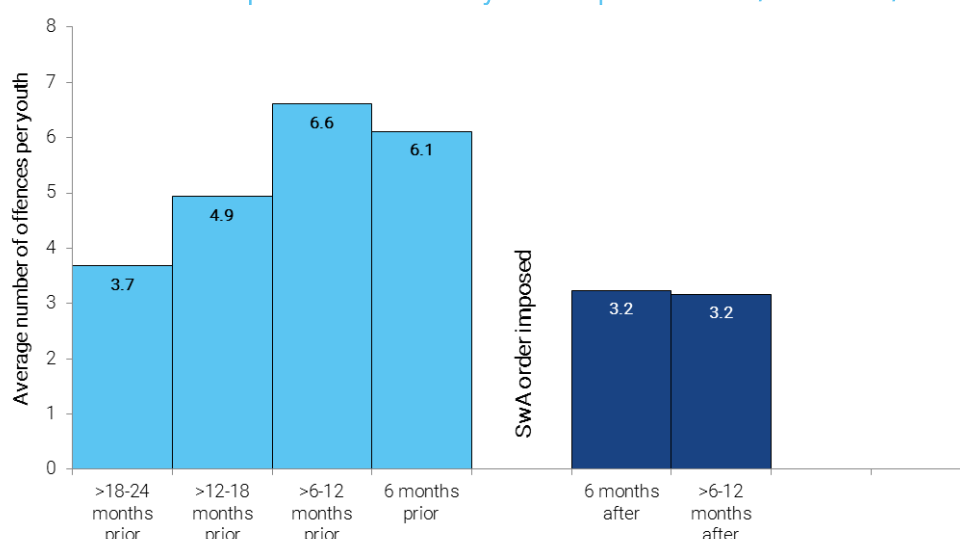
<sup>11</sup> The 270 SwA orders involved 240 distinct individuals, with some people receiving more than one SwA order during the three-year period.

## How did the level and types of offending change for SwA recipients?

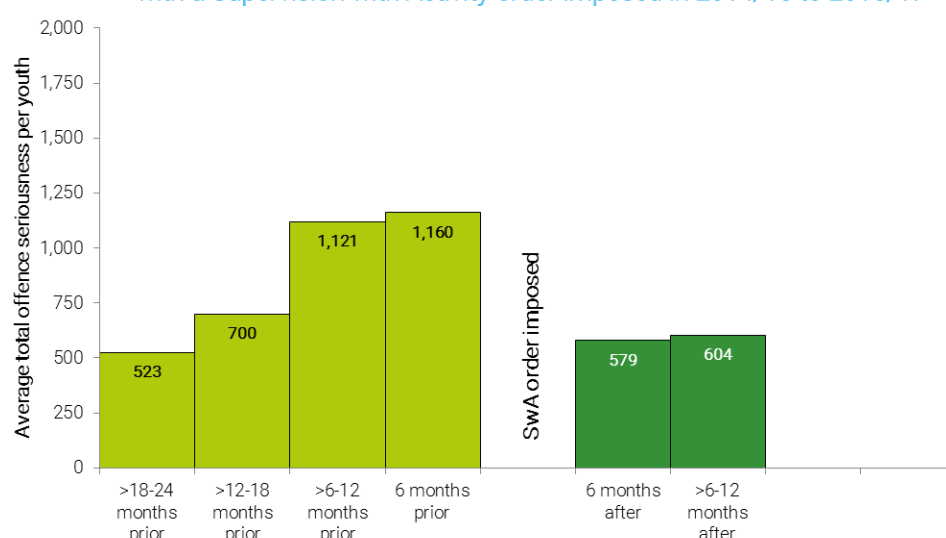
### *The overall frequency and seriousness of offending by SwA recipients reduced*

In general, there was an escalation in the average frequency and seriousness of offending over the 24 months leading up to the SwA orders being imposed, followed by a halving in both measures afterwards (Figures 7 and 8). Over the 12 months after the orders commenced, the average number of offences committed by each young person was 6.4. This is 50% lower than the average of 12.7 offences over the 12 months before the orders. The average total seriousness of the offences committed by each young person over the 12 months following the orders (1,183) was 48% lower than in the 12 months before the orders (2,281).

**Figure 7:** Average frequency of known offences in each time period per young person with a Supervision with Activity order imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17



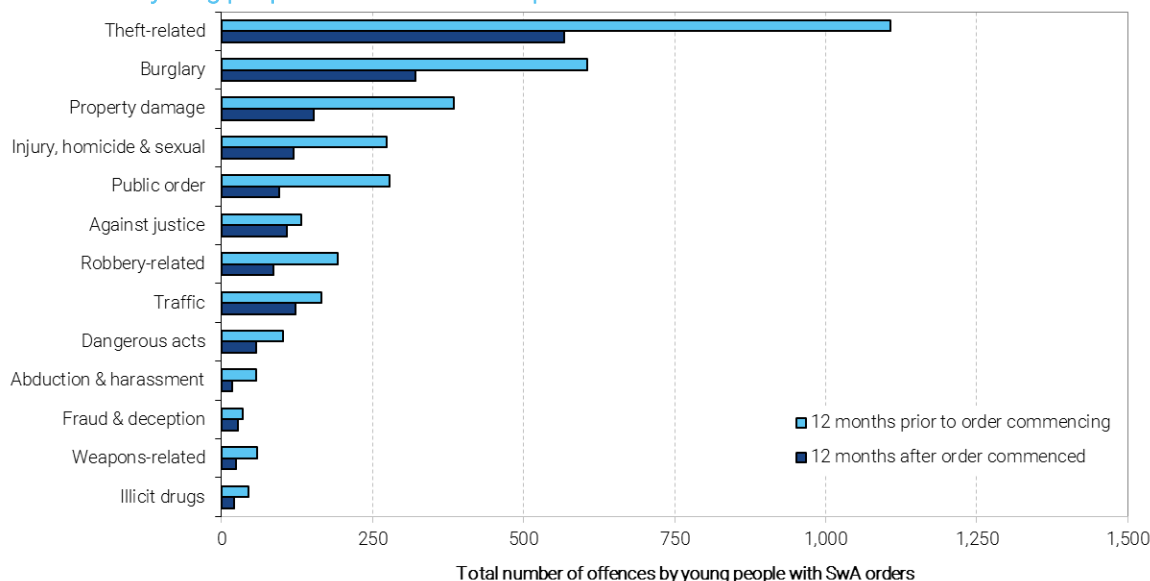
**Figure 8:** Average total seriousness of known offences in each time period per young person with a Supervision with Activity order imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17



### *Large drops in property-related offending occurred for SwA recipients*

SwA order recipients committed a total of 1,710 fewer offences in the 12 months after the orders were imposed than in the 12 months before the orders (1,725 down from 3,435). Figure 9 shows decreases in all offence categories, with the majority of the overall decrease being due to large drops in property-related offending: theft-related offences fell by 540 (49%), burglary offences by 285 (47%) and property damage offences by 231 (60%).

Figure 9: Total number of offences known to Police within each offence category committed by all young people with SwA orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17

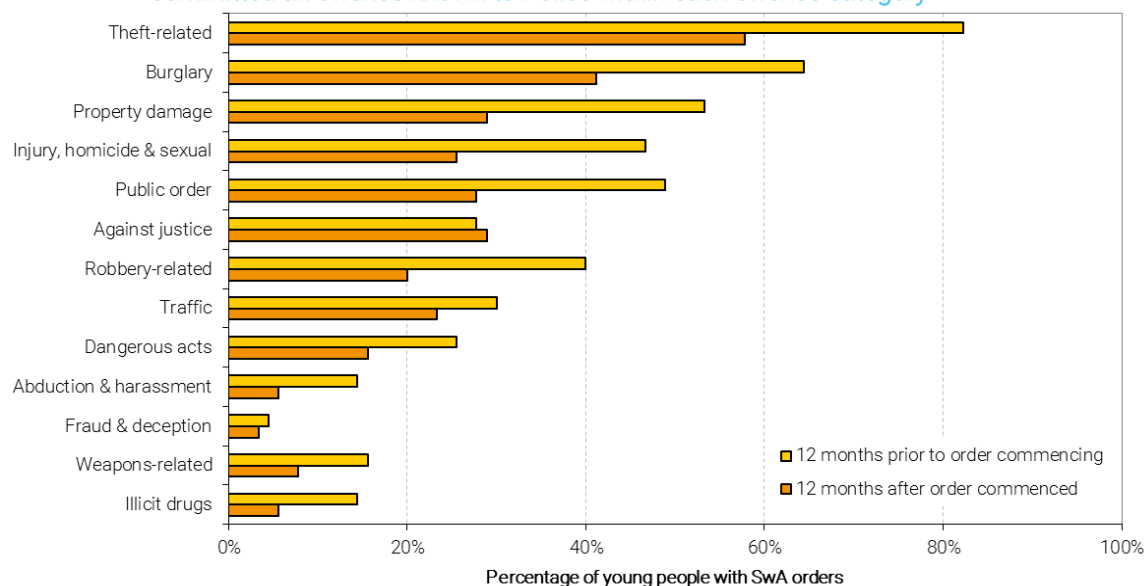


### *'Violent' offences more than halved for SwA recipients*

'Violent' offences more than halved in number in the 12 months after the SwA orders compared to the 12 months prior. This included a 56% decrease in injury causing acts, homicide or sexual offences, a 55% decrease in robbery-related offences and a 68% decrease in abduction and harassment offences.

Figure 10 shows that 82% of all SwA recipients had committed a theft-related offence in the 12 months leading up to the order. In the following 12 months, this figure dropped to 58%. The next most likely offence to have been committed by SwA recipients in the previous 12 months was burglary (64%), with the figure dropping to 41% in the following 12 months.

Figure 10: Percentage of all young people with SwA orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 who committed an offence known to Police within each offence category



The proportion of all SwA order recipients who committed a robbery-related offence halved from 40% in the 12 months leading up to the order to 20% in the 12 months following the order.

## What are the 12-month reoffending outcomes for SwA recipients?

Table 3 presents reoffending outcomes for SwA recipients across two periods of time. Note the discussion in the previous chapter on the changed mix of young people appearing in court over time, and the negative effect this trend may have had on observed reoffending rates in the latest period.

**Table 3: Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision with Activity orders commenced, by grouped fiscal years**

Outcome	2011/12–2013/14 (n=315)	2014/15–2016/17 (n=270)
Did not reoffend	23%	18%
Reduced frequency of offending <sup>1</sup>	79%	80%
Reduced total seriousness of offending <sup>1</sup>	77%	76%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence <sup>1</sup>	70%	65%
Received a custodial sentence	31%	31%

Note:

1. Reductions compare the 12-month period after the orders commenced to the 12-month period before the orders.

The percentages who reduced the frequency or seriousness of their offending includes those who did not reoffend. By definition, non-reoffenders reduced their offence frequency and seriousness from some non-zero value down to zero.

***Positive reoffending outcomes were observed for the majority of young people; some outcomes were stable across the two time periods examined, but some appeared less positive in the latest time period***

- 18% of the 270 recipients of SwA in 2014/15 to 2016/17 did not reoffend within 12 months. This is lower than the figure across the three earlier years (23%).
- 80% of young people with orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 offended less often in the 12 months after the orders compared to the 12 months prior. This is similar to the figure in the three earlier years (79%).
- 76% of young people with orders imposed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 reduced the total seriousness of their offending, almost the same figure as that in the three earlier years (77%).
- The percentage of young people who reduced the seriousness of their most serious offence was lower in 2014/15 to 2016/17 (65%) than in the three previous years (70%).
- In both time periods, just under a third (31%) of young people received a custodial sentence (SwR, prison or home detention) within 12 months of the SwA order being imposed.
- Some young people who breach the requirements of their SwA order are likely to be resentenced to SwR by the court. This resentencing would show as a subsequent custodial sentence, and is likely contributing to the custodial sentence rate observed following SwA.

For subgroup analyses, reoffending outcomes were compared across the entire six-year period due to a lack of stability in percentages for some subgroups resulting from small numbers. The focus of the discussion below is on the larger differences in outcomes observed between pairs of subgroups. All subgroup reoffending outcomes are available in Appendix B in the tables indicated below.

***Female SwA recipients were more likely than males to have not reoffended***

*Gender (Table B5)*

- Half of the female SwA recipients did not reoffend within 12 months, a considerably greater percentage than that seen for males (19%). Note however the small number of female SwA

recipients (only 33 orders in total over the six-year period compared to 555 orders for males), and that percentages based off small numbers are volatile.

#### *Ethnicity (Table B6)*

- A higher percentage of European/other young people did not reoffend within 12 months than was the case for Māori (29% and 19% respectively).

#### *Age (Table B7)*

- The percentage of 13 or 14 year-olds who reduced the total seriousness of their offending (88%) was higher than the figure for 16-year-olds (74%).
- Both 13 or 14-year-olds (38%) and 15-year-olds (36%) were more likely to receive a custodial sentence within 12 months of commencing the order than those aged 17 years (20%).

#### *Region (Table B8)*

- There were not any systematic differences in reoffending outcomes according to region.

## What are the 24-month reoffending outcomes for SwA recipients?

*Around three-quarters of SwA recipients reduced the frequency and/or total seriousness of their offending over the following 24 months, including nearly 10% who stopped offending completely*

Table 4 shows that in the 24-months after SwA orders commenced in the period 2013/14 to 2015/16, 9% of young people did not reoffend, and therefore 91% did reoffend.

While the proportion of SwA order recipients who did not reoffend was small (9%), around two-thirds of other recipients reoffended at a lower rate and/or seriousness than before. That is, around three-quarters of all recipients of SwA reduced the frequency and/or total seriousness of their offending in the 24 months after the orders commenced compared to the 24 months prior. The overall percentage who reduced the seriousness of their most serious offence was lower at 59%.

**Table 4:** Reoffending outcomes in the 24 months after Supervision with Activity orders commenced in the period 2013/14 to 2015/16

Outcome	Percentage (n=267)
Did not reoffend	9%
Reduced frequency of offending <sup>1</sup>	77%
Reduced total seriousness of offending <sup>1</sup>	75%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence <sup>1</sup>	59%
Received a custodial sentence	49%

Note:

1. Reductions compare the 24-month period after the orders commenced to the 24-month period before the orders.

### *Nearly half of the SwA recipients received a custodial sentence within 24 months*

Nearly half of the young people with SwA orders imposed between 2013/14 and 2015/16 received a custodial sentence within 24 months of the order being imposed. As discussed earlier, resentencing to SwR for breaching their SwA order may be contributing to the custodial sentence rate observed in the 24 months following SwA (49%) – which is higher than the rate following Supervision (37%) and almost the same as the rate following SwR (50%, as will be seen in the next chapter).

# SUPERVISION WITH RESIDENCE ORDERS

This chapter primarily focuses on 12-month reoffending rates for 306 recipients<sup>12</sup> of Supervision with Residence (SwR) orders who were released in the three fiscal years 2014/15 to 2016/17. Later, these reoffending rates are contrasted to those for 396 recipients of SwR orders who were released in the three prior years. Finally in this chapter, to gain a longer-term view of outcomes, a brief examination of 24-month reoffending rates is presented for 333 recipients of SwR released between 2013/14 and 2015/16.

Of the 306 SwR orders where the young person was released between 2014/15 and 2016/17:

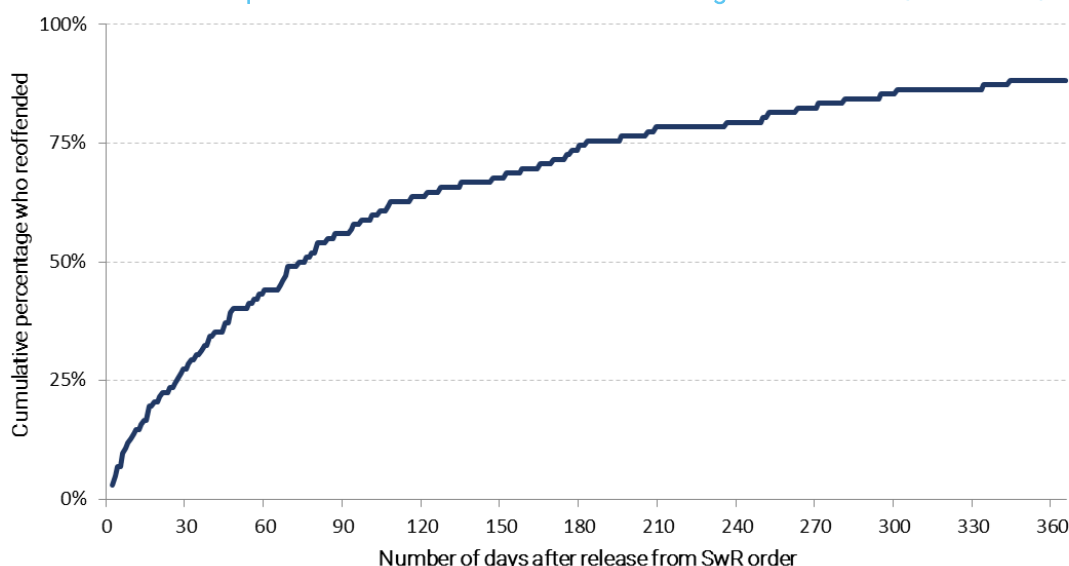
- 87% involved males and 13% involved females
- 72% involved Māori, 10% involved Pacific Peoples, and 19% involved European/other ethnicity
- 5% were aged 13 or 14 years, 27% were aged 15 years, 56% were aged 16 years, and 12% were aged 17 years when the order commenced
- 25% were from Te Tai Tokerau or Auckland; 32% were from Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki or Manawatu; and 42% were from Wellington, the East Coast or the South Island.

## How quickly do SwR recipients reoffend?

*Half the young people reoffended within three months, and 88% reoffended within 12 months*

A quarter of the recipients of SwR orders between 2014/15 and 2016/17 came to the attention of Police for a new offence within one month (26 days) of the order being imposed (Figure 11). Half reoffended within 2.4 months (73 days). Within six months, three-quarters of SwR order recipients had reoffended. Within 12 months, 88% had reoffended and 12% had not reoffended.

Figure 11: Cumulative percentage of Supervision with Residence order recipients who had reoffended at each point in time over the 12 months following release in 2014/15 to 2016/17



<sup>12</sup> The 306 SwR orders involved 267 distinct individuals, with some people receiving more than one SwR order during the three-year period.

## How did the level and types of offending change for SwR recipients?

### *The overall frequency and seriousness of offending by SwR recipients reduced*

There was an escalation in the average frequency and seriousness of offending over the 24 months leading up to the SwR orders being imposed, followed by a reduction in both measures after release (Figures 12 and 13). Over the 12 months following release from the SwR orders, the average number of offences committed by each young person was 8.4. This is just over 40% lower than the average of 14.6 offences over the 12 months before the orders. The average total seriousness of the offences committed by each young person over the 12 months following release (1,641) was nearly 40% lower than in the 12 months before the orders (2,629).

Figure 12: Average frequency of known offences in each time period per young person released from a Supervision with Residence order in 2014/15 to 2016/17

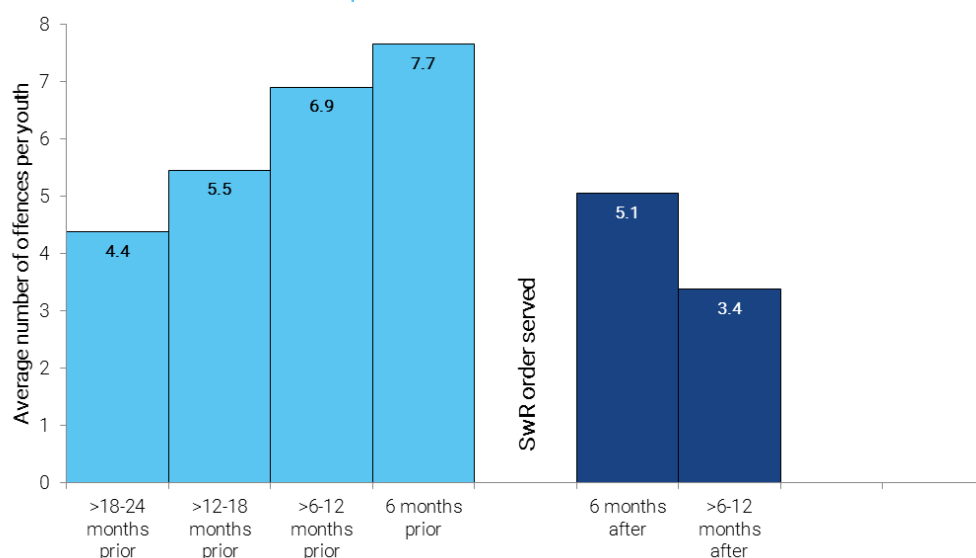
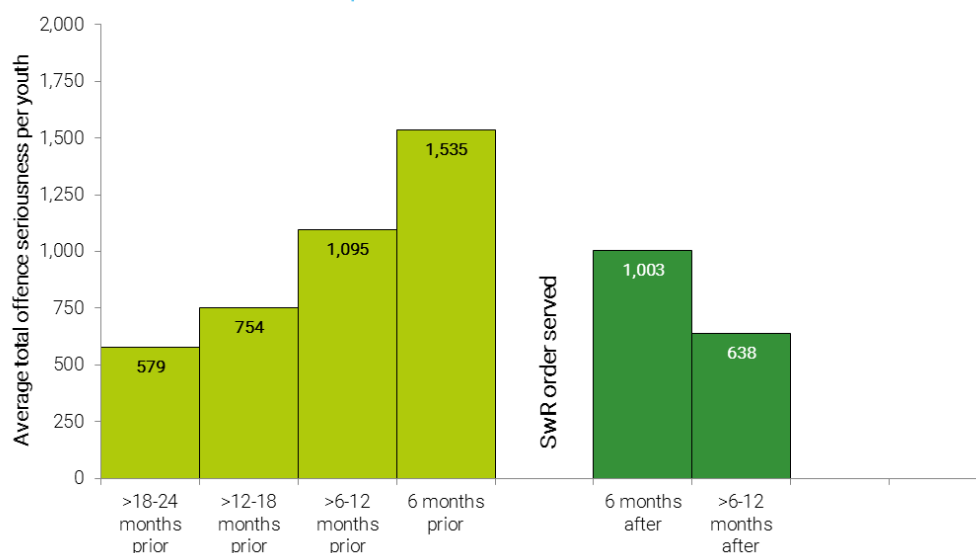


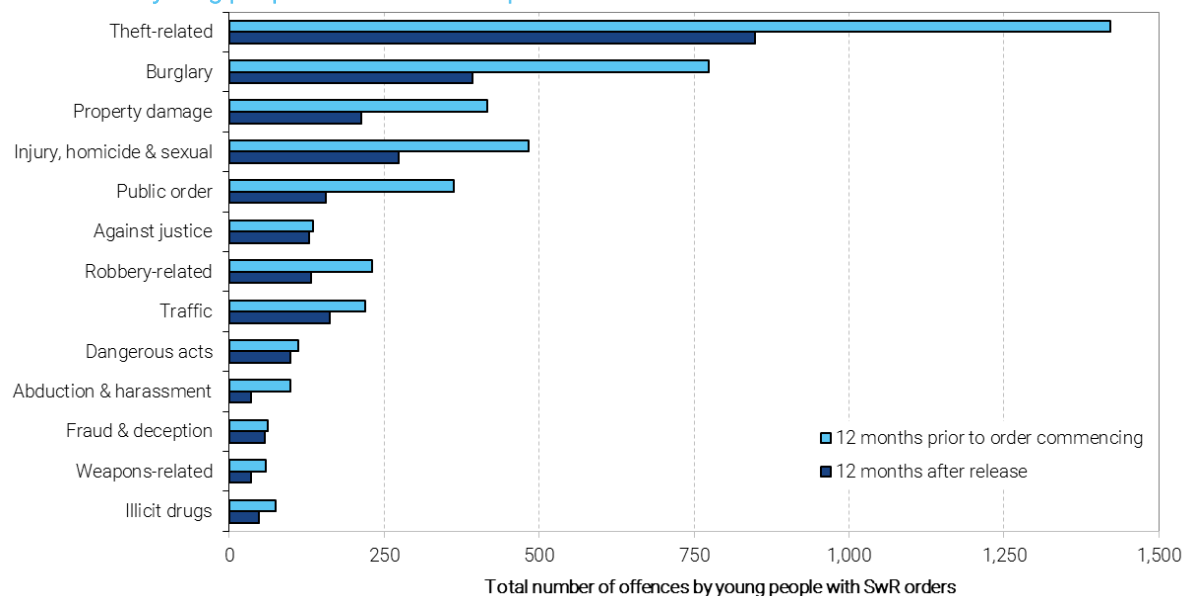
Figure 13: Average total seriousness of known offences in each time period per young person released from a Supervision with Residence order in 2014/15 to 2016/17



### *Large drops in property-related offending occurred for SwR recipients*

SwR order recipients committed a total of 1,872 fewer offences in the 12 months after release than in the 12 months before the orders commenced (2,583 down from 4,455). Figure 14 shows decreases in all offence categories, with half of the overall decrease being due to large drops in theft-related offences (573 or 40%) and burglary offences (381 or 49%).

Figure 14: Total number of offences known to Police within each offence category committed by all young people released from Supervision with Residence orders in 2014/15 to 2016/17

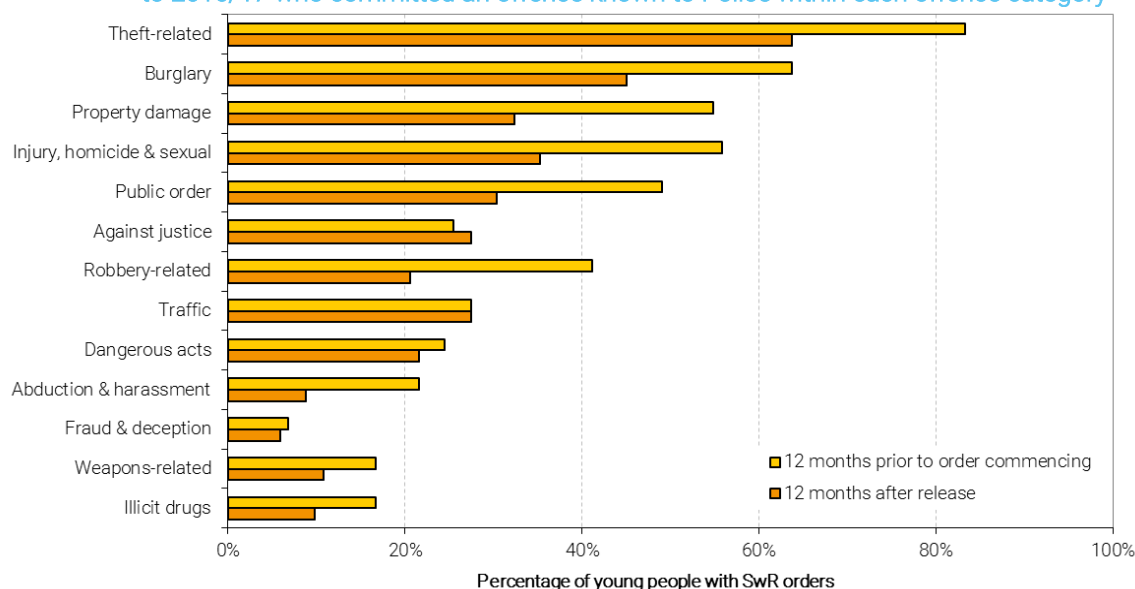


### *'Violent' offences almost halved for SwR recipients*

'Violent' offences almost halved in number in the 12 months after the SwR orders compared to the 12 months prior. This included a 43% decrease in both robbery-related offences and injury causing acts, homicide or sexual offences, and a 64% decrease in abduction and harassment offences.

Figure 15 shows that 83% of all SwR order recipients had committed a theft-related offence in the 12 months leading up to the order. In the 12 months following release, this figure dropped to 64%. The next most likely offence to have been committed by SwR order recipients in the previous 12 months was burglary (64%), with the figure dropping to 45% in the 12 months following release.

Figure 15: Percentage of all young people released from Supervision with Residence orders in 2014/15 to 2016/17 who committed an offence known to Police within each offence category



The proportion of all SwR order recipients who committed a robbery-related offence halved from 41% in the 12 months leading up to the order to 21% in the 12 months following release. For abduction and harassment offences, the percentages more than halved from 22% to 9%.



A quarter (25%) of all SwR order recipients had committed an offence 'against justice' in the 12 months prior to the order, but the figure increased a little to 27% in the 12 months following release. These offences often relate to non-compliance with a requirement made by a justice sector body such as the Police or a court. In this case, the increase occurred mainly in offences involving failure to answer court bail (ie not attending court when required to as a condition of bail).

Just over a quarter (27%) of the young people had committed a traffic offence in the prior 12 months, and the figure was the same in the 12 months following release.

## What are the 12-month reoffending outcomes for SwR recipients?

Table 5 presents reoffending outcomes for SwR recipients across two periods of time. Note the previous discussion on the changed mix of young people appearing in court over time, and the negative effect this trend may have had on observed reoffending rates in the latest period.

**Table 5: Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after release from Supervision with Residence orders, by grouped fiscal years**

Outcome	2011/12–2013/14 (n=396)	2014/15–2016/17 (n=306)
Did not reoffend	15%	12%
Reduced frequency of offending <sup>1</sup>	75%	69%
Reduced total seriousness of offending <sup>1</sup>	78%	74%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence <sup>1</sup>	67%	63%
Received a custodial sentence	30%	29%

Note:

1. Reductions compare the 12-month period after the orders ended to the 12-month period before the orders started.

The percentages who reduced the frequency or seriousness of their offending includes those who did not reoffend. By definition, non-reoffenders reduced their offence frequency and seriousness from some non-zero value down to zero.

***Positive reoffending outcomes were observed for the majority of young people; most of the outcomes appeared less positive in the latest time period***

- 12% of the 306 SwR recipients who were released in 2014/15 to 2016/17 did not reoffend in the following 12 months. This is slightly lower than the figure in the three earlier years (15%).
- 69% of young people offended less often in the 12 months after release from SwR orders in 2014/15 to 2016/17 compared to the 12 months prior to the orders commencing. This figure is lower than that seen in the three earlier years (75%).
- 74% of young people reduced the total seriousness of their offending in the 12 months after release from SwR orders in 2014/15 to 2016/17 compared to the 12 months prior to the orders commencing. This figure was lower than that seen in the three earlier years (78%). This was also the pattern observed in relation to the most serious offence.
- 29% of SwR recipients received a custodial sentence within 12 months of release between 2014/15 to 2016/17, almost the same figure as that in the three earlier years (30%).

For subgroup analyses, reoffending outcomes were compared across the entire six-year period due to a lack of stability in percentages for some subgroups resulting from small numbers. The focus of the discussion below is on the larger differences in outcomes observed between pairs of subgroups. All subgroup reoffending outcomes are available in Appendix B in the tables indicated below.

## Females had much more positive reoffending outcomes than males after release from SwR

### Gender (Table B9)

- Female recipients of SwR orders were much more likely than males to not reoffend within 12 months (23% and 12% respectively).
- A much higher proportion of females than males reduced the frequency and total seriousness of their offending, as well as the seriousness of their most serious offence in the 12 months after release compared to the 12 months prior to the SwR orders. Almost all of these differences between genders were due to the higher likelihood of females to stop offending, as the percentages of males and females who reoffended, but at a lower level than before, were similar.
- Female SwR recipients were considerably less likely than males to receive a custodial sentence within 12 months of release (14% and 32% respectively). Part of this difference is likely due to females committing fewer and less serious offences on average than males after their orders.

### Ethnicity (Table B10)

- A lower proportion of Māori (63%) reduced the seriousness of their most serious offence compared to European/other (72%) young people.

### Age (Table B11)

- 13 or 14 year-olds (23%) and 15-year-olds (18%) were more likely than 16-year-olds (11%) to have not reoffended within 12 months. Note the number of 13 or 14-year-old SwR recipients is small (39 orders in total over the six-year period), and proportions based off small numbers are volatile.

### Region (Table B12)

- After release from their SwR order, a lower percentage of young people in Te Tai Tokerau / Auckland (10%) did not reoffend than in Wellington / East Coast / South Island (17%).
- A lower percentage of young people reduced the frequency of their offending after their order in Te Tai Tokerau / Auckland (67%) than in Wellington / East Coast / South Island (77%).

## What are the 24-month reoffending outcomes for SwR recipients?

Table 6 shows that in the 24-months after release from SwR orders in 2013/14 to 2015/16, 5% of young people did not reoffend, and therefore 95% did reoffend.

**Table 6: Reoffending outcomes in the 24 months after release from Supervision with Residence orders in the period 2013/14 to 2015/16**

Outcome	Percentage (n=333)
Did not reoffend	5%
Reduced frequency of offending <sup>1</sup>	79%
Reduced total seriousness of offending <sup>1</sup>	78%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence <sup>1</sup>	61%
Received a custodial sentence	50%

Note:

- Reductions compare the 24-month period after the orders ended to the 24-month period before the orders started.

### Over three-quarters of SwR recipients reduced the frequency and/or total seriousness of their offending over the 24 months following release, including 5% who stopped offending completely

While the proportion of SwR order recipients who did not reoffend was small (5%), over 70% of other recipients reoffended at a lower frequency and/or total seriousness than before. Overall, more than

three-quarters of young people reduced the frequency and/or total seriousness of their offending in the 24 months after release compared to the 24 months prior to the orders commencing. The overall percentage who reduced the seriousness of their most serious offence was lower at 61%.

Half of all young people released from SwR orders between 2013/14 and 2015/16 received a custodial sentence within 24 months.

# DISCUSSION

---

This research was undertaken as it is important for us to understand whether young people have reduced their offending following supervision-type orders. Reoffending outcomes are a key measure of performance, although reductions in reoffending may only occur when other outcomes are achieved that address the underlying causes of young peoples' offending. For example, addressing substance abuse, mental health issues, disengagement from education, trauma etc.

## ***Outcome measures alone do not always reflect the effectiveness of interventions***

Caution must be taken when interpreting reoffending outcomes because, in isolation, they are not always an accurate measure of the effectiveness of an intervention. Some individuals' propensity to reoffend may have changed because of factors other than the intervention itself. For example, some people may have reoffended less often due to the fact that they were arrested by the Police, and made to account for their actions, regardless of the particular intervention applied. Others' propensity to reoffend may have been influenced by other external factors eg, a significant life event occurring like gaining employment or having a child.

Youth justice interventions are often targeted at different groups of young people. In general, the greater the difference in the characteristics of participants between two interventions, the less meaningful it is to compare overall reoffending outcomes. Differences are particularly important where the characteristic is related to the outcome being measured. In this analysis, caution must be taken because the frequency and total seriousness of prior offending by young people increases on average from Supervision to SwA and then to SwR. Prior offending is generally a good predictor of future offending, so these differences may have had some impact on the outcomes observed.

## ***Positive reoffending outcomes were observed for the majority of young people***

A key aim of the youth justice system is to provide effective interventions that support young people to reduce their reoffending, and ideally stop offending before reaching adulthood.

This research found that a minority of young people did stop offending following their high-end orders. Between 12% and 19% of young people did not reoffend within 12 months, although the percentages dropped to under 10% within 24 months. However, the frequency and seriousness of offending reduced for over two-thirds of young people within 12 months, and this was maintained within 24 months.

The findings above show that positive outcomes were achieved for the majority of young people who received high-end orders, but there is plenty of scope for improved outcomes. Given the wide range of criminogenic needs that many young people present with, desistance from offending isn't straightforward to achieve. Desistance doesn't always result from a single intervention, particularly as effective interventions ideally need to touch the four corners of a young person's life — family, school/work, peer group and neighbourhood<sup>13</sup>. For some young people, desistance may only be achieved through a combination of maturation, learning from their mistakes, reducing negative influences (eg, antisocial peers) and having multiple positive influences in their lives.

---

<sup>13</sup> McLaren, K. (2000). *Tough is not Enough*. Wellington, New Zealand: Ministry of Youth Affairs.

### ***The majority of young people reoffended within three months***

For all three order types, around a quarter of young people reoffended within one month (of sentence imposition for Supervision and SwA, or release from residence for SwR), and around half reoffended within three months, then the rate of reoffending slowed. Greater support to not reoffend in this early risk period has the potential to improve outcomes for many young people.

### ***Property and violent offending dropped considerably following orders, likely meaning fewer victims***

In general, there had been an escalation in the frequency and seriousness of offending by young people leading up to the supervision-type orders being imposed, followed by a reduction in both measures afterwards. Recipients of each order committed at least 1,500 fewer offences in total in the 12 months after the order compared to the 12 months before.

The largest drops in offending occurred in property-related offences, while violent offences halved in number following all three orders. Fewer offences of these types is likely to mean fewer victims of youth crime than there would have been without the youth justice interventions.

### ***Some reoffending outcomes were stable across the two time periods examined, but some appeared less positive in the latest time period***

Five key reoffending outcomes were examined for each order. While some were found to be stable over time for each order, some of the outcomes in 2014/15 to 2016/17 appeared less positive than those in the three earlier years.

However, it should be noted that the mix of young people appearing in court has changed over the last decade. Less serious youth crime decreased far more than serious youth crime over this period, and there were also fewer youth being proceeded against for the first time. As a result, young people who appear in court are now *proportionally* more likely to have committed a serious offence and/or be a repeat offender than they used to be. This trend may have impacted on the reoffending rates observed in 2014/15 to 2016/17 ie, you may expect less positive reoffending outcomes if a higher proportion of young people are repeat offenders.

## **Opportunities for further research**

### ***The reasons behind the high post-order custodial sentence rate for SwA and SwR in particular could usefully be researched further***

Within 24 months, 37% of Supervision recipients, 49% of SwA recipients, and 50% of SwR recipients received a custodial sentence. The reasons behind the high custodial sentence rates for SwA and SwR in particular could usefully be researched further.

### ***Some findings in relation to the use of high-end orders could be researched further***

Females comprised only 7% of SwA recipients between 2014/15 and 2016/17 compared to 19% of Supervision recipients and 13% of SwR recipients. The lower use of SwA for females may be due to their much lower historic court volumes than males, and an associated lack of SwA programmes developed specifically for females. However, this may have implications for how quickly females who reoffend are escalated to SwR. This issue could usefully be researched further.

Māori make up just under a quarter of all 14 to 16-year-olds resident in New Zealand, but accounted for around 70% of all supervision-type orders imposed between 2014/15 and 2016/17. The reasons behind this significant over-representation of Māori young people in high-end Youth Court orders, and mitigations that may reduce the disparity, could usefully be researched further.

# APPENDIX A: DETAILED METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

---

The analysis of reoffending rates presented in this report was undertaken in a secure Data Lab environment using Stats NZ's *Integrated Data Infrastructure* (IDI). Oranga Tamariki data in the IDI on supervision-type orders was used as the base for analysis. Linked NZ Police data was used to examine patterns of offending. Ministry of Justice data on custodial sentences imposed by the courts was used to examine reoffending that resulted in a custodial sentence.

The supervision-type orders examined were imposed over the six fiscal years 2011/12 to 2016/17, with reoffending being examined for the 12-month period following each order. A more limited analysis was undertaken of 24-month reoffending following orders imposed up to 2015/16. These periods were the most recent that it was possible to analyse as the Police data in the IDI covered the period up to the end of June 2018 at the time this analysis was undertaken.

## Data sources and analysis

### *Integrated Data Infrastructure*

The IDI is a large database containing de-identified<sup>14</sup> data about people and households to enable research in the public interest. Data from government agencies, non-government organisations, and Stats NZ surveys is linked together, or integrated, for individuals and households to form the IDI.

Output from the IDI is subject to various rules to protect confidentiality. In relation to the data sources used here, summary counts must be values of six or greater, otherwise the count must be suppressed. Random rounding to base 3 must then be applied to each aggregate count (eg, 13 would be randomly rounded to either 12 or 15). The output from the IDI is checked by Stats NZ before release to make sure individuals cannot be identified.

The confidentiality requirements mean that when the cohort being examined is small, or subgroup analysis is being undertaken, data may have to be grouped to avoid or minimise suppression of small numbers. Here, data for the six-year period examined was combined into two three-year periods to allow 12-month reoffending rates to be reported for females and Pacific Peoples.

### *Oranga Tamariki data*

Oranga Tamariki legal status records (relating to orders made in courts) in the IDI were used to identify SwR, SwA and Supervision orders that were imposed in the period of interest. Additional SwR and SwA orders imposed before the period of interest were combined with this data to work out which Supervision orders were stand-alone, and which directly followed a SwR or SwA order, with the latter being removed (as well as the additional SwA and SwR orders).

An issue with undertaking this analysis in the IDI, is there is a limit to which data can be "cleaned" before the analysis is carried out. For SwR orders, missing end (release) dates must be dealt with,

---

<sup>14</sup> 'De-identified' means information such as a person's name and the day they were born is removed from the data (with month and year of birth being retained), and identity numbers (such as the IRD number) are encrypted.

while another known issue is that sometimes the end date of the legal status record is the date of release, and sometimes it is the end of the order as imposed by the court. The end date of the imposed order may not be the release date as young people can have one-third of the imposed order remitted if they behave well in residence ie, they are released after serving two-thirds of the imposed order. To deal with both the issues above, the start date of the Supervision order that must directly follow every SwR order was used to confirm the release date from residence for each person.

Some (114) individuals (with 156 supervision-type orders between them) had to be removed from the base cohort as Stats NZ could not match the Oranga Tamariki identities to the Police-held identities, so no Police offending history was available.

A further 18 orders had to be removed from the analysis as the Police offending history available did not include any offences prior to the order being imposed. This would only be possible if the young person had been prosecuted by an agency other than Police (eg, Customs or Fisheries New Zealand) – which is rare for young people. No offences before the supervision-type order is more likely to reflect the Police data being incomplete, or perhaps the wrong identity had been matched.

The final analysis dataset comprised 876 Supervision orders, 585 SwA orders and 702 SwR orders imposed in the six fiscal years 2011/12 to 2016/17. Different subsets of this data were used as required for the analyses in this report.

### **Police data**

Police data in the IDI includes the *Recorded Crime Offender Statistics* (RCOS) datasets. These datasets contain information on the offences committed by all alleged offenders in New Zealand who have been proceeded against by Police since 1 July 2009. A 'proceeding' refers to a legal action initiated against an alleged offender as a result of an investigation of one or more offences.

The RCOS data includes all offences for which a penalty could be imposed by the New Zealand legal system, except very minor offences that Police are able to deal with by issuing an infringement notice<sup>15</sup>, and offences that come under the authority of other agencies.

To examine each person's offending history, the 'pre-count' RCOS data was used. This data includes all criminal incidents for which there were court or non-court proceedings. For young people, non-court proceedings include: warnings, police youth diversion (known as Alternative Action), referral to Oranga Tamariki to convene an intention-to-charge family group conference (ITC FGC), and "other" proceeding types. Court proceedings are where prosecutions are laid in court.

### **Ministry of Justice data**

One of the reoffending measures presented in this report is the percentage of cases that resulted in a custodial sentence within 12 (or 24) months of the supervision-type order. For the purposes of this report, custodial sentences are: SwR, prison sentences, and home detention.

Ministry of Justice data in the IDI was used to identify any prison or home detention sentences received by the base cohorts. This information was combined with Oranga Tamariki data on the SwR orders received by the base cohort. The start date of each custodial sentence was used to determine whether it fell within the 12 (or 24) month period after each order.

---

<sup>15</sup> An infringement notice can be issued when a police officer has reasonable cause to believe a person has committed an infringement offence (eg, speeding). Such offences have a fixed fee to pay (sometimes referred to as an 'instant fine').



## Ethnicity

Ethnicity information presented in this report utilised the Stats NZ source-ranked ethnicity data available in the IDI. Ethnicity is captured by drawing on several IDI data sources. Sources containing ethnicity are ranked according to quality (eg, ethnicity being self-reported, allowing multiple responses etc), and an individual is assigned an ethnic profile from the highest ranked data source available. Census ethnicity data is given the highest priority, followed by birth data, and then Ministry of Health data. A 'personal detail' IDI table captures this information in total response format, so an individual can have more than one ethnic group recorded.<sup>16</sup>

All young people in this analysis had ethnicity information available. Ethnicity was presented as:

- *Māori* if the source-ranked ethnicity data indicated they were Māori
- *Pacific Peoples* if the source-ranked ethnicity data indicated they were Pacific youth, and they were not already included in the Māori ethnic group
- *European/other* in all other cases. As well as European, this category includes Asian, Middle Eastern, Latin American, African and 'Other' ethnicities.

## Measuring reoffending

Rather than having just a single measure of whether individuals did or did not reoffend, it is useful to calculate multiple measures to better understand how offending patterns have changed across the cohort of interest. The five key measures examined in this report are:

- The percentage of individuals who did not reoffend after the order.
- The percentage of individuals who reduced the frequency of their offending in a standard period (eg, 12 months) after the order compared to the standard period before the order.
- The percentage of individuals who reduced the total seriousness of their offending in a standard period after the order compared to the standard period before the order. The way offence seriousness is measured is discussed later.
- The percentage of individuals who reduced the seriousness of their most serious offence in a standard period after the order compared to the standard period before the order.
- The percentage of individuals who received a custodial sentence within 12 months of the order.

Police proceedings data is used to measure reoffending for young people because of the diversionary focus in the youth justice system.<sup>17</sup> With prosecution being used in only the minority of cases involving young people, this means that offences have not usually been formally proved. However, both Alternative Action and ITC FGCs require the young person to admit the offending before a diversionary plan can be put in place. Also, in the majority of cases where prosecutions are laid in court, the young people are likely to have admitted the offending at their court-ordered FGC.

When examining changes in offending patterns for an individual, it is important to compare a standard period of time before and after the intervention of interest. In order to have more consistent reoffending measures across the three types of supervision orders, offending was measured during the periods in which young people were in the community. In relation to 12-month reoffending rates:

<sup>16</sup> Text was sourced and adapted from: <https://vhin.co.nz/guides/ethnicity-and-the-idi/>.

<sup>17</sup> Section 208(a) of the Act states the principle "unless the public interest requires otherwise, criminal proceedings should not be instituted against a child or young person if there is an alternative means of dealing with the matter".



- For SwR, the 'prior' period was the 12 months up to the order commencement date. The 'after' period was the 12 months from the release date from the youth justice residence.
- For Supervision and SwA, the 'prior' period was the 12 months up to, but not including, the order commencement date. The 'after' period was the 12 months from the commencement date.

While the measures of reoffending above may be consistent in terms of examining offending only when the young person was in the community, caution must be taken in comparing reoffending rates across order types. The frequency and seriousness of prior offending increases on average across the orders from Supervision to SwA and then to SwR. Given that past offending is generally a good predictor of future offending, these differences in prior offending alone could account for any differences seen in reoffending rates between order types.

The Police data includes the date that each offence was committed, and this was used to identify whether the offence occurred before or after the order. A small number of offences occurred while young people were in residence serving their SwR order, but these were excluded from the analysis. The majority of offences during SwR orders related to either damage to property or minor assaults. Committing an offence during a SwR order can lead to the young person being denied early release and therefore serving the full term of the order imposed.

### Measuring offence seriousness

The *Justice Sector Seriousness Scale*, developed by the Ministry of Justice, is a way of comparing the seriousness of different types of offences based on actual court sentencing data.

Seriousness scores are a statistical representation of the average number of days of imprisonment imposed by the courts for each offence. Statistical equivalences are used for people who receive community-based sentences or fines.

A seriousness score of 200 for an offence implies that, on average, the courts impose sentences that are twice as severe as those imposed on an offence with a score of 100. However caution is required with this interpretation as the way in which scores are calculated means there is sizable variance in some averages, particularly for offences of 'moderate' seriousness where the types and lengths of sentences imposed can vary considerably.

Because of the rather convoluted methodology, it is not possible to calculate error variances for the seriousness scores. However, because it needs to be acknowledged that seriousness scores, and therefore summary values calculated from them, have error variance, it was decided to use a 5% margin of error around the total seriousness scores when comparing the before and after periods. In effect this means that total seriousness scores for an individual need to differ between the two periods by more than 10% to be considered different. A 5% margin of error was also used when comparing the highest seriousness scores between the before and after periods.

The seriousness scale is developed from District and High Court sentencing data relating to adults. While there could be debate over the applicability of the scale to offending by young people, it is still considered useful to assess *relative* changes in the seriousness of offending by young people.

Developing a similar scale based on the diverse range of ways in which cases are dealt with in the youth justice system would be extremely difficult.

#### ***Example of a reoffending outcome calculation in relation to seriousness scores***

If a young person committed the offences shown in Table A1, the total seriousness of offending dropped from 783.8 in the 12 months before the order, to 21.2 in the 12 months after the order.

Given the difference in these figures is much greater than 10%, this young person is counted as having reduced his or her total seriousness of offending. The young person is also counted as having reduced the seriousness of the most serious offence, as the highest score dropped from 380.0 to 11.0, and this difference is considerably more than 10%. Note that this young person reduced the frequency of his or her offending from four to two offences.

Table A1: Fictitious example of seriousness scores for a young person

12 months before order		12 months after order	
Offences committed in the period	Seriousness scores	Offences committed in the period	Seriousness scores
Burglary (\$500 to \$5,000)	380.0	Common assault (manually)	11.0
Robbery (by assault)	379.1	Procure/possess cannabis plant	10.2
Shoplifts (<\$500)	15.2		
Wilful damage	9.5		
Total	783.8	Total	21.2

In the example above, if the total seriousness of offending in the 12 months after the order had been much higher at say 750.0, given that this figure is only 4% lower than the figure of 783.8 in the 12 months before the order, the total seriousness would be taken to be the same (ie, not statistically different) in the two periods.

### Cautionary notes

As discussed earlier, the exclusion from the analysis of 174 supervision-type orders – 7% of the total number of supervision-type orders recorded – may have introduced bias to the analysis if there was any systematic reason for the non-matching of identities or incomplete offending histories.

Police RCOS data by definition cannot include offences that are not reported to, or discovered by, Police so this data under-reports the actual level of offending and reoffending by some people.

Legal status records that indicate a supervision-type order was imposed, do not have a location, such as a youth justice site, linked to them. To allow a regional breakdown of reoffending rates, the Police offending data for each young person was used to identify the Police district where the prior offence closest in time to the supervision-type order occurred. These 12 Police districts were then grouped into the three Oranga Tamariki youth justice regions. This method may have led to an incorrect region being assigned to the supervision-type order in some cases.

IDI output has a requirement to randomly round each number to base 3. While this has very minimal impact on large numbers, the numbers in this analysis, particularly for some subgroups, are small. This rounding can cause a percentage based off small numbers to be quite different from what it would have been had the raw numbers been used. For example, the percentage for the raw numbers 7/25 is 28%. However, if these numbers had been rounded to 9/24, the percentage is 38% ie, 10 percentage points higher. Caution therefore needs to be taken when interpreting percentages in this report based off small numbers.

The issues above, plus the fact that reoffending was measured from the start of Supervision and SwA orders (rather than the end), means the analyses presented here are not comparable with previously published research which used a different methodology.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> For example, *Reoffending patterns for recipients of Youth Court supervision orders*: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/research/child-and-youth-offending-patterns/index.html>.

# APPENDIX B: SUBGROUP ANALYSIS

In all tables, reductions in the frequency and seriousness of offending are comparing the 12-month period after the reference date for each type of order to the 12-month period before the orders.

## Supervision orders

**Table B1:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision orders commenced, by gender, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Male (n=711)	Female (n=165)
Did not reoffend	17%	26%
Reduced frequency of offending	71%	85%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	72%	79%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	66%	73%
Received a custodial sentence	22%	20%

**Table B2:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision orders commenced, by ethnicity, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Māori (n=600)	European/other (n=183)	Pacific Peoples (n=93)
Did not reoffend	18%	21%	23%
Reduced frequency of offending	75%	76%	65%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	73%	77%	71%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	67%	67%	68%
Received a custodial sentence	20%	26%	23%

**Table B3:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision orders commenced, by age at sentencing, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	13-14 years (n=84)	15 years (n=273)	16 years (n=390)	17 years (n=132)
Did not reoffend	7%	18%	19%	26%
Reduced frequency of offending	70%	77%	73%	70%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	67%	73%	76%	74%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	59%	65%	70%	67%
Received a custodial sentence	33%	23%	18%	20%

**Table B4:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision orders commenced, by Youth Justice region, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Te Tai Tokerau / Auckland (n=270)	Waikato / Bay of Plenty / Taranaki / Manawatu (n=267)	Wellington / East Coast / South Island (n=339)
Did not reoffend	20%	21%	16%
Reduced frequency of offending	69%	77%	75%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	70%	76%	76%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	64%	71%	66%
Received a custodial sentence	19%	20%	24%

## Supervision with Activity orders

**Table B5:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision with Activity orders commenced, by gender, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Male (n=552)	Female (n=33)
Did not reoffend	19%	50%
Reduced frequency of offending	78%	s
Reduced total seriousness of offending	76%	s
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	67%	82%
Received a custodial sentence	32%	27%

Note: 's' means the figure was suppressed due to IDI micro-data output rules (secondary suppression of the small number who *did not* reduce the frequency or seriousness of their offending).

**Table B6:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision with Activity orders commenced, by ethnicity, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Māori (n=426)	European/other (n=90)	Pacific Peoples (n=69)
Did not reoffend	19%	29%	21%
Reduced frequency of offending	77%	83%	83%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	75%	80%	79%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	69%	70%	57%
Received a custodial sentence	30%	33%	35%

**Table B7:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision with Activity orders commenced, by age at sentencing, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	13-14 years (n=54)	15 years (n=213)	16 years (n=255)	17 years (n=72)
Did not reoffend	25%	20%	20%	24%
Reduced frequency of offending	s	79%	78%	80%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	88%	77%	74%	76%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	69%	67%	67%	75%
Received a custodial sentence	38%	36%	28%	20%

Note: 's' means the figure was suppressed due to IDI micro-data output rules.

**Table B8:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after Supervision with Activity orders commenced, by Youth Justice region, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Te Tai Tokerau / Auckland (n=195)	Waikato / Bay of Plenty / Taranaki / Manawatu (n=183)	Wellington / East Coast / South Island (n=213)
Did not reoffend	23%	16%	22%
Reduced frequency of offending	80%	79%	79%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	74%	77%	79%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	63%	70%	70%
Received a custodial sentence	31%	33%	30%

## Supervision with Residence orders

**Table B9:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after release from Supervision with Residence orders, by gender, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Male (n=615)	Female (n=87)
Did not reoffend	12%	23%
Reduced frequency of offending	72%	83%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	74%	86%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	64%	76%
Received a custodial sentence	32%	14%

**Table B10:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after release from Supervision with Residence orders, by ethnicity, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Māori (n=486)	European/other (n=138)	Pacific Peoples (n=78)
Did not reoffend	13%	13%	15%
Reduced frequency of offending	73%	74%	69%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	74%	80%	73%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	63%	72%	69%
Received a custodial sentence	28%	35%	35%

**Table B11:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after release from Supervision with Residence orders, by age at sentencing, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	13-14 years (n=39)	15 years (n=216)	16 years (n=345)	17 years (n=99)
Did not reoffend	23%	18%	11%	14%
Reduced frequency of offending	85%	71%	72%	74%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	s	75%	73%	79%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	69%	67%	62%	73%
Received a custodial sentence	23%	33%	28%	32%

Note: 's' means the figure was suppressed due to IDI micro-data output rules.

**Table B12:** Reoffending outcomes in the 12 months after release from Supervision with Residence orders, by Youth Justice region, 2011/12 to 2016/17 combined

Outcome	Te Tai Tokerau / Auckland (n=180)	Waikato / Bay of Plenty / Taranaki / Manawatu (n=252)	Wellington / East Coast / South Island (n=270)
Did not reoffend	10%	13%	17%
Reduced frequency of offending	67%	71%	77%
Reduced total seriousness of offending	70%	78%	78%
Reduced seriousness of most serious offence	62%	70%	64%
Received a custodial sentence	31%	27%	30%

# APPENDIX C: OFFENCE CATEGORIES

The types of offences committed by young people are categorised in this report according to the 2011 *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification* (ANZSOC). The most frequent types of offences within each category that were committed in the 12 months either side of supervision-type orders are shown in the table below.

Table C1: Most common offences by young people within each ANZSOC offence category

ANZSOC offence category	Shortened name used in this report	Most common offences within each category
Acts intended to cause injury & Homicide and related offences & Sexual assault and related offences	Injury, homicide & sexual <sup>1</sup>	<i>Injury</i> : all minor, serious and grievous assaults, with the most frequent offence being common assault. <i>Sexual</i> : indecent assault; sexual violation; sexual connection with young person.
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	Dangerous acts	Reckless, dangerous or careless driving.
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	Abduction & harassment	Threatening behaviour; kidnapping.
Robbery, extortion and related offences	Robbery-related	Aggravated robbery; robbery; assault with intent to rob
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	Burglary	Burglary; aggravated burglary.
Theft and related offences	Theft-related	All types of theft; unlawfully takes or gets into a motor vehicle; receiving stolen goods.
Fraud, deception and related offences	Fraud & deception	Take, obtain or use a document or credit card for pecuniary advantage; obtain by deception.
Illicit drug offences	Illicit drugs	Possess cannabis; possess cannabis-related paraphernalia (eg, pipe, needle, syringe).
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	Weapons-related	Possess offensive weapon or knife in a public place; possess or carry firearm or other restricted weapon.
Property damage and environmental pollution	Property damage	Wilful damage; unlawfully interfere with motor vehicle; graffiti offences; arson; intentional damage.
Public order offences	Public order	Trespassing; disorderly behaviour; unlawfully in an enclosed area or building; possess instruments for motor vehicle conversion; fighting in a public place.
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences <sup>2</sup>	Traffic	Unlicensed driver fails to comply with prohibition; failing to stop for police; drive with excess alcohol (not involving death or injury); drive while disqualified.
Offences against justice procedures, govt. security and govt. operations	Against justice	Escape lawful custody; breach of court-imposed bail; resist/obstruct/hinder police.
Miscellaneous offences	Miscellaneous	<i>Not reported because of very small numbers.</i>

Notes:

1. Due to small numbers of 'homicide and related offences' and 'sexual assault and related offences', these offence categories have been combined with 'acts intended to cause injury'.
2. A number of driving-related offences are included in other offence categories. For example, reckless, dangerous or careless driving offences are categorised in ANZSOC as 'dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons', and driving offences that result in the death of another person are included in 'homicide and related offences'.





**ORANGA  
TAMARIKI**  
Ministry for Children

**EVIDENCE CENTRE**  
TE POKAPŪ TAUNAKITANGA