

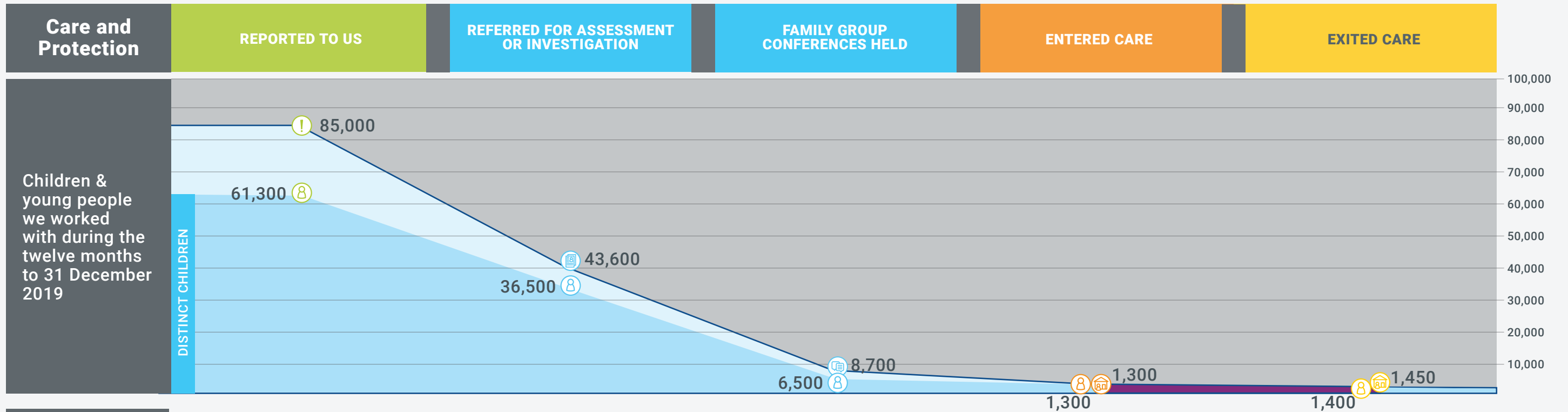
# Quarterly Report

## Care and Protection interactions

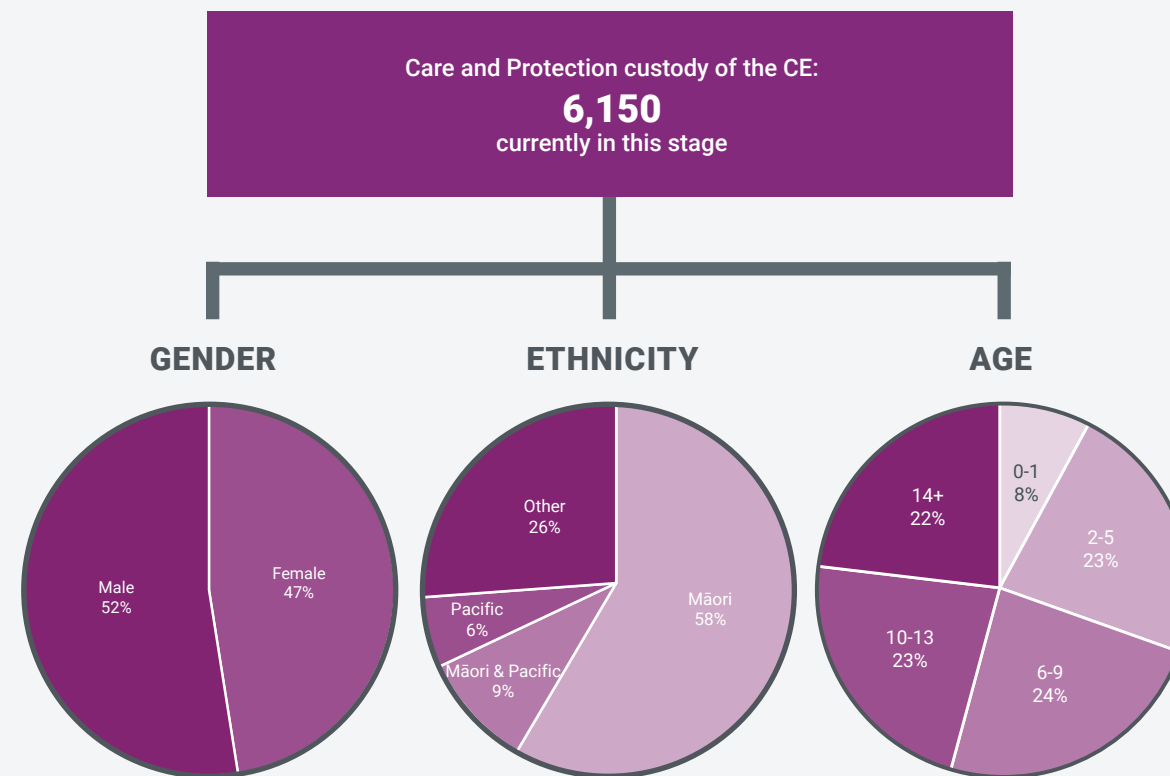
### Quarterly Report to 31 December 2019

The chart below shows the flow of children and young people over the twelve months to 31 December 2019, from receipt of reports of concern through to eventual exit from care and protection. This is accompanied by a count of *distinct* children at each interaction point - counting each child only once regardless of how many times they had a given interaction over the twelve month period.

It also shows the current number of children and young people in care as at 31 December 2019, and provides demographic information on them including gender, age, and ethnicity.



Children & young people we are working with as at 31 December 2019



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

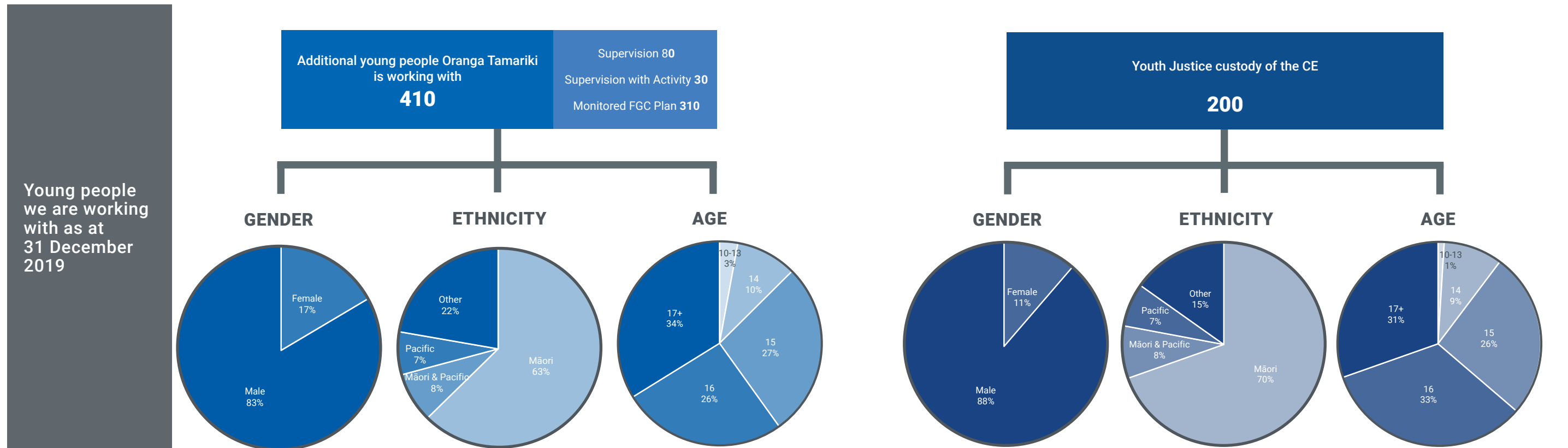
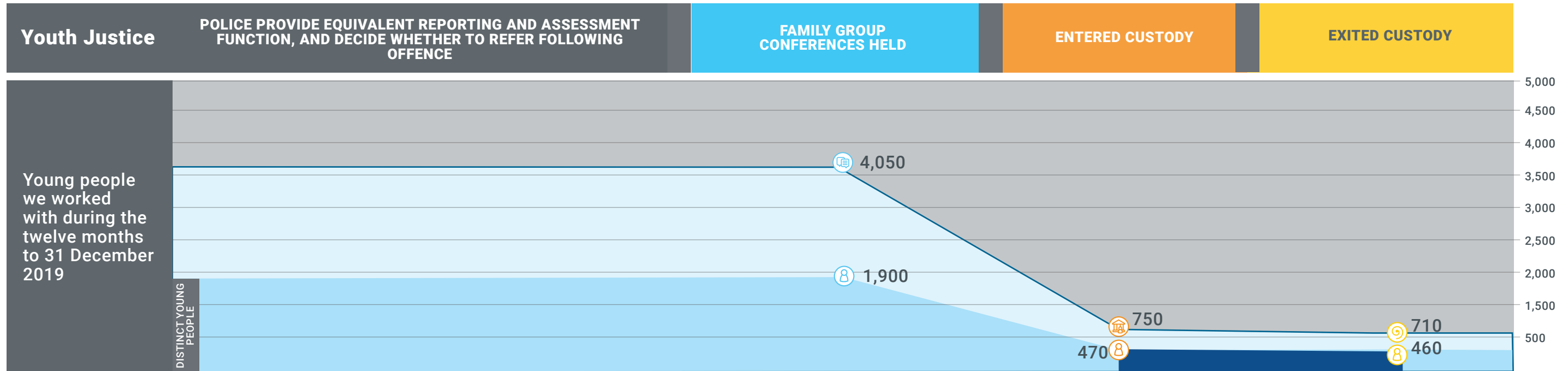
# Quarterly Report

## Youth Justice interactions

### Quarterly Report to 31 December 2019

The chart below shows the flow of young people who may have offended over the twelve months to 31 December 2019, from police referral through to eventual exit from custody. This is accompanied by a count of *distinct* young people at each interaction point - counting each young person only once regardless of how many times they had a given interaction over the twelve month period.

It also shows the current number of young people we are working with and the number in the Youth Justice custody of the CE as at 31 December 2019, and provides further information on them including gender, age, and ethnicity.



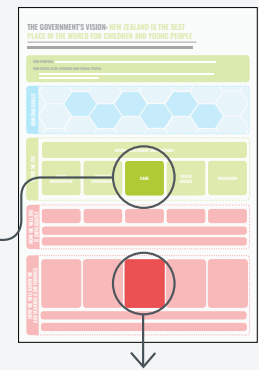
**Note:** Overall percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. The number of additional young people we are working with as well as the breakdown of this figure are rounded so may not add up to the same number. Youth Justice in the custody of the CE includes young people in remand and those on a supervision with residence order. The current Youth Justice figures provide an over-estimation of the number of tamariki detained under the youth justice provisions of the Oranga Tamariki Act due to the way some changes in legal statuses have been recorded. This will be rectified for the next report.



# Quarterly Report

## Care

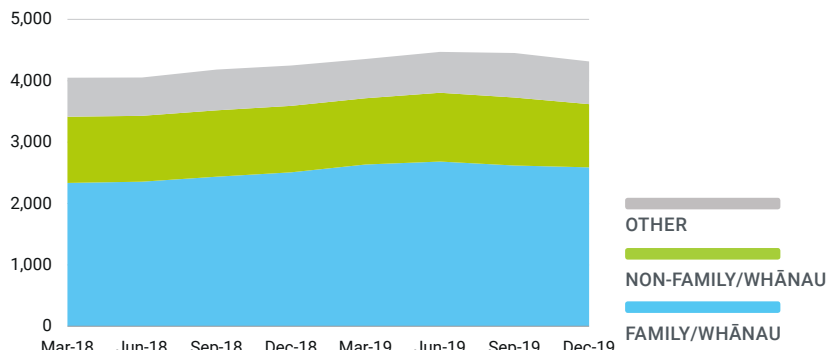
Give me stable and loving care that enables me to be safe, recover and flourish  
We keep children in the custody of the Chief Executive safe and promote their wellbeing



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

### LOVING PLACEMENTS

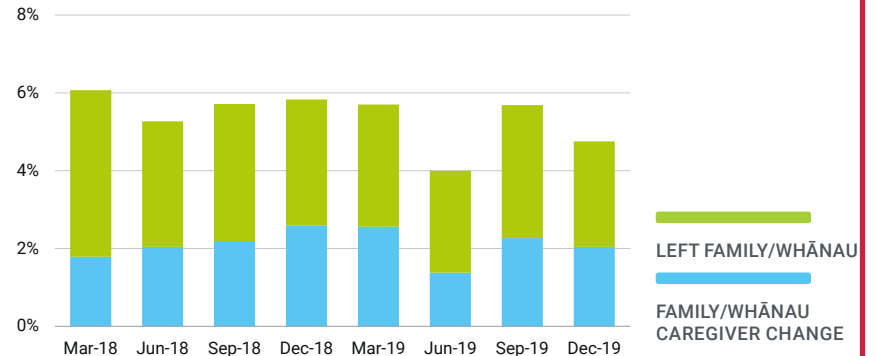
Out of home placement type for longer term placements



The number of children in longer term out of home placements has reduced. This is in line with the decreasing number of children entering out of home placements which has occurred over the past six months and an increasing number of exits. Oranga Tamariki tries to keep children out of care wherever possible.

### STABLE PLACEMENTS

Family/whānau placement instability

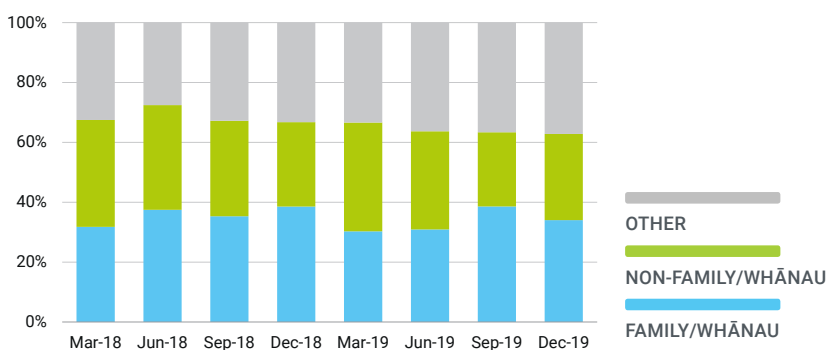


Family/whānau placement stability has increased in the latest quarter in comparison to the previous quarter and in comparison to the same time last year. 95 percent of all placements had the same caregiver at the end of the quarter as at the start.

More appropriate care arrangements are available for children

### PLACEMENT AVAILABILITY

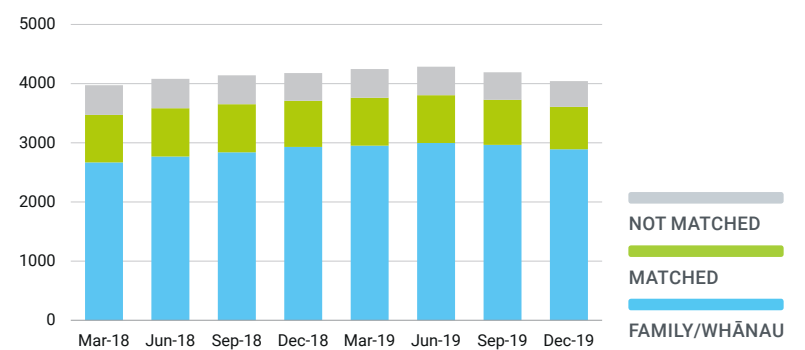
Placement availability on entry to care



The number of children entering out of home placements this quarter was lower than any other quarter over the past two years, in line with fewer entries into care overall. Although family/whānau placements experienced the greatest decrease, they still make up 34 percent of all placements on entry to care.

### QUALITY OF PLACEMENT MATCHING

Ethnicity match with caregivers

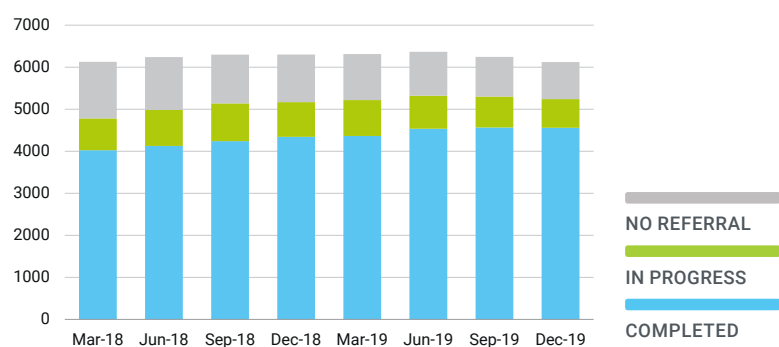


The number of children living with caregivers has decreased in the latest quarter as fewer children are entering out of home placements, however the proportion of placement types has remained relatively stable. Of children living with a caregiver, 88 percent are living with family/whānau or with a caregiver of the same ethnicity.

More children in care have their full range of needs met

### NEEDS ASSESSMENT COMPLETED

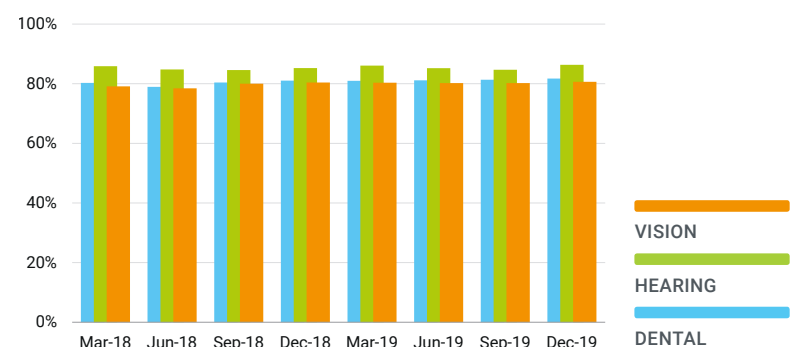
Completion status of gateway assessment



The number of assessments has decreased over the past two quarters in line with a decrease in the number of children in care, but the proportion of children that have a completed gateway assessment has increased to 74 percent. Improving the Gateway process is an on-going area of focus, which is reflected in the positive trend we observe.

### SERVICE REFERRALS

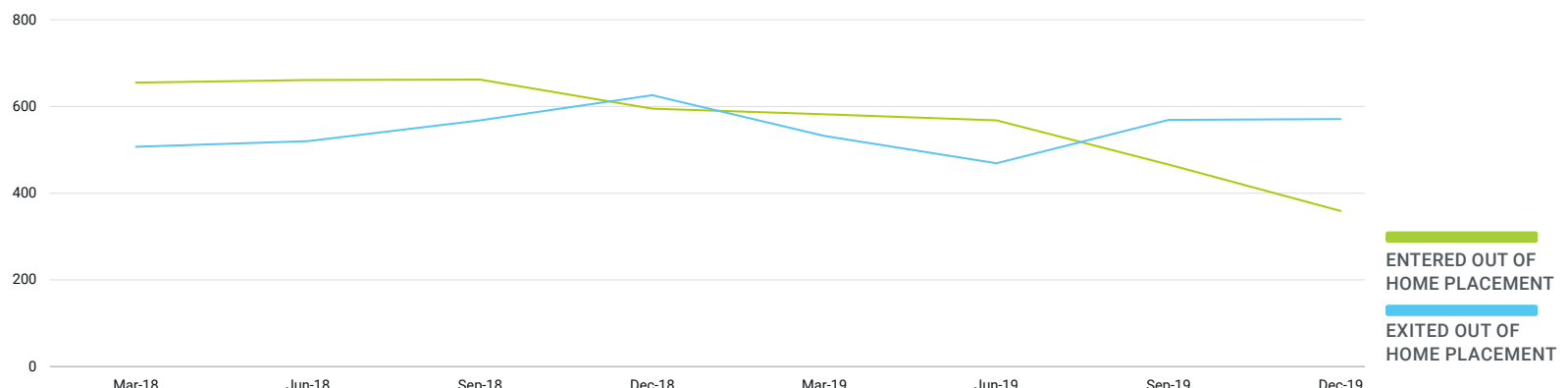
Referral to core health support



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

### SUPPORT TO RETURN AND REMAIN HOME

Entries and exits for out of home care



In the latest quarter there have been more exits from out of home care than there were entries. There has been a 23 percent decrease in the number of entries to out of home care. The reduction of entries is driven by first time entries which dropped by 30 percent. Re-entry into the Oranga Tamariki system also decreased to a lesser extent.

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 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.



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.]

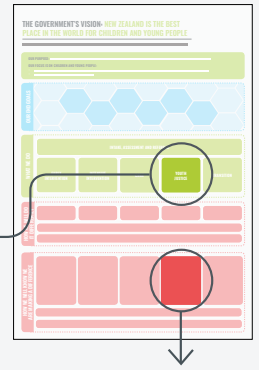




# Quarterly Report

## Youth Justice

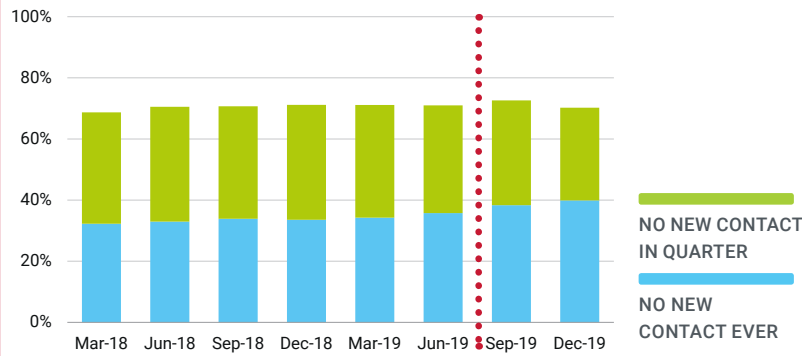
Support me to find new pathways: Te Ara Hou, Te Ara Tika, Te Ara Oranga  
We support young people, whānau and victims of youth crime to restore their mana their wellbeing



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

### SUPPORT FOLLOWING OFFENDING

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

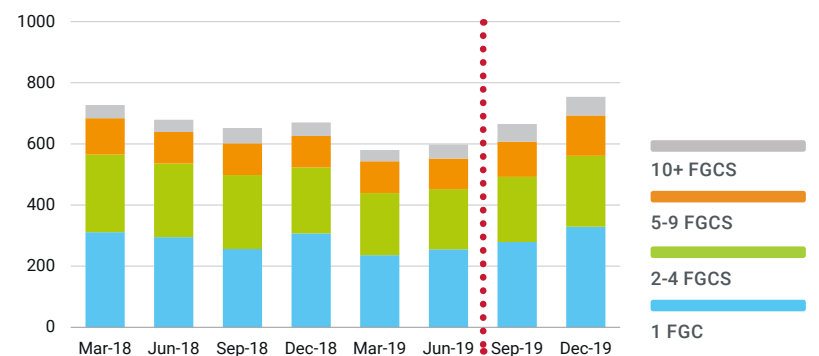


The proportion of young people referred to Oranga Tamariki youth justice once and not subsequently re-referred to us (blue section of bar) continues to steadily grow. There has been a decrease in the number of young people who have had multiple engagements with Oranga Tamariki in the past but no new contact in the quarter. This has been driven by the inclusion of 17 year olds into the Youth Justice System from 1 July 2019.

More young people stop offending before adulthood

### RE-OFFENDING

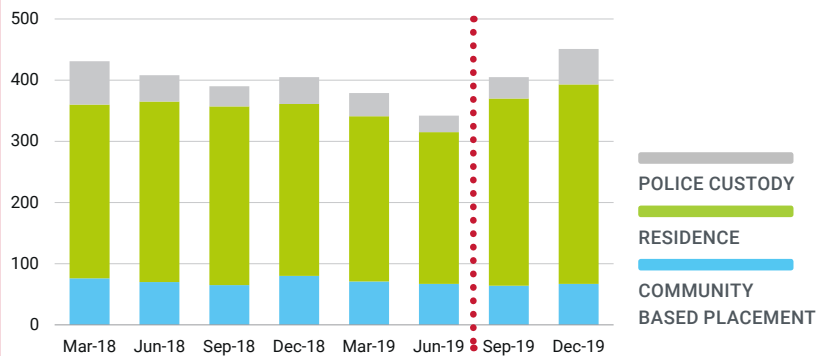
#### FGC history for young people with current FGC



The number of FGCs held overall has increased this quarter. This increase is being driven by the inclusion of 17 year olds. Young people aged 17 and over have had more than a 40 percent increase in FGCs in comparison to the previous quarter. Young people aged 17 and above are also more likely to have had a previous FGC than young people 16 and under.

### LESS RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENTS

#### Custodial placements in Youth Justice

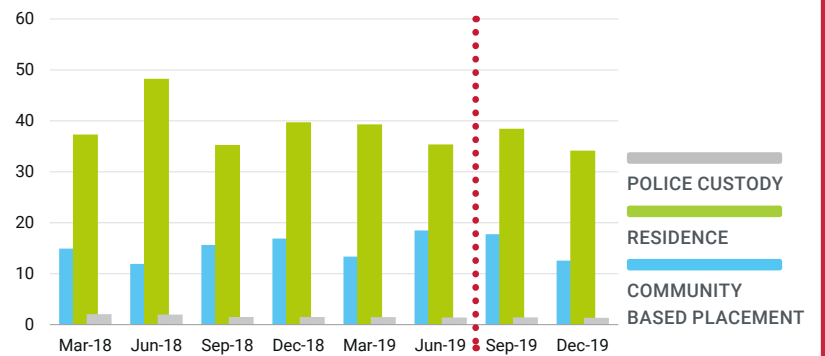


The number of young people in custody has increased 11 percent in the latest quarter. This increase has occurred in both those 17 and above as well as those below 17 years old. In the latest quarter young people aged 17 and over made up 36 percent of those in police custody. Oranga Tamariki strives to keep young people out of police custody as much as possible.

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

### SHORTER PLACEMENTS

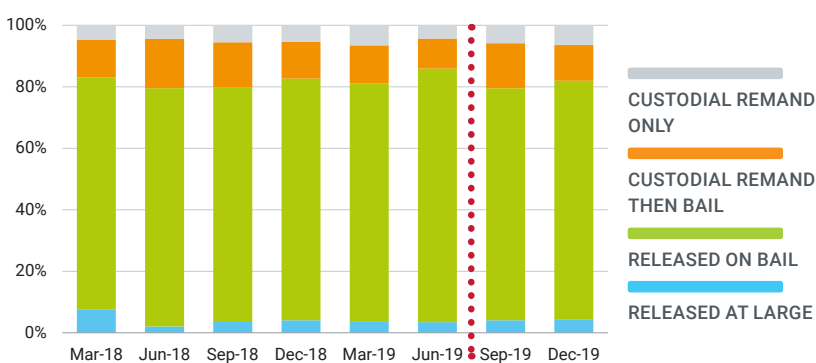
#### Average days on custodial remand



Custodial remand placements in residence are considerably longer, on average, than community placements. The durations fluctuate over time, often due to one or two outlier cases. Overall, the average length of time spent on custodial remand this quarter was shorter than the most other averages observed over the past two years despite the 1 July 2019 inclusion of 17 year olds into the youth justice system.

### INITIAL CASE DECISION

#### Status of cases after first court appearance

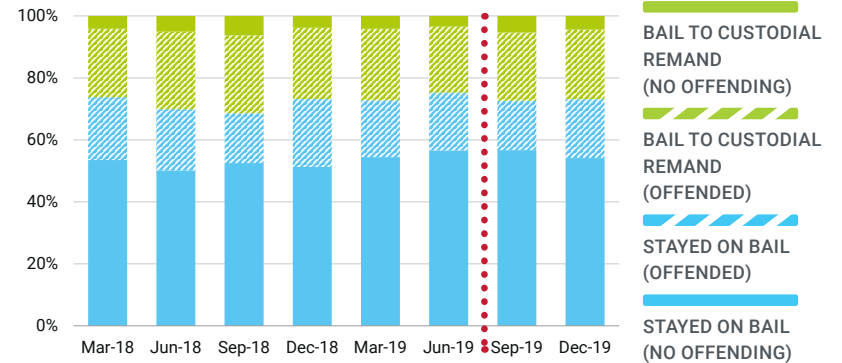


Shares of each outcome type have fluctuated slightly over time. For the vast majority of cases bail is the main status after the first court appearance. On average, 399 cases are closed each quarter.

Fewer young people are escalated within the justice system

### ESCALATION OF BAIL

#### Final status of first bail



The inclusion of 17 year olds into the Youth Justice system has increased the number of cases that had their first appearance this quarter. The biggest growth was seen in those who stayed on bail after offending. Despite this, those who stayed on bail with no offence still make up over 50 percent of all statuses for the quarter.



## Terminology:

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

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

### Residence:

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

### Community based placement:

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

### Supervision:

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

### Supervision with activity:

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

### Police Custody:

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

### Custodial Remand:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Please note, due to overlapping proceedings still before the court the count of 'finalised cases' is slightly overestimated in recent quarters. The average of finalised cases each quarter is approximately 399.

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