
16 Youth justice services

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '16A' prefix (for example, table 16A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

Youth justice services aim to assist individuals and families who are in crisis or experiencing difficulties that hinder personal or family functioning, to promote community safety, and to reduce youth offending.

This chapter reports on:

- *Community-based youth justice supervision* — community-based youth justice supervision is an alternative to detention, where a sentenced order or unsentenced order (such as conditional bail) are served in the community. Most young people under youth justice supervision are supervised in the community.
- *Detention-based youth justice supervision* — detention-based youth justice supervision involves young people serving their sentence in a custodial environment.
- *Group conferencing* — group conferences are decision-making forums that aim to minimise the progression of young people into the youth justice system, and provide restorative justice. Typically, a group conference involves the young offender(s) and victim(s) and their families, police and a youth justice agency officer, all of whom

attempt to agree on a course of action required of the young offender/s to make amends for his or her offence/s.

Improvements to the reporting of youth justice services in this edition include:

- all jurisdictions now reporting ‘group conferencing outcomes’ by Indigenous status compared with seven previously
- seven jurisdictions now reporting on ‘absconds from unescorted leave’ (although rates are still unavailable for some jurisdictions as the number of periods of unescorted leave data remain incomplete) compared with six previously
- seven jurisdictions now reporting on ‘assaults in custody’ compared with six previously (although data by Indigenous status are still unavailable for some jurisdictions)
- six jurisdictions now reporting on ‘case plans prepared’ for community-based orders compared with five previously and seven jurisdictions for detention-based orders compared with six previously
- all jurisdictions now reporting on ‘completion of community-based orders’ compared with seven previously.

16.1 Profile of youth justice services

Service overview

Youth justice systems are responsible for attending to young people who have committed or allegedly committed an offence while considered by law to be a juvenile (predominantly aged 10–17 years). In so doing, youth justice systems aim to promote community safety and reduce youth offending, by assisting young people to address their offending behaviour and take responsibility for the effect of their behaviour on victims and the wider community.

The youth justice system in each State and Territory comprises:

- police, who are usually a young person’s first point of contact with the system, and are typically responsible for administering the options available for diverting young people from further involvement in the youth justice system
- courts (usually a special children’s or youth court), where matters relating to the charges against young people are heard. The courts are largely responsible for decisions regarding bail, remand and sentencing
- statutory youth justice agencies, which are responsible for the supervision and case management of young people on a range of legal and administrative orders, and for the provision of a wide range of services intended to reduce and prevent crime

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- non-government and community service providers, who may work with youth justice agencies to provide services and programs for young people under supervision.

The majority of young people who come into contact with the youth justice system do not become clients of statutory youth justice agencies. Instead, young people are diverted through a range of mechanisms, including contact with police (who have the authority to issue warnings, formal cautions and infringement notices for minor offences) and the courts (which can issue non-supervised orders for minor offences).

This chapter reports on services provided by statutory youth justice agencies that are responsible for the supervision and case management of young people who have committed or allegedly committed an offence.

Roles and responsibilities

Responsibility for the provision of youth justice services in Australia resides with State and Territory governments. The relevant department in each State and Territory responsible for funding and/or providing youth justice services in 2013-14 is listed in box 16.1. Each jurisdiction has its own legislation that determines the policies and practices of its youth justice system. While this legislation varies in detail, its intent is similar across jurisdictions.

Legislation in all jurisdictions (except Queensland) requires that the offence giving rise to youth justice involvement be committed while a young person is aged between 10–17 years (in Queensland, it is 10–16 years). However, youth justice agencies might continue their involvement with these young people after they reach adulthood, for example, where young people turn 18 years of age while on an order. In five jurisdictions, there is no upper age limit for youth justice involvement (Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and Tasmania). In NSW, the ACT and the NT, the upper age limits for youth justice involvement are 21.5 years, 21 years, and 18 years, respectively.

The Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) is responsible for national coordination of youth justice services and was previously a sub-group of the Standing Council on Community and Disability Services Advisory Council (SCCDSAC). Decisions by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in late 2013 led to the dissolution of the SCCDSAC and consequently changes in AJJA's governance. Currently, AJJA is in the process of determining governance arrangements.

Box 16.1 Government departments responsible for the delivery of youth justice services

NSW	Department of Attorney General and Justice
Vic	Department of Human Services
Qld	Department of Justice and Attorney-General
WA	Department of Corrective Services
SA	Department for Communities and Social Inclusion
Tas	Department of Health and Human Services
ACT	Community Services Directorate
NT	Department of Correctional Services

Diversion of young offenders

In all jurisdictions, police have responsibility for administering options for diverting young people who have committed (or allegedly committed) relatively minor offences from further involvement in the youth justice system. Diversionary options include warnings (informal cautions), formal cautions, and infringement notices. Responsibility for administering the diversionary processes available for more serious offences lies with youth justice authorities, courts and in some cases, other agencies. Comparable and complete national data are yet to become available to illustrate the nature or level of diversion undertaken by Australian jurisdictions. However, Police services (chapter 6) provides data on the number of young people who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all young offenders formally dealt with by police (table 6.2).

Size and scope

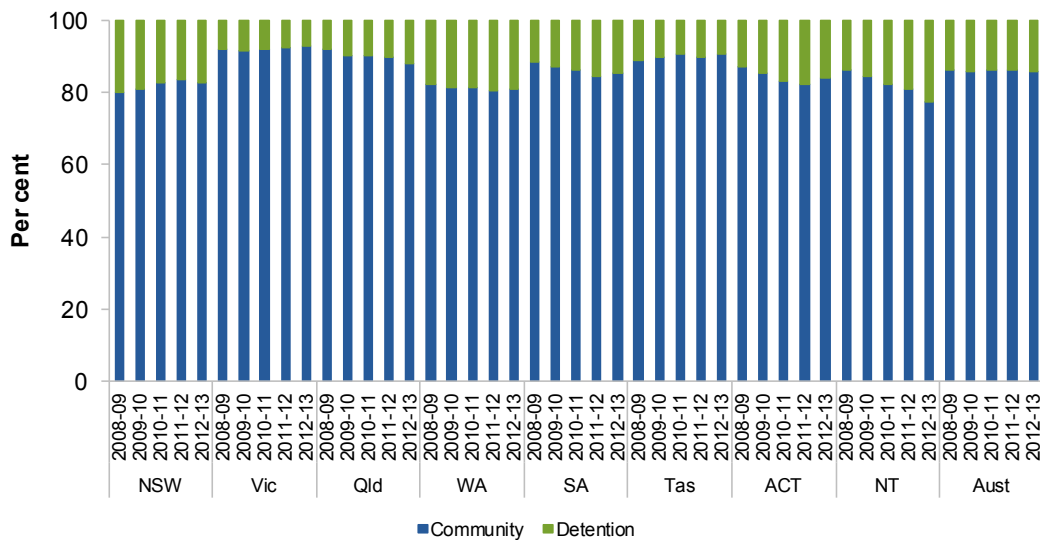
Youth justice data sources

Data in the following section of the chapter are sourced from the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJ NMDS), which is maintained by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and contains information on all young people under youth justice supervision. For consistency across jurisdictions, the section sources JJ NMDS data for young people under supervision aged 10–17 years. The remaining information in the chapter is sourced directly from State and Territory governments and reports on all young people subject to youth justice supervision (that is, including those young people 18 years and older who remain on an order).

Clients of youth justice agencies

Most young people who are supervised by youth justice agencies are on community-based orders, which include supervised bail, probation and parole. During 2012-13, 10 940 young people aged 10–17 years experienced youth justice supervision in Australia (AIHW 2014). Nationally, 85.5 per cent of young people aged 10–17 years who were supervised by youth justice services on an average day during 2012-13 were in the community, with the remainder in detention (figure 16.1). These data do not include young people aged 10–17 years who were supervised in the adult correctional system or young people over 17 years of age who continue to be supervised by youth justice agencies.

Figure 16.1 **Daily average proportion of youth justice clients aged 10-17 years supervised in the community and in detention centres^a**



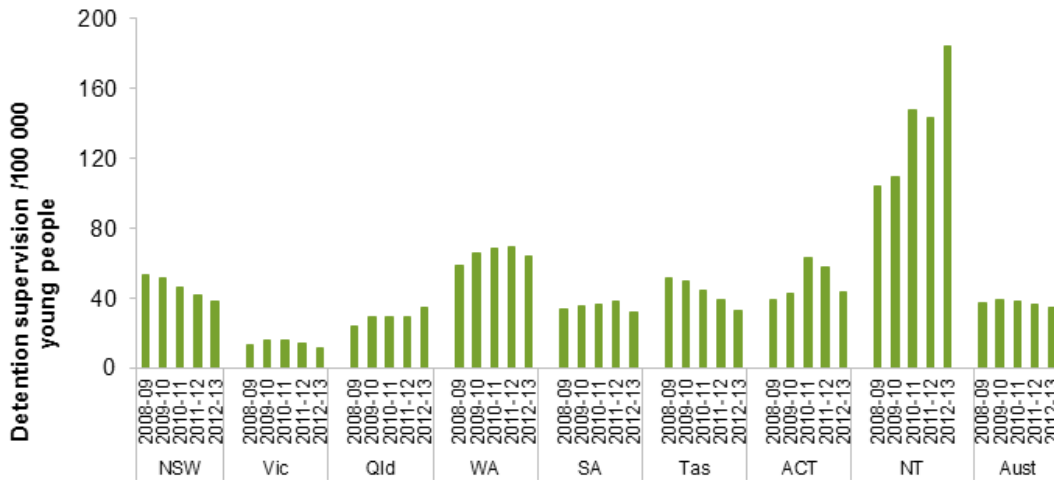
^a Refer to table 16A.4 for detailed footnotes.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012–13*, Bulletin 120, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.4.

Youth justice detention

The daily average number of young people aged 10–17 years in youth justice detention centres decreased from 819 to 789 between 2011-12 and 2012-13 (table 16A.4). The daily average rate of detention of young people aged 10–17 years per 100 000 in the population aged 10–17 years decreased from 36.4 per 100 000 in 2011-12 to 34.9 per 100 000 in 2012-13, with rates varying across jurisdictions (figure 16.2).

Figure 16.2 **Daily average rate of detention of young people aged 10–17 years, per 100 000 young people aged 10–17 years^a**



^a Refer to table 16A.4 for detailed footnotes.

Source: AIHW 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012–13*, Bulletin 120, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.4.

Nationally, on an average day, females comprised 10.5 per cent of the total population of youth justice detention centres during 2012-13, while males comprised 89.5 per cent of the youth justice detention population (table 16A.7).

Community-based supervision

As outlined above, the majority of young offenders are supervised in the community. Nationally, the daily average number of young people aged 10–17 years supervised in the community decreased from 5124 to 4681 between 2011-12 and 2012-13 (table 16A.4). The daily average rate of young people aged 10–17 years supervised in the community per 100 000 in the population aged 10–17 years decreased from 226.8 per 100 000 in 2011-12 to 207.2 per 100 000 in 2012-13, with rates varying across jurisdictions (figure 16.3).

Figure 16.3 **Daily average rate of community-based supervision of young people aged 10–17 years, per 100 000 young people aged 10–17 years^a**



^a Refer to table 16A.4 for detailed footnotes.

Source: AIHW 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012–13*, Bulletin 120, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.4.

Nationally, on an average day, females comprised 19.4 per cent of the total population of young people supervised in the community during 2012-13, while males comprised 80.6 per cent (table 16A.8).

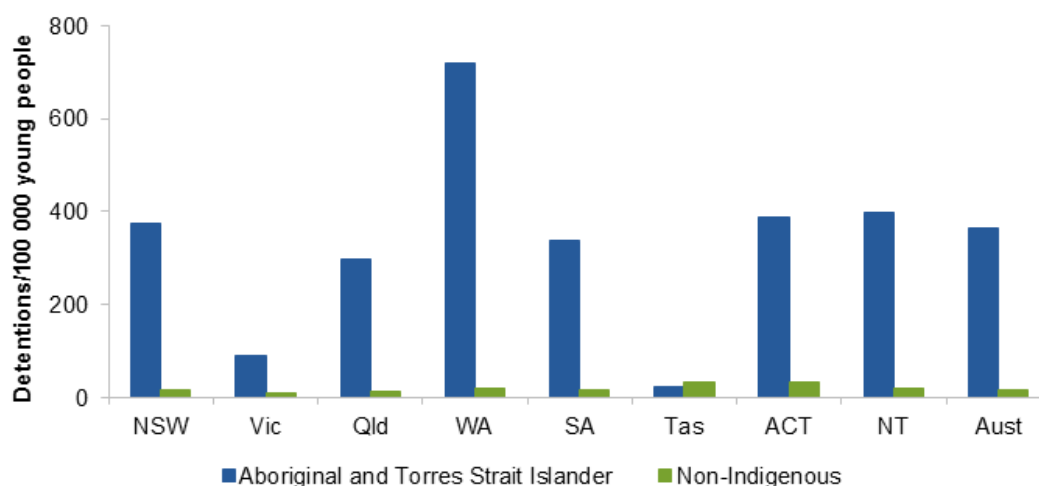
Numbers and rates of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people subject to youth justice supervision

The daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 10–17 years detained in youth justice detention centres was 454 in 2012-13, compared with 329 non-Indigenous people aged 10–17 years (table 16A.9). Nationally, the daily average detention rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 10–17 years in 2012-13 was 364.4 per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 10–17 years, compared with 15.4 per 100 000 non-Indigenous young people (table 16A.9).

In 2011, the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs released the report *Doing Time — Time for Doing: Indigenous youth in the criminal justice system*, which highlighted that, although 20 years have passed since the *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody Report* (Commonwealth of Australia 1991), the incarceration rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth, has worsened (Commonwealth of Australia 2011). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are far more likely to come into contact with the criminal justice system and to be incarcerated than non-Indigenous young

people. The over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 10–17 years in detention across jurisdictions in 2012-13 is shown in figure 16.4.

Figure 16.4 Average daily rate of detention of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people and non-Indigenous young people aged 10–17 years, per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years, 2012–13^{a, b}

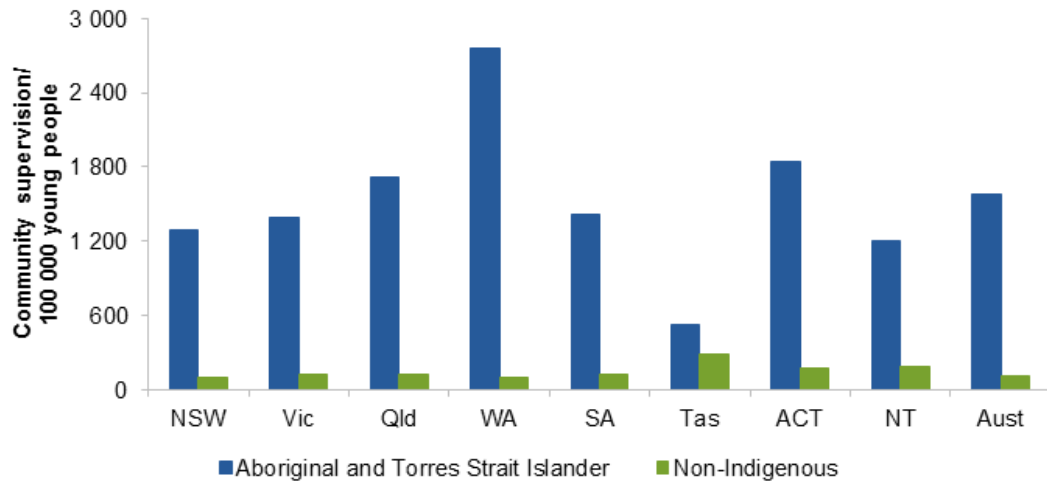


^a Data should be interpreted with caution, particularly for jurisdictions with small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rate ratio in table 16A.11 should also be taken into account. ^b Refer to table 16A.9 for detailed footnotes.

Source: AIHW 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012–13*, Bulletin 120, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.9.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are also over-represented in community-based supervision (figure 16.5). The daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years supervised in the community was 1975 in 2012-13, compared with 2506 non-Indigenous young people aged 10–17 years (table 16A.10). Nationally, the daily average rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years subject to community-based supervision in 2012-13 was 1585.7 per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years, compared with 117.4 per 100 000 non-Indigenous young people aged 10–17 years (table 16A.10).

Figure 16.5 **Average daily rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people and non-Indigenous young people aged 10–17 years subject to community supervision, per 100 000 young people aged 10–17 years, 2012-13^{a, b}**



^a Data should be interpreted with caution, particularly for jurisdictions with small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rate ratio in table 16A.11 should also be taken into account. ^b Refer to table 16A.10 for detailed footnotes.

Source: AIHW 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012–13*, Bulletin 120, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.10.

Funding

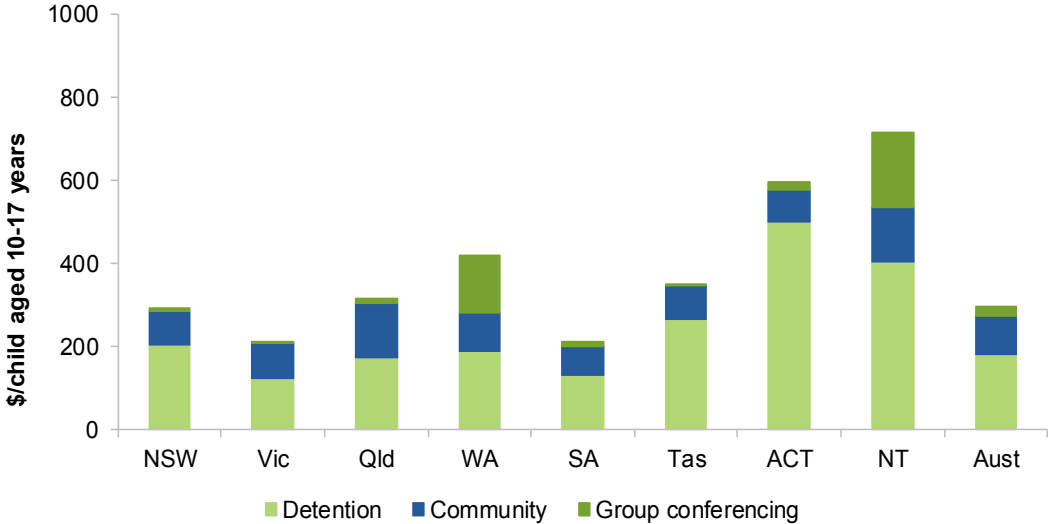
The youth justice expenditure data included in this Report are based on the total costs incurred by governments in supervising young offenders of any age, where the offence giving rise to youth justice supervision was committed while the young person was aged 10–17 years. Total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision, community-based supervision and group conferencing was approximately \$673 million across Australia in 2013-14. Detention-based supervision accounted for the majority of government expenditure (60.8 per cent, or \$409 million). Nationally, in 2013-14, recurrent expenditure on youth justice services per child in the population aged 10–17 years (as distinct from per youth justice client, which is reported as a performance indicator in section 16.3) was \$297 (figure 16.6).

The population of all children aged 10–17 years is used in figure 16.6 to calculate a per head of population cost, as this age range notionally represents the potential population of youth justice agencies' clients. The 10–17 year age range is considered the potential population of youth justice agencies' clients, as legislation in all jurisdictions (except Queensland) requires that the offence giving rise to youth justice involvement be committed while a young person is aged between 10–17 years (in Queensland, it is 10–16 years). However, youth justice agencies often continue their involvement with

young people after they reach adulthood; for example, where young people turn 18 years of age while on a supervision order. This is particularly so in Victoria, where young people aged 18 years or older are detained in youth justice facilities through the dual track system and comprise approximately 47 per cent of the total youth justice client cohort.

It is an objective of the Steering Committee to report comparable estimates of costs. Ideally, the full range of costs to government would be determined on a comparable basis across jurisdictions. Where full costs cannot be calculated, costs should be estimated on a consistent basis across jurisdictions. It is expected that the quality and comparability of youth justice expenditure data will be improved over time. At present, there are differences across jurisdictions in the calculation of youth justice expenditure. Tables 16A.1 to 16A.3 identify the level of consistency across jurisdictions. Table 16A.1 provides an overview of total government expenditure on youth justice services. Table 16A.2 provides more detailed information on the various components of government expenditure (for example, expenditure on salaries, overheads and capital costs).

Figure 16.6 Recurrent expenditure on youth justice services (comprising detention-based and community-based supervision and group conferencing), per young person aged 10–17 years in the population, 2013-14^a



^a Refer to tables 16A.1 to 16A.3 for detailed footnotes and explanations of the consistency of expenditure data across states and territories.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.1.

16.2 Framework of performance indicators for youth justice services

The performance indicator framework for youth justice services is based on a set of shared government objectives (box 16.2).

Box 16.2 Objectives for youth justice services

Youth justice services aim to contribute to a reduction in the frequency and severity of youth offending, recognise the rights of victims and promote community safety. Youth justice services seek to achieve these aims by:

- assisting young people to address their offending behaviour and take responsibility for the effect their behaviour has on victims and the wider community
- enabling the interests and views of victims to be heard
- contributing to the diversion of young offenders to alternative services
- recognising the importance of the families and communities of young offenders, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, in the provision of services and programs
- providing services that are designed to rehabilitate young offenders and reintegrate them into their community.

Youth justice services should be provided in an equitable, efficient and effective manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of youth justice services (figure 16.7). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2015 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6).

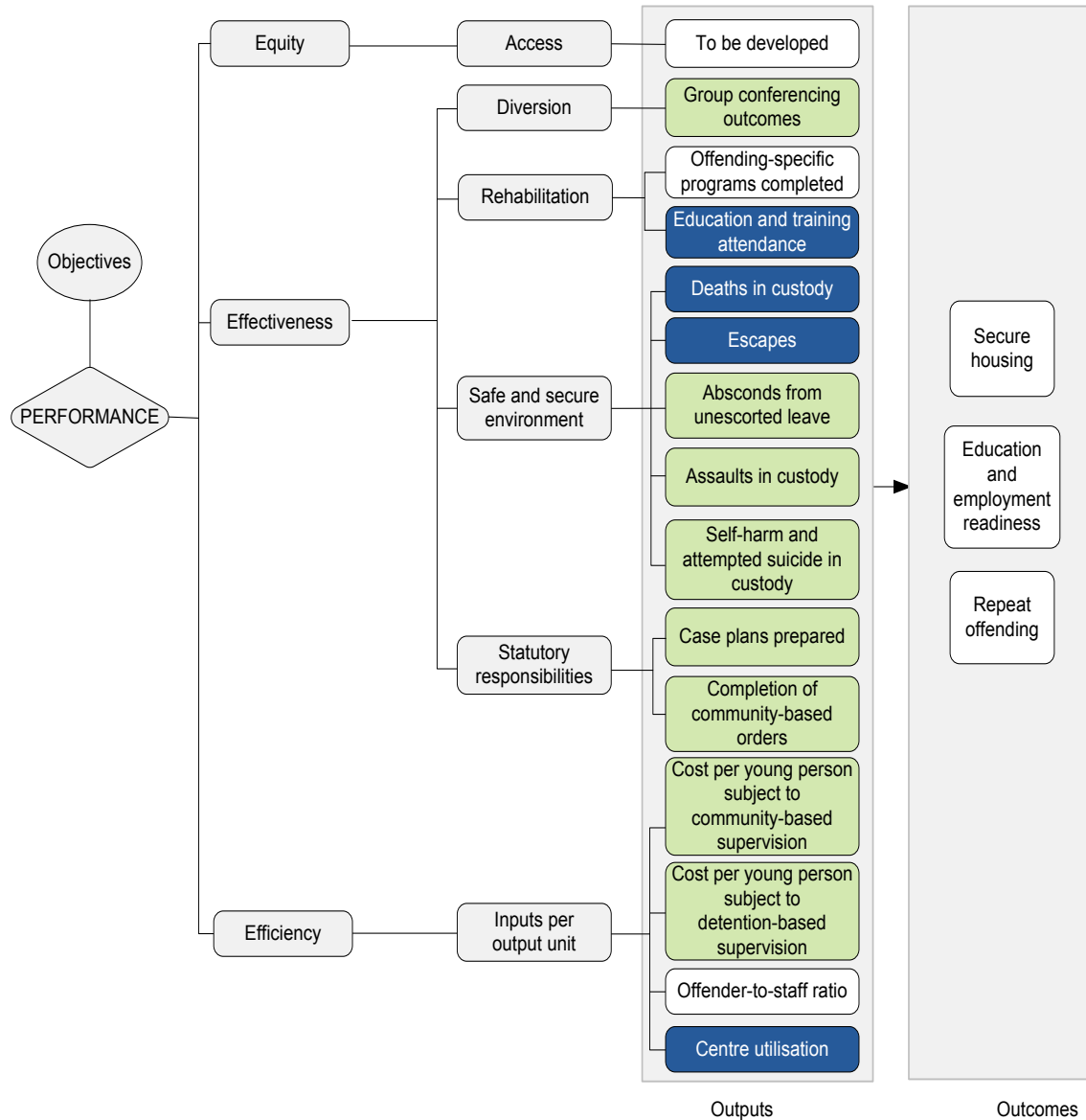
The Report's statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and ethnic status) (chapter 2).

The performance data that follow report on all young people under the supervision of youth justice agencies, including those aged 18 years and over where the offence that gave rise to youth justice involvement was committed while the young person was aged 10–17 years (or 10–16 years in Queensland).

Data quality information (DQI) is being progressively introduced for all indicators in the Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators. DQI in this Report cover the seven dimensions in the ABS' data quality framework (institutional environment,

relevance, timeliness, accuracy, coherence, accessibility and interpretability) in addition to dimensions that define and describe performance indicators in a consistent manner, and note key data gaps and issues identified by the Steering Committee. All DQI for the 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Figure 16.7 Youth justice services performance indicator framework



Key to indicators*

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

16.3 Key performance indicator results for youth justice services

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity and access

Equity and access indicators are a key area for development in future reports. These will be indicators of governments' objective to ensure that all clients have fair and equitable access to services on the basis of relative need and available resources. These indicators are under development.

Effectiveness

Diversion — group conferencing outcomes

'Group conferencing outcomes' is an indicator of governments' objective to divert young people from the youth justice system and address their offending needs (box 16.3).

Box 16.3 **Group conferencing outcomes**

'Group conferencing outcomes' is defined as the number of young people who receive group conferencing and who as a result reach an agreement, as a proportion of all young people who receive group conferencing.

Typically, a group conference involves the young offender and victim (or victims) and their families, police and a youth justice agency officer, all of whom attempt to agree on a course of action required of the young offender to make amends for his or her offence. Group conferences are decision-making forums that aim to minimise the progression of young people into the youth justice system, and provide restorative justice.

Data for this indicator should be interpreted with caution as the provision of group conferencing differs across jurisdictions in relation to: (a) its place in the court process (for example, whether young people are referred by police before court processes begin, or by the court as an alternative to sentencing), (b) the consequences for young people if they do not comply with the outcome plans of a conference, and (c) eligibility.

A high or increasing rate for this indicator is desirable.

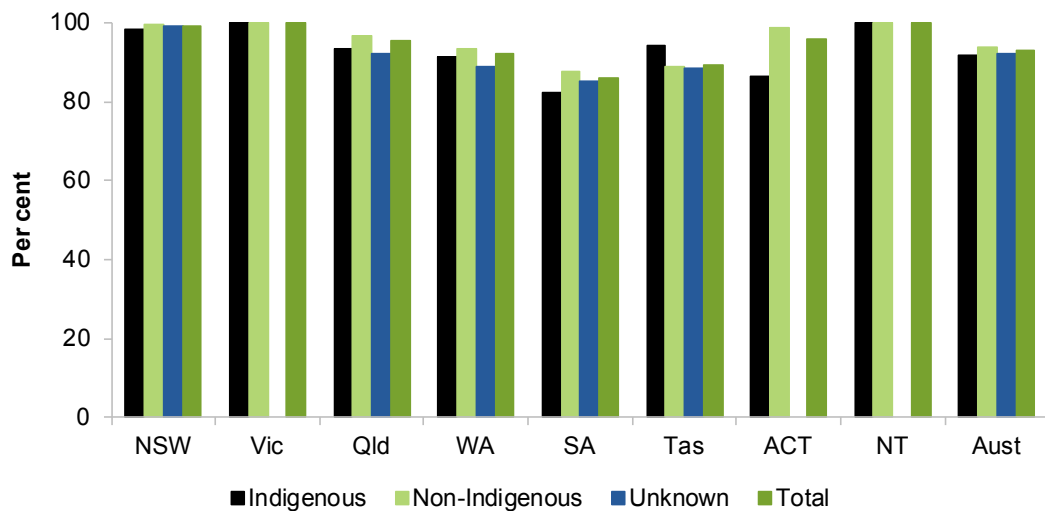
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data were available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, in 2013-14, 92.9 per cent of all concluded group conferences resulted in an agreement, with proportions varying across jurisdictions (figure 16.8).

Figure 16.8 **Proportion of young people who receive group conferencing and reach an agreement, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c}**



^a Victoria counts the number of group conferences resulting in an agreement, as a proportion of all concluded group conferences, as distinct from young people who receive group conferencing and reach an agreement. ^b Refer to table 16A.13 for detailed footnotes.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.13.

Rehabilitation — offending-specific programs completed

‘Offending-specific programs completed’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide program interventions that are designed to rehabilitate young offenders and reintegrate them into their community (for example, the Changing Habits and Reaching Targets program, drug counselling programs and sex offender treatment programs) (box 16.4).

Box 16.4 Offending-specific programs completed

‘Offending-specific programs completed’ is defined as the percentage of young people who completed an offending-specific program while completing a supervised sentenced order (whether a community-based order or a detention order) as a proportion of all young people completing a supervised sentenced order who were assessed as requiring an offending-specific program to address their criminogenic behaviour.

A high or increasing rate of offending-specific programs completed is desirable.

Data are not yet available for this indicator. This indicator has been identified for development and reporting in future.

Box 16.5 provides information regarding offending-specific programs in operation in each jurisdiction.

Box 16.5 Offending-specific programs

NSW NSW uses the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) risk assessment tool and the Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART) offending behaviour program on a state-wide basis. NSW also provides specific offence-based intervention programs. The Violence Offender Program (VOP) addresses the criminogenic needs of violent offenders, thereby reducing their offending behaviours, contact with the justice system and rates of recidivism. The Sexual Offending Program (SOP) provides comprehensive, individualised assessment for adolescents convicted of offences of a sexual nature, as well as individual and group interventions. The Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Program aims to address the needs of clients whose pattern of alcohol and other drug use is related to their offending behaviour. 'DthinaYuwali' is an Aboriginal-specific staged AOD program based on the relationship between substance use and pathways to offending. The Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) focuses on juveniles who commit serious and/or repeat offences, or whose severe antisocial behaviour increases their likelihood of offending. ISP is based on the Multisystemic Therapy Model that has delivered significant reductions in the long-term rates of re-offending in WA, New Zealand, the United States, Canada and nine countries throughout Europe. 'Our Journey To Respect' is a tertiary violence prevention program for Aboriginal young offenders aimed at motivating and helping young people to make changes to violent behaviours.

Vic Victoria offers a range of offending-specific programs in conjunction with a comprehensive individualised case planning framework (including assessment and client service planning). 'Changing Habits and Reaching Targets' (CHART) is a structured intervention program which challenges offending behaviour. CHART is used as part of casework intervention with individuals or in small groups. The 'Male Adolescent Program for Positive Sexuality' is an intensive individual, group and family treatment program for young people found guilty of sexual offences. Victoria has introduced a new violence reduction program aimed at reducing the likelihood of future violent offending by young people. The Adolescent Violence Intervention Program (AVIP) is a multi-modular Cognitive Behavioural Therapy intervention that targets factors that research consistently shows are associated with violence in young people. The 'Motor Vehicle Offending Program' is provided in conjunction with the Transport Accident Commission and Road Trauma Support Unit. It addresses specific behaviours related to motor vehicle offences.

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Box 16.5 (continued)

- Qld** In the Queensland youth justice system, a young person's risk, needs and protective factors are assessed using the Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS-CMI) to determine both suitability for programs and to assess outcomes. Youth Justice delivers two state-wide offence-focused programs to young offenders in regional service centres throughout Queensland and in youth detention. The programs are Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART) and Aggression Replacement Training (ART). Additionally, Queensland's two youth detention centres and 17 youth justice service centres deliver a range of tailored programs to young offenders. This includes programs targeted at improving offender health and wellbeing, adventure interventions, cultural and spiritual programs; and reintegration and transition programs, such as financial literacy, parenting skills and driver education program programs. The programs delivered to young people align with the Queensland Youth Justice Intervention Framework. This framework details an evidence-based process for the development, implementation and evaluation of programs. Under the framework, youth justice supervises court orders and conditional bail programs, provides offence-focused programs, and delivers needs-based case management and referral to education, health and other support services which are delivered primarily through government and non-government organisations. As part of ongoing renewal of Queensland's youth justice system, programs will continue to be subject to review and/or new programs developed to maintain evidence-based responses for reducing offending and re-offending by young people.
- WA** WA offers a range of offending-specific programs to address the needs of young offenders. Programs are run on an as needs basis according to suitability criteria for specific programs. Examples of the offending-specific programs provided in WA include: 'Healthy Relationships', which explores adolescent relationships and issues such as sexism, stereotypes and consent; 'Protective Behaviours', which examines safety warning signs and discusses who young people can turn to for help; 'Drumbeat', a therapeutic program which incorporates music; and other conflict, parenting and sex education programs. These programs can be conducted in community settings, but are most commonly conducted in custodial settings.

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Box 16.5 (continued)

- SA SA's youth justice system provides rehabilitation and treatment programs for young people through Youth Justice Psychology Services (YJPS). These are integrated with case management services. Specific services include the provision of clinical/forensic psychological assessments to assist case planning and case management and the delivery of individual therapeutic intervention and group-based rehabilitation programs. The PLUS+ program is an intensive, group-based, criminogenic treatment program based upon cognitive-behavioural principles delivered by YJPS. The primary objective of the program is to help young people acquire, develop and apply a series of social problem-solving, interpersonal, and self-control skills that will enable them to better manage potential difficulties in their lives and to avoid future reoffending. YJPS prioritises young people who are at high risk of re-offending and who have been convicted of serious offences. A range of rehabilitation and support programs are offered to young people who are under the supervision of either community-based or custodial Youth Justice. Rehabilitation programs currently offered include Ignition, Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART), Systematic Training for Anger Reduction (STAR), and drug and alcohol intervention through Drug and Alcohol Services SA (DASSA). In collaboration with sector and community partners Youth Justice offers a range of developmental, health and social integration programs including D-Stress and the Step Out Mentoring Program. SA acknowledges the important role culture plays in the positive growth and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people within their family, cultural community and wider community. Aboriginal young people and their families are provided with access to a range of cultural support services and Aboriginal programs delivered by Aboriginal-specific service providers including Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth and Family Services (MAYFS) Warpulaiendi programs and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services' (CAMHS) Journey to Respect program.
- Tas Tasmania utilises the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory risk assessment tool and the Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART) offending behaviour program. The tools support a modular and structured approach to working with young people who are at a high risk of reoffending. Tasmania also sources expertise from a range of government, non-government and private services to provide offending-specific programs to young people based on their assessed risk and need. The community-based Targeted Youth Support Service provides intensive case management and interventions for vulnerable young people and their families. The target groups for this service are young people identified as having significant and/or multiple risk issues and without intensive support, young people known to child protection, and young people at risk of entry and/or escalation within the youth justice system. U-Turn is a motor vehicle offending program which involves engaging participants with a history of motor vehicle theft in 'hands on' mechanical training while addressing life skills and personal development. Save the Children runs the Transition from Detention Program to assist young people to reintegrate back into the community in Southern Tasmania as well as the Supporting Young People on Bail Program which supports young people placed on Court Bail in Southern Tasmania.

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Box 16.5 (continued)

ACT The ACT's main offending-specific program is Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART), which is designed specifically for young people assessed as moderate to high-risk of re-offending. This behaviour program is used by youth justice staff as part of their casework intervention either with individuals or with small groups of two to three clients. CHART is evidence-based and is informed by the 'What Works' approach to offender rehabilitation. This approach is characterised by the application of five basic principles of good practice for effective interventions: risk, needs, responsiveness, program integrity and professional discretion.

NT The NT provides a number of offending-specific programs to assist young people and inmates in contact with the criminal justice system. Programs offered in the NT include: sex offender treatment programs; violent offender treatment programs; the Safe, Sober, Strong Program; and the Family Violence Program. These programs are offered to inmates in adult correctional centres and youth detention centres. The programs are facilitated by psychologists and social workers with experience in these areas. The Intensive Alcohol and Drug Program is facilitated and run by non-government organisations. In addition, individual treatment programs are provided to inmates and young people with an identified need for specific treatment programs. The programs are based on cognitive behavioural therapy. A 'hands on' approach, as distinct from a 'classroom style' approach, has been adopted in facilitating these programs to reflect cultural differences, language difficulties and lower literacy levels which inmates or youth detainees in these programs may experience. The NT adult correctional and youth justice systems have a disproportionately high number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in custody or detention. Accordingly, input has been provided by an Indigenous Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee and from Indigenous employees attached to the Offender Services, Programs and Indigenous Affairs Division to ensure programs are relevant and appropriate.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Rehabilitation — education and training attendance

'Education and training attendance' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide program interventions in education and training to rehabilitate young offenders and increase their chances of successfully re-integrating into the community (box 16.6).

Box 16.6 Education and training attendance

'Education and training attendance' is defined by two measures:

- the number of young people of compulsory school age in detention attending an education course, as a percentage of all young people of compulsory school age in detention
- the number of young people not of compulsory school age in detention attending an education or training course, as a percentage of all young people not of compulsory school age in detention.

Compulsory school age refers to specific State and Territory governments' requirements for a young person to participate in school, which are based primarily on age (see chapter 4 School education for further information). Education or training course refers to school education or an accredited education or training course under the Australian Qualifications Framework.

A high or increasing percentage of young people attending education and training is desirable.

Exclusions include young people not under youth justice supervision (for example, in police custody) and young people whose situation might exclude their participation in education programs (including young people who are: on temporary leave such as work release, medically unable to participate, in isolation, or on remand or sentenced for fewer than 7 days).

Data reported for these measures are:

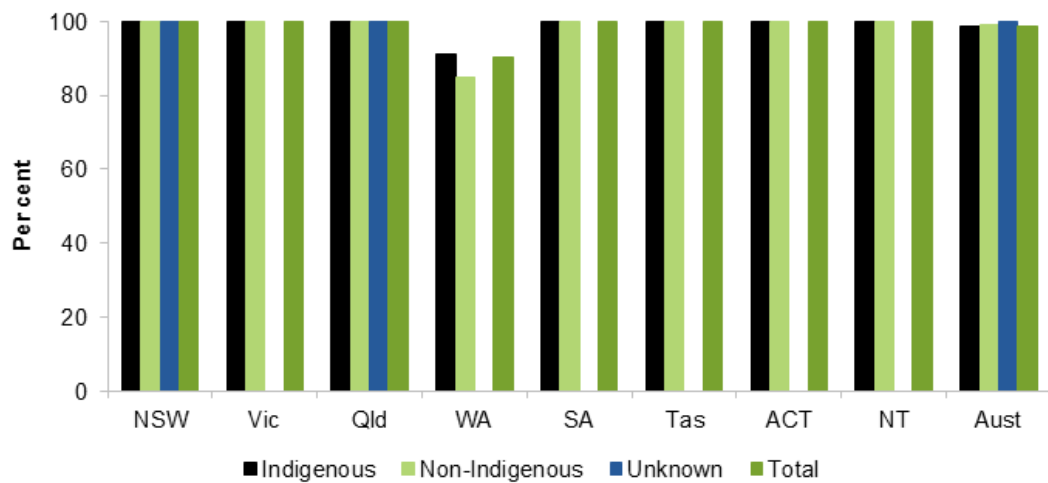
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

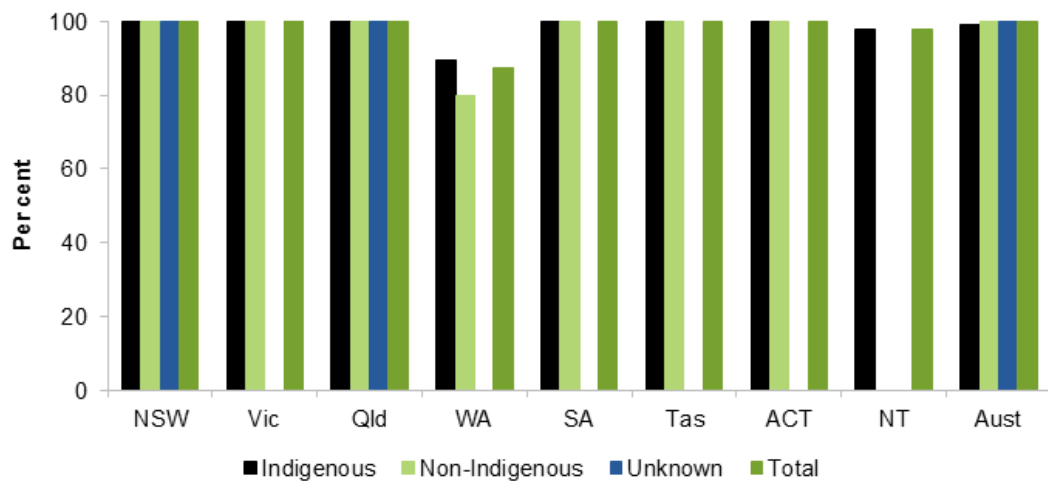
Nationally, 98.8 per cent of young people of compulsory school age in detention were attending an education course in 2013-14, while 99.8 per cent of young people in detention not of compulsory school age were attending an accredited education or training course (figure 16.9). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Figure 16.9 Proportion of young people in detention attending an accredited education or training course, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^a

(a) Proportion of young people of compulsory school age in detention attending an accredited education or training course



(b) Proportion of young people not of compulsory school age in detention attending an accredited education or training course



^a Refer to table 16A.15 for detailed footnotes.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.15.

Safe and secure environment — deaths in custody

‘Deaths in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that youth justice agencies provide a safe and secure environment for young people in custody (box 16.7).

Box 16.7 **Deaths in custody**

'Deaths in custody' is defined as the number of young people who died while in custody.

A zero or decreasing deaths in custody rate is desirable.

The scope of this indicator is restricted to those young people who died while in the legal and/or physical custody of a youth justice agency and those who died in, or en route to, an external medical facility as a result of becoming ill or being injured in custody (even if not escorted by youth justice agency workers).

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

No young people died while in the legal or physical custody of an Australian youth justice agency in 2013-14 (table 16A.14).

Safe and secure environment — escapes

'Escapes' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that youth justice agencies provide a safe and secure environment for young people in custody, and the community (box 16.8).

Box 16.8 Escapes

'Escapes' is defined by two measures:

- the number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre, as a proportion of all young people in custody
- the number of escapes during periods of escorted movement, as a proportion of all periods of escorted movement.

An escape from a youth justice detention centre is defined as a breach of a secure perimeter or defined boundary of a youth justice detention centre by a young person under the supervision of the centre.

A period of escorted movement is defined as a period of time during which a young person is in the custody of the youth justice agency while outside a detention centre. The period of escorted movement ends when the young person is returned to the detention centre, or is no longer in the legal or physical custody of the youth justice agency. An escape from an escorted movement is defined as the failure of a young person to remain in the custody of a supervising youth justice worker or approved service provider during a period of escorted movement. An escape is counted each time a young person escapes. For example, if a young person escapes three times in a counting period, three escapes are recorded. If three young people escape at the same time, three escapes are recorded.

A zero or decreasing escape rate is desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Data for WA and the NT for 2013-14 were not available for the measure escapes during periods of escorted movement.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, there were 8 escapes from youth justice detention in 2013-14, which was equivalent to 0.2 escapes per 10 000 custody nights in 2013-14 (table 16.1). The number of escapes from detention varied across jurisdictions.

Table 16.1 Number and rate of escapes from youth justice detention centres, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of escapes									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	5.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	–	3.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.0	–	–	–	3.0	–	4.0	8.0
Rate per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	2.4	0.3
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	7.6	–	–	0.2
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.2	–	–	–	7.0	–	2.3	0.2

^a Refer to table 16A.16 for detailed footnotes. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.16.

Nationally, there were 8 escapes from escorted movements in 2013-14, which was equivalent to 12.9 escapes per 10 000 escorted movements in 2013-14 (table 16A.16). The number of escapes from escorted movements varied across jurisdictions.

Safe and secure environment — absconds from unescorted leave

‘Absconds from unescorted leave’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to appropriately manage young people while they are in the legal custody of a youth justice detention centre. Management of young people includes the provision of appropriate assessment, planning and supervision to enable young people to undertake unescorted temporary leave from detention centres. Unescorted leave may be undertaken for the purposes of providing rehabilitation interventions and activities such as education, training and employment (box 16.9).

Box 16.9 Absconds from unescorted leave

‘Absconds from unescorted leave’ is defined as the number of young people who have unescorted temporary leave and fail to return to custody, as a proportion of all young people who have unescorted temporary leave.

A zero or low, or decreasing rate of absconds from unescorted leave is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Denominator data for 2013-14 for this indicator (number of periods of unescorted leave) were not available for SA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

No young people absconded from unescorted leave in 2013-14 (table 16A.17).

Safe and secure environment — assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide a custodial environment that is safe and secure in order to rehabilitate young offenders and reintegrate them into their community (box 16.10).

Youth justice agencies have a heightened duty of care to young people in detention, because of their age and vulnerability. The duty of care required for young people is greater than might be the case in adult custodial facilities. In discharging their duty of care to young people in detention, youth justice agencies aim to create safe and secure environments in which typical adolescent development can occur and in which young people can socialise with others in a positive and constructive way prior to their release back into their families and communities.

Box 16.10 Assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is defined by two measures:

- the rate of detainees and staff (by Indigenous status) who are seriously assaulted (that is, sustain an injury that requires overnight hospitalisation and any act of sexual assault) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees, as a proportion of the number of detainees in custody
- the rate of detainees and staff (by Indigenous status) who are assaulted (that is, sustain an injury, but do not require hospitalisation) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees, as a proportion of the number of detainees in custody.

Injuries resulting from a range of actions are captured as part of reporting for this indicator. Types of injuries include bruises, cuts or lacerations, open wounds, fractured or broken bones or teeth, burns or scalds, poisoning, dislocations and sprains, and concussions. Types of actions that constitute assaults include intentional acts of direct infliction of force and violence (for example, fist fights) and intentional acts of indirect and non-confrontational force or violence (for example, administering illicit drugs or poison, spiking food or drink, and setting traps). The extent to which jurisdictions include counts of minor injuries in the assaults measure differs.

A zero or low, or decreasing assaults in custody rate is desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables for specific jurisdictions)
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data were not available for WA for any measure and NSW was unable to disaggregate staff injuries data by Indigenous status.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, 9 detainees were reported as injured in custody due to a serious assault in 2013-14 (table 16.2). Nationally, 1 staff member was reported as injured due to a serious assault in 2013-14 (table 16.3). The proportions of young people and staff injured in custody due to a serious assault varied across jurisdictions.

Table 16.2 Number and rate of young people injured as a result of a serious assault, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of young people injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6.0	1.0	na	–	–	1.0	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	–
Total	–	6.0	2.0	na	–	–	1.0	–
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.3	0.4	na	–	–	2.5	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.1	0.3	na	–	–	1.7	–

^a Data were not available for WA. ^b SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.18.

Table 16.3 Number and rate of staff injured as a result of a serious assault, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	na	1.0	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	na	1.0	–	–	–
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	na	0.9	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	na	0.5	–	–	–

^a Data were not available for WA. ^b SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.18.

Nationally, 112 detainees were reported as injured in custody due to an assault (excluding serious assaults) in 2013-14 (table 16.4). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Table 16.4 Number and rate of detainees injured as a result of an assault, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d, e}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of detainees injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8.0	3.0	12.0	na	7.0	2.0	–	11.0
Non-Indigenous	3.0	23.0	11.0	na	11.0	11.0	2.0	2.0
Unknown	6.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	17.0	26.0	23.0	na	18.0	13.0	2.0	13.0
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.5	4.8	2.8	na	7.1	57.1	–	6.6
Non-Indigenous	0.5	4.9	4.9	na	10.1	28.0	5.1	30.2
Unknown	40.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.5	4.9	3.5	na	8.6	30.3	3.4	7.5

^a Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented. The extent to which variable thresholds across jurisdictions affect comparability of results should be ascertained through further moderation of reported assaults data. ^b Data were not available for WA. ^c SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. ^d Tasmanian data for assaults in custody include relatively minor injuries, including general soreness and minor marks resulting from physical contact. In addition, Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention and therefore results may fluctuate over time. ^e Refer to table 16A.19 for detailed footnotes. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.19.

Nationally, 99 staff were reported as injured due to an assault while supervising detainees in 2013-14 (table 16.5). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Table 16.5 Number and rate of staff injured as a result of an assault, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d, e, f}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Staff injured as a result of an assault (no.)								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	2.0	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	22.0	na	6.0	–	1.0	–
Unknown	17.0	29.0	–	na	–	10.0	–	12.0
Total	17.0	29.0	24.0	na	6.0	10.0	1.0	12.0
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	9.9	na	5.5	–	2.5	–
Unknown	1.5	5.5	–	na	–	23.3	–	6.9
Total	1.5	5.5	3.6	na	2.9	23.3	1.7	6.9

^a Data are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented. The extent to which variable thresholds across jurisdictions affect comparability of results should be ascertained through further moderation of reported assaults data. ^b Data report the Indigenous status of staff who were reported as injured due to an assault. ^c Data were not available for WA. ^d SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. ^e Tasmanian data for assaults in custody include relatively minor injuries, including general soreness and minor marks resulting from physical contact. In addition, Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention and therefore results may fluctuate over time. ^f Refer to table 16A.19 for detailed footnotes. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.19.

Safe and secure environment — self-harm and attempted suicide in custody

'Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide a custodial environment that is safe and secure in order to rehabilitate young offenders and reintegrate them into their community (box 16.11).

Box 16.11 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody**

'Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody' is defined by four measures:

- the number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation
- the number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation
- the number of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation
- the number of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation.

An incident of self-harm or attempted suicide is counted each time a young person self-harms or attempts suicide. For example, if one young person self-harms or attempts suicide three times in a counting period, three incidents are recorded. Therefore, the number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide and the number of detainees who self-harm or attempt suicide will differ when one detainee has self-harmed on two or more occasions, as each occasion will be counted as a separate incident.

Types of self-inflicted incidents that constitute self-harm include poisoning by drugs, alcohol, gases and vapours, hanging, strangulation, suffocation, drowning or submersion in water, burning, cutting, jumping from a high place, jumping or lying in front of a moving object, and electrocution.

A zero or low, or decreasing self-harm and attempted suicide in custody rate is desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables for specific jurisdictions)
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Data for 2013-14 were not available for WA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, 12 detainees in 17 separate incidents were reported as having self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation in 2013-14. Proportions varied across jurisdictions (tables 16.6 and 16.7).

Table 16.6 Number and rate of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5.0	–	1.0	na	–	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	3.0	2.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	8.0	2.0	1.0	na	–	–	–	1.0
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.9	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	0.6
Non-Indigenous	0.5	0.4	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.7	0.4	0.2	na	–	–	–	0.6

^a Data were not available for WA. ^b SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. ^c Refer to table 16A.20 for detailed footnotes. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.20.

Table 16.7 Number and rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	6.0	–	3.0	na	–	–	–	2.0
Non-Indigenous	4.0	2.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	10.0	2.0	3.0	na	–	–	–	2.0
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.1	–	0.7	na	–	–	–	1.2
Non-Indigenous	0.7	0.4	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.9	0.4	0.5	na	–	–	–	1.2

^a Data were not available for WA. ^b SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. ^c Refer to table 16A.20 for detailed footnotes. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.20.

Nationally, 53 detainees were reported as having self-harmed or attempted suicide in 71 separate incidents during 2013-14, which did not require hospitalisation (tables 16.8 and 16.9). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Table 16.8 Number and rate of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody <u>not</u> requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9.0	–	7.0	na	4.0	–	2.0	12.0
Non-Indigenous	5.0	4.0	3.0	na	2.0	–	2.0	3.0
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	14.0	4.0	10.0	na	6.0	–	4.0	15.0
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.7	–	1.6	na	4.1	–	10.3	7.2
Non-Indigenous	0.9	0.9	1.3	na	1.8	–	5.1	45.2
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.2	0.8	1.5	na	2.9	–	6.8	8.6

^a Data are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review, the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented. ^b Data were not available for WA. ^c SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. ^d Refer to table 16A.20 for detailed footnotes. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.20.

Table 16.9 Number and rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody <u>not</u> requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	20.0	–	7.0	na	4.0	–	2.0	14.0
Non-Indigenous	7.0	4.0	3.0	na	4.0	–	2.0	4.0
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	27.0	4.0	10.0	na	8.0	–	4.0	18.0
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.7	–	1.6	na	4.1	–	10.3	8.4
Non-Indigenous	1.2	0.9	1.3	na	3.7	–	5.1	60.3
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	2.4	0.8	1.5	na	3.8	–	6.8	10.4

^a Data are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented. ^b Data were not available for WA. ^c SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction. ^d Refer to table 16A.20 for detailed footnotes. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.20.

Statutory responsibilities — case plans prepared

‘Case plans prepared’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that youth justice agencies support young people to minimise the likelihood of re-offending by addressing their offending-related needs (box 16.12).

Box 16.12 Case plans prepared

‘Case plans prepared’ is defined as the number of eligible young people who had a documented case plan prepared or reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing:

- a sentenced detention order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced detention order
- a sentenced community-based order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced community-based order.

An eligible young person is one who is serving a sentenced order that requires case management.

A high or increasing rate of case plans prepared is desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

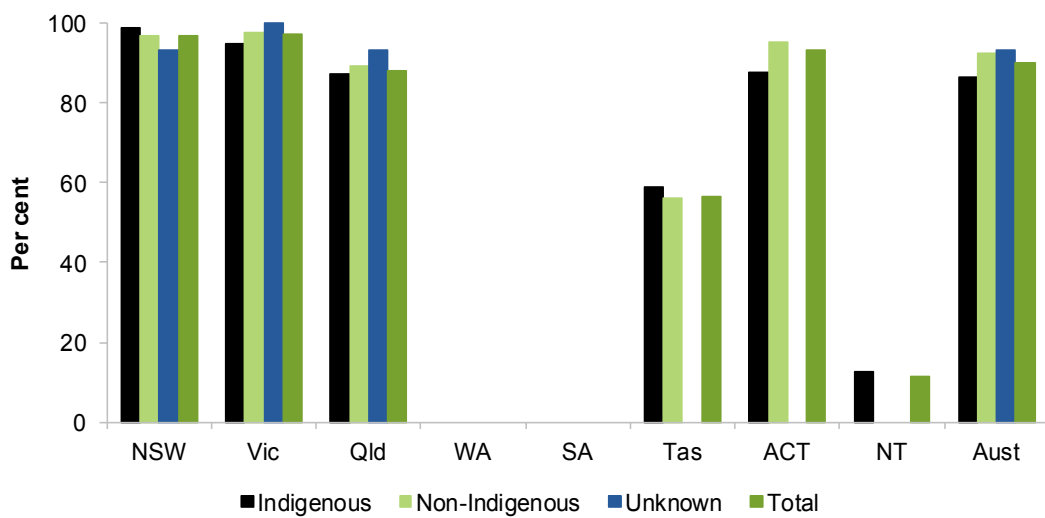
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data were not available for WA and SA for community-based orders and SA for detention-based orders.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

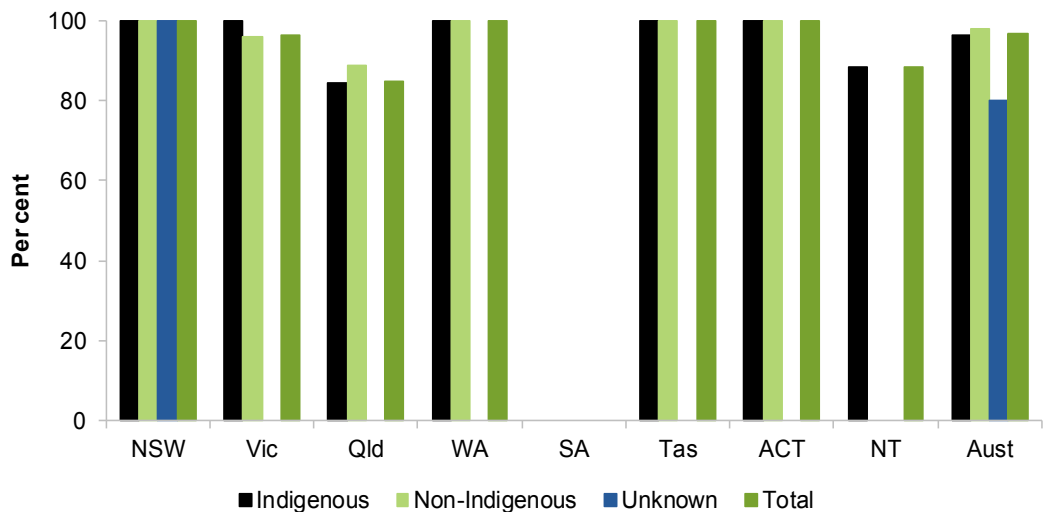
Nationally, 90.1 per cent of case plans were prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order in 2013-14 (figure 16.10(a)). Nationally, 96.9 per cent of case plans were prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order in 2013-14 (figure 16.10(b)). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Figure 16.10 Proportion of case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing sentenced detention orders and sentenced community-based orders, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b, c, d}

(a) Proportion of case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order



(b) Proportion of case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order



^a Data were not available for WA or SA for community-based case plans. ^b Data were not available for SA for detention-based case plans. ^c In the NT, case plans for young people on community-based orders are prepared within 8 weeks of order commencement. Community-based data for the NT have been manually collated and data integrity cannot be assured. ^d Refer to table 16A.22 for detailed footnotes.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.22.

Statutory responsibilities — completion of community-based orders

‘Completion of community-based orders’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to rehabilitate young offenders (box 16.13).

Box 16.13 Completion of community-based orders

‘Completion of community-based orders’ is defined as the proportion of sentenced community-based supervision orders successfully completed. An order is counted as successfully completed where the earliest order expiry date or the order termination date is reached and breach is neither pending nor finalised.

A high or increasing proportion of orders successfully completed is desirable. However, where offenders are non-compliant and pose a risk, breach action (an unsuccessful completion) may be warranted. As a result, a completion rate less than 100 per cent may not necessarily indicate poor performance, and may reflect appropriate supervision of young people on community-based supervision orders.

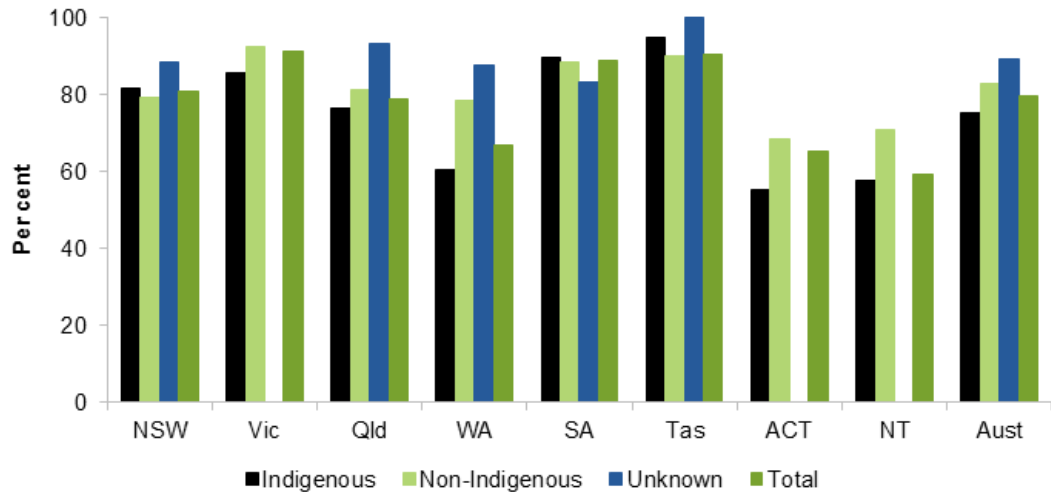
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, 79.6 per cent of community-based orders were successfully completed in 2013-14. The proportion of community-based orders successfully completed varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.11).

Figure 16.11 Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed, by Indigenous status, 2013-14^{a, b}



^a Refer to table 16A.21 for detailed footnotes.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.21.

Efficiency

Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision

‘Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide youth justice services in an efficient manner (box 16.14).

Box 16.14 Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision

'Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision' is defined as total expenditure on community-based supervision per day, divided by the number of young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day.

A low or decreasing unit cost is desirable as it suggests more efficient resource management.

However, efficiency indicators cannot be interpreted in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per young person subject to community-based supervision could reflect less investment in rehabilitation programs to address a young person's offending needs, or less intensive case management of young people on community-based supervision orders. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of young offenders, geographic dispersion and other factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

The average daily costs of supervising young offenders are significantly higher than the equivalent unit costs for adult offenders. This is likely to be explained by more extensive supervision requirements when working with minors and the more limited opportunity for economies of scale in smaller youth justice systems.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, in 2013-14, the cost per day, per young person subject to community-based supervision on an average day was \$104. The cost per day, per young person subject to community-based supervision on an average day varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.12).

Figure 16.12 **Cost per day, per young person subject to community-based supervision on an average day, 2013-14^{a, b, c}**



^a Data are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. ^b Unit costs presented in this Report are not necessarily comparable to local unit costs reported in jurisdiction-specific annual reports due to different methods of calculation. ^c Refer to table 16A.23 for detailed footnotes.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.23.

Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision

‘Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide youth justice services in an efficient manner (box 16.15).

Box 16.15 Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision

'Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision' is defined as total expenditure on detention-based supervision per day, divided by the number of young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day.

A low or decreasing unit cost is desirable as it suggests more efficient resource management.

However, efficiency indicators cannot be interpreted in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision could reflect less investment in rehabilitation programs to address a young person's offending needs, or less intensive case management of young people on detention-based supervision orders. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of young offenders, geographic dispersion and other factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

The average daily costs of supervising young offenders are significantly higher than the equivalent unit costs for adult offenders. This is likely to be explained by more extensive supervision requirements when working with minors and the more limited opportunity for economies of scale in smaller youth justice systems.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, in 2013-14, the cost per day, per young person subject to detention-based supervision was \$1207. The cost per day, per young person subject to detention-based supervision varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.13).

Figure 16.13 **Cost per day, per young person subject to detention-based supervision on an average day, 2013-14^{a, b, c}**



^a Data are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. ^b Unit costs presented in this Report are not necessarily comparable to local unit costs reported in jurisdiction-specific annual reports due to different methods of calculation. ^c Refer to table 16A.24 for detailed footnotes.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.24.

Offender-to-staff ratio

‘Offender-to-staff ratio’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide youth justice services in an efficient manner (box 16.16).

Box 16.16 Offender-to-staff ratio

‘Offender-to-staff ratio’ is defined by two measures:

- the number of young people requiring community-based supervision relative to the number of community based staff
- the number of young people in detention relative to the number of detention centre staff.

The number of offenders relative to the number of staff provides a measure of efficient resource management by youth justice agencies. A high or increasing ratio (that is, a higher number of offenders per staff member) suggests more efficient resource management. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with caution, as a low or decreasing offender-to-staff ratio may result in more effective performance, particularly with high risk young offenders who possess significant offence-related needs. Further, in some cases, efficiencies may not be possible due to remote geographic locations that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

Data are not yet available for this indicator. Development work for this indicator is underway.

Centre utilisation

‘Centre utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide youth justice services in an efficient manner (box 16.17).

Box 16.17 Centre utilisation

‘Centre utilisation’ is defined as the number of detainees in all detention centres as a proportion of the number of permanently funded beds.

Detention centres operating at higher or increasing capacities is desirable from an efficient resource management perspective. However, detention centres operating at or above capacity might be ineffective due to the consequences for rehabilitation when centres are overcrowded. Centres also need to make provision for separately detaining various classes of young offenders (for example, males and females, offenders requiring different security levels, offenders of different ages, and young people on remand and young people who have been sentenced). In order to make provision for separately detaining various classes of young people, detention centres require utilisation rates that are below full capacity.

Centre utilisation also reflects the efficient use of publicly funded resources. Centres that are built at a point in time need to be able to justify significant under use, if that occurs in future years, where that under use cannot reasonably be explained by the need to make provision for detaining different classes of young offenders.

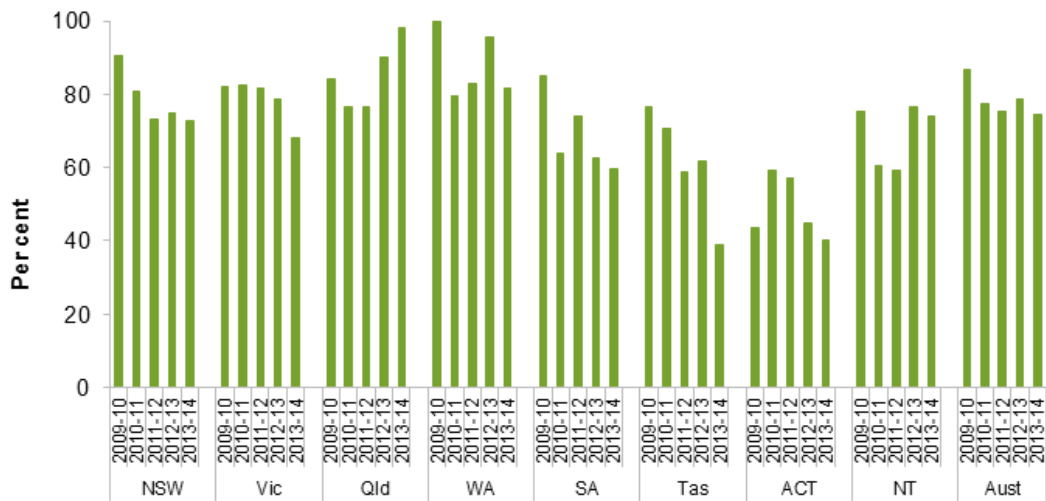
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2015.

Nationally, 74.3 per cent of centre capacity (that is, permanently funded beds) was utilised in 2013-14. Proportions varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.14).

Figure 16.14 Centre utilisation rate^a



^a Refer to table 16A.25 for detailed footnotes.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 16A.25.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the services delivered) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Selected outcome indicator concepts for youth justice services have been identified. Data are not yet available to enumerate these concepts. However, over time, definitions and counting rules will be developed for reporting in future.

Secure housing

‘Secure housing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are designed to rehabilitate young offenders and reintegrate them into their community (box 16.18).

Box 16.18 Secure housing

‘Secure housing’ is defined as the proportion of young people who exit youth justice detention to a stable, permanent housing arrangement.

Ensuring young people have suitable, stable accommodation is a critical factor in preventing offending and reoffending. Accommodation is vital for young people to maintain attendance at school, gain employment, engage with health services and benefit from programs to address their offending needs. Securing stable housing is a core component of reintegrating young people into the community post-detention. Lack of suitable housing options can contribute to overuse of custodial supervision orders (Supervised Release Review Board, Western Australia, 2012; Patel, 2004).

Data are not yet available for this indicator. This indicator has been identified for development and reporting in future.

Education and employment readiness

‘Education and employment readiness’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that are designed to rehabilitate young offenders and reintegrate them into their community (box 16.19).

Box 16.19 Education and employment readiness

‘Education and employment readiness’ is defined as a young person’s readiness for education or work at the conclusion of youth justice supervision.

Research has shown that effectively helping young people involved in the youth justice system to be self-sufficient and productive community members post-supervision requires strategies to address young people’s developmental needs, including equipping them with life skills, such as education and an attachment to the workforce (O’Sullivan et al., 2001). While many young offenders will exit the system with the desire to accomplish basic developmental tasks such as finishing school, embarking on further education or training, and finding employment, these goals can be difficult to achieve.

Participation in employment and career-focused programs while under youth justice supervision can help to prepare young offenders to transition from youth justice supervision to further education and training, and the workforce (Fields and Abrams 2010). Engagement with education or training, and employment, can assist a young person’s re-entry into the community and reduce the likelihood of further youth justice involvement (Nally et al. 2012).

Data are not yet available for this indicator. This indicator has been identified for development and reporting in future.

Repeat offending

‘Repeat offending’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce the frequency and severity of youth offending, assist young people to address their offending behaviour and

take responsibility for the effect of their behaviour on victims and the wider community, and to provide services that are designed to rehabilitate young offenders and reintegrate them into their community (box 16.20).

Box 16.20 Repeat offending

'Repeat offending' is defined as the extent to which young offenders have repeat involvement with the youth justice system following a period of youth justice supervision.

Reducing youth offending and reoffending is a key goal of Australian State and Territory youth justice systems (Richards 2012). However, the measurement of repeat offending, sometimes called recidivism, is complex. Repeat offending, or recidivism, is defined as the reversion of an individual to criminal behaviour after he or she has been convicted of a prior offence. Repeat offending can be measured using a range of data elements along the youth justice continuum, including, rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration (Richards 2012).

Measures of repeat offending should be considered in the context of other youth justice outcome indicators, as in isolation, repeat offending is an imperfect measure of youth justice system performance. Many factors are likely to influence youth offending patterns, including a young person's family environment and social circumstances. In addition, as factors that give rise to offending vary from region to region, direct comparisons of recidivism rates should not be made in isolation from the broader social context of each region.

Further, adolescence has been identified as a 'crime prone' time. As Richards (2012) notes, numerous studies have indicated that offending behaviour escalates during early adolescence, before peaking in late adolescence, and declining in early adulthood. Therefore, notwithstanding interventions provided by youth justice agencies, some degree of repeat offending is quite likely within this age group. It is also to be expected that the typical rate of youth repeat offending would be higher than that of adult offenders.

Data are not yet available for this indicator. This indicator has been identified for development and reporting in future.

State and Territory approaches to youth justice service outcomes reporting

As a first step in developing outcomes reporting for youth justice services, the CPYJWG, with the expert assistance of the JJ RIG and the AJJA, has reviewed local approaches to outcomes measurement for concepts equivalent to those agreed for national reporting purposes. The types of youth justice outcome measurement underway in each jurisdiction are summarised in box 16.21.

Box 16.21 State and Territory measurement of youth justice service outcomes

NSW	<p>The NSW Department of Attorney General and Justice annual report provides information on young people exiting youth justice who are 'living in safe and appropriate accommodation', 'participating in education, training or employment' and 'participating in community activities'. These dimensions are assessed by the relevant Juvenile Justice Officer at the time the young person exits youth justice supervision. The annual report also provides information on juvenile re-offending rates. These data are sourced from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. Re-offending rates are based on the number of young people who receive a subsequent conviction or conference within 12 months of their first appearance. These data are disaggregated by group conference, community-supervision order and detention order.</p>
Vic	<p>The Victorian Department of Human Services annual report provides information on the proportion of young people in detention who participate in community re-integration activities. Repeat offending, housing, and education and employment measures are not presently reported.</p>
Qld	<p>Queensland is introducing a youth justice renewal strategy that will implement a range of practice and service reforms to the system that aim to effectively reduce offending and reoffending. A new youth justice performance framework has been introduced that covers all aspects of youth justice service delivery, targeting clients along a continuum of children and young people at risk of entering the criminal justice system through to recidivist young offenders with long periods of involvement in the criminal justice system. Measures of re-offending are being developed to enable Queensland to monitor the effectiveness of youth justice intervention and specific rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>The reforms also prioritise strong collaborative partnerships with other agencies that include more effective and coordinated responses to the housing, education, employment and training needs of young offenders, together with the development of measures to assess the effectiveness of these partnerships and activities.</p>
WA	<p>The WA Department of Corrective Services annual report provides information on the rate of return to detention. The rate of return to detention is defined as the proportion of young people who return to sentenced detention within two years of release from sentenced detention. All returns to sentenced detention are counted, including those where a supervised release order has been cancelled or suspended. Housing and education and employment measures are not presently reported, nor does WA presently report on repeat offending for community-based supervision.</p>

(continued on next page)

Box 16.21 (continued)

SA SA reports on four outcome indicators through its agency statement as part of the State Government budget reporting process:

- number of youth justice clients who had one or more community based orders issued
- number of youth justice clients who had one or more secure youth training centre admissions
- number of 10–12 year olds admitted to a secure youth training centre
- number of Aboriginal young people who had one or more admissions to a secure youth training centre.

Tas Tasmania links its youth justice data collection with other health and community services data collections. Tasmania links child protection and youth justice data to review common clients across these services, including analysing these clients' education attendance, living arrangements and hospital admissions. Tasmania is also undertaking a pilot project on critical incidents that links youth justice custodial data with data on hospital involvement. This project has the capacity to investigate hospital involvement prior to, during and after youth justice custodial involvement. Tasmania is keen to link youth justice data to data from other sectors (for example, offence data from courts and involvement with adult corrections), but has to date been unable to proceed with this type of data linkage due to a lack of clarity regarding the legality of linking information for these clients.

For internal reporting purposes, Tasmania measures the following outcomes:

- returns to custody: a retrospective count of young people admitted to Ashley Youth Detention Centre in the past 12 months
- returns to supervision: a prospective count of young people who commenced a new statutory order, in the 12 months following completion of a statutory order.

(continued on next page)

Box 16.21 (continued)

ACT The ACT Community Services Directorate aims to improve outcomes by providing support services to young people at risk, and support and supervision of young offenders. The ACT prepares two local reports on youth justice performance for internal reporting against budget items and for reporting to the Justice and Community Safety Directorate for inclusion in the Criminal Justice Statistical Profile, which is a historical collection of crime data containing data from ACT Policing, ACT Law Courts, ACT Corrective Services, Restorative Justice Unit, Galambany Court, Office of Children, Youth and Family Support, and Victims Support ACT. The ACT's local performance indicators have been developed to ensure consistency with national reporting.

The following outcome indicators are used to report against ACT budget items:

- recidivism of sentenced young people in custody — measured as the number of young people who have been subject to more than one final period of sentenced detention during the current and/or previous reporting year, expressed as a percentage of the total number of young people who received a period of detention within the current financial year
- recidivism of sentenced young people on community-based orders — measured as the number of young people who have been subject to more than one final supervised community-based order during the current and/or previous reporting year. This measure reflects the number of young people who received a supervised community based order within the financial year, expressed as a percentage of the total number of young people who received a supervised community based order within the financial year.

Housing and education and employment measures are not presently reported.

NT The NT currently reports on youth justice outcomes in the NT Department of Correctional Services Annual Statistics report, which includes information on the number of detainees held in custody and their demographic profile, offence types, and some performance information such as numbers of escapes. Repeat offending, housing, and education and employment measures are not presently reported. As part of the NT Youth Justice Framework development, the NT is looking to develop a new local performance reporting structure.

16.4 Future directions in youth justice performance reporting

Further development of the youth justice performance indicator framework and reporting for indicators included in the framework is being undertaken over time. Data for 12 performance indicators are included in this Report. The remaining performance indicators in the youth justice performance indicator framework will be developed for inclusion in future Reports. Preliminary work is underway to develop the 'offender-to-staff ratio'.

The AJJA is overseeing several research projects to develop national youth justice policy, research and data capabilities. Current priorities include a bail and remand study, development of a Trauma Informed Practice Guide, the development of a linked data collection to report on the relationships between child protection and youth justice, and a recidivism data collection project.

16.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter.

New South Wales Government comments

“ In 2013-14, Juvenile Justice NSW saw consistently lower numbers of young people in custody, from an average of 324 per day in 2012-13 to 314 per day in 2013-14.

The agency continued to work to improve its response to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s over-representation through the development and implementation of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Respect Framework, the second round of the Aboriginal Staff Mentoring Program and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Staff Recruitment and Retention Strategy 2011-15.

Juvenile Justice’s remand reduction (bail) services have continued to keep the numbers of young people who are on remand because they are unable to meet their bail conditions low (52 in 2013-14).

Changes to the *Bail Act 2013* introduced new reporting mechanisms under Section 28 which requires regular reporting back to the court by Juvenile Justice or FACS on the placement of young people granted bail with accommodation conditions.

Youth on Track was launched 1 July 2013 in Newcastle, Mid North Coast and Blacktown Local Area Commands. The Newcastle site was expanded to Lake Macquarie Local Area Command in April 2014. In the first 12 months of operation, 223 young people were referred to Youth on Track for case management and offending focused interventions.

The roll out of Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART), a cognitive behavioural therapy program developed specifically for young offenders, has continued with over 80 per cent of young people completing their required components in the program.

A pilot program in partnership with Victim’s counselling services has been introduced to two centres providing young people with access to victims services counsellors while in custody.

Quality Assurance reviews were completed on all Juvenile Justice Centres and community offices, including Youth Justice Conferencing and court logistics.

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Victorian Government comments

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Victoria's youth justice initiatives and achievements for 2013-14 include:

- The establishment of Parkville College to provide a flexible curriculum that meets the individual learning needs of all young people in youth justice centres. In 2013-14 the college was extended from Parkville Youth Justice Precinct to Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre and is delivering thirty to forty hours of education per week.
- The Youth Health Rehabilitation Service (YHaRS) was appointed in January 2014 to deliver streamlined health and rehabilitation programs and services to young people supervised by the youth justice service. YHaRS provides services across the two custodial centres in Victoria, secure welfare services and those young people supervised on community based orders. Rehabilitation programs include sex offender programs, violence reduction programs and individual counselling.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Youth Justice and Corrections Victoria has been developed to improve the management of young people under the supervision and custody of Youth Justice and Corrections Victoria. The MoU enhances the exchange of information to inform assessment of suitability, clarifies respective and joint responsibilities, strengthens and supports collaboration between Youth Justice and Corrections Victoria and protects the safety and wellbeing of an individual transferred between the systems.
- Commencing the development of a 'best interests' case practice for use across the youth justice service to ensure consistent service delivery and the engagement of families and communities to assist in supporting young people. The youth justice case management model is also being reviewed and the youth justice case practice manual is being updated.
- The Youth Justice Community Support Service provides individualised intensive support to young people exiting youth justice centres through a consortium of community service organisations who deliver intensive support, employment, education, training, mental health, drug and alcohol, and transitional and housing support services. An evaluation was completed in March 2013 which identified ways to further strengthen the service.
- The 2012-13 Victorian State Budget provided \$54.5 million over three years to address capacity and infrastructure issues within youth justice centres. A new visitors' centre and administration building at the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct were completed in late 2013. Work is underway on the construction of a new 45 bed centre at Malmsbury Youth Justice Precinct, due for completion in 2015.

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Queensland Government comments

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To reduce youth offending and achieve better outcomes for young offenders, victims and the community, the Queensland Government has made a commitment to reform the youth justice system. The Government's key objectives under this reform include preventing youth crime, intervening early and changing entrenched criminal behaviour. The strategies to support these objectives will focus on:

- Systemic responses to reduce youth offending
- Reducing over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in the youth justice system
- Investment in resources and delivery of youth justice practice and programs that address the causes of crime and change the lives of young offenders
- Responding to current and emerging trends and demands on the system; and
- Developing a competent and motivated workforce and service provider network.

Several key initiatives are currently being developed or underway to support this reform:

- Implementation of the Family Action Plan initiative which is a holistic response model to case manage young offenders and their families. The Plans enable a comprehensive and timely response from participating agencies and local organisations to identified issues negatively impacting on young offenders' and their families' lives. Early outcomes for young people and families have included decreases in substance misuse, increased engagement with education and training and improvements in attitudes and behaviour of young offenders as well as reduced contact with the justice system.
- Youth Justice service centres and detention centres working more seamlessly with existing adventure based learning facilities and associated adventure intervention programs. Enhancement of the three current programs will focus on transitional support, education and employment for young offenders.
- Renewal of Youth Justice funding to ascertain value for government investment. This includes ensuring funded agencies achieve relevant objectives and clear and quantifiable outcomes related to reducing offending and re-offending and addressing the causes of offending.
- Development of a standard risk assessment tool which will allow for better assessment of young people at risk of offending and re-offending. The tool will be suitable for use by government and non-government organisations delivering youth justice services.
- Realignment of the youth justice conferencing program to increase victim engagement across the spectrum of youth justice services.

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Western Australian Government comments

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The Department of Corrective Services administers the *Young Offenders Act 1994* (YOA) through its Youth Justice Services (YJS). The primary focus of YJS is the management of young people sentenced to community orders or detention for offences committed while 10-17 years of age. YJS also works to prevent and divert young people from entering the formal justice system, in line with the YOA principles that detention should only be used as a last resort.

The State's daily average detention population decreased from 181.4 to 155.5 in 2013-14, which was a decrease of 14.3 per cent compared with 2012-13. The daily average Aboriginal detainee population decreased from 127.2 to 120.9, a drop of 6.3 or 4.9 per cent. The non-Aboriginal population decreased from 54.2 to 34.6, a drop of 19.6 or 36.2 per cent.

In 2013-14, 1,786 young people were managed in the community, including 1080 Aboriginal young people and 699 non-Aboriginal young people (7 were unknown). The daily average population for young people being managed decreased by 159.0 or 12.4 per cent in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13. The decrease for both the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cohorts was similar.

A key achievement for 2013-14 was the establishment of the Youth Justice Board. The Board, which meets quarterly, is an advisory body that was established to help steer the formulation of a new approach to youth justice in Western Australia. Inaugural Board members were selected because their broad range of expertise and experience is needed to bring new and innovative approaches to the complex challenge of reducing youth offending. Under the guidance of the Board, the Department has commenced a review of the *Young Offenders Act 1994*. The review will specifically include the consideration of new and innovative mechanisms for the management of young people who come to the attention of the justice system.

2013-14 also saw the expansion of the Department's At Risk Management System to cover young people at the Banksia Hill Detention Centre. The At Risk Management System, which was previously in place at WA's adult prisons, improves the identification and management of young people who may be at risk of self-harm and/or suicide. It allows for the recording and monitoring of risk management plans and welfare checks to ensure that appropriate supports are put in place in a timely fashion.

The Department continues to provide Regional Youth Justice Services (RYJS) to the Midwest Gascoyne, Goldfields, Kimberley and Pilbara regions. These are aimed at diverting young people who offend away from the criminal justice system. Its Juvenile Justice Teams target young people in the early stages of offending to divert them from the formal justice system. The service also offers an extended hours bail program to locate suitable adults or alternative short term accommodation if required for young people eligible for bail in addition to providing education and counselling services and managing young people on statutory orders.

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South Australian Government comments

“ Youth Justice in SA is administered separately to child protection and out-of-home care, and sits as a Directorate within the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI).

The vision for DCSI, Youth Justice is that *Children and young people in the justice system are inspired to change and positively participate in their community. Our Mission is to Contribute to community safety by leading collaborative and evidence informed statutory services to children and young people in the justice system to reduce re-offending and acknowledge victims of crime.*

DCSI, Youth Justice supervises young people on a range of both sentenced and non-sentenced community based orders, including those on Home Detention. In addition, information and assessment reports are provided by DCSI, Youth Justice to the SA Youth Courts.

DCSI, Youth Justice operates the Adelaide Youth Training Centre (AYTC), a two campus one centre model. The AYTC accommodates young people serving a sentence and those awaiting their next court appearance. DCSI, Youth Justice works collaboratively with a range of stakeholders to provide onsite services to residents, including the Department for Education and Child Development and SA Health. The Department for Education and Child Development provides on-site and in-classroom education programs as well as external education and training opportunities. Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), SA Dental Service and Youth Health Service, provide health and dental services within a centre-based service hub.

Youth Justice Psychology Services is a specialist state-wide service providing psychological assessment and targeted intervention to identify and address offending behaviours of young people who are subject to a Youth Justice mandate.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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A number of initiatives during 2013-14 have been planned and/or implemented to improve practice and service provision in the youth justice system in Tasmania.

The Tasmanian Government has completed a major review of the Continuum of Care relating to youth offending and re offending. This review has considered all of the primary, secondary and tertiary intervention options that operate across the broader service system in Tasmania. A final report has been generated which includes recommendations that will assist in the development of short, medium and long term strategies to strengthen intervention options. This report is before Cabinet for consideration and is expected to be endorsed by the end of 2014.

Community Youth Justice South has developed an innovative equine therapy program, affectionately termed ‘Pat the Pony’ by the students of Gagebrook Primary School. This program is the result of collaboration between Community Youth Justice and the Gagebrook Primary School and brings together young people, under the supervision of Community Youth Justice, with at-risk students from Gagebrook. Together they work with the ponies at the school.

For those young people sentenced to Community Service Orders, the program allows them to give something back to the community. They are tasked with grooming and floating the ponies, leading them and even picking up manure. They are placed in a position of leadership where they are required to model appropriate caring behaviour to the younger students. Many of the young people on Community Service Orders are high-end intergenerational offenders who have not had the opportunity to develop pro-social relationships.

Community Youth Justice in Tasmania operates under a Quality Improvement Framework which was developed and conducted initially in 2012-13. The most recent appraisal, *Community Youth Justice Quality Appraisal 2013-14*, has built on the significant achievements and the lessons learned from the previous year’s baseline data. The quality appraisal team worked with local community youth justice staff to ascertain a rating across a number of pre-identified performance and quality indicators.

Other features of the appraisal included client and staff surveys (with statistical validity) and the development of stakeholder management plans for each community youth justice area. A quarterly reporting schedule was undertaken for standard performance indicators with a focus on quality outcomes during the appraisal period.

The *Youth Justice (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act 2012* was passed by both Houses of Parliament in 2013; the majority of these amendments were proclaimed and implemented in early 2014.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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A number of initiatives were delivered in 2013-14 to improve practice and services and reduce the number of young people coming into contact with the youth justice system in the ACT.

The *Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22* is a 10-year strategic plan to reform the youth justice system to improve outcomes for young people in the ACT. The focus of work in 2013-14 has been on strengthening prevention and diversion strategies and undertaking policy and program development.

The second Annual Progress Report 2014 was released demonstrating reduced numbers of young people coming into contact with or further involved in the youth justice system. Of the 45 initiatives in the Blueprint's three-year action plan, 14 are complete, 28 are substantially complete and three are yet to commence.

Several initiatives were delivered including:

- implementation of the Youth Justice Support and Intervention Framework, giving agencies and staff an evidence-based guide for the design and delivery of support, interventions and programs based on an assessment of a young person's risk of re-offending
- continued improvements to the single case management model across youth services, including work to strengthen cultural planning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people on justice orders
- ongoing development of an Integrated Management System and online knowledge portal in Youth Justice Case Management to support the supervision of young people on justice orders, either in the community or in custody
- continued delivery of the After Hours Bail Support Service to assist young people in police custody by arranging suitable community-based alternatives and assisting them to comply with their bail conditions
- redevelopment of the Narrabundah House Indigenous Supported Residential Facility. The new service opened in August 2013 and provides intensive case management and support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males, aged 15 to 18 years, who are on community-based justice orders
- continued delivery of the Bendora Transition Unit at the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre to support young people to reintegrate successfully into the community. In the 2013-14 Budget, the ACT Government provided an additional \$1.96 million to support the operation of the unit over the following two financial years
- work to integrate the statutory services of Youth Justice and Care and Protection Services to allow better coordination of services to prevent children and young people who experience trauma, neglect and abuse from escalating to the youth justice system.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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The development of the Youth Justice Framework (the framework) has continued during the 2013-14 financial year, aided by ongoing collaboration between government, non-government and community stakeholders and the members of the framework steering committee. The framework is a fundamental component of the Department of Correctional Services' (NTDCS) commitment to the whole-of-government approach to criminal law reform known as the Pillars of Justice.

The framework identifies and articulates key strategic objectives that are to be achieved in a five year period and will provide an innovative opportunity for programs and services to be streamlined for children, young people, and their families in, or at risk of entering, the youth justice system with the aim of reducing youth offending and reoffending in the Northern Territory.

The Northern Territory has continued to roll out the youth boot camp program as an early intervention initiative targeting young people who present with a range of familial, forensic and social factors that place them at risk of entering the youth justice system. Following the evaluation of the pilot program, two providers have been jointly selected to deliver the boot camp program in 2014. Young people participate in the camps within a wilderness environment where avoidant behavioural patterns are challenged. This is followed by wrap-around case management support for participants and their families for up to three months. NTDCS is currently investigating the potential to develop a similar type program for sentenced youth.

The reform of the NT youth detention centres commenced with a review of security issues within youth detention in October 2013. The subsequent development of a new detention centre model is underway which will incorporate changes to operational practices, the staffing model, program and service delivery and facility requirements. So far, progress has included the introduction of a new uniform for youth justice officers, implementation of a pilot sport and recreation program in December 2013, commencement of a permanent youth detention workforce and the development of a Certificate III and a Certificate IV qualification for Youth Justice Officers that will be introduced early 2015.

The *Seek Employment and Education, not Detention* (SEED) strategy has been introduced, which places emphasis on young people in the youth justice system (both in detention and in the community) participating in work experience, traineeship and/or apprenticeship opportunities to develop employability, work readiness and practical skills. The pilot stage has commenced with two detainees engaged in work experience outside the detention centre. The initiative will be further enhanced in late 2014 with the objective of linking young people to rewarding and gainful opportunities that can assist them in achieving change and long term positive results.

”

16.6 Definitions of key terms

Community-based youth justice supervision	Community-based youth justice supervision is an alternative to detention, where a sentenced order or unsentenced order (such as conditional bail) are served in the community. Most young people under youth justice supervision are supervised in the community.
Comparability	Data are considered comparable if, (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Detention-based youth justice supervision	Detention-based youth justice supervision involves young people serving their sentence in a custodial environment.
Group conferencing	Group conferences are decision-making forums that aim to minimise the progression of young people into the youth justice system, and provide restorative justice. Typically, a group conference involves the young offender(s) and victim(s) and their families, police and a youth justice agency officer, all of whom attempt to agree on a course of action required of the young offender/s to make amends for his or her offence/s.
Police caution	A police officer administering a caution, or warning, to a child instead of bringing a child before a court for the offence.
Pre-sentence community	Pre-sentence arrangements where the youth justice department is responsible for the case management or supervision of a young person (such as supervised or conditional bail where the youth justice department is involved with monitoring or supervising a young person).
Pre-sentence detention	Remanded or held in a youth justice centre or police watch house prior to appearing in court or to being sentenced.
Sentenced community-based supervision	Includes probation, recognisance and community service orders which are supervised or case managed by the youth justice department. May be supervision with or without additional mandated requirements, requiring some form of obligation or additional element that a young person is required to meet. This obligation could be community work such as a community service order, a developmental activity or program attendance. The youth justice department may or may not directly supervise any additional mandated requirements, but remains responsible for the overall case management of a young person.
Supervision period	A period of time during which a young person is continuously under youth justice supervision of one type or another. A supervision period is made up of one or more contiguous episodes.
Youth justice centre	A place administered and operated by a youth justice department, where young people are detained while under the supervision of the relevant youth justice department on a remand or sentenced detention episode.
Youth justice conference/group conference	A youth justice conference, or group conference, is a facilitated meeting resulting in a formal agreement to repair the harm caused by the offence. Participants can include the victim(s), offender(s), a youth justice agency officer, police and other key stakeholders. Referrals may be initiated by the police or the courts.
Youth justice department	Departments in each State and Territory that are responsible for youth justice matters.

16.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '16A' prefix (for example, table 16A.1). Attachment tables are available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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16.8 References

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16A Youth justice services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 16.6 of the chapter. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data in this Report are examined by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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TABLE 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Total government expenditure on youth justice services						
Total government expenditure on detention-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$'000	..	..	154 793	147 940	148 210
Vic	\$'000	..	..	68 182	69 377	67 664
Qld	\$'000	..	..	70 527	77 205	83 399
WA	\$'000	..	..	49 590	46 603	46 809
SA	\$'000	..	..	17 087	20 804	21 049
Tas	\$'000	..	..	12 716	13 809	13 731
ACT	\$'000	..	..	16 513	16 406	17 383
NT	\$'000	..	..	10 275	12 626	10 764
Australia	\$'000	..	..	399 683	404 770	409 009
Total government expenditure on community-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$'000	..	..	59 536	55 015	56 442
Vic	\$'000	..	..	44 837	45 987	45 792
Qld	\$'000	..	..	48 086	57 620	63 232
WA	\$'000	..	..	21 866	21 707	22 817
SA	\$'000	..	..	11 692	12 119	10 513
Tas	\$'000	..	..	3 365	4 116	4 185
ACT	\$'000	..	..	2 358	2 292	2 675
NT	\$'000	..	..	4 998	3 217	3 456
Australia	\$'000	..	..	196 737	202 074	209 112
Total government expenditure on group conferencing						
NSW	\$'000	..	..	6 424	5 667	5 612
Vic	\$'000	..	..	1 819	1 825	1 852
Qld	\$'000	..	..	12 421	10 593	5 596
WA	\$'000	..	..	31 934	32 822	34 410
SA	\$'000	..	..	na	1 745	1 874
Tas	\$'000	..	..	215	175	144
ACT	\$'000	..	..	711	750	631
NT	\$'000	..	..	na	6 161	4 798
Australia	\$'000	..	..	na	59 738	54 917
Total government expenditure (detention, community and group conferencing)						
NSW	\$'000	..	..	220 752	208 622	210 264
Vic	\$'000	..	..	114 838	117 189	115 308
Qld	\$'000	..	..	131 033	145 419	152 227
WA	\$'000	..	..	103 391	101 131	104 036
SA	\$'000	..	..	28 778	34 668	33 436
Tas	\$'000	..	..	16 296	18 100	18 060
ACT	\$'000	..	..	19 582	19 448	20 689
NT	\$'000	..	..	15 272	22 004	19 018
Australia	\$'000	..	..	596 419	666 581	673 038

TABLE 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Real government expenditure per child aged 10-17 years in the population						
Total government expenditure on detention-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$	214.99	205.45	205.40
Vic	\$	126.60	128.64	124.85
Qld	\$	147.99	160.85	172.78
WA	\$	204.59	189.46	188.45
SA	\$	106.61	130.59	132.72
Tas	\$	238.39	262.63	265.20
ACT	\$	478.08	476.60	501.26
NT	\$	390.34	473.32	404.50
Australia	\$	177.46	179.21	180.45
Total government expenditure on community-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$	82.69	76.40	78.22
Vic	\$	83.26	85.27	84.49
Qld	\$	100.90	120.05	131.00
WA	\$	90.21	88.25	91.86
SA	\$	72.95	76.07	66.29
Tas	\$	63.09	78.28	80.83
ACT	\$	68.25	66.59	77.14
NT	\$	189.87	120.62	129.89
Australia	\$	87.35	89.47	92.26
Total government expenditure on group conferencing						
NSW	\$	8.92	7.87	7.78
Vic	\$	3.38	3.38	3.42
Qld	\$	26.06	22.07	11.59
WA	\$	131.75	133.44	138.53
SA	\$	na	10.95	11.82
Tas	\$	4.03	3.34	2.78
ACT	\$	20.57	21.79	18.21
NT	\$	na	230.95	180.32
Australia	\$	na	26.45	24.23
Total government expenditure (detention, community and group conferencing)						
NSW	\$	306.60	289.72	291.40
Vic	\$	213.24	217.30	212.75
Qld	\$	274.96	302.96	315.37
WA	\$	426.56	411.15	418.84
SA	\$	179.57	217.62	210.82
Tas	\$	305.51	344.25	348.81
ACT	\$	566.91	564.98	596.61
NT	\$	580.21	824.89	714.71
Australia	\$	264.81	295.13	296.94

Table 16A.1 State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
(a)	See table 16A.2 and 16A.3 for further information on the comparability of these data.					
(b)	In Queensland, there has been an increase in user cost of capital for 2013-14 resulting from the completion of the Cleveland Youth Detention Centre Stage 1. Due to machinery of government changes, not all 2011-12 financial data were available at the time of data collection and reporting. The 2012-13 financial year was the first period where youth justice services had a dedicated budget. Therefore, 2012-13 and 2013-14 data are not comparable with data from earlier years in previous reports.					
(c)	In WA, Youth Justice is part of the Department of Corrective Services, which provides both Adult and Youth Corrective services, including community corrections. A major realignment of the Community Youth Justice Division occurred in 2009-10. A realignment of cost distributions across the department has been progressed so that 2011-12 expenditure data accurately reflect youth justice costs. Following an incident at Banksia Hill youth justice detention centre in January 2013, young offenders were detained at an adult facility to the end of the financial year 2012-13. The additional costs incurred by the adult facility have not been included in these data.					
(d)	In SA, for 2013-14 there has been a decrease in all community-based expenditure due to the Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth Family Services (MAYFS) program relocating to another division and the realignment of some services. Higher expenditure incurred in SA in 2012-13 was associated with commissioning a new youth training centre, increasing population capacity in the training centres from 82 to 96 young people and an increase in umbrella or other government department expenses as a result of new sustainment funding. The period 2011-12 includes construction and fit-out costs for the new Adelaide Youth Training Centre. Group conferencing expenditure data were not available for SA prior to 2012-13.					
(e)	In Tasmania in 2013-14, salary expenses have increased due to additional funds being provided for health services at Ashley Youth Detention Centre. Payroll tax ceased in October 2012. In 2011-12, administrative expenditure was calculated on the basis of a new method which encompasses more than just the salary component of administrative functions as had been done previously (costs now include items such as policy, finance support, and workforce development). In Tasmania, group conferencing is conducted by external facilitators. The costs included for group conferencing capture only the cost of the meeting; it does not include any administrative burden or work performed by youth justice agency staff in ensuring that outcomes of meetings are met.					
(f)	In the NT, the Department of Corporate and Information Services (DCIS) Free of Charge detention-based services expenditure in 2013-14 has decreased significantly from previous years' data as a result of NT Corrections being split from Department of Justice (now Department of Attorney General and Justice), now a standalone department. The costs incurred by other departments have also decreased significantly compared with 2012-13. A review of NT expenditure data was undertaken during 2013-14. The review showed that Group Conferencing Program funding (administered by NT Department of Correctional Services for the first time in the 2012-13 financial year) delivered in partnership with NT Police was previously reported under Community Corrections funding, and have has now been revised accordingly. The number of FTE positions associated with Group Conferencing has reduced in 2013-14 so group conferencing expenditure has decreased since 2012-13. Some of these positions have been incorporated into other non NT Police programs. Some expenditure information (for example, utilities and maintenance costs) is included for the first time in 2012-13. These costs were able to be separately identified for youth justice services following machinery of government changes in August 2012, whereby the Department of Correctional Services was established. The Youth Justice Division moved from within the Department of Justice to within the Department of Correctional Services.					
(g)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.					

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 2A.51.

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure on detention-based supervision										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salary expenses and expenses in the nature of salary (e.g., superannuation and FBT)	\$'000	78 374	38 343	42 890	32 745	16 180	8 812	7 884	6 818	232 046
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	4 031	1 642	1 844	na	770	–	–	367	8 654
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	29 125	4 230	4 303	7 812	385	1 517	618	662	48 652
Client costs	\$'000	3 377	3 380	2 405	1 415	825	217	186	439	12 244
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	5 790	5 226	2 927	3 853	1 618	855	1 862	805	22 936
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	7 563	946	5 694	540	1 714	322	996	739	18 515
Total	\$'000	128 261	53 767	60 063	46 365	21 492	11 723	11 546	9 830	343 046
Expenditure by umbrella or other government department(s)										
Total expenditure by umbrella or other government departments	\$'000	na	5 044	7 688	na	396	1 098	2 255	193	16 674
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	419	2 650	4	174	na	161	–	..	3 408
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	na	na	na	–	–	..	na
Total	\$'000	419	2 650	4	174	na	161	–	..	3 408
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	116	–	224	4 007	69	–	–	74	4 490

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total expenditure (youth justice agency expenditure and umbrella/other department expenditure), less revenues and payroll tax (where applicable)										
Total expenditure	\$'000	124 533	59 819	65 688	42 532	21 049	12 982	13 800	9 582	349 985
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	50 398	58 039	11 775	7 211	–	420	3 657	na	131 500
Buildings	\$'000	240 013	39 351	209 402	46 080	–	8 885	41 107	14 668	599 506
Plant and equipment	\$'000	5 560	673	205	176	–	55	17	103	6 789
Total	\$'000	295 971	98 063	221 383	53 467	–	9 360	44 781	14 771	737 796
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	23 678	7 845	17 711	4 277	–	749	3 582	1 182	59 024
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	148 210	67 664	83 399	46 809	21 049	13 731	17 383	10 764	409 009
Expenditure on community-based supervision										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salary expenses and expenses in the nature of salary (e.g., superannuation and FBT)	\$'000	30 455	19 051	32 087	16 653	9 105	2 494	1 945	2 024	113 813
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	1 553	870	1 468	na	452	..	–	108	4 452
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	12 807	1 373	3 615	4 843	480	1 165	354	445	25 082
Client costs	\$'000	107	460	873	156	55	14	–	na	1 665
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	5 134	2 233	10 306	2 180	800	195	–	29	20 877
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	na	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	665	1 270	2 295	279	74	–	–	na	4 582
Total	\$'000	50 721	25 257	50 644	24 111	10 966	3 868	2 299	2 606	170 471

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure by umbrella or other government department(s)										
Total expenditure by umbrella or other government departments	\$'000	na	4 431	6 758	na	na	317	376	na	11 882
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	8 132	16 974	6 261	–	na	–	–	1 023	32 391
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	na	na	na	na	–	na	na
Total	\$'000	8 132	16 974	6 261	na	na	na	–	1 023	32 391
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	864	–	654	1 396	1	–	–	65	2 980
Total expenditure (youth justice agency expenditure and umbrella/other department expenditure), less revenues and payroll tax (where applicable)										
Total expenditure	\$'000	56 436	45 792	61 540	22 715	10 513	4 185	2 675	3 456	207 313
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	–	–	4 595	1 243	na	–	–	na	5 838
Buildings	\$'000	–	–	13 308	–	na	–	–	na	13 308
Plant and equipment	\$'000	70	–	3 246	28	na	–	–	na	3 344
Total	\$'000	70	–	21 149	1 271	na	–	–	na	22 490
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	6	–	1 692	102	–	–	–	na	1 799
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	56 442	45 792	63 232	22 817	10 513	4 185	2 675	3 456	209 112

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure on group conferencing										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salary expenses and expenses in the nature of salary (e.g., superannuation and FBT)	\$'000	3 813	26	3 947	23 945	1 233	–	na	1 635	34 599
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	194	1	186	na	60	–	na	92	534
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	1 264	1	402	5 875	105	–	na	532	8 178
Client costs	\$'000	5	–	17	205	–	144	na	na	371
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	530	–	469	4 004	85	–	na	na	5 088
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	na	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	–	–	82	497	85	–	na	na	664
Total	\$'000	5 806	28	5 102	34 526	1 568	144	na	2 259	49 433
Expenditure by umbrella or other government department(s)										
Total expenditure by umbrella or other government departments	\$'000	na	–	648	na	na	–	631	na	1 280
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	1 825	–	–	na	–	na	2 468	4 293
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	–	na	na	–	na	na	na
Total	\$'000	–	1 825	–	–	–	–	na	2 468	4 293
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	–	–	–	570	–	–	na	na	570

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total expenditure (youth justice agency expenditure and umbrella/other department expenditure), less revenues and payroll tax (where applicable)										
Total expenditure	\$'000	5 612	1 852	5 564	33 956	1 508	144	631	4 635	53 902
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	–	–	–	5 627	1 387	–	na	79	7 092
Buildings	\$'000	–	–	–	–	3 187	–	na	1 607	4 794
Plant and equipment	\$'000	–	–	395	43	4	–	na	360	802
Total	\$'000	–	–	395	5 670	4 577	–	na	2 046	12 688
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	–	–	32	454	366	–	–	164	1 015
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	5 612	1 852	5 596	34 410	1 874	144	631	4 798	54 917

- (a) Data are not comparable across jurisdictions and should be interpreted with caution. See table 16A.3 for further information on the comparability of these data.
- (b) In Victoria, departmental umbrella expenditure cannot be readily attributed to a specific program or group of clients.
- (c) In Queensland, there has been an increase in user cost of capital for 2013-14 resulting from the completion of the Cleveland Youth Detention Centre Stage 1.
- (d) In SA, for 2013-14 departmental realignment of service delivery has resulted in changes to community based expenditure. There has been an increase in umbrella or other government department expenses as a result of new sustainment funding. In 2011-12, machinery of government reporting relationships for Youth Justice and Families SA changed. As a result, costs originally covered by central funding in Families SA for preventative maintenance and breakdown are now included in Youth Justice recurrent budgets. Some operating revenues are also now with Families SA.
- (e) In Tasmania in 2013-14, salary expenses have increased due to additional funds being provided for health services at Ashley Youth Detention Centre. Payroll tax ceased in October 2012.

Table 16A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	<p>In the NT, the Department of Corporate and Information Services (DCIS) Free of Charge detention-based services expenditure in 2013-14 has decreased significantly from previous years' data as a result of NT Corrections being split from Department of Justice (now Department of Attorney General and Justice), now a standalone department. The costs incurred by other departments have also decreased significantly compared with 2012-13. A review of NT expenditure data was undertaken during 2013-14. The review showed that Group Conferencing Program funding (administered by NT Department of Correctional Services for the first time in the 2012-13 financial year) delivered in partnership with NT Police was previously reported under Community Corrections funding, and have has now been revised accordingly. The number of FTE positions associated with Group Conferencing has reduced in 2013-14 so group conferencing expenditure has decreased since 2012-13. Some of these positions have been incorporated into other non NT Police programs.</p> <p>na Not available. .. Not applicable.</p>									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.3

Table 16A.3 Comparability of government recurrent expenditure — items included, 2013-14

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Salary expenses & expenses in the nature of salary								
Included	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Method	Accrual	na	na	Accrual	Accrual	Funding	Accrual	na
Administrative expenditure								
Included	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Method	Other	na	na	Accrual	Accrual	Actual	Actual	na
Client costs								
Included	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance)								
Included	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Debt servicing fees								
Included	..	✓	✓	na	na	✓	na	✓
Annual depreciation								
Included	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Method	Straight line	na	Straight line	Actual	Straight line	Straight line	Straight line	Straight line
Umbrella department costs								
Included	na	✓	✓	na	✓	✓	✓	✓
Method	na	na	Departmental formula	na	Other	Departmental formula	FTE employees	Departmental formula

na Not available. .. Not applicable. ✓ item included

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.4

Table 16A.4 **Daily average number and rate of young people aged 10–17 years who were supervised in the community and in detention centres (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Community	1327	800	1186	667	288	165	80	168	4681
Detention	274	62	164	158	50	17	15	49	789
Total	1599	870	1345	823	338	185	96	217	5473
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	184.3	148.3	247.1	271.0	180.8	313.8	232.4	629.8	207.2
Detention	38.1	11.5	34.2	64.1	31.4	32.3	43.6	183.7	34.9
Total	222.1	161.3	280.2	334.7	212.2	351.9	278.9	813.5	242.3
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Community	1536	922	1201	697	330	184	92	162	5124
Detention	299	77	137	167	61	21	20	38	820
Total	1834	1009	1335	864	390	204	113	199	5948
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	213.3	171.2	252.0	287.5	205.9	344.9	266.4	614.2	227.5
Detention	41.5	14.3	28.7	68.9	38.1	39.4	57.9	143.5	36.4
Total	254.7	187.4	280.1	356.4	243.3	382.4	327.1	757.6	264.1
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Community	1597	955	1287	718	365	239	110	182	5453
Detention	332	84	137	164	59	24	22	39	861
Total	1927	1047	1420	879	423	268	133	221	6318
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	221.8	177.3	272.4	299.8	226.5	444.9	315.3	693.7	242.7
Detention	46.1	15.6	29.0	68.5	36.6	44.7	63.1	147.9	38.3
Total	267.7	194.4	300.6	367.4	262.5	498.9	381.2	841.6	281.2
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Community	1564	937	1237	685	386	242	89	157	5298
Detention	373	85	135	156	57	27	15	29	877
Total	1935	1027	1367	840	443	271	105	186	6173
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	217.3	173.8	263.1	288.6	238.3	448.6	252.2	597.3	236.0
Detention	51.8	15.8	28.7	65.8	35.2	50.0	42.5	109.2	39.1
Total	268.8	190.5	290.8	353.4	273.4	502.3	297.5	706.5	275.0

Table 16A.4 **Daily average number and rate of young people aged 10–17 years who were supervised in the community and in detention centres (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09									
Daily average number									
Community	1541	845	1259	629	426	228	93	172	5193
Detention	384	73	110	137	55	28	14	27	829
Total	1924	924	1367	765	486	256	108	199	6029
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	213.8	156.8	269.4	266.8	262.3	421.0	261.5	652.1	231.7
Detention	53.3	13.5	23.5	58.3	33.9	51.7	39.4	103.6	37.0
Total	267.0	171.5	292.5	324.3	299.2	472.7	303.7	755.7	269.0

- (a) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012-13, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.
- (b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*.
- (c) Age is calculated at the start of the financial year if the first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age is calculated at the start of the first period of relevant supervision.
- (d) Some young people may have moved between community-based supervision and detention on the same day.
- (e) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
- (f) In Victoria, through the dual track system, young people 18-21 years of age can be supervised by the youth justice service. In 2012-13, there were 316 individuals aged 18 years or older supervised by youth justice (or 24 per cent).

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.5

Table 16A.5 **Daily average number and rate of males and females aged 10–17 years in detention (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Male	248	57	139	143	44	16	14	45	706
Female	26	5	25	14	6	1	1	4	82
Total	274	62	164	158	50	17	15	49	789
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	67.0	20.6	56.5	113.9	54.0	58.9	79.9	322.1	60.9
Female	7.4	1.9	10.7	12.0	7.7	3.9	5.9	31.5	7.5
Total	38.1	11.5	34.2	64.1	31.4	32.3	43.6	183.7	34.9
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Male	270	70	126	151	53	20	18	33	740
Female	29	7	11	16	8	1	2	5	79
Total	299	77	137	167	61	21	20	38	820
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	72.9	25.3	51.6	121.4	64.6	72.4	102.3	236.2	64.0
Female	8.3	2.7	4.7	13.8	10.2	3.9	11.8	40.8	7.2
Total	41.5	14.3	28.7	68.9	38.1	39.4	57.9	143.5	36.4
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Male	303	79	125	150	53	22	18	33	784
Female	29	5	13	14	5	2	4	5	77
Total	332	84	137	164	59	24	22	39	861
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	81.9	28.6	51.6	122.6	64.2	79.1	101.4	241.7	67.9
Female	8.3	1.9	5.6	11.8	6.4	7.7	23.3	43.6	7.1
Total	46.1	15.6	29.0	68.5	36.6	44.7	63.1	147.9	38.3
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Male	342	78	124	144	51	25	13	27	803
Female	31	8	11	13	5	2	2	2	74
Total	373	85	135	156	57	27	15	29	877
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	92.5	28.2	51.5	117.8	61.5	89.6	72.2	193.7	69.7
Female	8.9	3.0	4.8	11.0	6.3	7.7	11.6	15.3	6.7
Total	51.8	15.8	28.7	65.8	35.2	50.0	42.5	109.2	39.1
2008-09									
Daily average number									
Male	352	68	100	123	48	26	12	23	752
Female	32	5	11	14	8	2	2	4	79
Total	384	73	110	137	55	28	14	27	829

Table 16A.5 Daily average number and rate of males and females aged 10–17 years in detention (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	95.1	24.6	41.8	101.4	57.7	93.0	66.0	167.5	65.4
Female	9.1	1.9	4.8	12.6	10.1	7.6	11.5	33.2	7.2
Total	53.3	13.5	23.5	58.3	33.9	51.7	39.4	103.6	37.0

- (a) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*.
- (b) Age is calculated at the start of the financial year if the first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age is calculated at the start of the first period of relevant supervision.
- (c) Total includes unknown sex.
- (d) Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.
- (e) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012-13, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.6

Table 16A.6 **Daily average number and rate of males and females aged 10–17 years subject to community-based supervision (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Male	1066	655	941	550	229	128	61	142	3772
Female	261	145	246	116	59	37	19	26	909
Total	1327	800	1186	667	288	165	80	168	4681
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	287.9	236.8	382.6	436.9	281.0	471.2	348.3	1 016.5	325.5
Female	74.6	55.2	105.1	96.3	75.8	145.6	112.4	204.6	82.6
Total	184.3	148.3	247.1	271.0	180.8	313.8	232.4	629.8	207.2
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Male	1247	748	950	575	259	134	71	140	4125
Female	289	174	251	121	72	50	21	21	1000
Total	1536	922	1201	697	330	184	92	162	5124
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	336.8	270.7	389.0	463.9	315.5	485.1	403.4	1 015.1	356.8
Female	82.6	66.4	108.0	102.6	92.1	194.4	124.0	170.7	91.2
Total	213.3	171.2	252.0	287.5	205.9	344.9	266.4	614.2	227.5
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Male	1290	787	1023	607	281	177	85	160	4411
Female	306	168	264	109	82	61	24	22	1036
Total	1597	955	1287	718	365	239	110	182	5453
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	348.6	284.7	422.4	495.9	340.6	636.3	478.8	1 159.6	382.5
Female	87.5	64.1	114.7	93.5	104.3	235.5	140.1	175.8	94.8
Total	221.8	177.3	272.4	299.8	226.5	444.9	315.3	693.7	242.7
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Male	1281	799	990	567	304	191	76	135	4343
Female	283	139	247	117	81	52	14	22	955
Total	1564	937	1237	685	386	242	89	157	5298
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	346.3	288.7	411.2	465.2	366.6	684.9	422.1	976.6	377.0
Female	80.9	53.0	107.7	101.4	102.4	199.5	81.0	175.9	87.4
Total	217.3	173.8	263.1	288.6	238.3	448.6	252.2	597.3	236.0
2008-09									
Daily average number									
Male	1277	739	1019	523	343	190	78	150	4319
Female	264	105	240	104	83	38	15	22	871
Total	1541	845	1259	629	426	228	93	172	5193

Table 16A.6 Daily average number and rate of males and females aged 10–17 years subject to community-based supervision (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	345.0	266.9	426.0	430.7	412.6	680.0	429.0	1 087.7	375.3
Female	75.3	40.1	105.2	91.0	104.7	145.0	86.3	171.9	79.8
Total	213.8	156.8	269.4	266.8	262.3	421.0	261.5	652.1	231.7

- (a) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*.
- (b) Total includes unknown sex.
- (c) Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.
- (d) Age is calculated at the start of the financial year if the first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age is calculated at the start of the first period of relevant supervision.
- (e) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012-13, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.7 Males and females as a proportion of the total population aged 10–17 years in detention (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males									
2012-13	90.5	91.9	84.8	90.8	88.0	94.1	93.3	91.8	89.5
2011-12	90.3	90.9	92.0	90.2	86.9	95.2	90.0	86.5	90.3
2010-11	91.3	94.0	91.2	91.6	89.8	91.7	81.8	86.0	91.0
2009-10	91.7	91.8	91.9	91.8	89.5	92.6	86.7	93.3	91.6
2008-09	91.7	93.2	90.9	89.5	87.3	92.9	85.7	84.8	90.8
Females									
2012-13	9.5	8.1	15.2	9.2	12.0	5.9	6.7	8.2	10.5
2011-12	9.7	9.1	8.0	9.8	13.1	4.8	10.0	13.5	9.7
2010-11	8.7	6.0	9.5	8.4	8.5	8.3	18.2	14.0	9.0
2009-10	8.3	9.4	8.1	8.2	8.8	7.4	13.3	6.7	8.4
2008-09	8.3	6.8	10.0	10.5	14.5	7.1	14.3	15.2	9.5

(a) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012-13, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.

(b) In some cases, the sum of males and females may not sum to 100 per cent due to young people with unknown sex and/or rounding.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.8 Males and females as a proportion of the total population aged 10–17 years subject to community based supervision (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Males									
2012-13	80.3	81.9	79.3	82.5	79.5	77.6	76.3	84.5	80.6
2011-12	81.2	81.1	79.1	82.6	78.5	72.8	77.2	86.8	80.5
2010-11	80.8	82.4	79.5	84.6	77.0	74.1	77.3	88.0	80.9
2009-10	81.9	85.3	80.0	82.7	78.8	78.9	85.4	86.1	82.0
2008-09	82.9	87.5	80.9	83.0	80.5	83.3	83.9	87.5	83.2
Females									
2012-13	19.7	18.1	20.7	17.4	20.5	22.4	23.8	15.5	19.4
2011-12	18.8	18.9	20.9	17.4	21.8	27.2	22.8	13.2	19.5
2010-11	19.2	17.6	20.5	15.2	22.5	25.5	21.8	12.0	19.0
2009-10	18.1	14.8	20.0	17.1	21.0	21.5	15.7	13.9	18.0
2008-09	17.1	12.4	19.1	16.6	19.5	16.7	16.1	12.5	16.8

(a) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012-13, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.

(b) In some cases, the sum of males and females may not sum to 100 per cent due to young people with unknown sex and/or rounding.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.9

Table 16A.9 **Daily average number and rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years in detention (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149	8	108	115	23	1	4	46	454
Non-Indigenous	121	54	55	43	26	16	11	3	329
Total	274	62	164	158	50	17	15	49	789
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	375.7	91.0	299.3	720.1	337.3	21.9	388.9	396.6	364.4
Non-Indigenous	17.8	10.2	12.4	18.6	17.1	33.3	32.9	19.9	15.4
Total	38.1	11.5	34.2	64.1	31.4	32.3	43.6	183.7	34.9
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	151	14	88	116	30	2	8	37	446
Non-Indigenous	142	63	49	51	31	18	12	1	366
Total	299	77	137	167	61	21	20	38	820
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	380.1	160.9	246.8	733.9	443.0	43.5	756.9	322.4	360.1
Non-Indigenous	20.9	11.9	11.1	22.3	20.2	36.9	35.8	5.3	17.2
Total	41.5	14.3	28.7	68.9	38.1	39.4	57.9	143.5	36.4
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	162	16	80	118	28	6	11	38	459
Non-Indigenous	164	68	58	45	31	18	11	1	396
Total	332	84	137	164	59	24	22	39	861
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	409.5	186.1	228.7	756.1	418.7	131.5	1000.5	333.6	374.6
Non-Indigenous	24.1	12.8	13.3	20.3	20.1	36.6	32.6	5.7	18.7
Total	46.1	15.6	29.0	68.5	36.6	44.7	63.1	147.9	38.3

TABLE 16A.9

Table 16A.9 **Daily average number and rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years in detention (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	191	18	81	114	28	8	5	27	471
Non-Indigenous	176	67	54	43	29	19	10	2	400
Total	373	85	135	156	57	27	15	29	877
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	487.3	211.8	236.7	740.5	428.9	178.7	441.7	233.9	390.2
Non-Indigenous	25.9	12.6	12.4	19.1	18.7	38.4	29.3	14.9	18.8
Total	51.8	15.8	28.7	65.8	35.2	50.0	42.5	109.2	39.1
2008-09									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	194	14	70	103	25	11	6	25	448
Non-Indigenous	180	60	40	34	31	17	6	2	370
Total	384	73	110	137	55	28	14	27	829
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	503.4	168.5	208.9	685.4	391.9	251.3	523.6	221.5	377.8
Non-Indigenous	26.4	11.3	9.2	15.5	19.9	34.2	17.4	14.4	17.4
Total	53.3	13.5	23.5	58.3	33.9	51.7	39.4	103.6	37.0

- (a) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*.
- (b) Age is calculated at the start of the financial year if the first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age is calculated at the start of the first period of relevant supervision.
- (c) Total includes unknown Indigenous status.
- (d) Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.
- (e) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012-13, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.10

Table 16A.10 Daily average number and rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years subject to community based supervision (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	513	122	619	441	97	24	19	140	1975
Non-Indigenous	647	672	550	221	188	140	60	28	2506
Total	1327	800	1186	667	288	165	80	168	4681
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 293.6	1 387.7	1 715.2	2 765.1	1 422.7	524.6	1 847.4	1 206.9	1 585.7
Non-Indigenous	95.1	126.7	123.9	96.1	123.3	291.6	179.7	185.7	117.4
Total	184.3	148.3	247.1	271.0	180.8	313.8	232.4	629.8	207.2
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	601	130	591	440	106	29	27	135	2058
Non-Indigenous	768	792	595	255	224	154	64	27	2879
Total	1536	922	1201	697	330	184	92	162	5124
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 513.0	1 494.2	1 657.6	2 771.7	1 565.2	630.6	2 554.4	1 173.1	1 660.6
Non-Indigenous	112.9	149.5	135.0	112.6	145.9	315.9	191.1	182.4	135.3
Total	213.3	171.2	252.0	287.5	205.9	344.9	266.4	614.2	227.5
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	646	135	624	427	127	43	23	150	2175
Non-Indigenous	829	820	657	289	236	195	82	32	3140
Total	1597	955	1287	718	365	239	110	182	5453
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 633.0	1 570.6	1 783.6	2 723.1	1 899.2	942.7	2 091.9	1 320.6	1 773.5
Non-Indigenous	121.9	154.7	150.2	129.2	152.8	396.7	242.7	213.8	147.8
Total	221.8	177.3	272.4	299.8	226.5	444.9	315.3	693.7	242.7

Table 16A.10 Daily average number and rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years subject to community based supervision (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	583	126	590	422	135	52	19	129	2056
Non-Indigenous	858	811	645	257	246	187	66	28	3097
Total	1564	937	1237	685	386	242	89	157	5298
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 487.4	1 482.7	1 724.2	2 745.4	2 067.7	1 161.2	1 678.4	1 142.7	1 702.4
Non-Indigenous	126.1	152.8	148.0	115.5	158.2	378.0	193.2	184.6	145.8
Total	217.3	173.8	263.1	288.6	238.3	448.6	252.2	597.3	236.0
2008-09									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	553	113	597	409	154	42	18	144	2030
Non-Indigenous	874	731	662	212	263	176	72	28	3017
Total	1541	845	1259	629	426	228	93	172	5193
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 435.0	1 360.1	1 781.8	2 714.2	2 414.4	959.3	1 570.7	1 271.2	1 710.3
Non-Indigenous	128.1	137.8	152.6	95.8	168.6	353.6	209.2	183.7	142.1
Total	213.8	156.8	269.4	266.8	262.3	421.0	261.5	652.1	231.7

- (a) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*.
- (b) Age is calculated at the start of the financial year if the first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age is calculated at the start of the first period of relevant supervision.
- (c) Total includes unknown Indigenous status.
- (d) Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.
- (e) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2012-13, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.11 Average rates of detention and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate ratio, young people aged 10–17 years in youth justice detention, per 100 000 people (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2012-13	375.7	91.0	299.3	720.1	337.3	21.9	388.9	396.6	364.4
2011-12	380.1	160.9	246.8	733.9	443.0	43.5	756.9	322.4	360.1
2010-11	409.5	186.1	228.7	756.1	418.7	131.5	1000.5	333.6	374.6
2009-10	487.3	211.8	236.7	740.5	428.9	178.7	441.7	233.9	390.2
2008-09	503.4	168.5	208.9	685.4	391.9	251.3	523.6	221.5	377.8
Non-Indigenous									
2012-13	17.8	10.2	12.4	18.6	17.1	33.3	32.9	19.9	15.4
2011-12	20.9	11.9	11.1	22.3	20.2	36.9	35.8	5.3	17.2
2010-11	24.1	12.8	13.3	20.3	20.1	36.6	32.6	5.7	18.7
2009-10	25.9	12.6	12.4	19.1	18.7	38.4	29.3	14.9	18.8
2008-09	26.4	11.3	9.2	15.5	19.9	34.2	17.4	14.4	17.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous rate ratio									
2012-13	21.1	8.9	24.2	38.6	19.8	0.7	11.8	19.9	23.6
2011-12	18.2	13.5	22.2	32.9	21.9	1.2	21.1	61.4	20.9
2010-11	17.0	14.5	17.2	37.2	20.9	3.6	30.7	58.2	20.1
2009-10	18.8	16.8	19.1	38.7	23.0	4.7	15.1	15.7	20.7
2008-09	19.1	14.9	22.7	44.3	19.7	7.4	30.0	15.3	21.7

- (a) Rates calculated from the number of young people on an average day may vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13* and earlier years, due to differences in rounding.
- (b) Age is calculated at the start of the financial year if the first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age is calculated at the start of the first period of relevant supervision.
- (c) WA and the NT did not provide JJ NMDS data for 2008–09 to 2011-12, therefore, national totals may vary from those published in *Juvenile justice in Australia 2011-12* for those years due to different sources of data for WA and NT.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2014, *Youth justice in Australia 2012-13*, Bulletin no. 120, Cat. no. AUS 179, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 487.0	6 252.0	43 111.0	44 158.7	9 807.0	350.0	1 951.0	16 681.0	176 797.7
Non-Indigenous	58 798.0	46 791.0	22 225.0	12 630.3	10 913.0	3 925.0	3 927.0	663.0	159 872.3
Unknown	1 501.0	5.0	543.0	–	157.0	10.0	–	–	2 216.0
Total	114 786.0	53 048.0	65 879.0	56 789.1	20 877.0	4 285.0	5 878.0	17 344.0	338 886.1
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	..	na	–	2.0	–	–	2.0
Unknown	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	na	–	..	na	–	2.0	–	–	2.0
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 487.0	6 252.0	43 111.0	44 158.7	9 807.0	350.0	1 951.0	16 681.0	176 797.7
Non-Indigenous	58 798.0	46 791.0	22 225.0	12 630.3	10 913.0	3 927.0	3 927.0	663.0	159 874.3
Unknown	1 501.0	5.0	543.0	–	157.0	10.0	–	–	2 216.0
Total	114 786.0	53 048.0	65 879.0	56 789.1	20 877.0	4 287.0	5 878.0	17 344.0	338 888.1
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149.2	17.1	118.0	120.9	26.9	1.0	5.3	45.7	484.0
Non-Indigenous	161.0	128.1	60.8	34.6	29.9	10.7	10.8	1.8	437.7
Unknown	4.1	–	1.5	–	0.4	–	–	–	6.1
Total	314.3	145.2	180.4	155.5	57.2	11.7	16.1	47.5	927.8
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149.2	17.1	118.0	120.9	26.9	1.0	5.3	45.7	484.0
Non-Indigenous	161.0	128.1	60.8	34.6	29.9	10.8	10.8	1.8	437.7
Unknown	4.1	–	1.5	–	0.4	–	–	–	6.1
Total	314.3	145.2	180.4	155.5	57.2	11.7	16.1	47.5	927.8

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012-13									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	60 182.0	6 771.0	38 996.0	46 405.0	9 451.0	312.0	1 622.0	16 954.0	180 693.0
Non-Indigenous	56 215.0	54 277.0	19 442.0	19 799.0	12 038.0	6 435.0	4 903.0	970.0	174 079.0
Unknown	1 717.0	–	205.0	–	403.0	–	–	–	2 325.0
Total	118 114.0	61 048.0	58 643.0	66 204.0	21 892.0	6 747.0	6 525.0	17 924.0	357 097.0
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	60 182.0	6 771.0	38 996.0	46 405.0	9 451.0	312.0	1 622.0	16 954.0	180 693.0
Non-Indigenous	56 215.0	54 277.0	19 442.0	19 799.0	12 038.0	6 435.0	4 903.0	970.0	174 079.0
Unknown	1 717.0	–	205.0	–	403.0	–	–	–	2 325.0
Total	118 114.0	61 048.0	58 643.0	66 204.0	21 892.0	6 747.0	6 525.0	17 924.0	357 097.0
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	164.8	18.5	106.8	127.0	25.9	0.9	4.4	46.4	494.7
Non-Indigenous	153.9	148.6	53.2	54.2	33.0	17.6	13.4	2.7	476.6
Unknown	4.7	–	0.6	–	1.1	–	–	–	6.4
Total	323.4	167.1	160.6	181.3	59.9	18.5	17.9	49.1	977.7
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	164.8	18.5	106.8	127.0	25.9	0.9	4.4	46.4	494.7
Non-Indigenous	153.9	148.6	53.2	54.2	33.0	17.6	13.4	2.7	476.6
Unknown	4.7	–	0.6	–	1.1	–	–	–	6.4
Total	323.4	167.1	160.6	181.3	59.9	18.5	17.9	49.1	977.7

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64 976.0	7 610.0	31 048.0	45 196.0	10 258.0	1 111.0	3 071.0	13 513.0	176 783.0
Non-Indigenous	61 938.0	55 864.0	18 478.0	22 620.0	11 459.0	6 623.0	5 276.0	303.0	182 561.0
Unknown	2 371.0	3.0	345.0	–	497.0	–	–	–	3 216.0
Total	129 285.0	63 477.0	49 871.0	67 816.0	22 214.0	7 734.0	8 347.0	13 816.0	362 560.0
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	..	na	–	87.0	–	–	87.0
Non-Indigenous	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	na	–	..	na	–	87.0	–	–	87.0
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64 976.0	7 610.0	31 048.0	45 196.0	10 258.0	1 198.0	3 071.0	13 513.0	176 870.0
Non-Indigenous	61 938.0	55 864.0	18 478.0	22 620.0	11 459.0	6 623.0	5 276.0	303.0	182 561.0
Unknown	2 371.0	3.0	345.0	–	497.0	–	–	–	3 216.0
Total	129 285.0	63 477.0	49 871.0	67 816.0	22 214.0	7 821.0	8 347.0	13 816.0	362 647.0
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	177.9	20.8	85.0	123.7	28.1	3.0	8.4	37.0	484.0
Non-Indigenous	169.6	152.9	50.6	61.9	31.4	18.1	14.4	0.8	499.8
Unknown	6.5	–	0.9	–	1.4	–	–	–	8.8
Total	354.0	173.8	136.5	185.7	60.8	21.2	22.9	37.8	992.6
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	177.9	20.8	85.0	123.7	28.1	3.3	8.4	37.0	484.2
Non-Indigenous	169.6	152.9	50.6	61.9	31.4	18.1	14.4	0.8	499.8
Unknown	6.5	–	0.9	–	1.4	–	–	–	8.8
Total	354.0	173.8	136.5	185.7	60.8	21.4	22.9	37.8	992.9

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	67 188.0	9 577.0	28 336.0	45 963.0	8 087.0	2 483.0	3 790.0	13 848.0	179 272.0
Non-Indigenous	72 055.0	55 463.0	21 499.0	18 999.0	10 862.0	6 801.0	4 886.0	310.0	190 875.0
Unknown	3 582.0	120.0	–	–	228.0	–	–	–	3 930.0
Total	142 825.0	65 160.0	49 835.0	64 962.0	19 177.0	9 284.0	8 676.0	14 158.0	374 077.0
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	..	na	–	109.0	–	–	109.0
Non-Indigenous	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	na	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	na	–	..	na	–	109.0	–	–	109.0
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	9 577.0	28 336.0	45 963.0	8 087.0	2 592.0	3 790.0	13 848.0	112 193.0
Non-Indigenous	na	55 463.0	21 499.0	18 999.0	10 862.0	6 801.0	4 886.0	310.0	118 820.0
Unknown	na	120.0	–	–	228.0	–	–	–	348.0
Total	na	65 160.0	49 835.0	64 962.0	19 177.0	9 393.0	8 676.0	14 158.0	231 361.0
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	184.0	26.2	77.6	125.8	22.1	6.8	10.4	37.9	490.8
Non-Indigenous	197.3	151.8	58.9	52.0	29.7	18.6	13.4	0.8	522.6
Unknown	9.8	0.3	–	–	0.6	–	–	–	10.8
Total	391.0	178.4	136.4	177.9	52.5	25.4	23.8	38.8	1 024.2
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	26.2	77.6	125.8	22.1	7.1	10.4	37.9	307.2
Non-Indigenous	na	151.8	58.9	52.0	29.7	18.6	13.4	0.8	325.3
Unknown	na	0.3	–	–	0.6	–	–	–	1.0
Total	na	178.4	136.4	177.9	52.5	25.7	23.8	38.8	633.4

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	74 794.0	9 373.0	29 985.0	44 832.0	11 820.0	2 948.0	2 688.0	9 665.0	186 105.0
Non-Indigenous	80 874.0	53 965.0	21 680.0	16 448.0	13 575.0	7 096.0	3 691.0	810.0	198 139.0
Unknown	3 016.0	187.0	–	–	17.0	–	–	–	3 220.0
Total	158 684.0	63 525.0	51 665.0	61 280.0	25 412.0	10 044.0	6 379.0	10 475.0	387 464.0
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	na	–	26.0	–	–	26.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	na	–	26.0	–	–	26.0
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	74 794.0	9 373.0	29 985.0	44 832.0	11 820.0	2 974.0	2 688.0	9 665.0	186 131.0
Non-Indigenous	80 874.0	53 965.0	21 680.0	16 448.0	13 575.0	7 096.0	3 691.0	810.0	198 139.0
Unknown	3 016.0	187.0	–	–	17.0	–	–	–	3 220.0
Total	158 684.0	63 525.0	51 665.0	61 280.0	25 412.0	10 070.0	6 379.0	10 475.0	387 490.0
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	204.8	25.7	82.1	122.7	32.4	8.1	7.4	26.5	509.5
Non-Indigenous	221.4	147.7	59.4	45.0	37.2	19.4	10.1	2.2	542.5
Unknown	8.3	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.8
Total	434.5	173.9	141.5	167.8	69.6	27.5	17.5	28.7	1 060.8
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	204.8	25.7	82.1	122.7	32.4	8.1	7.4	26.5	509.6
Non-Indigenous	221.4	147.7	59.4	45.0	37.2	19.4	10.1	2.2	542.5
Unknown	8.3	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.8
Total	434.5	173.9	141.5	167.8	69.6	27.6	17.5	28.7	1 060.9

Table 16A.12 **Custody nights, by Indigenous status**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (b)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a) For Queensland, the time series has been affected by a change in information systems [from the Families Youth Justice (FAM-YJ) system to the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS)]. Therefore, data from the 2011-12 period onwards is not comparable with previously published data for periods up to and including the 2010-11 period. The increased number of young offenders in detention during 2012-13 and 2013-14 is due to a higher proportion on unsentenced detention.									
(b) Prior to 2010-11, SA was unable to exclude data concerning young people on conditional release. However, from 2010-11 onwards these data are excluded.									
na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									
<i>Source:</i> State and Territory governments (unpublished).									

Table 16A.13 Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	373.0	25.0	210.0	912.0	358.0	16.0	19.0	230.0	2 143.0
Non-Indigenous	726.0	228.0	465.0	983.0	985.0	185.0	75.0	64.0	3 711.0
Unknown	192.0	na	12.0	16.0	148.0	15.0	na	–	383.0
Total	1 291.0	253.0	687.0	1 911.0	1 491.0	216.0	94.0	294.0	6 237.0
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	379.0	25.0	225.0	1 001.0	435.0	17.0	22.0	230.0	2 334.0
Non-Indigenous	731.0	228.0	482.0	1 051.0	1 126.0	208.0	76.0	64.0	3 966.0
Unknown	194.0	na	13.0	18.0	174.0	17.0	na	–	416.0
Total	1 304.0	253.0	720.0	2 070.0	1 735.0	242.0	98.0	294.0	6 716.0
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	98.4	100.0	93.3	91.1	82.3	94.1	86.4	100.0	91.8
Non-Indigenous	99.3	100.0	96.5	93.5	87.5	88.9	98.7	100.0	93.6
Unknown	99.0	na	92.3	88.9	85.1	88.2	na	..	92.1
Total	99.0	100.0	95.4	92.3	85.9	89.3	95.9	100.0	92.9
2012-13									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	350.0	na	404.0	1 038.0	358.0	6.0	15.0	148.0	2 319.0
Non-Indigenous	814.0	na	756.0	1 105.0	1 022.0	244.0	105.0	66.0	4 112.0
Unknown	179.0	229.0	113.0	45.0	73.0	4.0	2.0	–	645.0
Total	1 343.0	229.0	1 273.0	2 188.0	1 453.0	254.0	122.0	214.0	7 076.0
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	355.0	na	433.0	1 148.0	412.0	6.0	15.0	148.0	2 517.0
Non-Indigenous	815.0	na	794.0	1 167.0	1 113.0	263.0	107.0	66.0	4 325.0
Unknown	181.0	229.0	118.0	45.0	86.0	4.0	2.0	–	665.0
Total	1 351.0	229.0	1 345.0	2 360.0	1 611.0	273.0	124.0	214.0	7 507.0
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	98.6	na	93.3	90.4	86.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.1
Non-Indigenous	99.9	na	95.2	94.7	91.8	92.8	98.1	100.0	95.1
Unknown	98.9	100.0	95.8	100.0	84.9	100.0	100.0	..	97.0

Table 16A.13 Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	99.4	100.0	94.6	92.7	90.2	93.0	98.4	100.0	94.3
2011-12									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	370.0	191.0	na	984.0	na	15.0	25.0	137.0	1 722.0
Non-Indigenous	998.0	14.0	na	1 257.0	na	269.0	110.0	69.0	2 717.0
Unknown	180.0	na	na	35.0	na	13.0	11.0	–	239.0
Total	1 548.0	205.0	2 164.0	2 276.0	na	297.0	146.0	206.0	6 842.0
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	373.0	191.0	774.0	1 082.0	na	18.0	25.0	137.0	1 826.0
Non-Indigenous	1 012.0	14.0	1 425.0	1 369.0	na	282.0	110.0	69.0	2 856.0
Unknown	181.0	na	83.0	36.0	na	13.0	12.0	–	242.0
Total	1 566.0	205.0	2 282.0	2 487.0	na	313.0	147.0	206.0	7 206.0
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	99.2	100.0	na	90.9	na	83.3	100.0	100.0	94.3
Non-Indigenous	98.6	100.0	na	91.8	na	95.4	100.0	100.0	95.1
Unknown	99.4	na	na	97.2	na	100.0	91.7	..	98.8
Total	98.9	100.0	94.8	91.5	na	94.9	99.3	100.0	94.9
2010-11									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	410.0	na	na	1 336.0	na	16.0	14.0	149.0	1 925.0
Non-Indigenous	934.0	na	na	1 670.0	na	278.0	111.0	46.0	3 039.0
Unknown	287.0	167.0	na	48.0	na	3.0	3.0	–	508.0
Total	1 631.0	167.0	2 278.0	3 054.0	na	297.0	128.0	195.0	7 750.0
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	413.0	na	691.0	1 450.0	na	20.0	14.0	149.0	596.0
Non-Indigenous	944.0	na	1 621.0	1 771.0	na	300.0	112.0	46.0	1 402.0
Unknown	290.0	167.0	75.0	49.0	na	3.0	3.0	–	463.0
Total	1 647.0	167.0	2 387.0	3 270.0	na	323.0	129.0	195.0	8 118.0
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	99.3	na	na	92.1	na	80.0	100.0	100.0	323.0
Non-Indigenous	98.9	na	na	94.3	na	92.7	99.1	100.0	216.8

Table 16A.13 Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unknown	99.0	100.0	na	98.0	na	100.0	100.0	..	109.7
Total	99.0	100.0	95.4	93.4	na	92.0	99.2	100.0	95.5
2009-10									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	367.0	na	na	1 113.0	na	31.0	12.0	180.0	1 703.0
Non-Indigenous	1 034.0	na	na	2 006.0	na	317.0	151.0	67.0	3 575.0
Unknown	199.0	208.0	na	35.0	na	12.0	–	–	419.0
Total	1 600.0	208.0	2 409.0	3 154.0	na	360.0	163.0	247.0	8 141.0
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	370.0	na	732.0	1 236.0	na	33.0	12.0	180.0	595.0
Non-Indigenous	1 034.0	na	1 781.0	2 106.0	na	342.0	153.0	67.0	1 596.0
Unknown	202.0	208.0	na	35.0	na	15.0	–	–	425.0
Total	1 606.0	208.0	2 513.0	3 377.0	na	390.0	165.0	247.0	8 506.0
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	99.2	na	na	90.0	na	93.9	100.0	100.0	286.2
Non-Indigenous	100.0	na	na	95.3	na	92.7	98.7	100.0	224.0
Unknown	98.5	100.0	na	100.0	na	80.0	..	..	98.6
Total	99.6	100.0	95.9	93.4	na	92.3	98.8	100.0	95.7

- (a) It is a requirement of the model in Victoria that all conferences reach agreement.
- (b) Due to system and legislative changes, data for 2012-13 and 2013-14 are not comparable to data from previous years. Data for 2012-13 and 2013-14 include the number of young people who receive a group conference and reach an agreement. Prior to 2012-13 Queensland counted the number of group conferences resulting in an agreement.
- (c) Data are not available for SA prior to 2012-13.
- (d) In the ACT, there are a number of group conferences for which the conference itself satisfies the needs of victims. These conferences are therefore deemed successful and the agreement is that there are no formal tasks. These have been included in the count “young people who participate in a group conference that resulted in an agreement”.
- (e) In the NT, there were overall increased apprehensions in 2013-14. A new data management system now includes those conferenced, later failed and then referred to court. Data were not previously available.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.14 **Deaths in custody, by Indigenous status**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Number of young people who died in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012-13									
Number of young people who died in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2011-12									
Number of young people who died in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2010-11									
Number of young people who died in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0
2009-10									
Number of young people who died in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.15

Table 16A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
2013-14									
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	310.0	13.0	68.0	84.0	11.0	1.0	9.0	19.5	515.5
Non-Indigenous	249.0	60.0	25.0	17.0	8.0	6.8	14.0	0.5	380.3
Unknown	5.0	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	6.0
Total	564.0	73.0	94.0	101.0	19.0	7.8	23.0	20.0	901.8
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	310.0	13.0	68.0	92.0	11.0	1.0	9.0	19.5	523.5
Non-Indigenous	249.0	60.0	25.0	20.0	8.0	6.8	14.0	0.5	383.3
Unknown	5.0	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	6.0
Total	564.0	73.0	94.0	112.0	19.0	7.8	23.0	20.0	912.8
Proportion of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2
Unknown	100.0	–	100.0	–	na	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	285.0	4.0	50.0	26.0	14.0	1.0	9.0	11.8	400.8
Non-Indigenous	372.0	65.0	33.0	8.0	20.0	3.7	14.0	–	515.7
Unknown	7.0	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	8.0
Total	664.0	69.0	84.0	34.0	34.0	4.7	23.0	11.8	924.4
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	285.0	4.0	50.0	29.0	14.0	1.0	9.0	12.0	404.0
Non-Indigenous	372.0	62.0	33.0	10.0	20.0	3.7	14.0	–	514.7
Unknown	7.0	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	8.0
Total	664.0	66.0	84.0	39.0	34.0	4.7	23.0	12.0	926.7
Proportion of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	99.2
Non-Indigenous	100.0	104.8	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.2
Unknown	100.0	–	100.0	–	na	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	104.5	100.0	87.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	99.8
2012-13									
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	354.0	8.0	58.0	79.0	13.0	1.0	3.0	18.3	534.3

Table 16A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Non-Indigenous	257.0	51.0	19.0	26.0	14.0	10.5	18.0	1.5	397.0
Unknown	13.0	–	–	1.0	na	–	na	–	14.0
Total	624.0	59.0	77.0	106.0	27.0	11.5	21.0	19.8	945.3
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	354.0	8.0	58.0	99.0	13.0	1.0	3.0	18.3	554.3
Non-Indigenous	257.0	51.0	19.0	33.0	14.0	10.5	18.0	1.5	404.0
Unknown	13.0	–	–	1.0	na	–	na	–	14.0
Total	624.0	59.0	77.0	133.0	27.0	11.5	21.0	19.8	972.3
Proportion of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3
Unknown	100.0	–	–	100.0	na	–	na	–	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	288.0	7.0	46.0	18.0	13.0	1.0	11.0	10.0	394.0
Non-Indigenous	348.0	100.0	30.0	9.0	19.0	4.0	23.0	–	533.0
Unknown	7.0	na	1.0	–	na	–	na	–	8.0
Total	643.0	107.0	77.0	27.0	32.0	5.0	34.0	10.0	935.0
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	288.0	7.0	46.0	29.0	13.0	1.0	11.0	10.0	405.0
Non-Indigenous	348.0	100.0	30.0	16.0	19.0	4.0	23.0	–	540.0
Unknown	7.0	na	1.0	–	na	–	na	–	8.0
Total	643.0	107.0	77.0	45.0	32.0	5.0	34.0	10.0	953.0
Proportion of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	98.7
Unknown	100.0	na	100.0	..	na	..	na	..	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1

2011-12

Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	366.0	4.0	44.0	87.0	18.0	1.5	15.0	15.8	551.3
Non-Indigenous	288.0	19.0	18.0	33.0	16.0	12.5	20.0	0.5	407.0
Unknown	8.0	na	–	na	–	–	–	–	8.0
Total	662.0	23.0	62.0	120.0	34.0	14.0	35.0	16.3	966.3

TABLE 16A.15

Table 16A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	366.0	4.0	44.0	98.0	18.0	1.5	15.0	15.8	562.3
Non-Indigenous	288.0	20.0	18.0	43.0	16.0	12.5	20.0	0.5	418.0
Unknown	8.0	na	–	na	–	–	na	–	8.0
Total	662.0	24.0	62.0	141.0	34.0	14.0	35.0	16.3	988.3
Proportion of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0
Non-Indigenous	100.0	95.0	100.0	76.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4
Unknown	100.0	na	–	na	–	–	na	–	100.0
Total	100.0	95.8	100.0	85.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	310.0	17.0	43.0	20.0	12.0	1.5	7.0	9.0	419.5
Non-Indigenous	369.0	83.0	32.0	18.0	15.0	5.3	19.0	–	541.3
Unknown	17.0	na	1.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	19.0
Total	696.0	100.0	76.0	38.0	28.0	6.8	26.0	9.0	979.8
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	310.0	21.0	43.0	24.0	12.0	1.5	7.0	9.0	427.5
Non-Indigenous	369.0	107.0	32.0	22.0	15.0	5.3	19.0	–	569.3
Unknown	17.0	na	1.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	19.0
Total	696.0	128.0	76.0	46.0	28.0	6.8	26.0	9.0	1 015.8
Proportion of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	81.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
Non-Indigenous	100.0	77.6	100.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	95.1
Unknown	100.0	na	100.0	na	100.0	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	78.1	100.0	82.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5
2010-11									
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	232.0	4.0	45.0	105.0	18.0	3.8	17.0	10.0	434.8
Non-Indigenous	170.0	10.0	23.0	47.0	20.0	13.8	41.0	–	324.8
Unknown	7.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	8.0
Total	409.0	14.0	69.0	152.0	38.0	17.5	58.0	10.3	767.8
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	232.0	4.0	45.0	115.0	18.0	3.8	17.0	10.0	444.8
Non-Indigenous	170.0	18.0	23.0	56.0	20.0	13.8	41.0	–	341.8

Table 16A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Unknown	7.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	8.0
Total	409.0	22.0	69.0	171.0	38.0	17.5	58.0	10.3	794.8
Proportion of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8
Non-Indigenous	100.0	55.6	100.0	83.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	95.0
Unknown	100.0	na	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	63.6	100.0	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	491.0	4.0	32.0	5.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	556.0
Non-Indigenous	629.0	77.0	33.0	na	21.0	3.5	2.0	–	765.5
Unknown	35.0	na	2.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	40.0
Total	1 155.0	81.0	67.0	7.5	34.0	7.5	4.0	5.0	1 361.0
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	491.0	5.0	32.0	10.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	562.0
Non-Indigenous	629.0	112.0	33.0	5.0	21.0	3.5	2.0	–	805.5
Unknown	35.0	na	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	37.0
Total	1 155.0	117.0	67.0	15.0	34.0	7.5	4.0	5.0	1 404.5
Proportion of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	80.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
Non-Indigenous	100.0	68.8	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	95.0
Unknown	100.0	na	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	108.1
Total	100.0	69.2	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.9
2009-10									
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	253.0	1.0	50.0	88.0	15.0	5.3	14.0	13.0	439.3
Non-Indigenous	170.0	7.0	28.0	32.0	20.0	13.0	16.0	1.0	287.0
Unknown	8.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	8.0
Total	431.0	8.0	78.0	120.0	35.0	18.3	30.0	14.0	734.3
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	253.0	1.0	50.0	88.0	15.0	5.3	14.0	13.0	439.3
Non-Indigenous	170.0	7.0	28.0	32.0	20.0	13.0	16.0	1.0	287.0
Unknown	8.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	8.0
Total	431.0	8.0	78.0	120.0	35.0	18.3	30.0	14.0	734.3

Table 16A.15 Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Proportion of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unknown	100.0	–	–	na	..	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	470.0	9.0	36.0	7.0	16.0	3.7	14.0	22.0	577.7
Non-Indigenous	570.0	90.0	33.0	2.0	20.0	4.8	14.0	2.0	735.8
Unknown	25.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	25.0
Total	1 065.0	99.0	69.0	9.0	36.0	8.4	28.0	24.0	1 338.4
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	488.0	9.0	36.0	7.0	16.0	3.7	14.0	22.0	595.7
Non-Indigenous	589.0	96.0	33.0	2.0	20.0	4.8	14.0	2.0	760.8
Unknown	27.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	27.0
Total	1 104.0	105.0	69.0	9.0	36.0	8.4	28.0	24.0	1 383.4
Proportion of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.0
Non-Indigenous	96.8	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7
Unknown	92.6	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	92.6
Total	96.5	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7

(a) Data are based on averaged quarterly attendance counts.

(b) The school leaving age changed in NSW from 15 to 17 on 1 January 2010. Data for 2012-13 were collected on 20 September 2012, 20 December 2012, 11 April 2013, and 27 June 2013. Data for 2013-14 were collected on 30 September 2013, 18 December 2013, 11 April 2014, and 27 June 2014.

(c) For 2010-11 data collection Victoria applied a more sophisticated data collection and analysis process to clearly distinguish participation in 'accredited' education from participation in other educative and rehabilitative programs (as per the counting rule). The discrepancy in results between 2009-10 and 2010-11 can be attributed to implementation of this more sophisticated data system. All young people who were not participating in an 'accredited' education/training program were engaged in other worthwhile developmental and behaviour programs (for example, Indigenous programs, programs for anger management, violence prevention, addiction, parenting and coping skills). As Victoria's dual track system allows for young people aged 18-20 to be sentenced to a youth justice facility, totals for young people in detention not of compulsory school age include adults detained in a youth justice facility. The increase in the proportion of young people engaged in education and training for 2011-12 reflects a concerted effort to ensure that all young people at the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct are engaged in a fully structured day and accessing more education through an expansion of TAFE timetables and the introduction of a new school campus in February 2012 and a revised Malmsbury TAFE timetable for 2012 which has resulted in an expanded suite of programs and increased capacity.

Table 16A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	It is Queensland policy that all young people in detention are engaged in education and/or training. Compulsory school age category for Queensland includes young people aged 10-15 years. Non-compulsory school age category for Queensland includes young people aged 16 years and over. For Queensland, the time series has been affected by a change in information systems [from the Families Youth Justice (FAM-YJ) system to the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS)]. Therefore, data from the 2011-12 period onwards is not comparable with previously published data for periods up to and including the 2010-11 period.								
(e)	The low rates for WA for 2012-13 can be attributed to the combination of a number of factors such as building projects, the amalgamation of Rangeview Remand Centre and Banksia Hill Detention Centre, shortage of custodial staff, a serious disruption at Banksia Hill Detention Centre during January 2013 resulting in the transfer of most detainees to Hakea Juvenile Security. Consequently, young people did not have the same education hours and opportunities as in past years. The situation has considerably improved with the return of young people to Banksia Hill Detention Centre and the employment of more youth custodial officers. Therefore, WA expects to see an improvement in the rates for 2013-14. In 2012-13, Banksia Hill Youth Education Services figures were calculated by averaging figures from the following dates: 25 September 2012, 17 December 2012, 10 May 2013 and 4 July 2013. In 2010-11, WA could not disaggregate young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training by Indigenous status. As a result, only WA's total proportion of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training is included in the national total.								
(f)	In Tasmania, data for 2012-13 were collected on 5 September 2012, 17 December 2012, 23 April 2013 and 6 June 2013. In 2013-14, data were collected on 4 September 2013, 16 December 2013, 22 April 2014 and 5 June 2014.								
(g)	In the ACT, changes to legislation in 2010 increased compulsory school age to 17 years or Year 10 Certificate or equivalent.								
(h)	In the NT, data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been revised to better align with the counting rules.								
	na Not available. ... Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								
	<i>Source:</i> State and Territory governments (unpublished).								

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	4.0	5.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	3.0	–	–	3.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.0	–	–	–	3.0	–	4.0	8.0
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 487.0	6 252.0	43 111.0	44 158.7	9 807.0	350.0	1 951.0	16 681.0	176 797.7
Non-Indigenous	58 798.0	46 791.0	22 225.0	12 630.3	10 913.0	3 925.0	3 927.0	663.0	159 872.3
Unknown	1 501.0	5.0	543.0	–	157.0	10.0	–	–	2 216.0
Total	114 786.0	53 048.0	65 879.0	56 789.1	20 877.0	4 285.0	5 878.0	17 344.0	338 886.1
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	2.4	0.3
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	7.6	–	–	0.2
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.2	–	–	–	7.0	–	2.3	0.2
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	4.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5.0	2.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	8.0

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 688.0	105.0	136.0	na	73.0	32.0	63.0	na	2 097.0
Non-Indigenous	2 108.0	1 246.0	90.0	na	102.0	348.0	139.0	na	4 033.0
Unknown	69.0	–	–	na	8.0	2.0	–	na	79.0
Total	3 865.0	1 351.0	226.0	na	183.0	382.0	202.0	–	6 209.0
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	23.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19.1
Non-Indigenous	4.7	16.1	–	–	–	–	71.9	–	9.9
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	12.9	14.8	–	–	–	–	49.5	–	12.9
2012-13									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	2.0	–	–	–	2.0	4.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	2.0	–	–	–	2.0	4.0
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	60 182.0	6 771.0	38 996.0	46 405.0	9 451.0	312.0	1 622.0	16 954.0	180 693.0
Non-Indigenous	56 215.0	54 277.0	19 442.0	19 799.0	12 038.0	6 435.0	4 903.0	970.0	174 079.0
Unknown	1 717.0	–	205.0	–	403.0	–	–	–	2 325.0
Total	118 114.0	61 048.0	58 643.0	66 204.0	21 892.0	6 747.0	6 525.0	17 924.0	357 097.0

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 **Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	1.2	0.2
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	0.3	–	–	–	1.1	0.1
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 015.0	160.0	134.0	na	112.0	34.0	na	na	2 455.0
Non-Indigenous	2 186.0	1 379.0	81.0	na	120.0	533.0	na	na	4 299.0
Unknown	92.0	–	–	na	7.0	–	na	na	99.0
Total	4 293.0	1 539.0	215.0	na	239.0	567.0	na	na	6 853.0
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	4.0	–	–	9.0	13.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	4.0	2.0	–	–	6.0
Unknown	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0
Total	–	1.0	–	–	8.0	2.0	–	9.0	20.0
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64 976.0	7 610.0	31 048.0	45 196.0	10 258.0	1 111.0	3 071.0	13 513.0	176 783.0
Non-Indigenous	61 938.0	55 864.0	18 478.0	22 620.0	11 459.0	6 623.0	5 276.0	303.0	182 561.0
Unknown	2 371.0	3.0	345.0	–	497.0	–	–	–	3 216.0
Total	129 285.0	63 477.0	49 871.0	67 816.0	22 214.0	7 734.0	8 347.0	13 816.0	362 560.0
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	3.9	–	–	6.7	0.7
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	3.5	3.0	–	–	0.3
Unknown	–	3 333.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.1
Total	–	0.2	–	–	3.6	2.6	–	6.5	0.6
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	3.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	na	–	3.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	–
Total	4.0	1.0	–	–	–	1.0	na	–	6.0

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 395.0	160.0	101.0	na	149.0	93.0	na	na	2 898.0
Non-Indigenous	2 873.0	1 398.0	152.0	na	129.0	505.0	na	na	5 057.0
Unknown	112.0	–	2.0	na	7.0	–	na	na	121.0
Total	5 380.0	1 558.0	255.0	na	285.0	598.0	na	na	8 076.0
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12.5	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	10.4
Non-Indigenous	3.5	7.2	–	–	–	19.8	na	–	5.9
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	–
Total	7.4	6.4	–	–	–	16.7	na	–	7.4
2010-11									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	–	–	2.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	3.0
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	67 188.0	9 577.0	28 336.0	45 963.0	8 087.0	2 483.0	3 790.0	13 848.0	179 272.0
Non-Indigenous	72 055.0	55 463.0	21 499.0	18 999.0	10 862.0	6 801.0	4 886.0	310.0	190 875.0
Unknown	3 582.0	120.0	–	–	228.0	–	–	–	3 930.0
Total	142 825.0	65 160.0	49 835.0	64 962.0	19 177.0	9 284.0	8 676.0	14 158.0	374 077.0

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	0.2	–	4.0	–	–	0.1
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	0.1
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	0.2	–	1.1	1.2	–	0.1
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	3.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	1.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	4.0
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 390.0	129.0	90.0	na	883.0	206.0	na	na	3 698.0
Non-Indigenous	3 429.0	1 202.0	124.0	na	1 296.0	591.0	na	na	6 642.0
Unknown	112.0	–	42.0	na	36.0	–	na	na	190.0
Total	5 931.0	1 331.0	256.0	na	2 215.0	797.0	–	na	10 530.0
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	8.1
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	16.9	–	–	1.5
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3.4	–	–	–	–	12.5	–	na	3.8

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.0	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	5.0
Non-Indigenous	–	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3.0	6.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	11.0
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	74 794.0	9 373.0	29 985.0	44 832.0	11 820.0	2 948.0	2 688.0	9 665.0	186 105.0
Non-Indigenous	80 874.0	53 965.0	21 680.0	16 448.0	13 575.0	7 096.0	3 691.0	810.0	198 139.0
Unknown	3 016.0	187.0	–	–	17.0	–	–	–	3 220.0
Total	158 684.0	63 525.0	51 665.0	61 280.0	25 412.0	10 044.0	6 379.0	10 475.0	387 464.0
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.4	–	–	–	–	3.4	–	1.0	0.3
Non-Indigenous	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.3
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	0.2	0.9	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0	0.3
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0

TABLE 16A.16

Table 16A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld (a)	WA	SA (b)	Tas (c)	ACT	NT (d)	Aust
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 616.0	226.0	180.0	2 486.0	937.0	288.0	..	na	6 733.0
Non-Indigenous	3 699.0	1 513.0	198.0	1 453.0	1 478.0	711.0	..	na	9 052.0
Unknown	144.0	25.0	–	–	–	–	..	520.0	689.0
Total	6 459.0	1 764.0	378.0	3 939.0	2 415.0	999.0	–	520.0	16 474.0
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.5
Non-Indigenous	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.2
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	4.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.8

(a) For Queensland, the time series has been affected by a change in information systems [from the Families Youth Justice (FAM-YJ) system to the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS)]. Therefore, data from the 2011-12 period onwards is not comparable with previously published data for periods up to and including the 2010-11 period.

(b) For SA, the number of periods of escorted movement undertaken is less in 2012-13 than in previous years. This may be due to stability in the population and greater provision of in-house services.

(c) Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention, therefore, Tasmania's rates may be volatile. Historical data for number of periods of escorted movements and unescorted leaves undertaken were revised in this Report and differ from those previously reported.

(d) In 2010-11, the NT could not provide the number of escorted movements undertaken hence the NT's data are excluded from the national total and rate. In 2008-09, escorted movements were not reliably recorded by Indigenous status in the NT. Therefore, all escorted movements data were recorded as unknown Indigenous status.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.17

Table 16A.17 **Absconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Number of absconds from unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Number of periods of unescorted leave undertaken									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	907.0	29.0	..	..	na	–	–	22.0	958.0
Non-Indigenous	1 839.0	201.0	..	..	na	20.0	5.0	–	2 065.0
Unknown	26.0	–	..	..	na	–	–	–	26.0
Total	2 772.0	230.0	..	..	na	20.0	5.0	22.0	3 049.0
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
2012-13									
Number of absconds from unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Number of periods of unescorted leave undertaken									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 557.0	13.0	..	..	na	–	na	na	1 570.0
Non-Indigenous	1 910.0	221.0	..	..	na	120.0	na	na	2 251.0
Unknown	8.0	–	..	..	na	–	na	na	8.0
Total	3 475.0	234.0	..	..	na	120.0	na	na	3 829.0
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16A.17 **Absconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12									
Number of absconds from unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Non-Indigenous	1.0	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	1.0
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Total	1.0	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	1.0
Number of periods of unescorted leave undertaken									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 576.0	6.0	..	..	–	–	na	na	1 582.0
Non-Indigenous	1 966.0	314.0	..	..	–	4.0	na	na	2 284.0
Unknown	158.0	–	..	..	–	–	na	na	158.0
Total	3 700.0	320.0	..	..	–	4.0	na	na	4 024.0
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Non-Indigenous	0.5	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	0.4
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Total	0.3	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	0.2
2010-11									
Number of absconds from unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Number of periods of unescorted leave undertaken									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 170.0	25.0	..	..	6.0	5.0	na	na	1 206.0
Non-Indigenous	2 041.0	344.0	..	..	14.0	4.0	na	na	2 403.0
Unknown	139.0	–	..	..	–	–	na	na	139.0
Total	3 350.0	369.0	..	..	20.0	9.0	na	na	3 748.0
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16A.17 **Absconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Number of absconds from unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	1.0	..	..	–	–	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	1.0	–	–	–	1.0
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.0	..	..	1.0	–	–	–	2.0
Number of periods of unescorted leave undertaken									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	912.0	11.0	..	..	–	3.0	na	na	926.0
Non-Indigenous	1 144.0	420.0	..	..	18.0	–	na	na	1 582.0
Unknown	87.0	–	..	..	–	–	na	na	87.0
Total	2 143.0	431.0	..	..	18.0	3.0	na	na	2 595.0
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	90.9	..	..	–	–	–	–	1.1
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	55.6	–	–	–	0.6
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	2.3	..	..	55.6	–	–	–	0.8

(a) Unescorted leave is not undertaken in Queensland or WA.

(b) Data for the number of absconds from unescorted leave for 2011-12 were not available for the ACT. Data for the number of unescorted leaves undertaken for 2009-10 to 2012-13 were not available for the ACT and the NT.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.18 **Serious assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2013-14								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6.0	1.0	na	–	–	1.0	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	–
Total	–	6.0	2.0	na	–	–	1.0	–
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.3	0.4	na	–	–	2.5	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	–
Total	–	1.1	0.3	na	–	–	1.7	–
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	na	1.0	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	na	1.0	–	–	–
Rate of staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	na	0.5	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	na	0.5	–	–	–
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6.0	1.0	na	1.0	–	1.0	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	–
Total	–	6.0	2.0	na	1.0	–	1.0	–
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.1	0.2	na	0.5	–	1.7	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	–
Total	–	1.1	0.3	na	0.5	–	1.7	–
2012-13								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	4.0	–	na	–	–	–	–

TABLE 16A.18

Table 16A.18 **Serious assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	4.0	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	0.3	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	0.7	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.7	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	3.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	3.0	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Rate of staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	0.5	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.5	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	4.0	1.0	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	3.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	7.0	2.0	na	–	–	–	–
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	0.7	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	0.5	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.1	0.3	na	–	–	–	–
2011-12								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	1.0	na	na	–	–	6.0
Non-Indigenous	–	na	1.0	na	na	–	2.0	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	2.0	na	na	–	2.0	6.0
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	0.3	na	na	–	–	4.4

Table 16A.18 **Serious assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Non-Indigenous	–	na	0.5	na	na	–	3.8	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	0.4	na	na	–	2.4	4.3
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Rate of staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	1.0	na	na	–	–	6.0
Non-Indigenous	–	na	1.0	na	na	–	2.0	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	2.0	na	na	–	2.0	6.0
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	0.2	na	na	–	–	4.3
Non-Indigenous	–	na	0.2	na	na	–	2.4	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	0.4	na	na	–	2.4	4.3
2010-11								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–

Table 16A.18 **Serious assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	2.0	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	–	2.0	na	na	–	–	–
Rate of staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	0.4	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	na	–	0.4	na	na	–	–	–
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	na	2.0	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	2.0	na	na	–	–	–
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	0.4	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	na	na	0.4	na	na	–	–	–
2009-10								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.0	na	1.0	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	2.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	3.0	na	1.0	na	na	–	–	–
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.1	na	0.3	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	0.2	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	0.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	0.2	na	0.2	na	na	–	–	–
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	–	–	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	na	–	–	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–

Table 16A.18 **Serious assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total	–	na	–	–	na	–	–	–
Rate of staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	–	–	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	na	–	–	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	–	–	na	–	–	–
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.0	na	1.0	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	2.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	3.0	na	1.0	na	na	–	–	–
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.1	na	0.2	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	0.1	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	0.2	na	0.2	na	na	–	–	–

(a) The denominator for calculating rates of 'staff injured' and rates of 'staff and young people injured' has been changed to total custody nights for all categories of 'staff' and 'staff and young people' and therefore historical rates will differ from those in previous reports. The reason for this change is that staff of any Indigenous status may be injured by detainees of any Indigenous status.

(b) Victoria and SA data were not available before 2012-13. WA data are not available for any year.

(c) SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT
2013-14								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8.0	3.0	12.0	na	7.0	2.0	–	11.0
Non-Indigenous	3.0	23.0	11.0	na	11.0	11.0	2.0	2.0
Unknown	6.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	17.0	26.0	23.0	na	18.0	13.0	2.0	13.0
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.5	4.8	2.8	na	7.1	57.1	–	6.6
Non-Indigenous	0.5	4.9	4.9	na	10.1	28.0	5.1	30.2
Unknown	40.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.5	4.9	3.5	na	8.6	30.3	3.4	7.5
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	2.0	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	22.0	na	6.0	–	1.0	–
Unknown	17.0	29.0	–	na	–	10.0	–	12.0
Total	17.0	29.0	24.0	na	6.0	10.0	1.0	12.0
Rate of staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	0.3	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	3.3	na	2.9	–	1.7	–
Unknown	1.5	5.5	–	na	–	23.3	–	6.9
Total	1.5	5.5	3.6	na	2.9	23.3	1.7	6.9
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	3.0	14.0	na	7.0	2.0	–	11.0
Non-Indigenous	na	23.0	33.0	na	17.0	11.0	3.0	2.0
Unknown	23.0	29.0	–	na	–	10.0	–	12.0
Total	34.0	55.0	47.0	na	24.0	23.0	3.0	25.0
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	0.6	2.1	na	3.4	4.7	–	6.3
Non-Indigenous	na	4.3	5.0	na	8.1	25.7	5.1	1.2
Unknown	2.0	5.5	–	na	–	23.3	–	6.9
Total	3.0	10.4	7.1	na	11.5	53.7	5.1	14.4
2012-13								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8.0	na	10.0	na	7.0	–	–	6.0
Non-Indigenous	4.0	na	8.0	na	26.0	12.0	2.0	–

Table 16A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	12.0	na	18.0	na	33.0	12.0	2.0	6.0
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.3	na	2.6	na	7.4	–	–	3.5
Non-Indigenous	0.7	na	4.1	na	21.6	18.6	4.1	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.0	na	3.1	na	15.1	17.8	3.1	3.3
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	6.0	na	1.0	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	16.0	na	18.0	–	–	3.0
Unknown	21.0	na	–	na	1.0	10.0	–	–
Total	21.0	na	22.0	na	20.0	10.0	–	3.0
Rate of staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	1.0	na	0.5	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	2.7	na	8.2	–	–	1.7
Unknown	1.8	na	–	na	0.5	14.8	–	–
Total	1.8	na	3.8	na	9.1	14.8	–	1.7
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	16.0	na	8.0	–	–	6.0
Non-Indigenous	na	na	24.0	na	44.0	12.0	2.0	3.0
Unknown	21.0	na	–	na	1.0	10.0	–	–
Total	33.0	na	40.0	na	53.0	22.0	2.0	9.0
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	2.7	na	3.7	–	–	3.3
Non-Indigenous	na	na	4.1	na	20.1	17.8	3.1	1.7
Unknown	1.8	na	–	na	0.5	14.8	–	–
Total	2.8	na	6.8	na	24.2	32.6	3.1	5.0
2011-12								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5.0	na	10.0	na	na	1.0	2.0	48.0
Non-Indigenous	7.0	na	6.0	na	na	15.0	–	–
Unknown	1.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	13.0	na	16.0	na	na	16.0	2.0	48.0
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.8	na	3.2	na	na	8.3	np	35.5

TABLE 16A.19

Table 16A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Non-Indigenous	1.1	na	3.2	na	na	22.6	np	–
Unknown	4.2	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	1.0	na	3.2	na	na	20.5	np	34.7
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	8.0	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	18.0	na	na	–	2.0	2.0
Unknown	17.0	na	–	na	na	10.0	–	–
Total	17.0	na	26.0	na	na	10.0	2.0	2.0
Rate of staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	1.6	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	3.6	na	na	–	np	1.4
Unknown	1.3	na	–	na	na	12.8	–	–
Total	1.3	na	5.2	na	na	12.8	np	1.4
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	18.0	na	na	1.0	2.0	48.0
Non-Indigenous	na	na	24.0	na	na	15.0	2.0	2.0
Unknown	18.0	na	–	na	na	10.0	–	–
Total	30.0	na	42.0	na	na	26.0	4.0	50.0
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	3.6	na	na	1.3	np	34.7
Non-Indigenous	na	na	4.8	na	na	19.2	np	1.4
Unknown	1.4	na	–	na	na	12.8	–	–
Total	2.3	na	8.4	na	na	33.2	np	36.2
2010-11								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9.0	na	5.0	na	na	na	6.0	16.0
Non-Indigenous	14.0	na	3.0	na	na	na	7.0	–
Unknown	6.0	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	29.0	na	8.0	na	na	na	13.0	16.0
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	1.8	na	na	na	np	11.6
Non-Indigenous	na	na	1.4	na	na	na	np	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	na	na	1.6	na	na	na	np	11.3

Table 16A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	4.0	na	na	na	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	5.0	na	na	na	4.0	1.0
Unknown	32.0	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	32.0	na	9.0	na	na	na	4.0	1.0
Rate of staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	0.8	na	na	na	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	1.0	na	na	na	np	0.7
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	na	na	1.8	na	na	na	np	0.7
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	9.0	na	na	na	6.0	16.0
Non-Indigenous	na	na	8.0	na	na	na	11.0	1.0
Unknown	38.0	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	61.0	na	17.0	na	na	na	17.0	17.0
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	1.8	na	na	na	np	11.3
Non-Indigenous	na	na	1.6	na	na	na	np	0.7
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	na	na	3.4	na	na	na	np	12.0

- (a) The denominator for calculating rates of 'staff injured' and rates of 'staff and young people injured' has been changed to total custody nights for all categories of 'staff' and 'staff and young people' and therefore historical rates will differ from those in previous reports. The reason for this change is that staff of any Indigenous status may be injured by detainees of any Indigenous status.
- (b) In 2012-13, data were not available for Victoria and WA. In 2013-14 data were not available for WA.
- (c) Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented.
- (d) In NSW, from 2010-11, the Indigenous status of staff is not available.
- (e) Victoria is unable to report on assaults as incident reports need to be analysed individually.
- (f) SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction.
- (g) For 2011-12, Tasmanian assaults data are for the period from 20 October 2011 to 30 June 2012. For assaults against staff in 2012-13 and 2013-14, data include injuries incurred by staff while restraining residents. Tasmanian data for assaults in custody encompass relatively minor injuries, including general soreness and minor marks resulting from physical contact. Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention and therefore results may fluctuate over time.
- (h) The ACT has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention. Data were not converted to a rate per 10 000 custody nights in 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the small number of detainees in the ACT.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>
2013-14								
Incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	6.0	–	3.0	na	–	–	–	2.0
Non-Indigenous	4.0	2.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	10.0	2.0	3.0	na	–	–	–	2.0
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.1	–	0.7	na	–	–	–	1.2
Non-Indigenous	0.7	0.4	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.9	0.4	0.5	na	–	–	–	1.2
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	20.0	–	7.0	na	4.0	–	2.0	14.0
Non-Indigenous	7.0	4.0	3.0	na	4.0	–	2.0	4.0
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	27.0	4.0	10.0	na	8.0	–	4.0	18.0
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.7	–	1.6	na	4.1	–	10.3	8.4
Non-Indigenous	1.2	0.9	1.3	na	3.7	–	5.1	60.3
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	2.4	0.8	1.5	na	3.8	–	6.8	10.4
Young people who self-harmed and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5.0	–	1.0	na	–	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	3.0	2.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	8.0	2.0	1.0	na	–	–	–	1.0
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.9	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	0.6
Non-Indigenous	0.5	0.4	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.7	0.4	0.2	na	–	–	–	0.6

Table 16A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9.0	–	7.0	na	4.0	–	2.0	12.0
Non-Indigenous	5.0	4.0	3.0	na	2.0	–	2.0	3.0
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	14.0	4.0	10.0	na	6.0	–	4.0	15.0
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.7	–	1.6	na	4.1	–	10.3	7.2
Non-Indigenous	0.9	0.9	1.3	na	1.8	–	5.1	45.2
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.2	0.8	1.5	na	2.9	–	6.8	8.6
2012-13								
Incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	6.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	na	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	7.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	1.0
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	0.6
Non-Indigenous	0.2	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	na	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.6	–	–	na	–	–	–	0.6
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	23.0	na	5.0	na	8.0	1.0	–	29.0
Non-Indigenous	12.0	na	13.0	na	18.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Unknown	–	5.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	35.0	5.0	18.0	na	26.0	3.0	3.0	32.0
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.8	na	1.3	na	8.5	32.1	–	17.1
Non-Indigenous	2.1	na	6.7	na	15.0	3.1	6.1	30.9
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	3.0	0.8	3.1	na	11.9	4.4	4.6	17.9

Table 16A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Young people who self-harmed and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	6.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	1.0
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.8	–	–	na	–	–	–	0.6
Non-Indigenous	0.2	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.5	–	–	na	–	–	–	0.6
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	23.0	na	5.0	na	6.0	1.0	–	19.0
Non-Indigenous	12.0	–	6.0	na	10.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Unknown	–	5.0	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	35.0	5.0	11.0	na	16.0	3.0	3.0	21.0
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.8	na	1.3	na	6.3	32.1	–	11.2
Non-Indigenous	2.1	–	3.1	na	8.3	3.1	6.1	20.6
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	na
Total	3.0	0.8	1.9	na	7.3	4.4	4.6	11.7
2011-12								
Incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.0	–	–	na	na	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	1.0	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	1.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	3.0	1.0	–	na	na	–	–	1.0
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.2	–	–	na	na	–	–	0.7
Non-Indigenous	0.2	0.2	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	4.2	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	0.2	0.2	–	na	na	–	–	0.7

Table 16A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14.0	–	1.0	na	na	–	1.0	22.0
Non-Indigenous	12.0	1.0	4.0	na	na	–	2.0	–
Unknown	8.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	34.0	1.0	5.0	na	na	–	3.0	22.0
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.2	–	0.3	na	na	–	np	16.3
Non-Indigenous	1.9	0.2	2.2	na	na	–	np	–
Unknown	33.7	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	2.6	0.2	1.0	na	na	–	np	15.9
Young people who self-harmed and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.0	–	–	na	na	–	–	1.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	1.0	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	1.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	3.0	1.0	–	na	na	–	–	1.0
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.2	–	–	na	na	–	–	0.7
Non-Indigenous	0.2	0.2	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	4.2	na	–	na	na	–	na	–
Total	0.2	0.2	–	na	na	–	–	0.7
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14.0	–	1.0	na	na	–	1.0	7.0
Non-Indigenous	12.0	1.0	4.0	na	na	–	1.0	–
Unknown	8.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	34.0	1.0	5.0	na	na	–	2.0	7.0
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.2	–	0.3	na	na	–	np	5.2
Non-Indigenous	1.9	0.2	2.2	na	na	–	np	–
Unknown	33.7	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	2.6	0.2	1.0	na	na	–	np	5.1

Table 16A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>
2010-11								
Incidents of self-harm and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	na	–	2.0	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.0	–	na	na	–	1.0	–
Unknown	1.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	1.0	1.0	–	na	na	–	3.0	–
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	–	na	na	–	5.3	–
Non-Indigenous	na	0.2	–	na	na	–	2.0	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	na	0.2	–	na	na	–	3.5	–
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13.0	–	2.0	na	na	6.0	4.0	2.0
Non-Indigenous	13.0	17.0	1.0	na	na	5.0	3.0	–
Unknown	5.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	31.0	17.0	3.0	na	na	11.0	7.0	2.0
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	0.7	na	na	23.1	np	1.4
Non-Indigenous	na	3.1	0.5	na	na	7.4	np	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	na	2.6	0.6	na	na	11.7	np	1.4
Young people who self-harmed and attempted suicide in custody								
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	na	–	2.0	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.0	–	na	na	–	1.0	–
Unknown	1.0	na	–	na	na	–	na	–
Total	1.0	1.0	–	na	na	–	3.0	–
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	–	na	na	–	5.3	–
Non-Indigenous	na	0.2	–	na	na	–	2.0	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	na	0.2	–	na	na	–	3.5	–

Table 16A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13.0	–	2.0	na	na	2.0	3.0	2.0
Non-Indigenous	13.0	9.0	1.0	na	na	3.0	2.0	–
Unknown	5.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	31.0	9.0	3.0	na	na	5.0	5.0	2.0
Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	0.7	na	na	7.7	np	1.4
Non-Indigenous	na	1.6	0.5	na	na	4.4	np	–
Unknown	na	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	na	1.4	0.6	na	na	5.3	np	1.4

- (a) In 2009-10, data were not available for Victoria, WA and SA. In 2010-11, data were not available for WA and SA.
- (b) Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented.
- (c) As Victoria's dual track system allows for young people aged 18-20 years to be sentenced to a youth justice facility, the incidents of self harm or attempted suicide include adults accommodated within a youth justice centre. Five of the young people who self harmed or attempted suicide were aged 18 years or over. The decrease observed between 2010-11 and 2011-12 is attributed to practise enhancements including a new behaviour management system, increased staff training, and new admission processes.
- (d) SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction.
- (e) Tasmania's 2012-13 data have been revised to exclude threats of self-harm in this Report, so data will differ from those in the previous edition. For 2012-13, only young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide, rather than distinct incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide, were able to be identified for the period from September 2012 to March 2013. Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention, therefore, Tasmania's rates may be volatile.
- (f) The ACT has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention. Data were not converted to a rate per 10 000 custody nights in 2009-10 and 2010-11 due to the small number of detainees in the ACT.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.21

Table 16A.21 **Completion of community-based orders, by Indigenous status**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 914.0	195.0	1 376.0	719.0	153.0	53.0	11.0	124.0	4 545.0
Non-Indigenous	2 182.0	1 129.0	1 092.0	512.0	277.0	353.0	43.0	17.0	5 605.0
Unknown	354.0	–	56.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	–	–	426.0
Total	4 450.0	1 324.0	2 524.0	1 238.0	435.0	410.0	54.0	141.0	10 576.0
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	438.0	33.0	423.0	471.0	18.0	3.0	9.0	91.0	1 486.0
Non-Indigenous	574.0	94.0	256.0	140.0	37.0	40.0	20.0	7.0	1 168.0
Unknown	46.0	–	4.0	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	52.0
Total	1 058.0	127.0	683.0	612.0	56.0	43.0	29.0	98.0	2 706.0
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	81.4	85.5	76.5	60.4	89.5	94.6	55.0	57.7	75.4
Non-Indigenous	79.2	92.3	81.0	78.5	88.2	89.8	68.3	70.8	82.8
Unknown	88.5	–	93.3	87.5	83.3	100.0	–	–	89.1
Total	80.8	91.2	78.7	66.9	88.6	90.5	65.1	59.0	79.6
2012-13									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 976.0	262.0	1 098.0	897.0	181.0	84.0	na	89.0	4 587.0
Non-Indigenous	2 171.0	1 181.0	969.0	583.0	312.0	354.0	na	27.0	5 597.0
Unknown	414.0	–	26.0	14.0	12.0	1.0	na	–	467.0
Total	4 561.0	1 443.0	2 093.0	1 494.0	505.0	439.0	na	116.0	10 651.0
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	354.0	19.0	386.0	685.0	28.0	5.0	na	82.0	1 559.0
Non-Indigenous	437.0	130.0	226.0	178.0	55.0	28.0	na	17.0	1 071.0
Unknown	33.0	–	3.0	–	2.0	1.0	na	–	39.0
Total	824.0	149.0	615.0	863.0	85.0	34.0	na	99.0	2 669.0
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	84.8	93.2	74.0	56.7	86.6	94.4	na	52.0	74.6
Non-Indigenous	83.2	90.1	81.1	76.6	85.0	92.7	na	61.4	83.9
Unknown	92.6	–	89.7	100.0	85.7	50.0	na	–	92.3
Total	84.7	90.6	77.3	63.4	85.6	92.8	na	54.0	80.0

TABLE 16A.21

Table 16A.21 **Completion of community-based orders, by Indigenous status**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 240.0	189.0	1 155.0	777.0	181.0	99.0	na	72.0	4 713.0
Non-Indigenous	2 873.0	1 222.0	1 134.0	682.0	383.0	532.0	na	23.0	6 849.0
Unknown	436.0	–	34.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	na	–	478.0
Total	5 549.0	1 411.0	2 323.0	1 463.0	566.0	633.0	na	95.0	12 040.0
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	355.0	33.0	321.0	511.0	31.0	22.0	na	65.0	1 338.0
Non-Indigenous	402.0	197.0	197.0	199.0	63.0	34.0	na	5.0	1 097.0
Unknown	26.0	–	1.0	–	–	–	na	–	27.0
Total	783.0	230.0	519.0	710.0	94.0	56.0	na	70.0	2 462.0
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	86.3	85.1	78.3	60.3	85.4	81.8	na	52.6	77.9
Non-Indigenous	87.7	86.1	85.2	77.4	85.9	94.0	na	82.1	86.2
Unknown	94.4	–	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	–	94.7
Total	87.6	86.0	81.7	67.3	85.8	91.9	na	57.6	83.0
2010-11									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 771.0	214.0	1 178.0	794.0	156.0	150.0	2.0	na	4 265.0
Non-Indigenous	2 220.0	1 168.0	1 135.0	633.0	302.0	517.0	30.0	na	6 005.0
Unknown	253.0	1.0	2.0	10.0	4.0	2.0	–	na	272.0
Total	4 244.0	1 383.0	2 315.0	1 437.0	462.0	669.0	32.0	na	10 542.0
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	301.0	35.0	450.0	607.0	72.0	20.0	2.0	na	1 487.0
Non-Indigenous	366.0	185.0	288.0	222.0	174.0	59.0	12.0	na	1 306.0
Unknown	35.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	na	36.0
Total	702.0	220.0	738.0	829.0	247.0	79.0	14.0	na	2 829.0
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	85.5	85.9	72.4	56.7	68.4	88.2	50.0	na	74.1
Non-Indigenous	85.8	86.3	79.8	74.0	63.4	89.8	71.4	na	82.1
Unknown	87.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	–	na	88.3
Total	85.8	86.3	75.8	63.4	65.2	89.4	69.6	na	78.8

Table 16A.21 **Completion of community-based orders, by Indigenous status**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 896.0	206.0	1 044.0	798.0	305.0	123.0	11.0	na	4 383.0
Non-Indigenous	2 674.0	1 473.0	1 059.0	594.0	637.0	413.0	32.0	na	6 882.0
Unknown	324.0	3.0	–	35.0	1.0	13.0	–	na	376.0
Total	4 894.0	1 682.0	2 103.0	1 427.0	943.0	549.0	43.0	na	11 641.0
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	359.0	35.0	443.0	533.0	84.0	27.0	1.0	na	1 482.0
Non-Indigenous	458.0	231.0	269.0	185.0	153.0	52.0	4.0	na	1 352.0
Unknown	39.0	–	–	4.0	–	–	–	na	43.0
Total	856.0	266.0	712.0	722.0	237.0	79.0	5.0	na	2 877.0
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	84.1	85.5	70.2	60.0	78.4	82.0	91.7	na	74.7
Non-Indigenous	85.4	86.4	79.7	76.3	80.6	88.8	88.9	na	83.6
Unknown	89.3	100.0	–	89.7	100.0	100.0	–	na	89.7
Total	85.1	86.3	74.7	66.4	79.9	87.4	89.6	na	80.2

(a) For Queensland, the time series has been affected by a change in information systems [from the Families Youth Justice (FAM-YJ) system to the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS)]. Therefore, data from the 2011-12 period onwards is not comparable with previously published data for periods up to and including the 2010-11 period. Due to system enhancements, 2012-13 data may not be directly comparable with previous years.

(b) Tasmanian data includes young people on community service orders, who are assisted by Youth Justice to complete their hours but are not supervised by a Youth Justice Worker. Data recorded for years prior to 2011-12 has been updated for data lag.

(c) Data were not available for the ACT for 2011-12 and 2012-13 as the accuracy of the data could not be guaranteed due to data collection issues. Data were not available for the NT prior to 2011-12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.22 **Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	545.0	105.0	664.0	na	na	10.0	14.0	13.0	1 351.0
Non-Indigenous	696.0	553.0	552.0	na	na	51.0	39.0	–	1 891.0
Unknown	217.0	4.0	41.0	na	na	–	–	–	262.0
Total	1 458.0	662.0	1 257.0	na	na	61.0	53.0	13.0	3 504.0
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	553.0	111.0	763.0	944.0	na	17.0	16.0	104.0	1 564.0
Non-Indigenous	719.0	567.0	619.0	521.0	na	91.0	41.0	8.0	2 045.0
Unknown	233.0	4.0	44.0	4.0	na	–	–	–	281.0
Total	1 505.0	682.0	1 426.0	1 469.0	na	108.0	57.0	112.0	5 359.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	98.6	94.6	87.0	na	na	58.8	87.5	12.5	86.4
Non-Indigenous	96.8	97.5	89.2	na	na	56.0	95.1	–	92.5
Unknown	93.1	100.0	93.2	na	na	–	–	–	93.2
Total	96.9	97.1	88.1	na	na	56.5	93.0	11.6	90.1
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	184.0	14.0	70.0	166.0	na	1.0	1.0	45.0	481.0
Non-Indigenous	182.0	97.0	24.0	36.0	na	8.0	3.0	–	350.0
Unknown	4.0	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	4.0
Total	370.0	111.0	94.0	202.0	na	9.0	4.0	45.0	835.0
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	184.0	14.0	83.0	166.0	na	1.0	1.0	51.0	500.0
Non-Indigenous	182.0	101.0	27.0	36.0	na	8.0	3.0	–	357.0
Unknown	4.0	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	5.0
Total	370.0	115.0	111.0	202.0	na	9.0	4.0	51.0	862.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	84.3	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	88.2	96.2
Non-Indigenous	100.0	96.0	88.9	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	–	98.0
Unknown	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80.0
Total	100.0	96.5	84.7	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	88.2	96.9
2012-13									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	583.0	108.0	562.0	na	na	na	22.0	32.0	1 307.0

Table 16A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous	762.0	677.0	537.0	na	na	na	77.0	7.0	2 060.0
Unknown	215.0	4.0	45.0	na	na	na	–	–	264.0
Total	1 560.0	789.0	1 144.0	1 219.0	na	na	99.0	39.0	4 850.0
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	595.0	115.0	682.0	1 017.0	na	na	22.0	140.0	1 554.0
Non-Indigenous	776.0	705.0	603.0	578.0	na	na	77.0	15.0	2 176.0
Unknown	230.0	4.0	50.0	12.0	na	na	–	–	284.0
Total	1 601.0	824.0	1 335.0	1 845.0	na	na	99.0	155.0	5 859.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	98.0	93.9	82.4	na	na	na	100.0	22.9	84.1
Non-Indigenous	98.2	96.0	89.1	na	na	na	100.0	46.7	94.7
Unknown	93.5	100.0	90.0	na	na	na	–	..	93.0
Total	97.4	95.8	85.7	66.1	na	na	100.0	25.2	82.8
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	182.0	21.0	48.0	181.0	na	na	4.0	20.0	456.0
Non-Indigenous	162.0	170.0	23.0	63.0	na	na	6.0	3.0	427.0
Unknown	6.0	–	–	na	na	na	–	–	6.0
Total	350.0	191.0	71.0	244.0	na	na	10.0	23.0	889.0
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	182.0	23.0	59.0	181.0	na	na	5.0	20.0	470.0
Non-Indigenous	162.0	170.0	28.0	63.0	na	na	7.0	3.0	433.0
Unknown	6.0	na	–	–	na	na	–	–	6.0
Total	350.0	193.0	87.0	244.0	na	na	12.0	23.0	909.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	91.3	81.4	100.0	na	na	80.0	100.0	97.0
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	82.1	100.0	na	na	85.7	100.0	98.6
Unknown	100.0	na	–	–	na	na	–	..	100.0
Total	100.0	99.0	81.6	100.0	na	na	83.3	100.0	97.8
2011-12									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	981.0	127.0	869.0	na	na	na	26.0	9.0	2 012.0
Non-Indigenous	1 128.0	759.0	803.0	na	na	na	71.0	2.0	2 763.0
Unknown	284.0	–	43.0	na	na	na	–	–	327.0
Total	2 393.0	886.0	1 715.0	1 110.0	na	na	97.0	11.0	6 212.0

Table 16A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	991.0	133.0	1 224.0	927.0	na	na	28.0	103.0	2 479.0
Non-Indigenous	1 142.0	800.0	1 006.0	638.0	na	na	74.0	18.0	3 040.0
Unknown	296.0	–	57.0	7.0	na	na	–	–	353.0
Total	2 429.0	933.0	2 287.0	1 670.0	na	na	102.0	121.0	7 542.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	99.0	95.5	71.0	na	na	na	92.9	8.7	81.2
Non-Indigenous	98.8	94.9	79.8	na	na	na	95.9	11.1	90.9
Unknown	95.9	..	75.4	na	na	na	–	..	92.6
Total	98.5	95.0	75.0	66.5	na	na	95.1	9.1	82.4
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	200.0	23.0	179.0	172.0	na	na	6.0	38.0	618.0
Non-Indigenous	177.0	145.0	91.0	76.0	na	na	7.0	1.0	497.0
Unknown	3.0	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	3.0
Total	380.0	168.0	270.0	248.0	na	na	13.0	39.0	1 118.0
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	200.0	25.0	230.0	172.0	na	na	9.0	38.0	674.0
Non-Indigenous	177.0	161.0	119.0	76.0	na	na	9.0	1.0	543.0
Unknown	3.0	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	3.0
Total	380.0	186.0	349.0	248.0	na	na	18.0	39.0	1 220.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	92.0	77.8	100.0	na	na	66.7	100.0	91.7
Non-Indigenous	100.0	90.1	76.5	100.0	na	na	77.8	100.0	91.5
Unknown	100.0	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	90.3	77.4	100.0	na	na	72.2	100.0	91.6
2010-11									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	668.0	142.0	1 276.0	na	na	na	13.0	na	2 099.0
Non-Indigenous	881.0	839.0	1 248.0	na	na	na	80.0	na	3 048.0
Unknown	200.0	15.0	3.0	na	na	na	–	na	218.0
Total	1 749.0	996.0	2 527.0	1 471.0	na	na	93.0	na	6 836.0
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	686.0	149.0	1 765.0	964.0	na	na	14.0	na	2 614.0
Non-Indigenous	898.0	868.0	1 587.0	646.0	na	na	80.0	na	3 433.0

Table 16A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unknown	213.0	17.0	4.0	7.0	na	na	–	na	234.0
Total	1 797.0	1 034.0	3 356.0	1 688.0	na	na	94.0	na	7 969.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	97.4	95.3	72.3	na	na	na	92.9	na	80.3
Non-Indigenous	98.1	96.7	78.6	na	na	na	100.0	na	88.8
Unknown	93.9	88.2	75.0	na	na	na	–	na	93.2
Total	97.3	96.3	75.3	87.1	na	na	98.9	na	85.8
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	192.0	17.0	271.0	174.0	na	na	7.0	48.0	709.0
Non-Indigenous	188.0	153.0	164.0	69.0	na	na	13.0	–	587.0
Unknown	12.0	1.0	–	–	na	na	–	–	13.0
Total	392.0	171.0	435.0	243.0	na	na	20.0	48.0	1 309.0
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	192.0	20.0	324.0	174.0	na	na	11.0	48.0	769.0
Non-Indigenous	188.0	166.0	184.0	69.0	na	na	15.0	–	622.0
Unknown	12.0	1.0	–	–	na	na	–	–	13.0
Total	392.0	187.0	508.0	243.0	na	na	26.0	48.0	1 404.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	85.0	83.6	100.0	na	na	63.6	100.0	92.2
Non-Indigenous	100.0	92.2	89.1	100.0	na	na	86.7	..	94.4
Unknown	100.0	100.0	–	–	na	na	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	91.4	85.6	100.0	na	na	76.9	100.0	93.2
2009-10									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	711.0	119.0	1 181.0	na	na	na	11.0	na	2 022.0
Non-Indigenous	966.0	845.0	1 211.0	na	na	na	53.0	na	3 075.0
Unknown	190.0	15.0	–	na	na	na	–	na	205.0
Total	1 867.0	979.0	2 392.0	1 721.0	na	na	64.0	na	7 023.0
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	734.0	124.0	1 700.0	1 027.0	na	na	13.0	na	3 598.0
Non-Indigenous	1 008.0	882.0	1 457.0	652.0	na	na	61.0	na	4 060.0
Unknown	215.0	15.0	–	17.0	na	na	–	na	247.0
Total	1 957.0	1 021.0	3 157.0	1 764.0	na	na	74.0	na	7 973.0
Proportion									

Table 16A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	96.9	96.0	69.5	na	na	na	84.6	na	56.2
Non-Indigenous	95.8	95.8	83.1	na	na	na	86.9	na	75.7
Unknown	88.4	100.0	–	na	na	na	–	na	83.0
Total	95.4	95.9	75.8	97.6	na	na	86.5	na	88.1
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	213.0	20.0	246.0	160.0	na	na	5.0	41.0	685.0
Non-Indigenous	226.0	139.0	160.0	65.0	na	na	6.0	4.0	600.0
Unknown	7.0	–	–	na	na	101.0	–	–	108.0
Total	446.0	159.0	406.0	225.0	na	101.0	11.0	45.0	1 393.0
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	213.0	25.0	306.0	160.0	na	na	5.0	47.0	756.0
Non-Indigenous	227.0	159.0	174.0	65.0	na	na	6.0	4.0	635.0
Unknown	7.0	–	–	na	na	101.0	–	–	108.0
Total	447.0	184.0	480.0	225.0	na	101.0	11.0	51.0	1 499.0
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	80.0	80.4	100.0	na	na	100.0	87.2	90.6
Non-Indigenous	99.6	87.4	92.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	94.5
Unknown	100.0	–	–	na	na	100.0	–	–	100.0
Total	99.8	86.4	84.6	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	88.2	92.9

(a) In 2012-13, data were not available for NSW, SA and Tasmania.

(b) Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions due to differences in legislative requirements, for example, the order types that require case management and the procedures required to complete the case plan. There are also differences across jurisdictions regarding 'breaks' in continuous periods of supervision, which might impact on data comparability.

(c) For Queensland in 2011-12, the time series has been affected by a change in information systems [from the Families Youth Justice (FAM-YJ) system to the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS)]. Therefore, data from the 2011-12 period onwards is not comparable with previously published data for periods up to and including the 2010-11 period.

(d) WA could not disaggregate the numerator by Indigenous status for community-based orders. Therefore, a proportion is only calculated for the total number of case plans prepared and only the total figures for WA are included in the Australian total for community-based orders. For 2012-13, case plans prepared data were changed from "preparation within 6 weeks" to "preparation within 4 weeks", based on changes to internal reporting from which these data are sourced. Data for case plans prepared for detention orders excludes sentenced detention commencements on account of Breach early release order only (that is, where there is no new offence) as no new case plan is required in these instances.

(e) SA was unable to provide data on the number of case plans prepared for 2012-13 and 2013-14. A manual exercise was undertaken but did not yield reliable data. SA is currently developing tools for data extraction to enable this indicator to be reported in future.

(f) In the NT, case plans are prepared within 8 weeks. Data has been manually collated and integrity cannot be assured. The decrease in the number of sentenced detention orders commenced in 2012-13 is due to a higher proportion of youth on remand in 2012-13.

Table 16A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (c)	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Aust</i>
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na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.23

Table 16A.23 **Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision, (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14										
Average daily number of young people subject to community-based supervision	no.	1439.0	1076.0	1412.0	723.2	393.0	196.6	83.0	175.0	5497.8
Total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision	\$'000	56 442	45 792	63 232	22 817	10 513	4 185	2 675	3 456	209 112
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	107.39	116.52	122.61	86.38	73.24	58.28	88.24	54.07	104.14
2012-13										
Average daily number of young people subject to community-based supervision	no.	1564.0	1141.6	1335.0	769.2	375.0	248.5	119.0	168.0	5720.3
Total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision	\$'000	55 015	45 987	57 620	21 707	12 119	4 116	2 292	3 217	202 074
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	96.31	110.29	118.17	77.26	88.48	45.35	52.73	52.43	96.72

- (a) The number of young people under community-based supervision on an average day is calculated by summing the number of days each young person spends under supervision during the year (irrespective of age) and dividing this total by the number of days in the financial year. To derive the average daily cost per young person under community-based supervision on an average day, total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision is divided by 365.25. This figure is then divided by the average daily number subject to community-based supervision.
- (b) Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution.
- (c) Unit costs presented in this Report are not necessarily comparable to local unit costs reported in jurisdiction-specific annual reports due to different methods of calculation.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (e) A review of NT expenditure data was undertaken during 2013-14. The review showed that Group Conferencing Program funding (administered by NT Department of Correctional Services for the first time in 2012-13) delivered in partnership with NT Police was previously reported under Community Corrections funding, and has now been revised accordingly.

Table 16A.23 **Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision, (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.24

Table 16A.24 **Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision, (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14										
Average daily number of young people subject to detention-based supervision	no.	314.0	145.0	180.0	155.5	57.6	11.8	16.0	48.0	927.8
Total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision	\$'000	148 210	67 664	83 399	46 809	21 049	13 731	17 383	10 764	409 009
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 292.29	1 277.62	1 268.51	824.27	1 000.49	3 199.39	2 974.45	613.94	1 206.91
2012-13										
Average daily number of young people subject to detention-based supervision	no.	324.0	169.8	161.0	181.4	61.0	18.5	17.0	49.1	981.8
Total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision	\$'000	147 940	69 377	77 205	46 603	20 804	13 809	16 406	12 626	404 770
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 250.11	1 118.64	1 312.90	703.45	933.74	2 045.84	2 642.12	704.03	1 128.79

- (a) The number of young people under detention-based supervision on an average day is calculated by summing the number of days each young person spends under supervision during the year (irrespective of age) and dividing this total by the number of days in the financial year. To derive the average daily cost per young person under detention-based supervision on an average day, total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision is divided by 365.25. This figure is then divided by the average daily number subject to detention-based supervision.
- (b) Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution.
- (c) Unit costs presented in this Report are not necessarily comparable to local unit costs reported in jurisdiction-specific annual reports due to different methods of calculation.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.25

Table 16A.25 Centre utilisation

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013-14										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	431.0	213.0	184.0	190.0	96.0	30.0	40.0	64.0	1248.0
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	314.3	145.2	180.4	155.5	57.2	11.7	16.1	47.5	927.8
Centre utilisation rate	%	72.9	68.2	98.0	81.8	59.5	39.1	40.2	74.2	74.3
2012-13										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	431.0	213.0	178.0	190.0	96.0	30.0	40.0	64.0	1242.0
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	323.4	167.1	160.6	181.3	59.9	18.5	17.9	49.1	977.7
Centre utilisation rate	%	75.0	78.5	90.2	95.4	62.4	61.6	44.7	76.7	78.7
2011-12										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	483.0	213.0	178.0	224.0	82.0	36.0	40.0	64.0	1320.0
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	354.0	173.8	136.5	185.7	60.8	21.2	22.9	37.8	992.6
Centre utilisation rate	%	73.3	81.6	76.7	82.9	74.2	58.8	57.1	59.1	75.2
2010-11										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	483.0	216.0	178.0	224.0	82.0	36.0	40.0	64.0	1323.0
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	391.0	178.4	136.4	177.9	52.5	25.4	23.8	38.8	1024.2
Centre utilisation rate	%	81.0	82.6	76.7	79.4	64.0	70.6	59.4	60.6	77.4
2009-10										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	479.0	212.0	168.0	168.0	82.0	36.0	40.0	38.0	1223.0
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	434.5	173.9	141.5	167.8	69.6	27.5	17.5	28.7	1060.8
Centre utilisation rate	%	90.7	82.0	84.2	99.9	84.8	76.4	43.7	75.5	86.7

(a) Victoria's Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre consistently operates at higher utilisation rates than the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct.

(b) For WA for the 2012-13 reporting period, data exclude non-general management regression regime, admission and special purpose unit beds. These data were probably included in previous years.

Table 16A.25 **Centre utilisation**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (a)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	Following the new build of the Adelaide Youth Training Centre in SA in 2012, the addition of permanently funded beds resulted in a decrease in the centre utilisation rate.									
(d)	In 2011-12, the staff portion of the detention centre budget in Tasmania includes capacity to staff the centre to supervise a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 36 young people.									
<i>Source:</i> State and Territory governments (unpublished).										

Data quality information — Youth justice services, chapter 16

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) was prepared for the first time for the 2011 Report on Government Services. DQI provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for a selection of performance indicators in the Youth justice services chapter. DQI for additional indicators will be progressively introduced in future reports.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Effectiveness, diversion — Group conferencing outcomes	2
Effectiveness, rehabilitation — Education and training attendance	4
Effectiveness, safe and secure environment — Deaths in custody	6
Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Escapes	8
Effectiveness, safe and secure environment — Absconds from unescorted leave	10
Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Assaults in custody	12
Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody	14
Effectiveness, statutory responsibilities — Completion of community-based orders	16
Effectiveness, statutory responsibilities — Case plans prepared	18
Efficiency, input per output unit — Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision	20
Efficiency, input per output unit — Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision	22
Efficiency, input per output unit — Centre utilisation	24

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES

Effectiveness, diversion — Group conferencing outcomes

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Diversion
Indicator	Group conferencing outcomes
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>The number of young people who receive group conferencing and who as a result reach an agreement, as a proportion of all young people who receive group conferencing.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>Total number of young people who receive group conferencing and who reach an agreement throughout the reference year.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Total number of young people who receive group conferencing throughout the reference year.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement. Group conferences are decision-making forums that aim to minimise the progression of young people into the youth justice system and provide restorative justice.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	These data are affected by comparability issues across jurisdictions. Group conferencing differs as to its place in the court process (i.e., referral by police before court processes begin, or referrals by courts as an alternative to sentencing), the consequences for young people if they do not comply with the outcome plans of group conferences, and eligibility for group conferencing.
Coherence	The data items used to construct this performance indicator are affected by comparability issues as noted above.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manual ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- Victoria counts the number of group conferences resulting in an agreement, as a proportion of all concluded group conferences, as distinct from young people who receive group conferencing and reach an agreement.

Effectiveness, rehabilitation — Education and training attendance

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — rehabilitation
Indicator	Education and training attendance
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>The number of young people in detention of all ages who are attending appropriate and accredited education or accredited training courses as a proportion of all eligible young people in detention.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Total number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course.</p> <p>Total number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending an accredited education or training course.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course.</p> <p>Total number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an accredited education or training course.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the proportion of young people in detention attending education and training. Attending education and training is recognised by government as a means of rehabilitating young offenders and increasing their chances of successfully re-integrating into the community.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	<p>Data are reported as comparable across jurisdictions. 'Compulsory school age' is the age at which a young person is legally required to attend school as defined in the relevant jurisdiction. There is some variation across jurisdictions in the age to which children are compulsorily required to attend school. 'Non-compulsory school age' is an age at which a young person is not legally required to be at school (that is, older than the compulsory school age). For this indicator, age in years is used to determine whether the young person is of compulsory school age.</p> <p>An accredited education or training course is that which is included in the Australian Qualification Framework (AQF). The AQF comprises national</p>

qualifications issued in: the secondary schools sector; the vocational education and training sector (TAFE and registered private providers); and the higher education sector (mainly universities).

The denominator extends to all eligible young people in detention. Young people in detention will be excluded from this count (i.e., be ineligible for education and training attendance) in circumstances such as the following:

- temporary leave or work release
- medically unable to participate
- in isolation
- a risk assessment has resulted in exclusion from education
- attending court
- on remand or sentenced for less than 7 days.

These data are supplied by states and territories using one of two methods: (1) using daily data averaged over the number of school days in the financial year, or (2) averaging the number of young people as at the second last day of each school term or an alternative day as required.

Coherence

Data are comparable across jurisdictions.

Accessibility

Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.

Interpretability

Further technical details are available in the data manual '*Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services*'.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

gaps/issues

- It might be beneficial for the CPYJWG to consider outcomes reporting on an education measure for youth justice.

Effectiveness, safe and secure environment — Deaths in custody

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — safe and secure environment
Indicator	Deaths in custody
Measure (computation)	<u>Definition:</u> The number of deaths in youth justice custody. <u>Numerator:</u> Total number of young people who died in custody. <u>Denominator:</u> Na (data are reported as whole numbers rather than rates due to very small numbers). <u>Computation:</u> Expressed as a number.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator:</u> State and Territory governments' administrative data systems. <u>Denominators:</u> Na

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the number of young people who died in custody as a measure of the safety of young people in custody.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	Data are reported by all jurisdictions and are comparable across jurisdictions. Deaths in youth justice custody include young people who died: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• while in the custody of a youth justice remand or detention centre• in the process of or as the result of escaping or attempting to escape from a youth justice remand or detention centre• where there is an apparent unnatural death clearly resulting from an event that took place at the centre, wherever it occurs• where there is a death from apparently natural causes• while on escorted leave.
Coherence	Data are comparable across jurisdictions.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manual ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- No deaths in custody suggests a relatively safe custody environment for young people. However, these data should be interpreted in conjunction with other safety performance measures.

Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Escapes

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Safe and secure environment
Indicator	Escapes
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>(1) The rate of escapes from a youth justice detention centre, as a proportion of all young people in custody.</p> <p>(2) The rate of escapes during periods of escorted movement, as a proportion of all periods of escorted movement.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>(1) The number of escapes from youth justice detention centres throughout the reference year.</p> <p>(2) The number of escapes from periods of escorted movement throughout the reference year.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>(1) Total number of custody nights in detention.</p> <p>(2) Total periods of escorted movement.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a rate per 10 000. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 10000.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the rate of escapes from detention and escorted movement. Both of these measures assess the extent to which youth justice agencies provide a safe and secure environment for young people and the community.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	These data are reported as comparable. An escape from a youth justice detention centre is defined as the breach of a secure perimeter or defined boundary of a youth justice detention centre by a young person under the supervision of the centre. A period of escorted movement is defined as a period of time in which a young person is in the custody of the youth justice agency while outside a detention centre. The period of escorted movement ends when the young person is returned to the detention centre, or is no longer in the legal or physical custody of the youth justice agency. An escape from an escorted movement is defined as the failure of a young person to remain in the custody of a supervising youth justice worker or approved service provider during a period of escorted movement.

Coherence	These data are comparable.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manual ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These data are a robust count of the rate of escapes from detention and the rate of escapes during periods of escorted movement. • Data for WA and the NT are not available for the number of periods of escorted movement.
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Effectiveness, safe and secure environment — Absconds from unescorted leave

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — safe and secure environment
Indicator	Absconds from unescorted leave
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> The number of absconds from unescorted leave as a proportion of all periods of unescorted leave.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Total number of absconds from unescorted leave.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of periods of unescorted leave.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Expressed as a rate per 1000. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 1000.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u> State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u> State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	<p>Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the proportion of unescorted leaves where young people abscond. This information is an indicator of governments' objective to appropriately manage young people while they are in the legal custody of a youth justice detention centre. Management of young people includes the provision of appropriate assessment, planning and supervision to enable them to undertake unescorted temporary leave from detention centres. Unescorted leave may be undertaken for the purposes of providing rehabilitation interventions and activities such as education, training and employment.</p> <p>Unescorted leave is leave for a young person held in custody that is authorised in writing and does not require the young person to be escorted by a youth justice worker. An abscond is a failure to return from leave, and occurs when the youth justice agency advises police of the young person's failure to return to custody.</p>
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	Data are comparable across jurisdictions.
Coherence	Data are comparable across jurisdictions. However, not all jurisdictions permit unescorted leave to be undertaken. Therefore, for these jurisdictions this indicator is not applicable.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.

Interpretability Further technical details are available in the data manual '*Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services*'.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- For jurisdictions in which unescorted leave is undertaken, a low or decreasing rate of absconds from unescorted leave is desirable.
- Data for SA are not available for the number of periods of unescorted leave.

Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Assaults in custody

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Safe and secure environment
Indicator	Assaults in custody
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>(1) The rate of detainees who are seriously assaulted (that is, sustain an injury that requires overnight hospitalisation and any act of sexual assault) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees, as a proportion of the number of detainees in custody.</p> <p>(2) The rate of staff who are seriously assaulted (that is, sustain an injury that requires overnight hospitalisation and any act of sexual assault) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees, as a proportion of the number of detainees in custody.</p> <p>(3) The rate of detainees who are assaulted (that is, sustain an injury, but do not require hospitalisation) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees, as a proportion of the number of detainees in custody.</p> <p>(4) The rate of staff who are assaulted (that is, sustain an injury, but do not require hospitalisation) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees, as a proportion of the number of detainees in custody.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>(1) Number of detainees who are seriously assaulted (that is, sustain an injury that requires overnight hospitalisation and any act of sexual assault) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees.</p> <p>(2) Number of staff who are seriously assaulted (that is, sustain an injury that requires overnight hospitalisation and any act of sexual assault) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees.</p> <p>(3) Number of detainees who are assaulted (that is, sustain an injury, but do not require hospitalisation) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees.</p> <p>(4) Number of staff who are assaulted (that is, sustain an injury, but do not require hospitalisation) due to an act perpetrated by one or more detainees.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Total number of custody nights in detention throughout the reference year.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a rate per 10 000. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 10000.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>
<u>Data Quality Framework Dimensions</u>	
Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.

Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the rate of assaults in detention centres. These measures assess the extent to which youth justice agencies provide a safe and secure environment for young people and staff within detention centres.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	These data are affected by comparability issues. Specifically, there are differences in recording practices across jurisdictions, which contribute to differences in reported rates (including a practice in some jurisdictions to record 'substantiated' assaults only). Further, there might also be differences in the threshold for recording an assault across jurisdictions. For the purpose of this indicator, an injury is defined as: bruises; cuts or lacerations; open wounds; fractured or broken bones or teeth; burns or scalds; poisoning; dislocations and sprains; and concussions.
Coherence	These data are affected by comparability issues as noted above. In addition, data are not provided by all states and territories.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manual ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data are not complete across states and territories. For assaults and serious assaults in custody, data were not available for WA. • Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented. • The extent to which variable thresholds across jurisdictions affect comparability of results should be ascertained through further moderation of reported assaults data. • The ACT has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention. Data are not converted to a rate per 10 000 custody nights for the periods 2009-10 to 2010-11 due to the small number of detainees in the ACT.
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Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Safe and secure environments
Indicator	Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>(1) The rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation</p> <p>(2) The rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did not require hospitalisation</p> <p>(3) The rate of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation</p> <p>(4) The rate of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>(1) The number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation</p> <p>(2) The number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did not require hospitalisation</p> <p>(3) The number of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody and required hospitalisation</p> <p>(4) The number of detainees who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Total number of custody nights in detention throughout the reference year.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a rate per 10 000. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 10000.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the rate of self-harm and attempted suicide in detention centres. These measures assess the extent to which youth justice agencies provide a safe and secure environment for young people in detention.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	These data are affected by comparability issues. An incident occurs when a young person: expresses an intent to self-harm or commit suicide; attempts to self-harm or commit suicide; or commits self-harm. Self-harm occurs when a young person purposely self-inflicts poisoning or injury. An attempt

to self-harm or suicide occurs where a young person intends to purposely self-inflict poisoning, injury or death and is prevented from doing so. An intention to self-harm or commit suicide occurs when a young person (a) expresses an intent to inflict harm or death upon him or herself to staff or an apparently reliable witness, or (b) demonstrates self-destructive behaviour that indicates a risk of self-harm or suicide and that is witnessed by staff or an apparently reliable witness. There might be differences in recording practices across jurisdictions and thresholds for recording attempts and actual incidents of self-harm, which contribute to differences in reported rates.

Coherence These data are affected by comparability issues as noted above. In addition, data are not provided by all states and territories.

Accessibility Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.

Interpretability Further technical details are available in the data manual '*Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services*'.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- Data are not available for WA.
- Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented.
- The ACT has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention. Data are not converted to a rate per 10 000 custody nights for the periods 2009-10 to 2010-11 due to the small number of detainees in the ACT.

Effectiveness, statutory responsibilities — Completion of community-based orders

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — safe and secure environment
Indicator	Completion of orders
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> The number of sentenced community-based orders successfully completed.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Total number of sentenced community-based orders successfully completed.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of sentenced community-based orders unsuccessfully completed.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: Numerator / (Numerator + Denominator) * 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u> State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u> State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the proportion of sentenced community-based orders successfully completed. An order is considered to be successfully completed where the earliest order expiry date or the order termination date is reached and breach is neither pending nor finalised. An order is unsuccessfully completed where a court has decided that an order was breached, irrespective of the court-ordered outcome. For example, if the court decided that the order was breached but ordered the young person to continue serving the order, the order is still considered to be an unsuccessful completion.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	Data are reported as comparable across jurisdictions.
Coherence	Data are reported as comparable across jurisdictions. However, data are not reported by all jurisdictions.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manual ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- A high or increasing proportion of orders successfully completed is desirable. However, where offenders are non-compliant and pose a risk, breach action (an unsuccessful completion) may be warranted. As a result, a completion rate less than 100 per cent may not necessarily indicate poor performance, and may reflect appropriate supervision of young people on community-based supervision orders.

Effectiveness, statutory responsibilities — Case plans prepared

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — statutory responsibilities
Indicator	Case plans prepared
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>The number of eligible young people who had a documented case plan prepared or reviewed within six weeks of commencing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a sentenced detention order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced detention order• a sentenced community-based order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced community-based order. <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Total number of case plans prepared or reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order.</p> <p>Total number of case plans prepared or reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of sentenced community-based orders commenced.</p> <p>Total number of sentenced detention orders commenced.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the proportion of case plans prepared in a timely fashion. Case plans are tools to assist in case management. They are formal written plans that assess a young person's risks and needs for general safety and rehabilitation for specific offending behaviours.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	Data are reported as comparable across jurisdictions.
Coherence	Data are reported as comparable across jurisdictions. However, data are not reported by all jurisdictions.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manual ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- Data are not available for WA and SA for community-based orders. Data are not available for SA for detention-based orders.
- For case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order, WA cannot disaggregate the numerator by Indigenous status. Therefore, proportions can only be calculated for the total number of case plans prepared in WA.
- In the NT, case plans are prepared within 8 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order.

Efficiency, input per output unit — Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Efficiency — Inputs per output unit
Indicator	Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> Total expenditure on community-based supervision per day, divided by the number of young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u> Total expenditure on community-based supervision throughout the financial year.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u> Total number of young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Expressed as a dollar figure/average unit cost. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator).</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u> State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u> State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the average unit cost of community-based supervision.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	<p>These data are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions.</p> <p>A low or decreasing unit cost is desirable as it suggests more efficient resource management. However, efficiency indicators cannot be interpreted in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per young person subject to community-based supervision could reflect less investment in rehabilitation programs to address a young person's offending needs, or less intensive case management of young people on community-based supervision orders. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of young offenders, geographic dispersion and other factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.</p> <p>The average daily costs of supervising young offenders are significantly higher than the equivalent unit costs for adult offenders. This is likely to be explained by more extensive supervision requirements when working with</p>

Coherence	<p>minors and the more limited opportunity for economies of scale in smaller youth justice systems.</p> <p>These data are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions.</p> <p>The number of young people under community-based supervision on an average day is calculated by summing the number of days each young person spends under supervision during the year (irrespective of age) and dividing this total by the number of days in the financial year. To derive the average daily cost per young person under community-based supervision on an average day, total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision is divided by 365.25. This figure is then divided by the average daily number subject to community-based supervision.</p> <p>Time series financial data are adjusted to today's dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator.</p>
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manuals ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> ' and ' <i>Youth justice financial data manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit costs presented in the Report are not necessarily comparable to local unit costs reported in jurisdiction-specific annual reports due to different methods of calculation. • Youth justice expenditure data and youth justice average unit cost data are relatively new additions to the Report. As per usual Review processes, the Steering Committee anticipates that the CPYJWG and relevant parallel groups will continue to refine and improve the collection over time.
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Efficiency, input per output unit — Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Efficiency — Inputs per output unit
Indicator	Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u> ‘Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision’ is defined as total expenditure on detention-based supervision per day, divided by the number of young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u> Total expenditure on detention-based supervision throughout the financial year.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u> Total number of young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u> Expressed as a dollar figure/average unit cost. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator).</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u> State and Territory governments’ administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u> State and Territory governments’ administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments’ administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the average unit cost of detention-based supervision.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	<p>These data are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions.</p> <p>A low or decreasing unit cost is desirable as it suggests more efficient resource management. However, efficiency indicators cannot be interpreted in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per young person subject to community-based supervision could reflect less investment in rehabilitation programs to address a young person’s offending needs, or less intensive case management of young people on community-based supervision orders. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of young offenders, geographic dispersion and other factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.</p> <p>The average daily costs of supervising young offenders are significantly higher than the equivalent unit costs for adult offenders. This is likely to be explained by more extensive supervision requirements when working with minors and the more limited opportunity for economies of scale in smaller youth justice systems.</p>

Coherence	<p>These data are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions.</p> <p>The number of young people under detention-based supervision on an average day is calculated by summing the number of days each young person spends under supervision during the year (irrespective of age) and dividing this total by the number of days in the financial year. To derive the average daily cost per young person under detention-based supervision on an average day, total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision is divided by 365.25. This figure is then divided by the average daily number subject to detention-based supervision.</p> <p>Time series financial data are adjusted to today's dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator.</p>
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manuals ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> ' and ' <i>Youth justice financial data manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit costs presented in the Report are not necessarily comparable to local unit costs reported in jurisdiction-specific annual reports due to different methods of calculation. • Youth justice expenditure data and youth justice average unit cost data are relatively new additions to the Report. As per usual Review processes, the Steering Committee anticipates that the CPYJWG and relevant parallel groups will continue to refine and improve the collection over time.
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Efficiency, input per output unit — Centre utilisation

Data quality information for this indicator has been drafted by the Child Protection and Youth Justice Working Group.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Efficiency — Inputs per output unit
Indicator	Centre utilisation
Measure (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>The rate of detainees in all detention centres as a proportion of the number of permanently funded beds.</p> <p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>Total average nightly population in detention centres throughout the reference year.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Total number of permanently funded beds.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a percentage. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 100.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Data are sourced from State and Territory governments' administrative data systems.
Relevance	Data are reported by State and Territory governments to provide information on the rate of centre utilisation. This indicator partially measures both efficient and effective performance.
Timeliness	The most timely data (i.e., data for the most recent financial year) are reported.
Accuracy	These data are comparable across jurisdictions. Detention centres operating at higher capacities is desirable from an efficient resource management perspective. However, detention centres operating at or above capacity might be ineffective due to the consequences for rehabilitation when centres are overcrowded. Centres also need to make provision for separately detaining various classes of young offenders. These factors require utilisation rates that are below full capacity. For these reasons, the indicator is described as possessing both efficiency and effectiveness components.
Coherence	These data are comparable across jurisdictions.
Accessibility	Data are published in the SCRGSP's Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Further technical details are available in the data manual ' <i>Youth justice key performance indicators: Data collection manual for the Report on Government Services</i> '.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps/issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These data are a robust count of the extent to which detention centre beds are utilised. However, it is important to consider this indicator in the context of other youth justice indicators.
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