

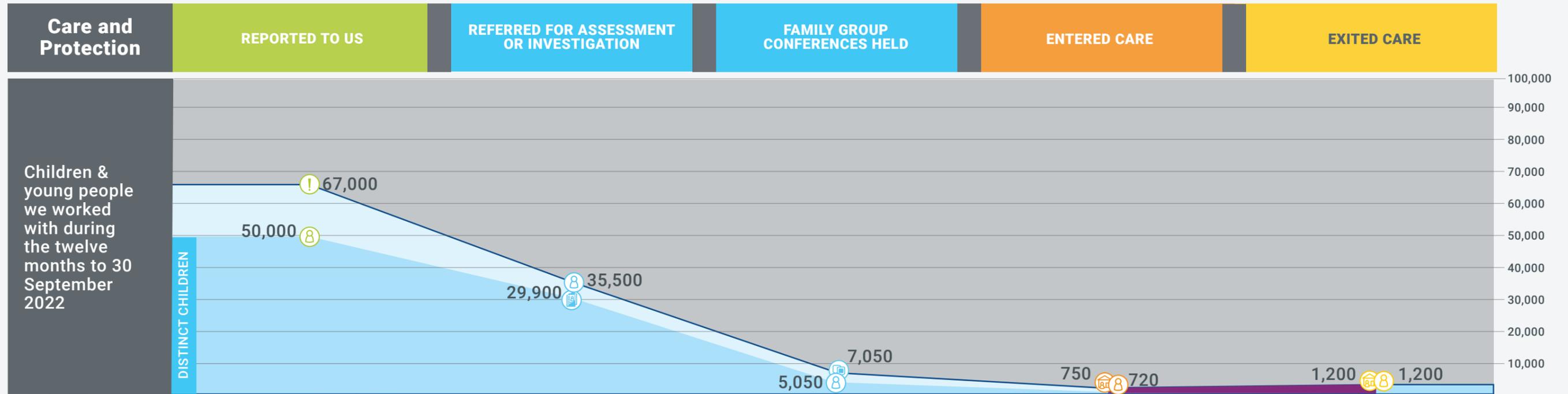
# Quarterly Report

## Care and Protection interactions

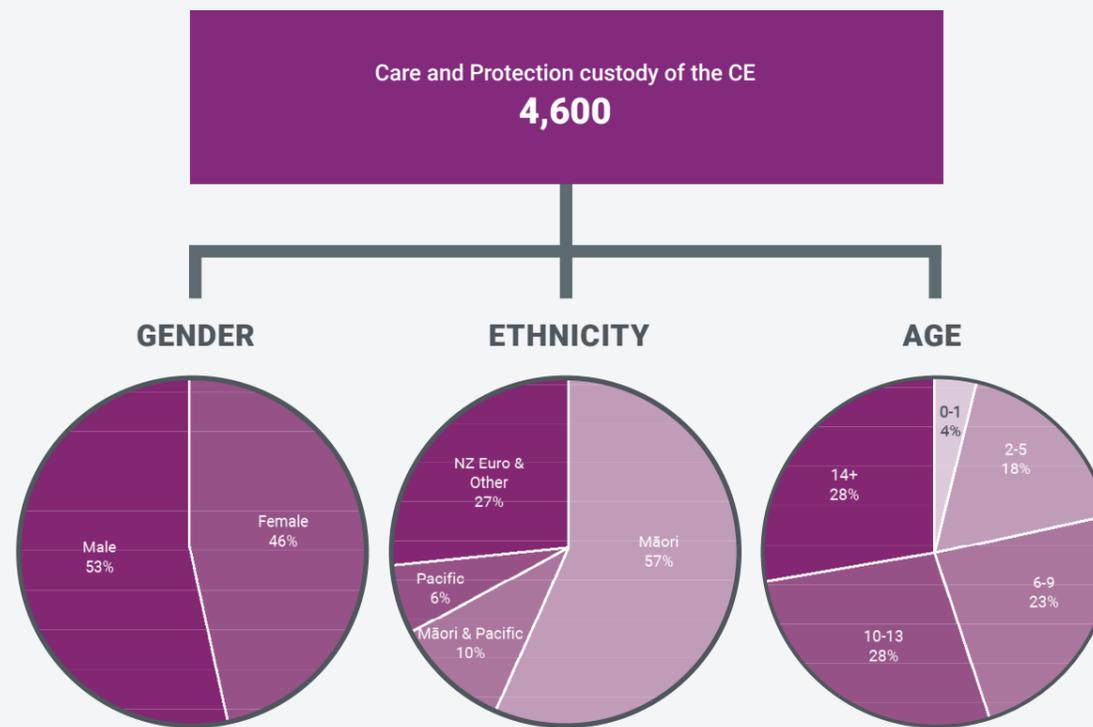
### Quarterly Report to 30 September 2022

The top diagram shows the flow of children and young people over the twelve months to 30 September 2022, from reports of concern through to eventual exit from care and protection. This is accompanied by a count of *distinct* children at each interaction point - counting each child only once regardless of how many times they had a given interaction over the twelve month period.

The bottom charts show the current number of children and young people in care as at 30 September 2022, and provides demographic information on them including gender, age, and ethnicity.



Children & young people we are working with as at 30 September 2022



Note: Overall percentages may not always add to 100 percent due to rounding. Care numbers (including entries and exits to care) do not include warrants (s39, s40, s42, s48) as they are generally shorter than five days.

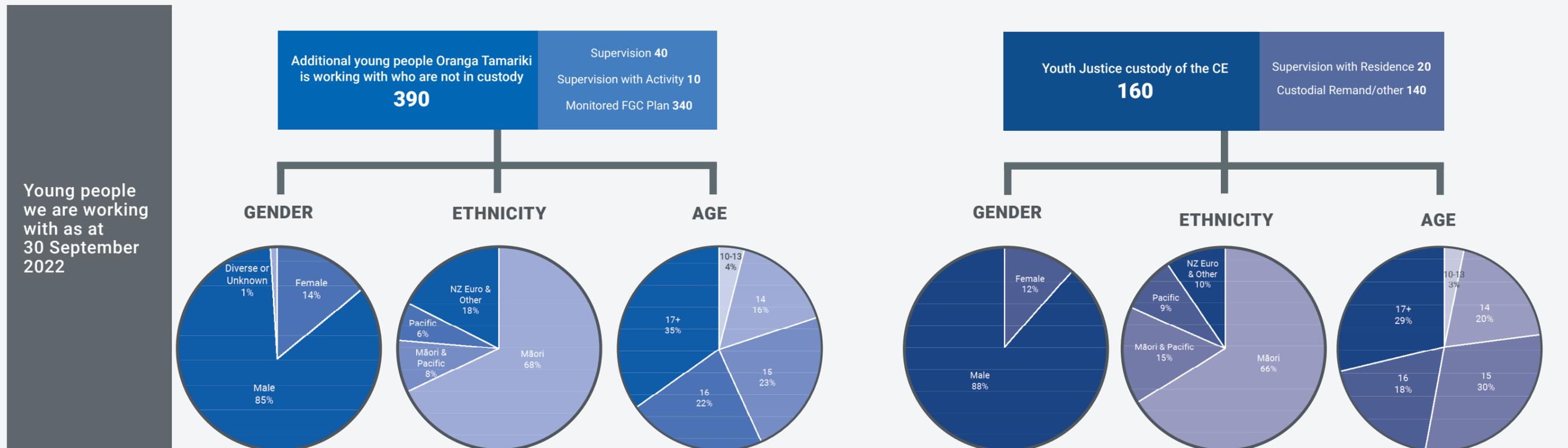
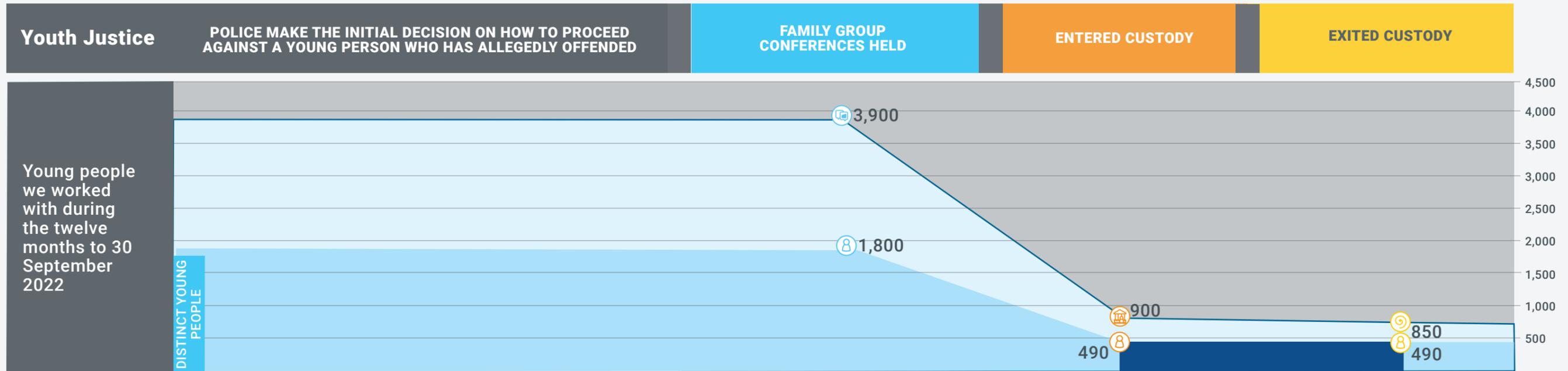
# Quarterly Report

## Youth Justice interactions

### Quarterly Report to 30 September 2022

The top diagram shows the flow of young people who allegedly offended and were referred to Oranga Tamariki over the twelve months to 30 September 2022. This is accompanied by a count of *distinct* young people at each interaction point - counting each young person once regardless of how many times they had a given interaction over the twelve month period.

The bottom charts show the number of young people we were working with who were not in custody, and the number in the Youth Justice custody of the Chief Executive (CE) as at 30 September 2022, and provides further information on their demographic information on them including gender, age, and ethnicity.



**Note:** Overall percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. The number of 'additional young people we are working with' and 'Youth Justice custody' as well as the breakdowns of these figures are all rounded so may not add up to the same number. Youth Justice custody of the CE may be overestimated due to delayed recording. Please note the figure can also fluctuate noticeably on a daily basis.

# Quarterly Report

## Transition Services

### Quarterly Report to 30 September 2022

The charts below show the number of young people who have accessed a transition service in the twelve months to 30 September 2022. The services shown are:

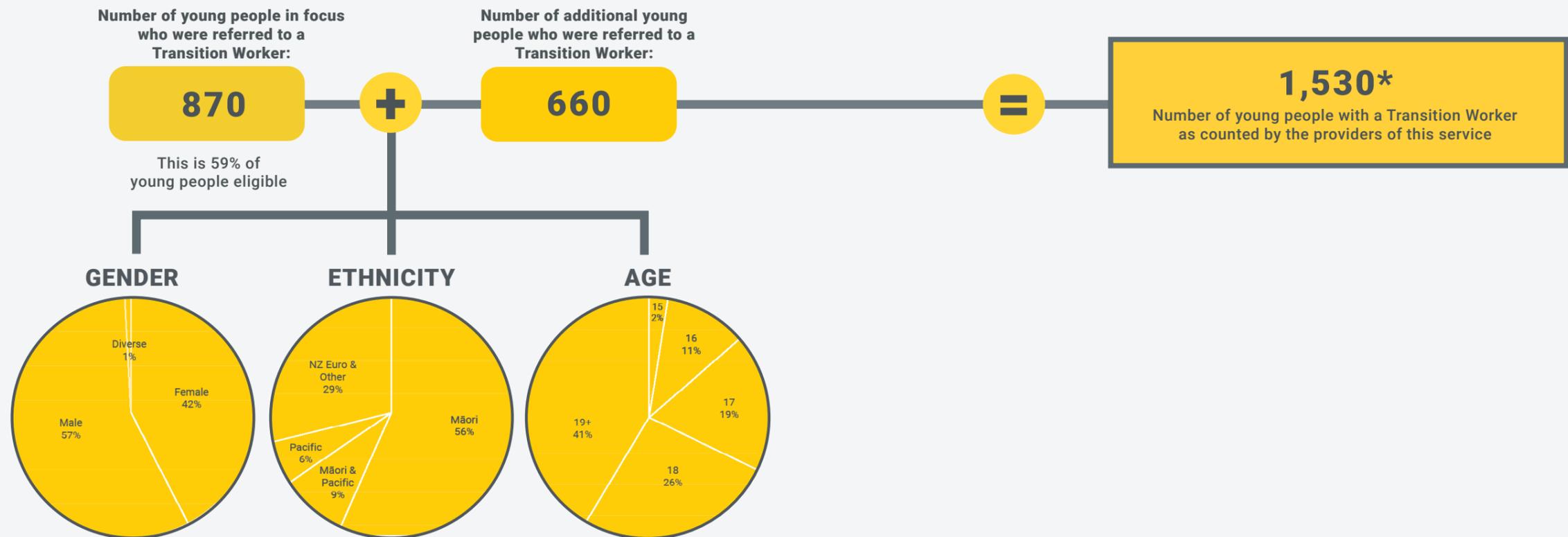
**Transition Worker:** Young people may have a Transition Worker to walk alongside them and maintain regular contact up to the age of 21. Young people may also have a Transition Worker to provide in person support via "advice and assistance". This may be beyond the age of 21.

**Entitlement to Remain or Return:** Young people who elect to will be supported to remain living or return to living with a caregiver between 18 and 21.

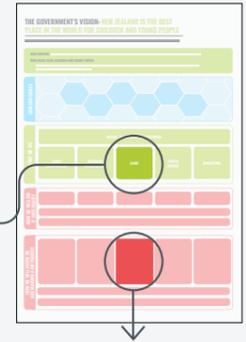
**Supported Accommodation:** Young people may live in supported accommodation that provides a safe and stable living environment.

Transition Services	PERCENTAGE UPTAKE OF ENTITLED TO REMAIN OR RETURN WITH A CAREGIVER	SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION
Service uptake by young people over the twelve months to 30 September 2022	100% (1,550) 4% (70)	130  <i>Reporting for different services is still under development. As sufficient history and quality is assured they will be added.</i>

Young people we are working with as at 30 September 2022



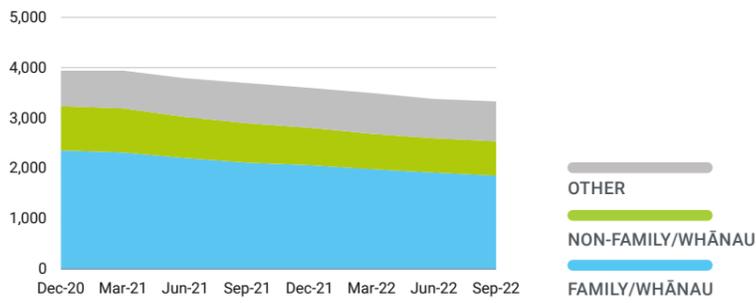
\*Note: The young people referred to and working with a Transition Worker may not add up to the same number due to rounding. Overall percentages of demographic breakdowns may not always add to 100 percent due to rounding. Please note that the Transition Service is under development so visuals and ways of measuring may change in future deliveries.



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

### LOVING PLACEMENTS

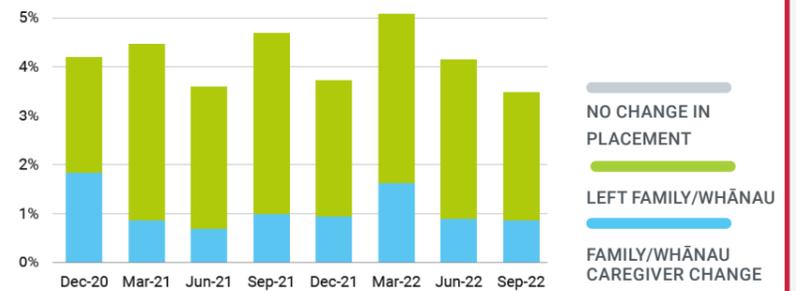
Out of home placement type for longer term placements



Family/whānau placements remain the main placement type for children in longer term placements. In the latest quarter, family/whānau placements were 56% of all longer term out of home placements. This is a slight decrease from the 57% in the previous quarter. Oranga Tamariki try and keep children with their family/whānau where possible. The number of children in longer term out of home care continues to decline.

### STABLE PLACEMENTS

Family/whānau placement stability

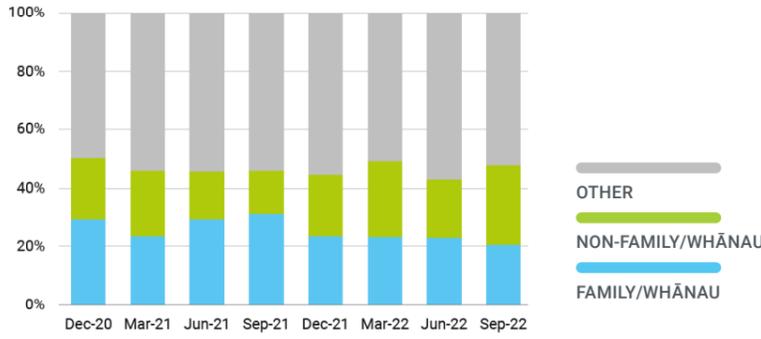


The vast majority of family/whānau placements are stable - 97% of children in placement stayed in the same placement this quarter. Of the three percent who changed placement, 2.6% were moved to a non family/whānau placement (green bars) and 0.9% moved to another caregiver within their extended family/whānau (blue bars). Change in caregivers has remained consistently low over the last two years.

More appropriate care arrangements are available for children

### PLACEMENT AVAILABILITY

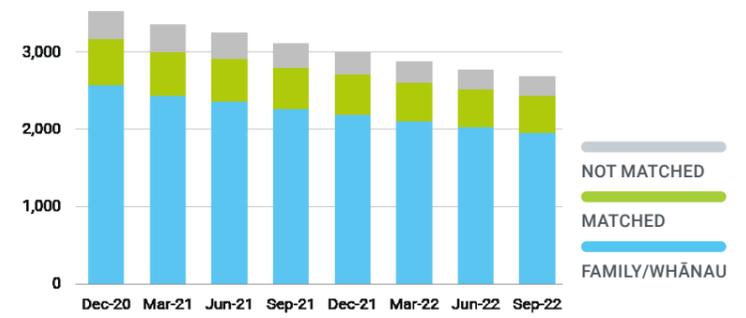
Placement availability on entry to care



Family/whānau placement availability on entry to care dropped slightly in comparison to last year (21% compared with 31% in the September 21 quarter). This share went to non-family/whānau placements which increased to 15% from 27% of placements on entry to care.

### QUALITY OF PLACEMENT MATCHING

Ethnicity match with caregivers

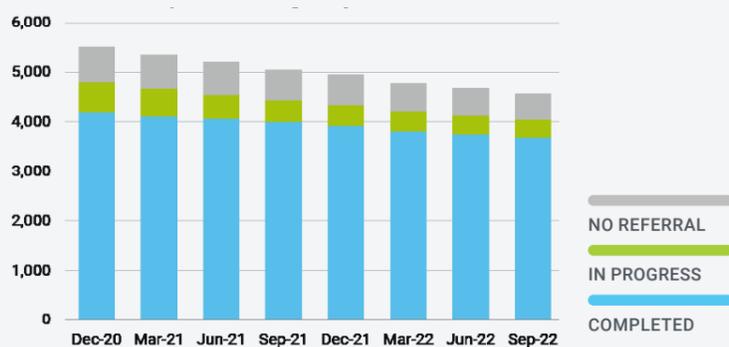


Of children living with a caregiver, 89% are living with family/whānau or with a caregiver of the same ethnicity. The proportion of children with a caregiver of the same ethnicity has remained stable over the past two years.

More children in care have their full range of needs met

### NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMPLETED

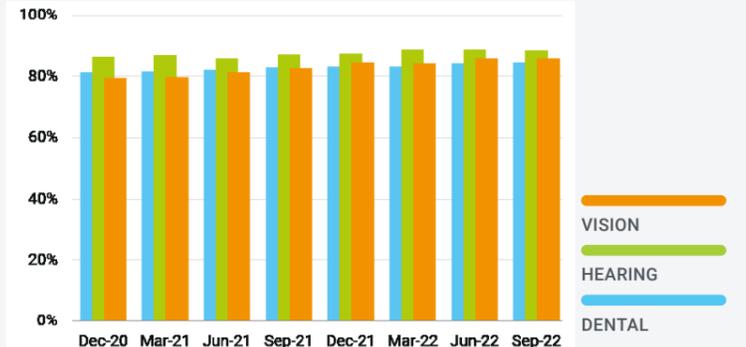
Completion status of Gateway assessment



The total number of Gateway assessments has continued to decrease in line with the reduction in the number of children in care. The proportion of children who have a completed Gateway assessment has increased slowly over the last two years from 76% to 81%.

### SERVICE REFERRALS

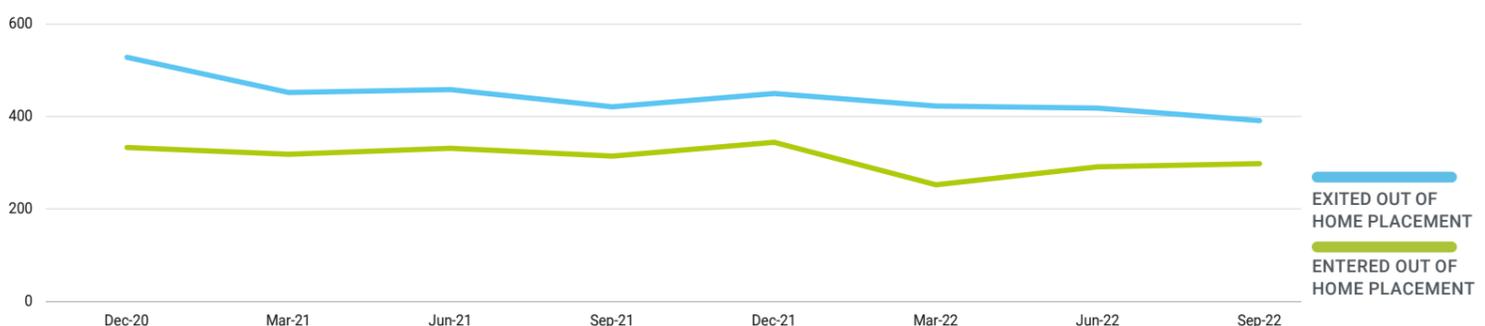
Referral to core health support



Oranga Tamariki has consistently high rates of recommending vision, dental and hearing referrals. An average of 86% of children with an identified vision, hearing, or dental need were referred this quarter. A decision to not recommend a referral could be associated with service gaps or the need already being met at the time of assessment. This means referral rates will never reach 100%.

### SUPPORT TO RETURN AND REMAIN HOME

Entries and exits for out of home care



Entries into out of home placements increased slightly (2%) in comparison to the previous quarter whilst exits from out of home placements decreased 6%. This is a small change but is a shift on recent trends that had entries to out of home care declining. Entries to out of home care in Sep 22 is still a 5% decline in comparison to the same time last year.

Children are better supported to remain and return home successfully

## Terminology:

### Out of home placement:

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

#### Family/whānau Placement:

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

#### Non-Family/whānau Placement:

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

#### Other Placements:

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

### Return/Remain placement:

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

### Gateway Assessment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



This shows how well we are performing at keeping children and young people in out of home placements with caregivers of their own ethnicity. The blue portion of the bar shows those where a child is placed with their family/whānau. The green section of the bar shows where a child is not with their family/whānau but there is an ethnicity match, and the grey where there is no ethnicity match.

Ethnicities are considered matched if there is any common ethnicity between the child and the caregiver - for example, if a child is both Māori and NZ European and one or both caregivers has Māori or NZ European ethnicity, then they will be considered matched.

It excludes return/remain home, bednights, independent living, and residence placements. It also excludes placements where we do not know the ethnicity of the caregiver, such as with NGO providers, or some Oranga Tamariki non-family/whānau carers.

This shows how we are performing at recommending a child is referred to the relevant services following the identification of a need in their gateway needs assessment. We report on three key areas representing foundational needs which are commonly identified; dental (blue), hearing (green), and vision (orange).

Each bar reflects the percentage of children in the custody of the CE who were recorded as having been recommended for a referral to a relevant service following identification of that need in their gateway assessment.

This excludes any children who had not had a gateway assessment (as by definition they have not been assessed as having one of those needs). [Note as part of service improvements underway, the way this is measured may change in the future.]

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

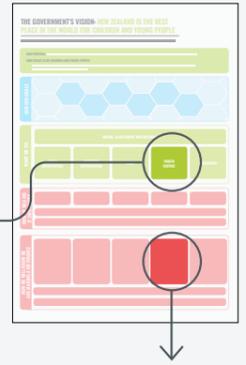
The blue line shows the number of children who exited an out of home placement. This includes children who exited an out of home placement but remained in the custody of the Chief Executive in a return/remain home placement. It also includes children who left out of home placement and the custody of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

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

# Quarterly Report

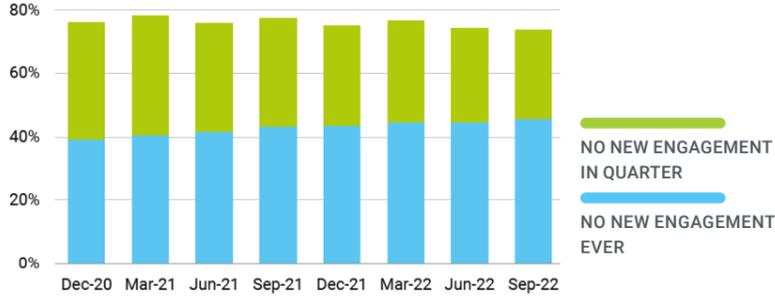
## Youth Justice

Support me to find new pathways: Te Ara Hou, Te Ara Tika, Te Ara Oranga  
We support young people, whānau and victims of youth crime to restore their mana their wellbeing



### SUPPORT FOLLOWING OFFENDING

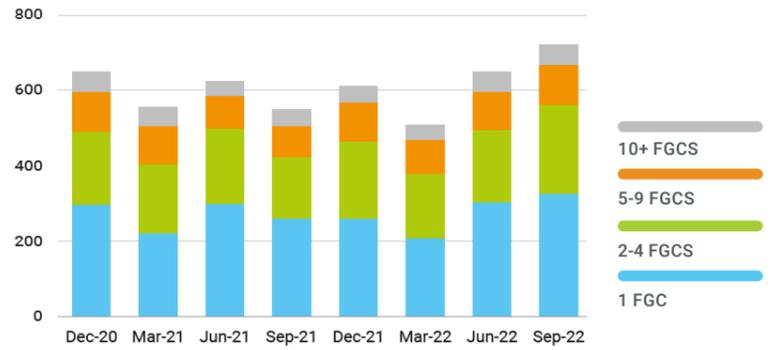
#### Re-engagement for those with Youth Justice history



The proportion of young people who have only had one Youth Justice referral has been increasing over the past two years (as shown in the blue bars). Of young people with a past Youth Justice referral, 74% had no contact with us this quarter.

### RE-OFFENDING

#### FGC history for young people with current FGC

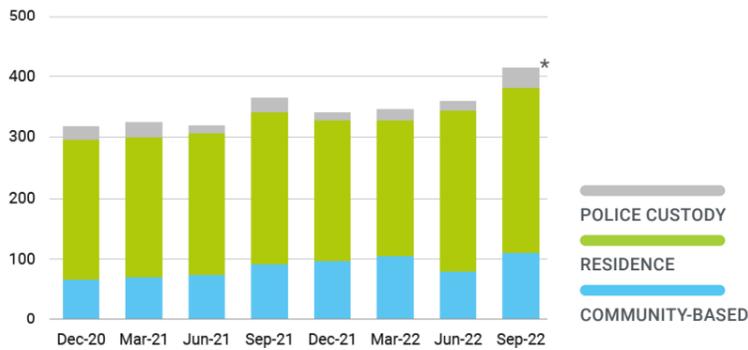


The number of young people involved in FGCs this quarter increased by 10% in comparison to the June 2022 quarter, and 24% in comparison to the September 21 quarter a year ago. Young people who have had between one and four FGCs remain the majority (78% this quarter - around average for the last two years). The number of rangatahi who have had 10 or more FGCs remains small but has increased slightly in the past two quarters.

More young people stop offending before adulthood

### LESS RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENTS

#### Custodial placements in Youth Justice



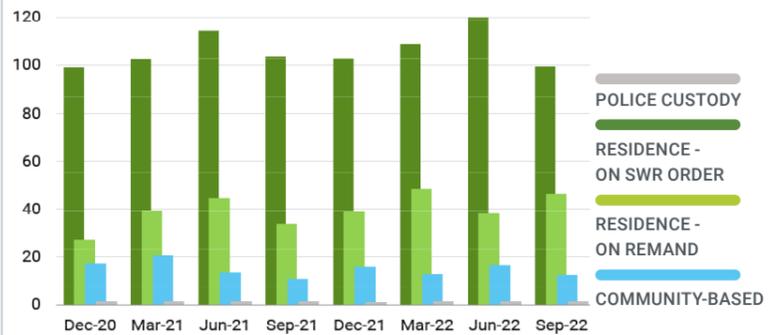
The total number of custodial placements has increased 15% in the latest quarter. Most placements are in Residences (66%) but the proportion of Community-based placements has been generally increasing over time.

\*Note: the Police Custody figure does not align with other data sources due to differences in collection and reporting practices.

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

### SHORTER PLACEMENTS

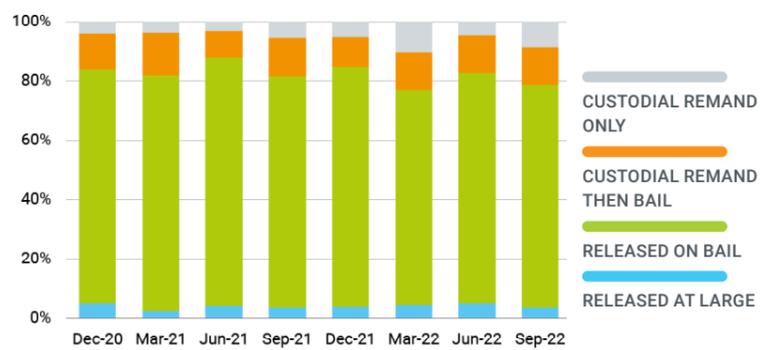
#### Average days on custodial placements



Practitioners ensure rangatahi are in custodial placements for the shortest time practical. Decreases in these figures indicate a positive shift. Supervision with residence placements decreased to 99 days (from 126 in the June 22 quarter). Community-Based placements also decreased from 16 to 12 days. The number of average days spent in Residence on Remand increased slightly to 46 days and in Police Custody time has remained stable.

### INITIAL CASE DECISION

#### Status of cases after first court appearance



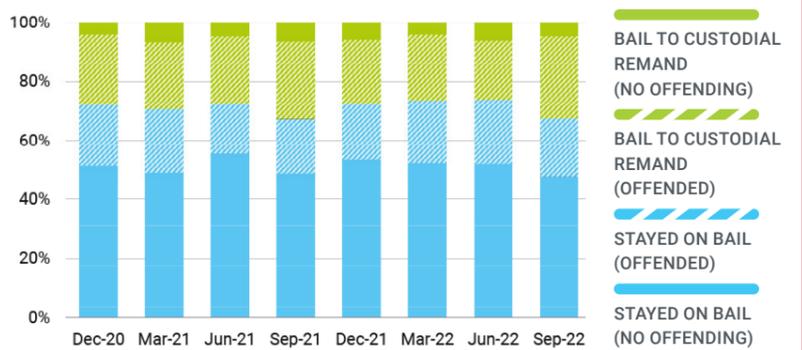
The majority of young people are released on bail or at large after their first court appearance. For the September 22 quarter in 75% of cases, young people were released on bail straight away. In 8% of cases, young people were placed on custodial remand and remained in custody throughout the case. In 13% of cases young people were placed on custodial remand and then granted bail.

Note: custodial remand figures can be overestimated in the current quarter. See page 7 for details.

Fewer young people are escalated within the justice system

### ESCALATION OF BAIL

#### Final status after being bailed



The purpose of this graph is to show the eventual outcomes for rangatahi who have been bailed by the Youth Court. This shows the court outcome immediately following a bail order, and whether further offending contributed to a young person remaining on bail or being moved to custodial remand. The majority (68%) of all young people released on bail stay on bail and do not move to custodial remand (blue bars). There has been an increase of those offending on bail and then going into custodial remand.

## Terminology:

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

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

### Residence:

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

### Community-based:

A young person in the custody of the Chief Executive can be detained in a community-based placement if their circumstances do not require them to be in secure residence. Community-based placements can include group remand homes or provider run homes.

### Police Custody:

A young person can be held securely by the Police immediately following arrest or as a short-term remand by the courts. On occasion, a young person remanded in the custody of the Chief Executive may be detained in Police custody for up to 24 hours for reasons specified in s242(1)(b) of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989.

### Supervision:

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

### Supervision with activity:

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

### SwR Order:

Under a Supervision with Residence Order (SWR), the young person is placed in the custody of the Chief Executive, and has to live in a youth justice residence for the period ordered by the court. If the young person behaves well and does not abscond or commit any more offences, they may be released early.

### Custodial Remand (Residence or Community-Based):

While a court case is progressing, a young person can be detained in the custody of the CE under s238(1)(d) of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989. A young person can also be detained in the custody of the CE by the adult courts under Sections 173 to 175 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011. The definition here has been expanded to also include detention in the CE's custody following arrest up to the first court appearance under s235 of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989.

### Custodial Remand (Bail/custody graphs only):

Includes remands under Sections 238(1)(c) to s238(1)(f) of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989, as well as remands under Sections 173 to 175 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011.

This graph is indicative of how well we are performing at keeping young people from re-offending following their first contact with Oranga Tamariki Youth Justice Services.

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

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

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

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

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

This shows how we are working to ensure we are holding young people in custody for the shortest possible period of time appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

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

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

This shows the court outcome immediately following a bail order, and whether further offending contributed to this outcome. Oranga Tamariki and partner organisations work to support young people to successfully complete their bail order.

The bar represents finalised cases where a young person was released on bail either after the first court appearance or following an initial custodial remand. The bar is split by whether the young people remained on bail through to the end of the case or whether they were subsequently remanded in custody. In both cases, information is further split by whether the young people offended while on bail.

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

The solid green section shows the proportion of cases where no further offending occurred on bail but for other reasons the young people were subsequently remanded in custody. This would generally be due to breaches of bail conditions, but data on bail breaches is not readily available. The green striped section shows bail cases that later resulted in a custodial remand and an offence on bail occurred. Please note, offending on bail may be undercounted due to Police data recording issues for lower level offences.

This graph shows the total number of custodial placements in Youth Justice at any point during the quarter, according to type of placement.

The blue section shows the number of community-based placements during the quarter. The green section shows the number placements in a residence during the quarter. Finally, the grey portion shows the number of placements where a young person was detained in police custody.

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

This shows the status of cases after the first court appearance as a share of all cases finalised in the quarter. For cases initially remanded in custody, figures have been split between cases that remained on custodial remand thereafter, and cases where the person was subsequently bailed.

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

Please note that the definition of "custodial remand" used in this data supplied by the Ministry of Justice differs to that used in earlier graphs based on Oranga Tamariki data (see Terminology section above). Also, due to overlapping proceedings still before the court, the count of 'finalised cases' is slightly overestimated in recent quarters. The average number of finalised cases each quarter is approximately 350.

Cases are defined as all charges with the same court start date or the same court end date. Due to this definition, in some instances a case may be prematurely counted as finalised in an earlier quarter due to some, but not all of the charges within the case being resolved. Once all charges in the case are resolved, the case is correctly attributed to the later appropriate quarter. This is most noticeable in the initial custodial remand cases where the proportion could be overestimated by as much as 3 percent in the latest quarter but will become more accurate after time has passed and the finalised cases are attributed to the appropriate quarter.

