



Youth justice custody: updated trends and outlook

September 2024

Purpose

This paper presents information on youth justice custody bed usage for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2024, and a forecast for the following 12 months.

While there is considerable uncertainty around the forecast, it is important to understand possible future demand so plans can be made on how to manage this.

Summary of key findings

Overall trend and forecast

Youth justice custody bed usage across residences and community homes averaged 132 across 2017/18 and 2018/19, but increased after July 2019 when the upper age in youth justice was raised to include 17-year-olds, reaching 161 in March 2020.

However, the global pandemic caused daily custody bed usage to plummet from 155 to 94 between 22 March and 25 June 2020. Custody numbers remained suppressed over the following 12 months, averaging 102 beds in use, with a peak of only 116.

Following the easing of pandemic restrictions from mid-2021, custody numbers increased considerably and peaked at 184 in late-June 2023. This peak was relatively short-lived with numbers decreasing afterwards: averaging 160 between July 2023 and March 2024, and averaging 150 between April and June 2024. Reduced operational capacity in residences through 2023/24 contributed to the lower custody numbers.

A likely consequence of reduced residence capacity was an increase in overnight police custody placements which increased from 154 in 2022/23 to 418 in 2023/24. The forecast below assumes there will be greater residential operational capacity available from July 2024 so fewer young people will be remanded in police custody.

Increased court volumes, a greater proportion of court cases involving remand in Oranga Tamariki or police custody, and longer custodial remands in 2023/24 have all contributed to an increased demand for youth justice custody beds.

By 30 June 2025, it is estimated there could be need for a maximum of 173 custody beds (95% confidence interval of 137 to 209) across residences and community

homes. The confidence interval reflects the level of uncertainty in the prediction due to a volatile environment (see caveats in Background section).

Changing characteristics of young people in custody

Most young people in youth justice custody are on remand, with the proportion increasing from 74% to 89% over the last seven years.

Contributing to this increase in the remand proportion were:

- a large decrease in the use of Supervision with Residence orders (sentences)
- an increase since July 2019 in the number of remands from the District/High Court, which are, on average, over twice the duration of Youth Court remands.

Much of the decrease in custody numbers through the initial COVID-19 restrictions involved 14- to 16-year-olds, and much of the increase in subsequent years also occurred for this age group.

The number of 17- to 19-year-olds in custody more than doubled from 25 to 55 between 1 July 2019 and 15 December 2019. Since then, numbers aged 17 to 19 have fluctuated between 35 and 61 around an average of 47. In 2023/24, 30% of those in custody were aged 17 to 19.

The number of females in custody has fluctuated between three and 24 around an average of 14 over the last seven years.

Māori remain significantly over-represented in youth justice custody. Over the period examined, the total proportion of young people who were Māori fluctuated between 67% and 92% around an average of 81%.

Background

If a young person (aged 14 to 17) or a child (aged 10 to 13)¹ has offended and Police have, or intend to, file a charging document in court, there are circumstances when they will be detained in “youth justice custody”. In this paper, this includes being:

Remanded in custody

- arrested and placed in the custody of the chief executive of Oranga Tamariki (the CE) under s235 of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989 (the Act) until they can appear before the Youth Court²
- detained in the custody of the CE by the Youth Court under s238(1)(d) of the Act while the court case continues³
- remanded in the custody of the CE by the District or High Court under s173 to s175 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 while the court case continues.

¹ Over the last five years, only 2% of custody beds have been occupied by children, so for the rest of this paper, “young person” is used as shorthand for all individuals in custody.

² Custody under s235 is not a remand by the court but has been included in the remand category in this paper because custody bed usage involving such orders is too small to show separately.

³ Includes cases where the young person was detained in police custody for up to 24 hours under s242(1)(b) of the Act because no suitable beds were available to the CE.

Sentenced

- ordered by the Youth Court to serve a Supervision with Residence (SwR) sentence in the custody of the CE for three to six months
- sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the District or High Court when aged under 18, and under s34A of the Corrections Act 2004, they were placed in a youth justice residence in the custody of the chief executive of the Department of Corrections for some (or all) of the sentence. If the imprisonment sentence is still active when the young person turns 18, they will be transferred to an adult prison (into a youth unit if available).

The Act states that young people should only be detained in custody under s235 or s238(1)(d) when:

- they are likely to abscond or not appear in court
- they may commit further offences
- it is necessary to prevent the loss or destruction of evidence relating to the offence with which the young person is charged, or to prevent interference with any witness in respect of any such offence
- they have been arrested under s214A of the Act and are likely to continue to breach any condition of bail.

When a young person is in youth justice custody, they will be placed in either a secure youth justice residence⁴ or in a youth justice community home^{5, 6}.

The number of available custody beds must be sufficient to meet the **maximum** demand on any day. However, unoccupied beds cannot always be used because:

- beds for males and females need to be in separate units of residences
- many young people remanded in custody are considered by staff to be unsuitable for a community home placement due to factors such as aggressive behaviour or having a history of absconding from placements
- staff shortages, maintenance work, or other reasons dictate that residence units cannot be open for a period.

If youth justice residences and community homes are regularly operating at, or near, maximum capacity, there is greater risk that detention in police custody will be used instead. This is not desirable as such custody is also used for adult offenders.

Raising the upper age in youth justice

From 1 July 2019, the upper age in the definition of a 'young person' was changed from "*under 17 years*" to "*under 18 years*" in the Act. This change meant that instead of individuals aged 17 when they offended being treated as adults, they could be dealt with in the youth justice system in the same way as 14- to 16-year-olds.

⁴ See: www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/youth-justice/youth-justice-residences/.

⁵ See: www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/youth-justice/youth-justice-community-homes/.

⁶ On rare occasions, a young person in the custody of the CE may be placed elsewhere.

The exception is when a 17-year-old is charged with a serious offence (listed in Schedule 1A of the Act), with their case being dealt with in the District Court rather than the Youth Court. Such 17-year-olds can be remanded to a residence in the custody of the CE, but if convicted they are subject to adult sentences (including imprisonment) rather than the youth “sentences” specified in s283 of the Act.

Raising the age in youth justice was expected to lead to a significant increase in the number of youth justice custody beds that would be required in the future. However, the global pandemic disrupted this trend (discussed in the report body).

Data and caveats

Custody data

Most custody numbers in this analysis were formed from ‘legal status’ data from CYRAS which records start and end dates for each type of custody order made by a court. Placement data from CYRAS was used when information is presented on where young people were placed (e.g., residence or a community home).

However, legal status and placement data is not completely reliable. The most common issue is custody end dates not being entered in CYRAS by frontline staff when young people are released, which can lead to an overcount of custody numbers. On occasion, custody orders and placements are not entered in CYRAS at all which means the young people are not counted in official custody statistics. This is a particular problem with community-based (i.e., non-residence) placements.

To improve accuracy, cleaning of the raw data was done for some records where it appeared unlikely that the person would still be in custody.⁷ This means custody numbers presented in this paper may not align with numbers published elsewhere.

Some young people had concurrent custody orders when they had active charges in both the Youth Court and District Court. When this was the case, the District Court remand was selected as the custody type. In a few cases, young people serving a SwR order also had an open remand from e.g., an offence committed in residence. When this was the case, the SwR order was selected as the custody type.

Remand data

Aggregate data on the relative use of remand was sourced from the Ministry of Justice. This data shows the most serious type of remand used within 30 days of court cases commencing, with the analysis focusing on cases commencing since July 2019 (when 17-year-olds were included in youth justice).

The order of remands used in this analysis from most serious to least serious was:

- detention in custody in a youth unit of a prison under s238(1)(f) of the Act
- detention in custody of CE of Oranga Tamariki from an adult court under s173-175 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011

⁷ For example, s235 orders that are longer than a few days, or subsequent non-custodial court orders (e.g., bail). Such records were checked in CYRAS to confirm young peoples’ custody status, noting that almost all this checking had been done for earlier research projects on youth justice custody, and the existing data fixes were reused in this analysis.

- detention in custody of CE of Oranga Tamariki from the Youth Court under s238(1)(d) of the Act
- detention in police custody under s238(1)(e) of the Act
- delivered into custody of parent/guardian under s238(1)(c) of the Act
- released on bail under s238(1)(b) of the Act
- released at large under s238(1)(a) of the Act.

Police proceedings data

Aggregate data on the number of police proceedings involving children and young people, including the number of such proceedings involving serious and persistent offenders, was sourced from the Ministry of Justice.

Caveats

There is considerable uncertainty in the forecast of future custody numbers given on-going impacts from the pandemic such as a cost-of-living crisis and lower than usual school attendance rates which could be negatively impacting on youth crime rates. Also, the government has set targets for the public sector (e.g., reducing serious and persistent youth crime and increasing school attendance rates) which could affect custody numbers if there are any significant short-term impacts.⁸

Youth justice custody bed usage

Overall trend

Total youth justice custody bed usage (across both residences and community homes) is relatively volatile on a day-to-day basis, although there are some clear changes in the trend over time (Figure 1).

In the two years before 17-year-olds were included in the youth justice system (prior to 1 July 2019), the average daily number of custody beds in use averaged 132 but fluctuated between 113 and 154. In the few months before this legislative change, custody bed usage was largely 'managed down' to ensure custody beds would be available for the expected greater demand that would ensue.

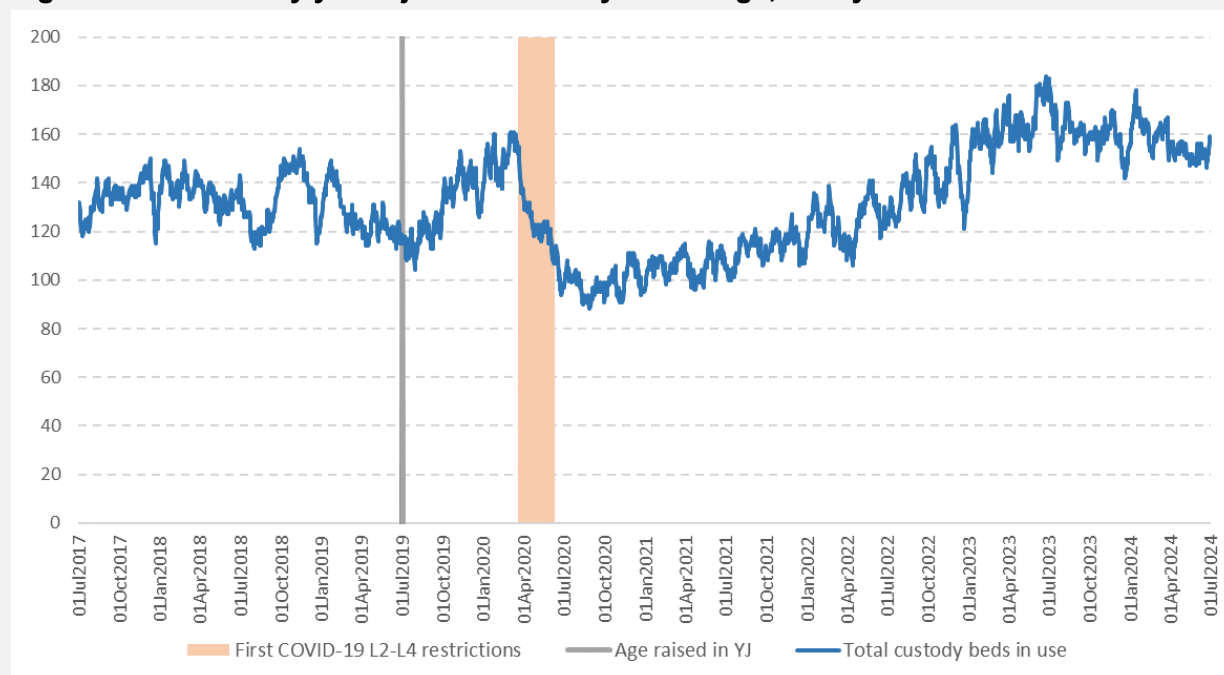
On 1 July 2019, there were 118 young people in custody. Numbers increased considerably in following months, reaching 161 on 3 March 2020. However, soon afterwards the global pandemic reached New Zealand shores. The nation moved to Alert Level 2 on 21 March 2020 before moving into Alert Level 4 self-isolation at 11:59pm on 25 March 2020. Daily custody bed usage plummeted from 155 to 94 between 22 March and 25 June 2020. Custody numbers remained suppressed over the following 12 months, averaging 102 beds in use, with a peak of only 116.

Following pandemic restrictions easing, custody numbers increased considerably from mid-2021 and peaked at 184 on 25 June 2023. This peak was relatively short-lived with numbers decreasing afterwards: averaging 160 between July 2023 and March 2024, and averaging 150 between April and June 2024. Reduced operational

⁸ Government targets are discussed at: [//www.dPMC.govt.nz/our-programmes/government-targets](https://www.dPMC.govt.nz/our-programmes/government-targets).

capacity (custody beds that can be occupied) in residences through 2023/24 contributed to the lower custody numbers from July 2023 (discussed more later).

Figure 1: Total daily youth justice custody bed usage, 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2024



Types of custody

Over the entire period examined, 82% of all young people in custody were on remand and 18% were serving a sentence (Figure 2).

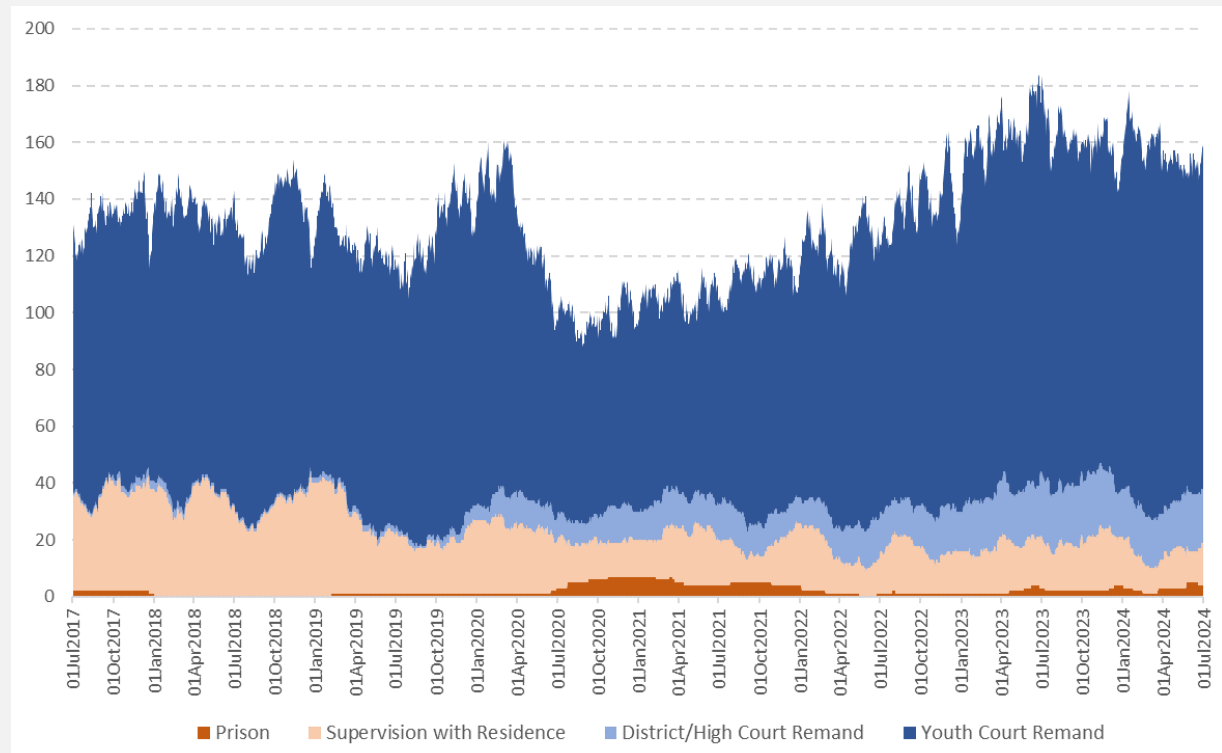
The proportion of all young people in custody who were on remand has increased over time. Remand accounted for the following proportions of custody bed usage:

- 74% between July 2017 and April 2019
- 81% between May 2019 and July 2021
- 86% between August 2021 and September 2022
- 89% between October 2022 and June 2024.

The number of young people remanded in custody by the District/High Court increased after the youth justice upper age was raised. Remands in custody from the District/High Court are typically much longer than those from the Youth Court (see Appendix A, Table A1). Across 2022/23 and 2023/24, District/High Court remands averaged 123 days compared to 48 days for Youth Court remands (not including s235 post-arrest custody which averages one day).

The number of Supervision with Residence (SwR) orders made by the Youth Court decreased from 131 in 2017/18 to 51 in 2021/22. Numbers have increased a little in the last two years to 57 in 2022/23 and 63 in 2023/24. The daily number of custody beds used by those on SwR averaged 34 between July 2017 and March 2019 but has averaged only 17 since. This decline in the use of SwR has contributed to the increasing proportion of custody beds used by those on remand.

Figure 2: Daily custodial bed usage, by type, 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2024



Note: Young people in s235 post-arrest custody have been included in the “Youth Court Remand” category in this graph because of small numbers (average of one per day over the period examined).

Very few young people are serving a prison sentence in a youth justice residence at any time, and sometimes there are none. At peak, there were either six or seven young people serving a prison sentence between September 2020 and March 2021.

Age of young people in custody

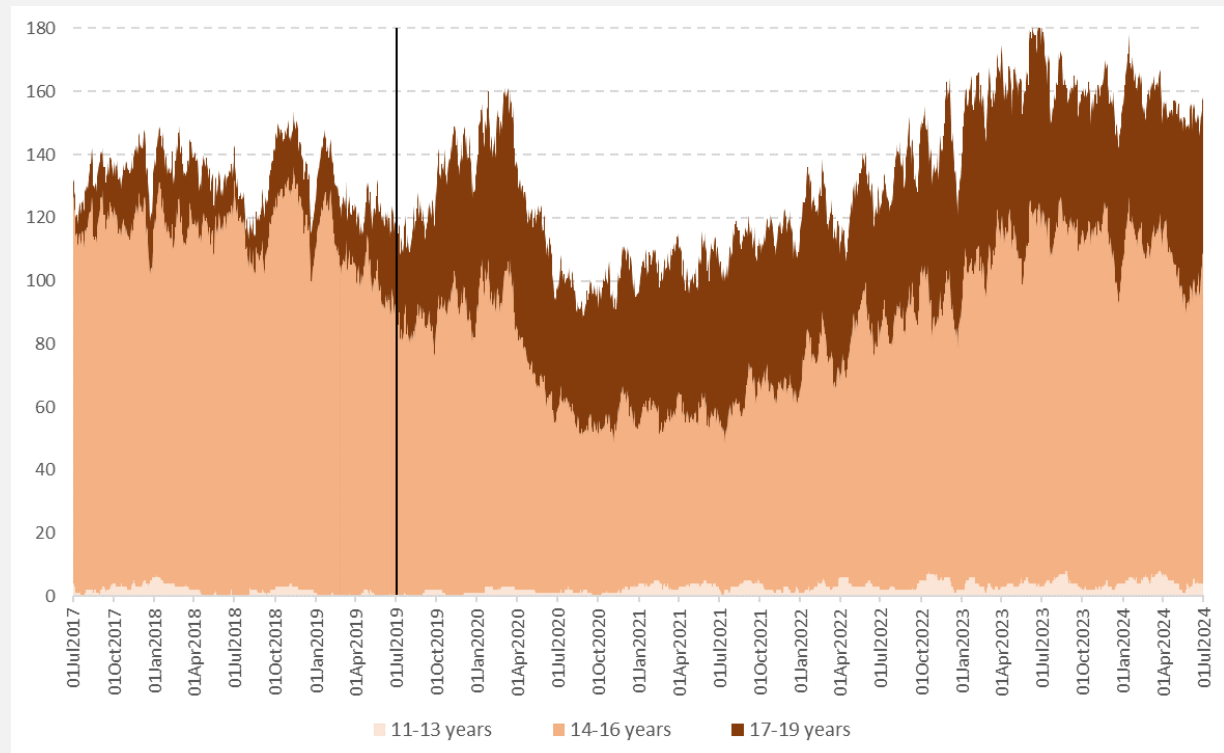
The age distribution of young people in custody has changed significantly since the upper age in youth justice was increased from July 2019 (Figure 3).⁹

Much of the decrease in custody numbers through the initial COVID-19 restrictions involved 14- to 16-year-olds, and much of the increase in subsequent years also occurred for this age group. In the two years before the upper age was raised in youth justice, 86% of those in custody were aged 14 to 16. The proportion decreased over the next two years – bottoming out at 47% in July 2021 before increasing again. In 2023/24, 67% of those in custody were aged 14 to 16.

There was an average of 17 young people aged 17 or 18 in custody in the two years to 30 June 2019. The number of 17- to 19-year-olds in custody more than doubled from 25 to 55 between 1 July 2019 and 15 December 2019. Since then, numbers aged 17 to 19 have fluctuated between 35 and 61 around an average of 47. In 2023/24, 30% of those in custody were aged 17 to 19.

⁹ Jurisdiction in the youth justice system is determined by a person’s age when they offended. Some people will subsequently have one or more birthdays before entering custody or while they are in custody. This explains why some people aged at least 17 were in custody before July 2019, and why some people in custody since then were aged 18 or 19.

Figure 3: Daily custodial bed usage, by age group, 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2024



Note: The age groups shown were formed using individuals age on each day they were in custody.

The number of individuals aged 18 or 19 (i.e., of adult age) in custody has fluctuated between six and 16 around an average of 10 in the last two years.

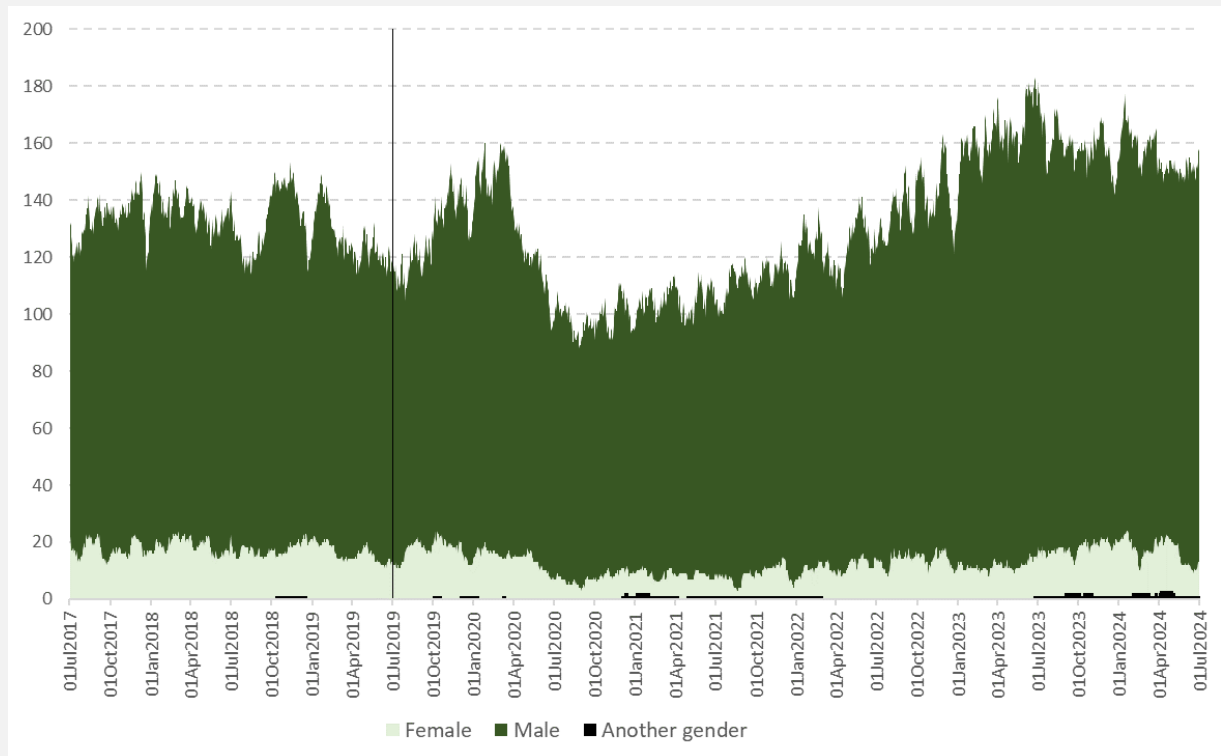
Since July 2017, there has been an average of three children aged 11 to 13 in custody daily, with the number fluctuating between zero and eight. In the first six months of 2024, there were an average of five children in custody each day.

Gender of young people in custody

Over the period examined, 89% of all young people in custody were male and 11% were female (Figure 4). Between zero and three young people on any day were recorded as having another gender.

The number of females in custody each day has fluctuated between three and 24 around an average of 14 over the past seven years.

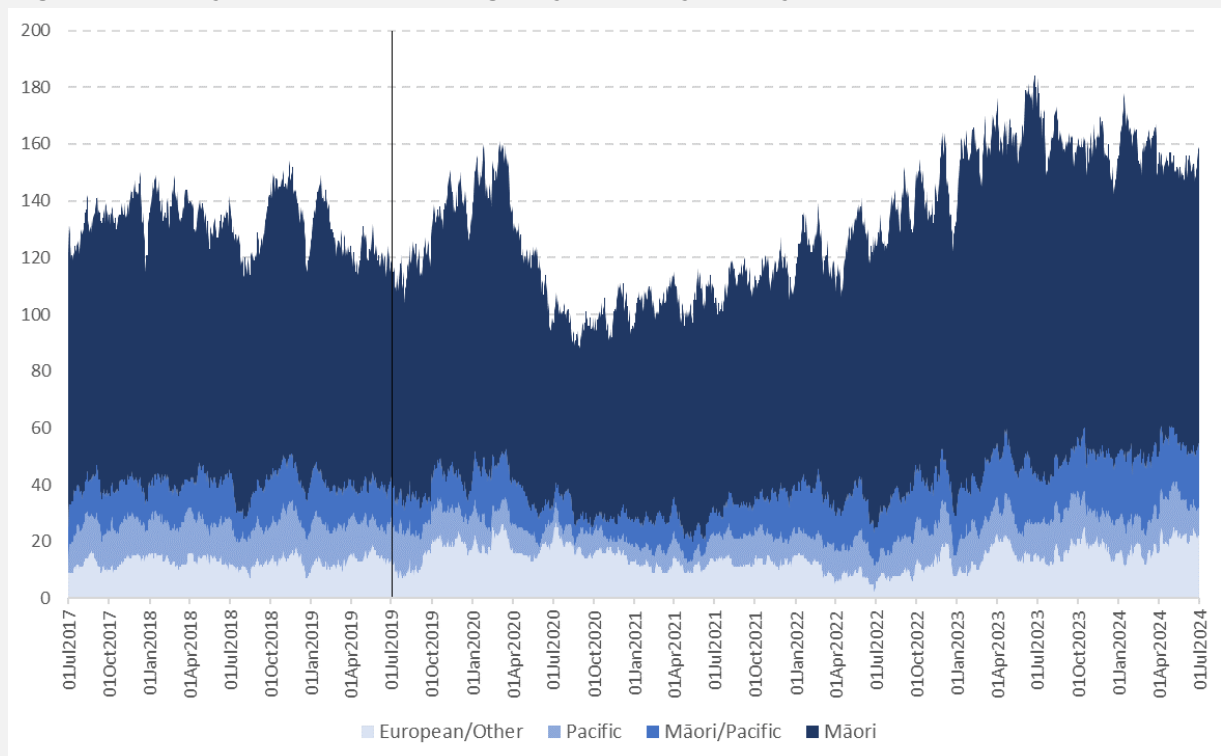
Figure 4: Daily custodial bed usage, by gender, 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2024



Ethnicity of young people in custody

Over the period examined, 81% of all young people in custody were Māori (including 11% who were both Māori and Pacific peoples). A further 8% were Pacific peoples only and 11% were of European/Other ethnicity (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Daily custodial bed usage, by ethnicity, 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2024



The total proportion of young people in custody who were Māori fluctuated between 67% and 92% over the period examined. The total proportion of young people in custody whose ethnicities included being Pacific peoples was 19% over the period examined, fluctuating between 9% and 27%.

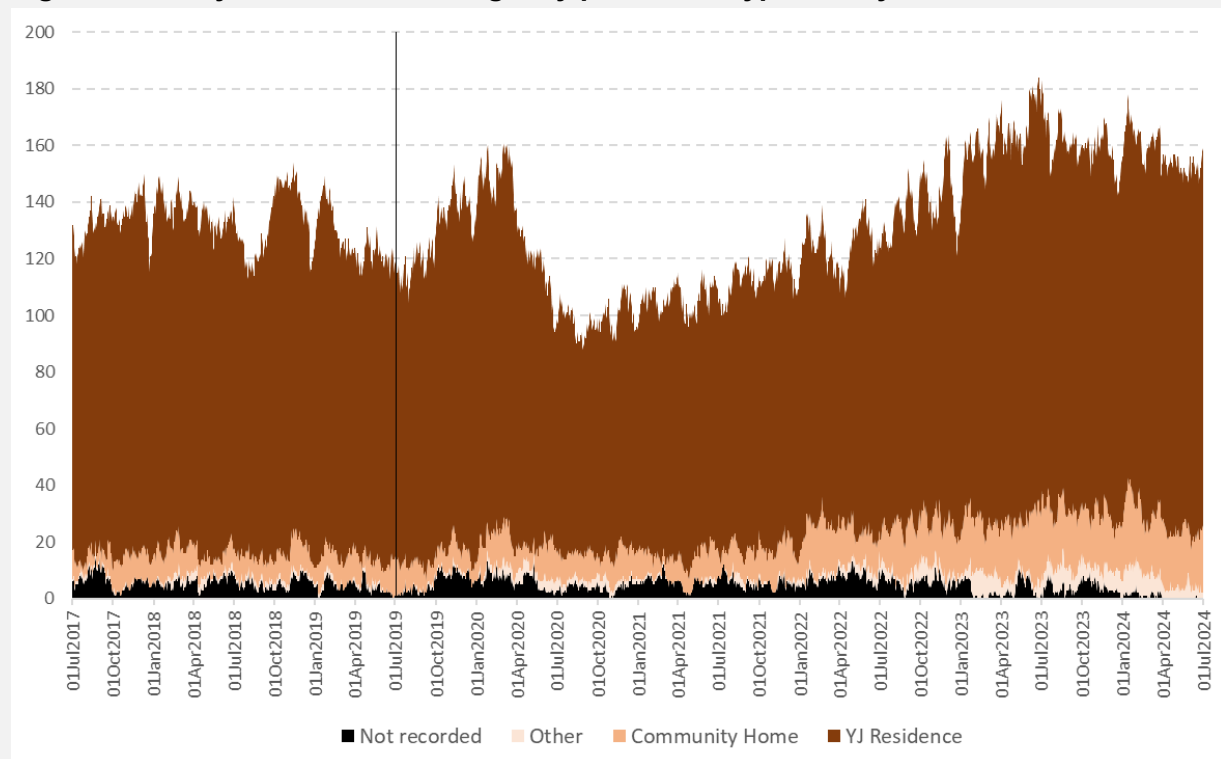
Placement types

SwR orders and prison sentences involving under 18-year-olds are all served in youth justice residences. SwR orders served between 2019/20 and 2022/23 averaged 103 days, but only 92 days in 2023/24 (see Appendix A, Table A2).

Most young people remanded in custody are placed in youth justice residences, with the remainder being placed in community homes (remand homes or specialist youth homes). Remands in residences are around three times as long as remands in community homes (Appendix A, Table A2). In 2023/24, residence remands averaged 56 days and community home remands averaged 19 days.

Most youth justice custody placements are in a youth justice residence. Over the entire period examined, 85% of young people with custody orders were placed in a residence, with the percentage varying daily between 74% and 95% (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Daily custodial bed usage, by placement type, 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2024



Recording of residence placements in structured custody data fields is mostly accurate, but this is not always the case with non-residence placements. For the 15% of non-residence placements over the entire period examined:

- 9% were in community remand homes or specialist youth homes
- 1% were in a variety of other placements such as police custody under s242(1)(b) of the Act, with Nga Taiohi National Secure Youth Forensic

Inpatient Mental Health Service¹⁰, or in Te Poutama Arahi Rangatahi¹¹. On rare occasion a child aged 12 or 13 remanded in custody was placed with whānau (as per s365(3) of the Act).

- 4% were not recorded in the structured placement data. Some of these placements will likely be of the types above. However, some will be young people who had absconded from their community home placement and went missing for more than one day, so were not occupying a custody bed.

Of the 157 young people in youth justice custody placements on 30 June 2024:

- 132 (84%) were in youth justice residences
- 22 (14%) were in community remand homes or specialist youth homes
- 3 (2%) were in some other placement type.

Police custody

On occasion, young people who have been arrested by police and a decision has been made to charge them, or they are appearing before the court, can be detained in police custody rather than in Oranga Tamariki custodial facilities. This should only occur where *parties are satisfied that the young person is likely to abscond or be violent, and that suitable facilities for the detention in safe custody of that person are not available to the CE of Oranga Tamariki*. This can occur where:

Section 236

- the young person has been arrested by police, and detention can be for a period exceeding 24 hours and until appearance before the court.

Section 238(1)(e)

- the young person appears before the Youth Court, with no specified limit on duration, although under s241(2), unless clearly impracticable, the s283(1)(e) order must be reviewed by the Youth Court at least once every 24 hours.

Section 242(1)(b)

- the Youth Court has made order under s238(1)(d) for the detention of the young person in the custody of the CE, but they will instead be detained in police custody for up to 24 hours at a time.

The likelihood of an overnight stay in police custody will increase if youth justice residences and community homes are regularly operating at, or near, maximum operational capacity.

Data on the use of police custody was extracted from CYRAS to examine the extent to which the use of this has changed over time. The data is clearly not 100% accurate, so analysis was restricted to overnight episodes¹² in the last four fiscal years, and some data cleaning was done to improve accuracy.

¹⁰ www.mhaidz.health.nz/our-services/regional-forensic-and-rehabilitation-services/national-secure-youth-forensic-inpatient-service/.

¹¹ A residential treatment centre operated by Barnardos that focuses on therapeutic practices for adolescent males who have engaged in harmful sexual behaviour.

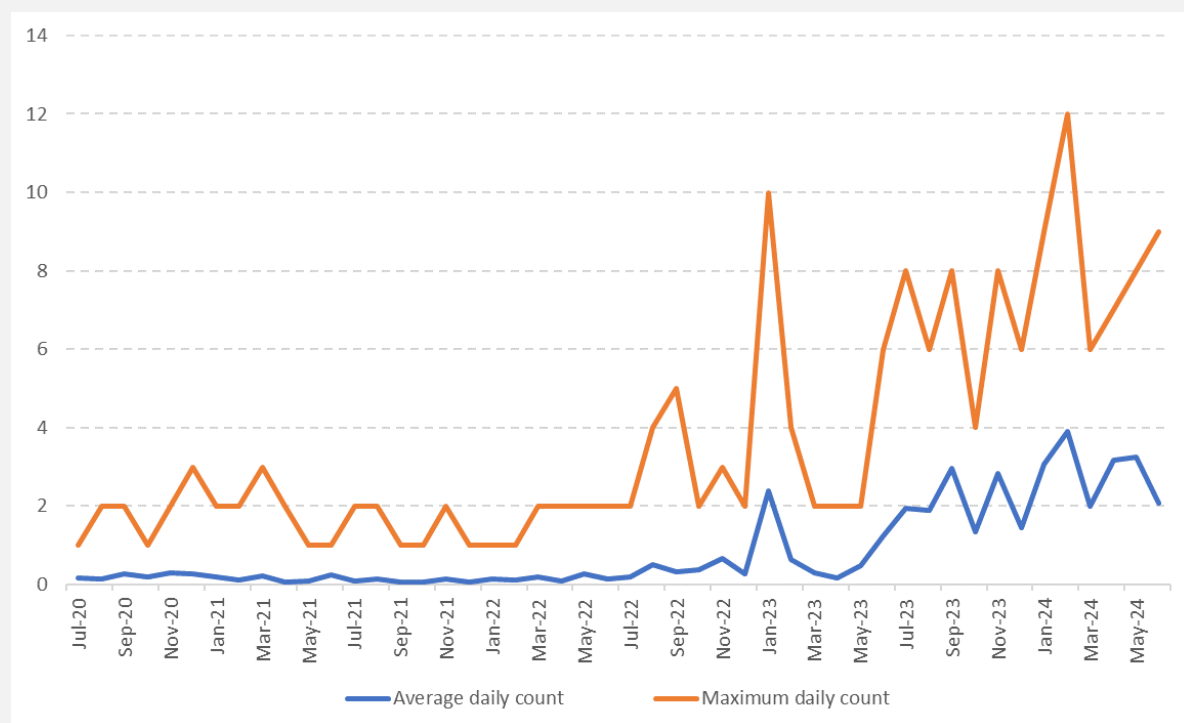
¹² An overnight episode means the end date is different to the start date (e.g., 1 May to 2 May 2024).

There has been a large increase in the number of overnight police custody episodes from 42 in 2021/22, to 154 in 2022/23, and then to 418 in 2023/24. This covers custody episodes under s236, s238(1)(e), and s242(1)(b).

While there were increases in most locations, Christchurch had the largest increase in police custody episodes from only a few across 2020/21 and 20221/22, to 22 in 2022/23, and to 102 in 2023/24. Waikato had the next largest numerical increase from four in 2021/22, to 18 in 2022/23, and to 42 in 2023/24.

The daily number of young people in police custody averaged less than one between July 2020 and December 2022 but has averaged three in the last six months (Figure 7). While the average is low, the maximum number of young people in police custody on any day has increased much more, with up to 12 young people spending overnight in police custody on one of the days in mid-February 2024.

Figure 7: Daily police custody bed usage, overnight episodes only, 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2024



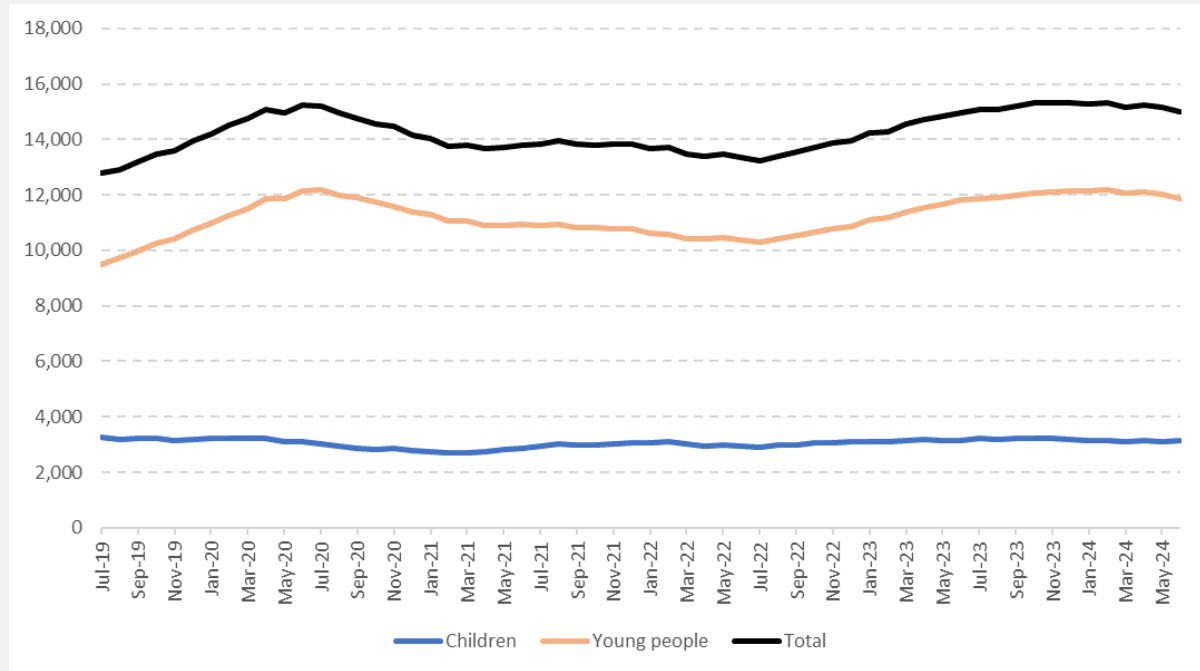
Drivers of demand

Police proceedings

Trends in youth crime, and in particular serious and persistent youth crime, can have a flow-on effect to youth justice custody. Police proceedings dropped between June 2020 and July 2022 but increased thereafter and peaked in December 2023 at a similar level to June 2020. Numbers have decreased a little since then (Figure 8).

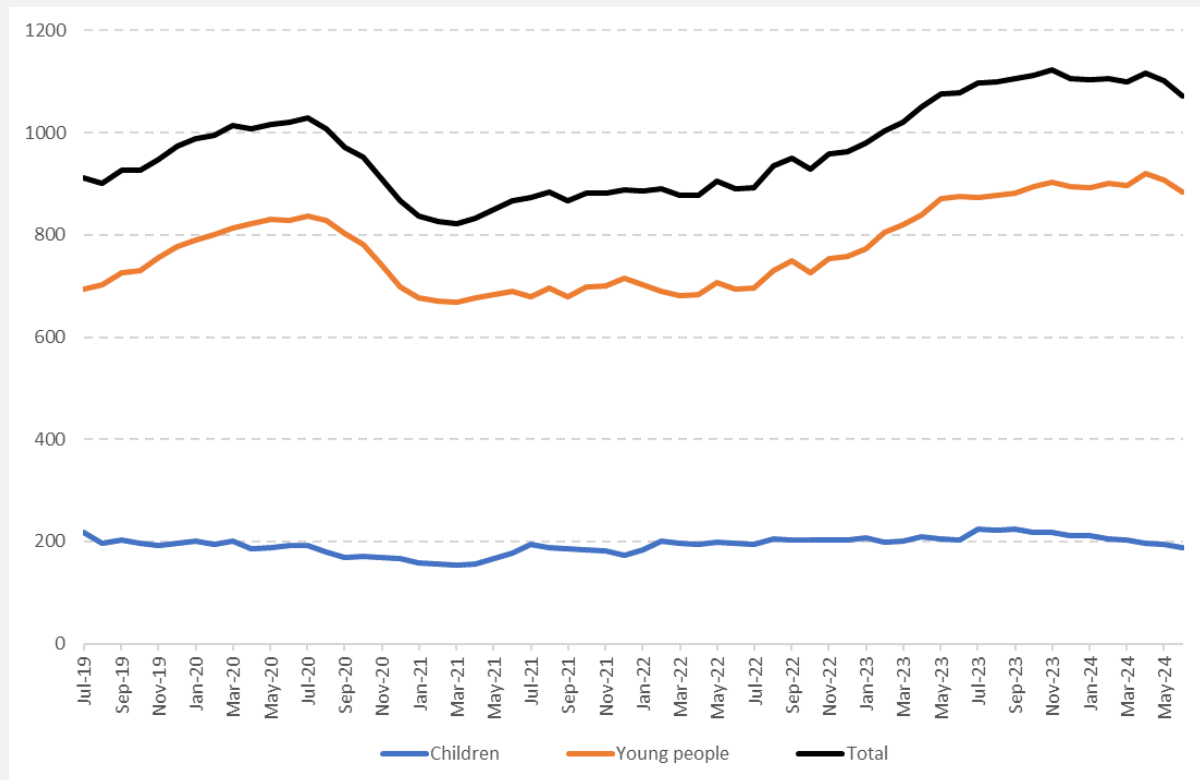
The government has set a target to reduce the number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour by 15% by December 2029. These are youth who have *committed three or more distinct offending events within 12 months, where at least one of the offences committed has a maximum penalty greater than or equal to 7 years imprisonment.*

Figure 8: Number of police proceedings, by age group, 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2024



The number of serious and persistent youth offenders dropped from 1,029 to 822 between July 2020 and March 2021 (Figure 9). However, numbers increased thereafter and peaked at 1,122 in November 2023, before levelling off at the higher level. There were 1,072 serious and persistent youth offenders in the 12 months to June 2024, the lowest figure since April 2023.

Figure 9: Number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour, by age group, rolling 12-month totals, July 2019 to June 2024



Trends in the use of remand by the courts

Remand accounts for around 90% of custody placements, so changes in court volumes and in the use of custodial remand can impact demand for custody beds. Changes in the duration of custody episodes can also impact demand for beds.

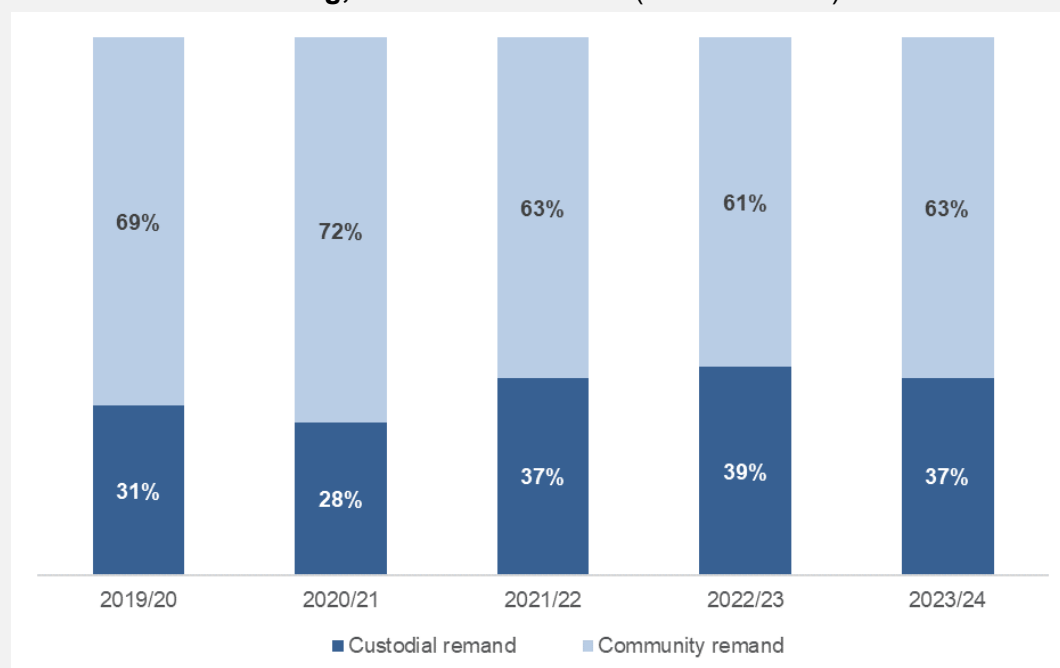
There were 2,868 court cases involving young people in 2019/20, but the number dropped to 2,367 in 2020/21, with at least part of the drop likely being associated with global pandemic restrictions. Since then, the number of court cases has increased, reaching 3,152 in 2023/24.

For these 3,152 court cases in 2023/24, the most serious type of remand used within 30 days of cases commencing (from most serious to least serious) were:

- 1% (46) were remanded in a youth unit of a prison
- 34% (1,065) were remanded in the custody of Oranga Tamariki
- 1% (47) were remanded in police custody
- <1% (10) were remanded in the custody of a parent or guardian
- 60% (1,889) were released on bail
- 3% (95) were released at large.

Each year, more than 60% of young people are bailed or otherwise remanded in the community (Figure 7). However, the proportion remanded in custody has been higher in the last three years (37%-39%) than in the two previous years (28%-31%).

Figure 7: Most serious type of remand within 30 days of court cases commencing, 2019/20 to 2023/24* (to March 2024)



Notes:

1. Custodial remand includes remands in the custody of the CE of Oranga Tamariki, remands in police custody, and remands in the custody of the CE of Corrections.
2. Community remand includes bail, remands at large, and remand in the custody of a parent or guardian (which does not involve detention of the young person).

Source: Aggregated data provided by the Ministry of Justice.

The increase in custodial remand was more pronounced for:

- those aged 12-16 than for those aged 17 (Appendix A, Table A3)
- Pacific and Māori youth than for European/other youth (Appendix A, Table A4)
- those who committed offences of at least medium seriousness than for those who committed less serious offences (Appendix A, Table A5).

The average duration of custodial remands in 2023/24 was 51 days compared to 40–44 days in the four earlier years (Appendix A, Table A1).

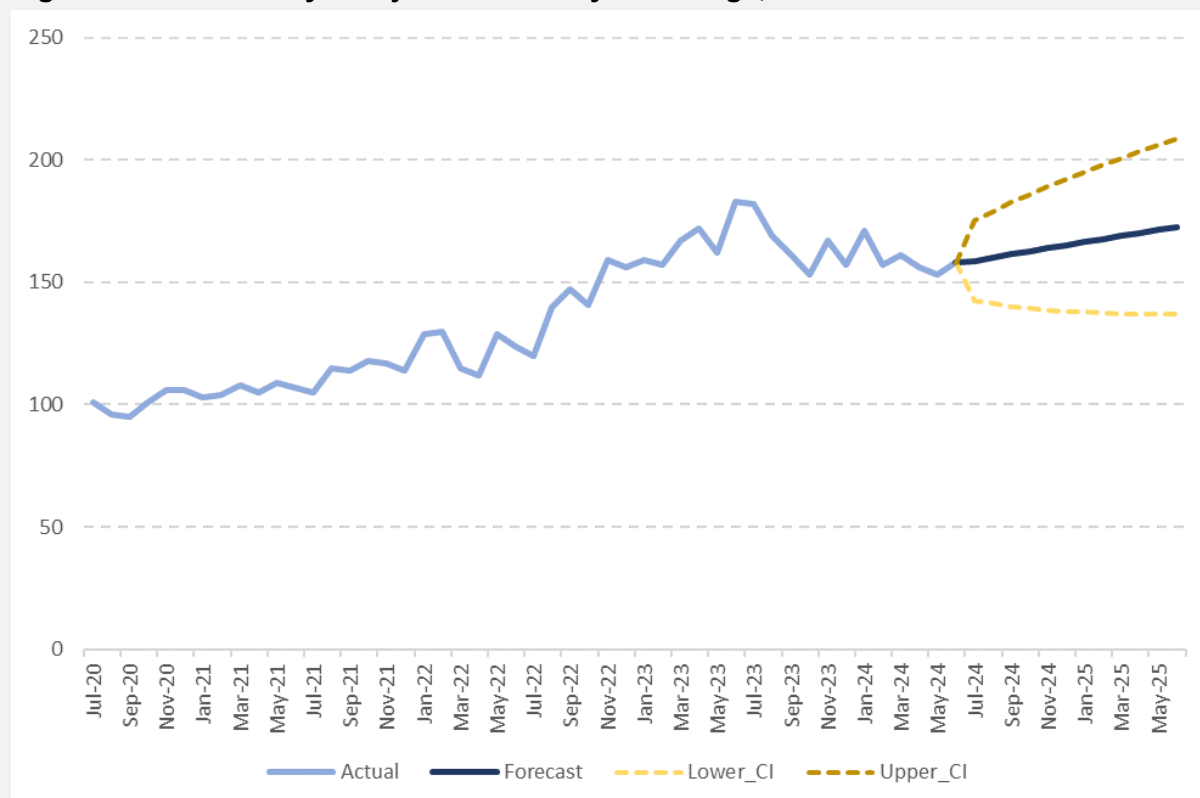
Increased court volumes, a greater proportion of court cases involving remand in Oranga Tamariki or police custody, and longer custodial remands in 2023/24 have all contributed to an increased demand for youth justice custody beds.

Estimated future custody bed demand

After testing different models, the forecasts for both maximum and mean custody numbers were produced using SAS PROC ARIMA (0,1,1) models.

Based on past trends, maximum custody numbers are forecast to increase in the 12 months to June 2025 (Figure 8). The 95% confidence interval (CI) around the prediction reflects uncertainty due to a volatile environment.¹³

Figure 8: Maximum youth justice custody bed usage, and forecast to June 2025



¹³ The forecast does not explicitly account for external factors that could affect numbers in the future. Government targets are discussed at: <http://www.dPMC.govt.nz/our-programmes/government-targets>.

By December 2024 it is estimated there could be demand for a maximum of 165 (95% CI of 138 to 192) custody beds.¹⁴ By June 2025 there could be demand for a maximum of 173 (95% CI of 137 to 209) beds (Appendix, Table A6).

On most days, custody bed usage will be lower than the maximums above. Modelling of average monthly custody numbers estimated that bed usage may increase to an average of 164 (95% CI 136 to 193) custody beds by June 2025 (Appendix, Table A7).

¹⁴ Forecast was based on actual use of custody beds between July 2020 and June 2024 across youth justice residences, community homes, and police custody under s236, s238(1)(e), or s242(1)(d) of the Act (because of the unavailability of a suitable Oranga Tamariki custody bed).

Appendix: Data tables

Table A1: Average duration of remands in custody (in days), by fiscal year ended¹ and court

| Fiscal year | District/High Court | Youth Court | All courts | All remands ² |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 2019/20 | 91 | 52 | 53 | 44 |
| 2020/21 | 111 | 48 | 51 | 42 |
| 2021/22 | 109 | 46 | 49 | 40 |
| 2022/23 | 124 | 45 | 48 | 42 |
| 2023/24 | 122 | 51 | 55 | 51 |

Notes:

1. Table shows the year that remands ended, so excludes open remands that had not yet finished.
2. Includes post-arrest custody under s235, which are not included in the other columns.

Table A2: Average duration of placements in custody (in days), by fiscal year ended¹ and type

| Fiscal year | Residence - SwR | Residence remands | Community remands | Other remands | All remand placements ² |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 2019/20 | 104 | 47 | 14 | 8 | 37 |
| 2020/21 | 101 | 43 | 17 | 50 | 36 |
| 2021/22 | 106 | 43 | 14 | 9 | 32 |
| 2022/23 | 102 | 48 | 16 | 12 | 35 |
| 2023/24 | 92 | 56 | 19 | 8 | 37 |

Notes:

1. Table shows the year that remands ended, so excludes open remands that had not yet finished.
2. Some periods of remand are split between residence and community homes, so overall remand placement durations are shorter than the overall remand durations shown in the previous table.

Table A3: Percentage of court cases involving a custodial remand within 30 days of case commencing, by age group, 2019/20 to 2023/24

| Fiscal year | 12-16 years | 17 years | Overall |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 2019/20 | 32% | 30% | 31% |
| 2020/21 | 29% | 27% | 28% |
| 2021/22 | 38% | 33% | 37% |
| 2022/23 | 39% | 37% | 39% |
| 2023/24 | 39% | 30% | 37% |

Source: Data provided by the Ministry of Justice.

Table A4: Percentage of court cases involving a custodial remand within 30 days of case commencing, by ethnicity (prioritized), 2019/20 to 2023/24

| Fiscal year | European/other | Māori | Pacific peoples |
|-------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| 2019/20 | 26% | 34% | 35% |
| 2020/21 | 19% | 32% | 27% |
| 2021/22 | 21% | 41% | 44% |
| 2022/23 | 22% | 43% | 58% |
| 2023/24 | 26% | 40% | 60% |

Source: Data provided by the Ministry of Justice.

Table A5: Percentage of court cases involving a custodial remand within 30 days of case commencing, by seriousness band, 2019/20 to 2023/24

| Fiscal year | Low | Low-Medium | Medium | Medium-High | High |
|-------------|-----|------------|--------|-------------|------|
| 2019/20 | 16% | 23% | 34% | 31% | 35% |
| 2020/21 | 15% | 15% | 31% | 30% | 30% |
| 2021/22 | 16% | 14% | 39% | 35% | 41% |
| 2022/23 | 27% | 22% | 40% | 37% | 43% |
| 2023/24 | 17% | 24% | 37% | 33% | 45% |

Source: Data provided by the Ministry of Justice.

Table A6: Forecast maximum monthly custody bed usage, July 2024 to June 2025

| Month | Forecast (Maximum) | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Limits (Maximum forecast) | |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|--|-----|
| Jul-2024 | 159 | 8.2 | 143 | 175 |
| Aug-2024 | 160 | 9.6 | 141 | 179 |
| Sep-2024 | 161 | 10.8 | 140 | 183 |
| Oct-2024 | 163 | 11.9 | 139 | 186 |
| Nov-2024 | 164 | 12.9 | 139 | 189 |
| Dec-2024 | 165 | 13.8 | 138 | 192 |
| Jan-2025 | 166 | 14.6 | 138 | 195 |
| Feb-2025 | 168 | 15.4 | 137 | 198 |
| Mar-2025 | 169 | 16.2 | 137 | 201 |
| Apr-2025 | 170 | 16.9 | 137 | 203 |
| May-2025 | 171 | 17.6 | 137 | 206 |
| Jun-2025 | 173 | 18.3 | 137 | 209 |

Table A7: Forecast average monthly custody bed usage, July 2024 to June 2025

| Month | Forecast (Average) | Standard Error | 95% Confidence Limits (Mean forecast) | |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Jul-2024 | 151 | 7.0 | 137 | 164 |
| Aug-2024 | 152 | 8.0 | 136 | 167 |
| Sep-2024 | 153 | 8.8 | 136 | 170 |
| Oct-2024 | 154 | 9.6 | 135 | 173 |
| Nov-2024 | 156 | 10.4 | 135 | 176 |
| Dec-2024 | 157 | 11.1 | 135 | 178 |
| Jan-2025 | 158 | 11.7 | 135 | 181 |
| Feb-2025 | 159 | 12.3 | 135 | 183 |
| Mar-2025 | 160 | 12.9 | 135 | 186 |
| Apr-2025 | 162 | 13.5 | 135 | 188 |
| May-2025 | 163 | 14.0 | 135 | 190 |
| Jun-2025 | 164 | 14.5 | 136 | 193 |