
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 website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

This chapter reports on the performance of youth justice services across Australia. Youth justice services aim to assist young people and their families who are in crisis or experiencing difficulties, promote community safety, and reduce youth offending.

This chapter reports on:

- Community-based youth justice supervision
- Detention-based youth justice supervision
- Group conferencing (see section 16.5 for definitions).

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

16.1 Profile of youth justice services

Service overview

Youth justice systems are responsible for administering justice to young people who have committed or allegedly committed an offence while considered by law to be a juvenile (predominantly aged 10–17 years). These 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 sentencing¹
- 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
- 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 2014-15 is listed in box 16.1. Each

¹ Chapter 7 in this Report reports on the performance of courts in Australia, and contains information on the different courts in each State and Territory and the allocation of cases to each court level.

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.

Box 16.1 Government departments responsible for the delivery of youth justice services in 2014-15

NSW	Department of 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, chapter 6 in this Report (Police services) 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

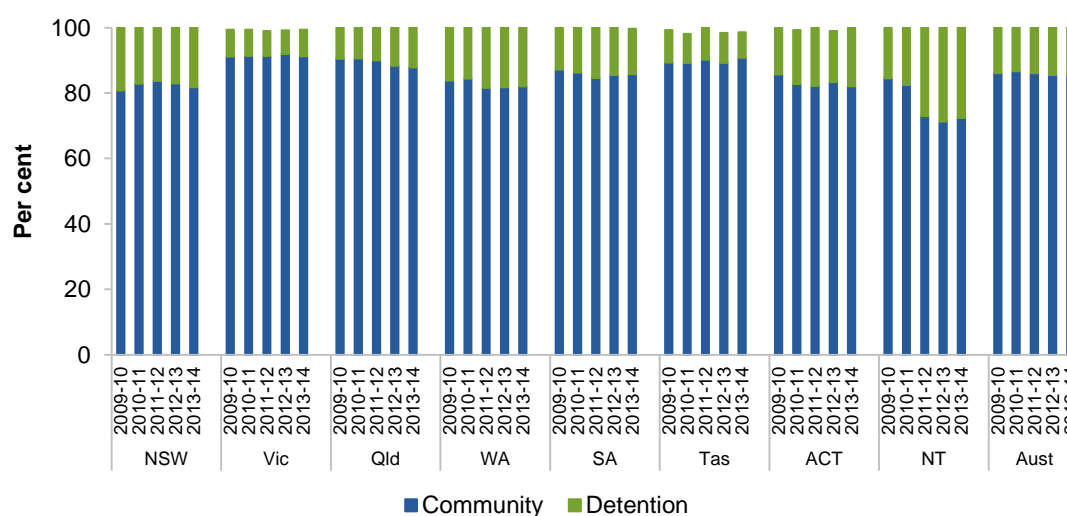
Youth justice data sources

Data in the profile 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 2013-14, 10 441 young people aged 10–17 years experienced youth justice supervision in Australia (AIHW 2015). Nationally, 85.1 per cent of young people who were supervised by youth justice services on an average day during 2013-14 were in the community, with the remainder in detention (figure 16.1).

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



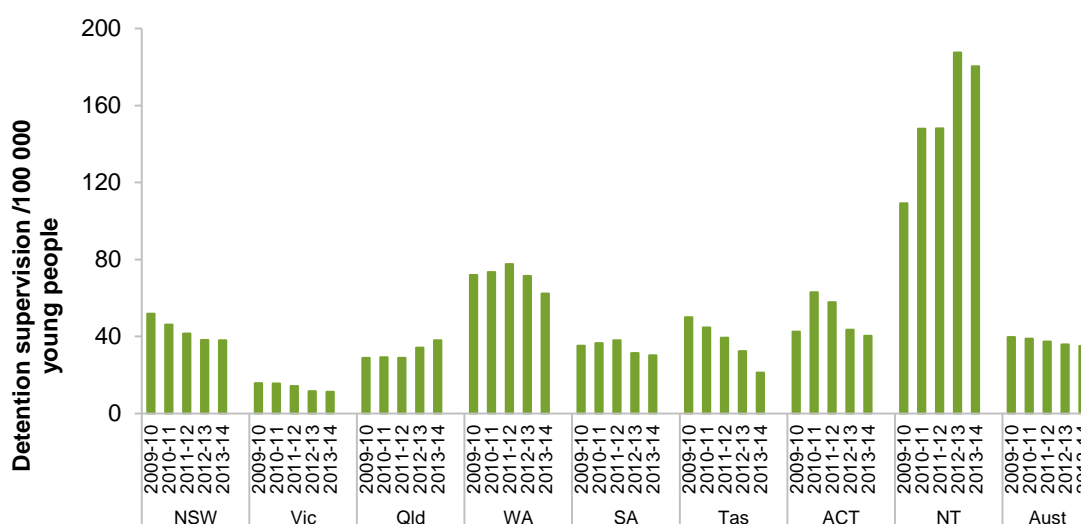
^a See table 16A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin 127, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.4.

Youth justice detention

The daily average number of young people in youth justice detention centres decreased from 810 to 794 between 2012-13 and 2013-14, continuing what has been a relatively consistent pattern for most jurisdictions of decreasing numbers in detention over the past five years (table 16A.4). Nationally, the daily average rate of detention of young people aged 10–17 years decreased from 35.9 per 100 000 in 2012-13 to 35.0 per 100 000 in 2013-14, with rates varying across jurisdictions (figure 16.2).

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



^a See table 16A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

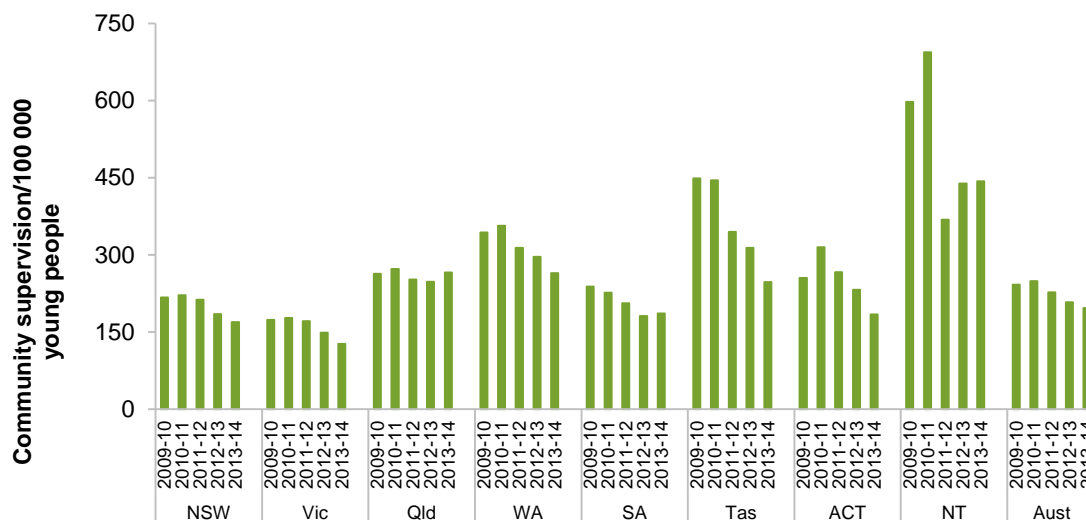
Source: AIHW 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013–14*, Bulletin 127, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.4.

Nationally in 2013-14, on an average day, around nine in ten young people in detention were male (89.4 per cent of the total population of youth justice detention centres) (tables 16A.5 and 16A.7).

Community-based supervision

Nationally, the daily average number of young people aged 10–17 years supervised in the community decreased from 4701 in 2012-13 to 4459 in 2013-14 (table 16A.4). The daily average rate of young people aged 10–17 years supervised in the community decreased from 208.1 per 100 000 in 2012-13 to 196.7 per 100 000 in 2013-14, with rates varying across jurisdictions (figure 16.3).

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



^a See table 16A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin 127, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.4.

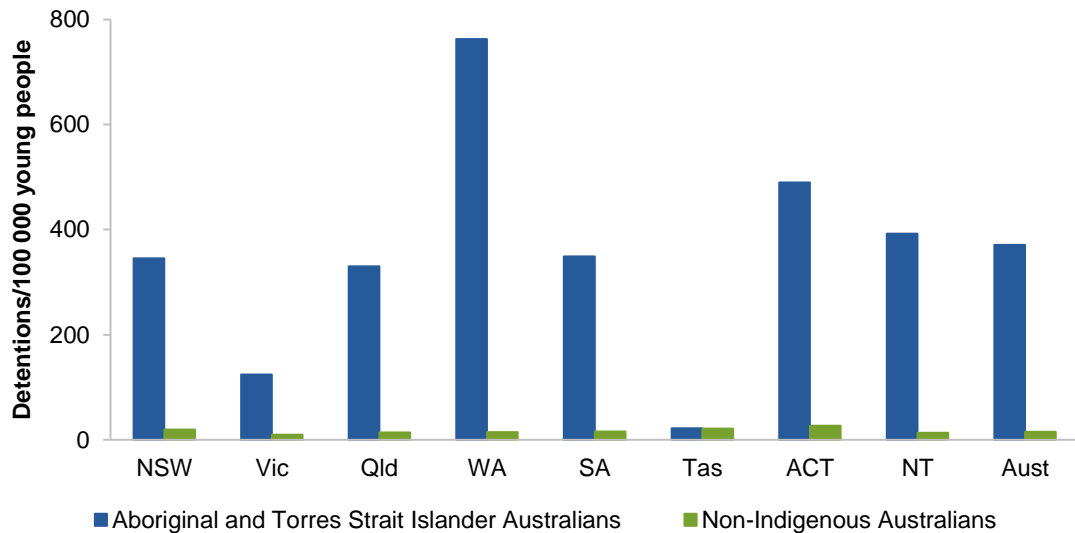
Nationally in 2013-14, on an average day, around eight in ten young people supervised in the community were male (79.5 per cent) (tables 16A.6 and 16A.8).

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 463 in 2013-14 (table 16A.9). Nationally, the daily average detention rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 10–17 years was 371.2 per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, 24 times the rate for non-Indigenous young people (15.2 per 100 000) (figure 16.4).

In 2011, the 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 young people, 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. Historical data for 2009-10 are available in table 16A.9

Figure 16.4 **Average daily rate of detention of young people, by Indigenous status, 2013-14 (rate per 100 000 people aged 10-17 years)^{a, b}**

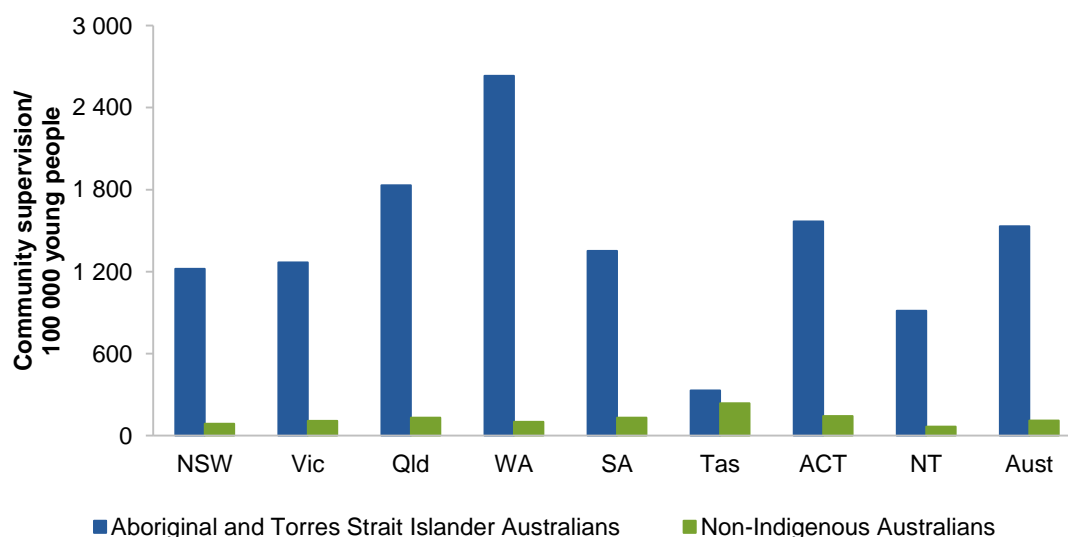


^a See table 16A.9 for detailed footnotes and caveats. ^b Refer to table 16A.11 for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rate ratio.

Source: AIHW 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013–14*, Bulletin 127, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.9.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are also over-represented in community-based supervision. The daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years supervised in the community was 1910 in 2013-14. Nationally, the daily average rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years subject to community-based supervision in 2013-14 was 1531.3 per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, 14 times the rate for non-Indigenous young people (110.3 per 100 000 (figure 16.5)).

Figure 16.5 **Average daily rate of young people subject to community supervision, by Indigenous status, 2013-14 (rate per 100 000 people aged 10–17 years)^{a, b}**



^a See table 16A.10 for detailed footnotes and caveats. ^b Refer to table 16A.11 for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rate ratio.

Source: AIHW 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin 127, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 16A.10.

Funding

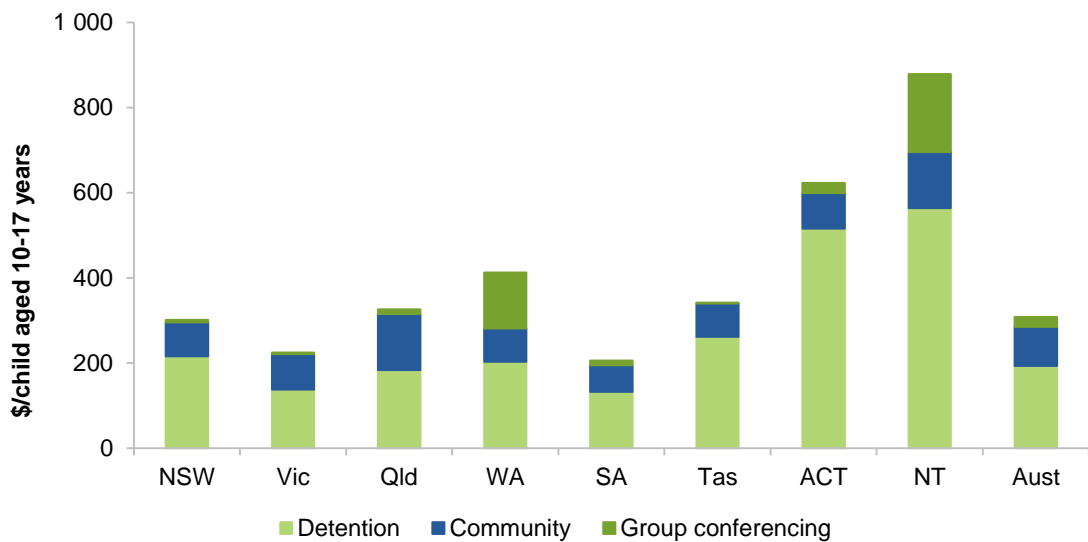
The youth justice expenditure data included in this Report are based on the total costs incurred by governments in supervising young offenders of any age, where the offence giving rise to youth justice supervision was committed while the young person was aged 10–17 years. Total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision, community-based supervision and group conferencing was \$698 million across Australia in 2014-15, with detention-based supervision accounting for the majority of this expenditure (62.8 per cent, or \$438 million) (table 16A.1).

The 10–17 year age range is considered the potential population of youth justice agencies. 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 and sentenced in adult courts are detained in youth justice facilities through the dual-track system and comprise approximately 55 per cent of the total youth justice client cohort sentenced to detention.

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.

Nationally, in 2014-15, 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 \$306, with the majority of expenditure on detention (figure 16.6).

Figure 16.6 Recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, per young person aged 10–17 years in the population, 2014-15^a



^a See tables 16A.1 to 16A.3 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

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

16.2 Framework of performance indicators

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:

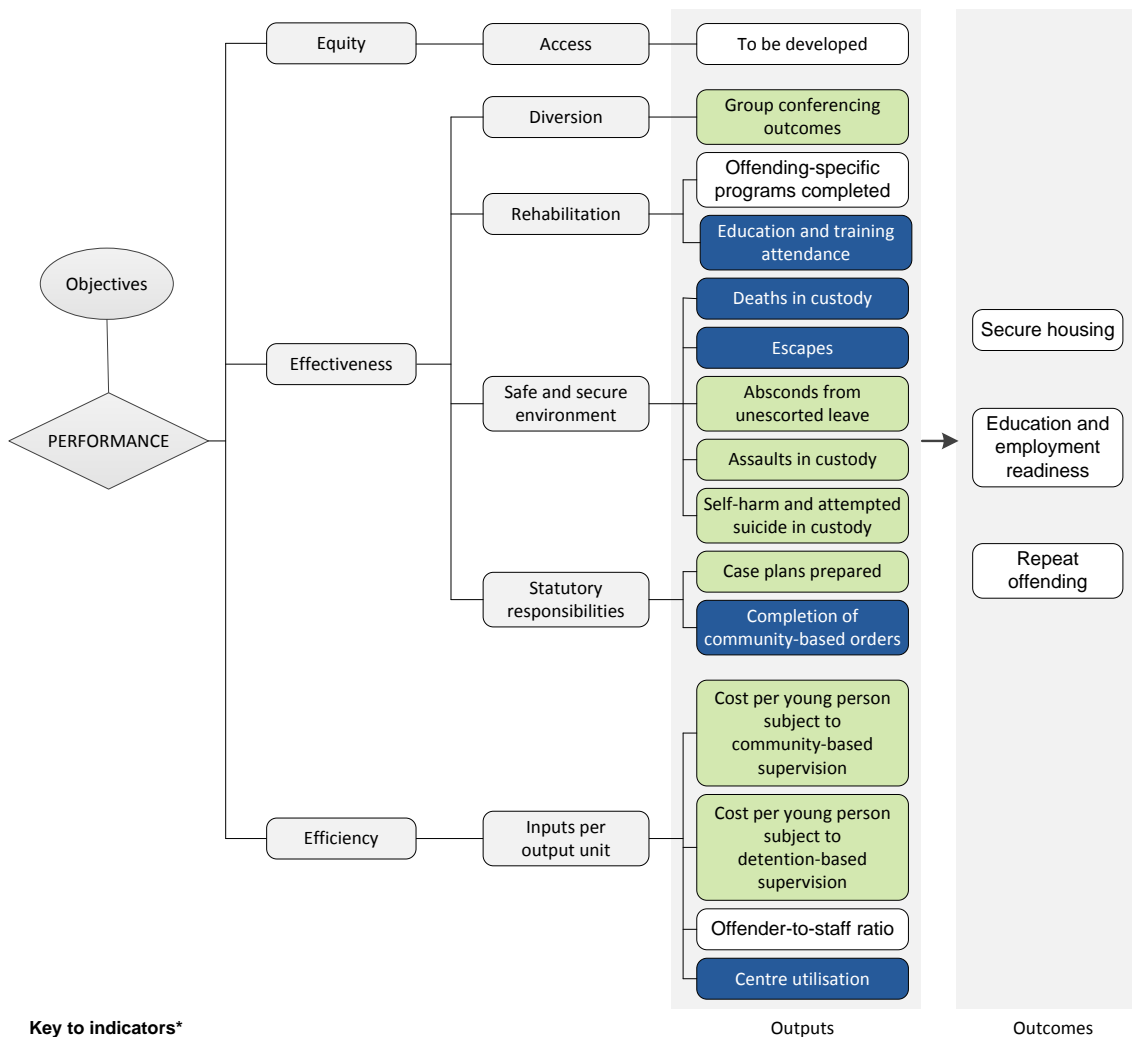
- assisting young people to address their offending behaviour and take responsibility for the effect their behaviour has on victims and the wider community
- enabling the interests and views of victims to be heard
- contributing to the diversion of young offenders to alternative services
- recognising 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 complete and comparable in the 2016 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6).

In addition to section 16.1, 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 (chapter 2).

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

Different delivery contexts, locations and clients can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of youth justice services.

Data quality information (DQI) is included where available for performance indicators in this Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators, in addition to material in the chapter or sector overview and attachment tables. All DQI for the 2016 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Performance indicator results may differ from similar data included in some jurisdictions' annual reports due to different counting rules applied for these jurisdictional reports.

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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

Equity 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 are reported by Indigenous status.

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.

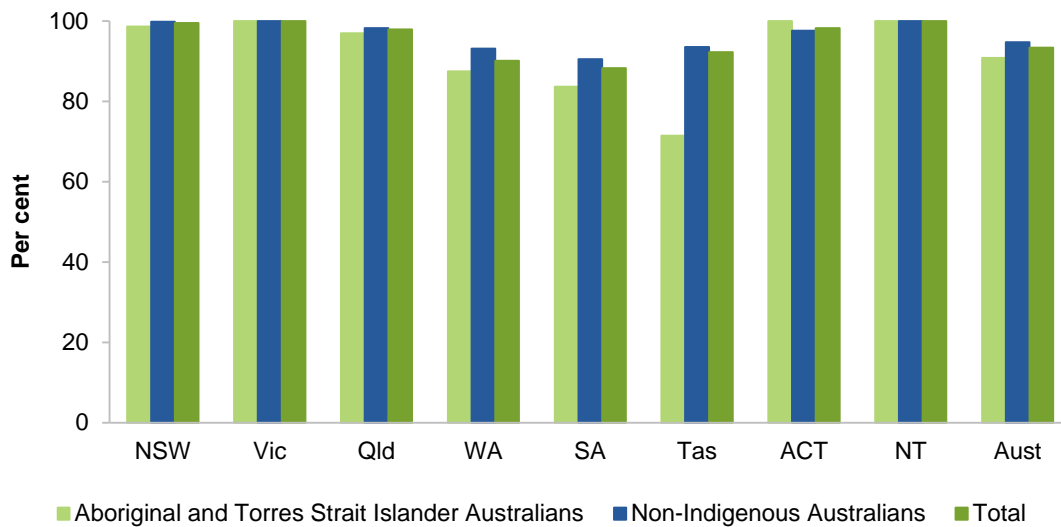
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data were available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, 93.3 per cent of all concluded group conferences resulted in an agreement, with 90.8 per cent of concluded group conferences for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people resulting in an agreement (figure 16.8). These patterns have been broadly consistent over the past five years (table 16A.13).

Figure 16.8 **Proportion of young people who receive group conferencing and reach an agreement, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^a**



^a See box 16.3 and table 16A.13 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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.

To date, it has not been possible to source reliable and comparable data across jurisdictions to enumerate this indicator. As a first step in developing reporting for this indicator,

jurisdictions have reviewed services and programs available to support young offenders. Attachment table 16A.26 provides summary information about these programs in each jurisdiction.

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 16.5).

Box 16.5 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.

Data are reported by Indigenous status.

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) in this Report for further information]. Education or training course refers to school education or an accredited education or training course under the Australian Qualifications Framework. Data are based on averaged quarterly attendance counts.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, 98.8 per cent of young people in detention and of compulsory school age were attending an education course and 97.9 per cent of young people in detention not of compulsory school age were attending an accredited education or training course. Most jurisdictions recorded 100 per cent for both measures, including for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people. These data have been relatively consistent over the past five years (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 16.6).

Box 16.6 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.

Data are reported by Indigenous status.

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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

No young people died while in the legal or physical custody of an Australian youth justice agency in 2014-15. Historical data are available back to 2010-11 in table 16A.14 and show one death in custody over this period (in 2010-11).

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 16.7).

Box 16.7 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.

Data are reported by Indigenous status.

An escape from a youth justice detention centre is defined as a breach of a secure perimeter or defined boundary of a 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
- complete for the current reporting period.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, there were 14 escapes from youth justice detention in 2014-15 (table 16.1). These data tend to fluctuate across jurisdictions and over time (table 16A.16).

Table 16.1 Number and rate of escapes from youth justice detention centres, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of escapes									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Non-Indigenous	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Total	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	12	14
Rate per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	0.7
Non-Indigenous	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	7.9	0.4

^a See box 16.7 and table 16A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.16.

Nationally, there were 7 escapes from escorted movements in 2014-15 (table 16.2). These data tend to fluctuate across jurisdictions and over time (table 16A.16).

Table 16.2 Number and rate of escapes from escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of escapes									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7
Rate per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	45.3	20.6
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172.4	2.9
Total	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	53.1	10.9

^a See box 16.7 and table 16A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.16.

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 activities such as education, training and employment (box 16.8).

Box 16.8 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.

Data are reported by Indigenous status.

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
- complete for the current reporting period.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

No young people absconded from unescorted leave in 2014-15. Historical data are available back to 2010-11 in table 16A.17, and show one abscond over this period (in 2011-12).

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 16.9).

Box 16.9 Assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is defined by two measures:

- the rate of young people and 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 young people, as a proportion of the number of young people in custody
- the rate of young people and staff who are assaulted (that is, sustain an injury, but do not require hospitalisation) due to an act perpetrated by one or more young people, as a proportion of the number of young people in custody.

Data are reported by Indigenous status (of young people who were injured as a result of an assault and of staff who were injured as a result of an assault).

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 minor injuries are included in the assaults count differs across jurisdictions.

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 2014-15 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 different thresholds for recording an assault across jurisdictions affects the comparability of results should be further examined through moderation of these data. This is an area for ongoing data development.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Because of their age and vulnerability, the duty of care required for young people in detention 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.

Nationally in 2014-15, five young people were reported as injured in custody due to a serious assault (table 16.3) and one staff member was reported as injured due to a serious assault (table 16A.4). These data tend to fluctuate across jurisdictions and over time.

Table 16.3 Number and rate of young people injured as a result of a serious assault, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of young people injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	–	4	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	4	–	na	–	–	–	1
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	0.7
Non-Indigenous	–	0.9	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.8	–	na	–	–	–	0.7

^a See box 16.9 and table 16A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.18.

Table 16.4 Number and rate of staff injured as a result of a serious assault, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	1	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	1	na	–	–	–	–
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	–

^a See box 16.9 and table 16A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.18.

Nationally in 2014-15, 85 young people were reported as injured in custody due to an assault (excluding serious assaults) (table 16.5) and 77 staff were reported as injured due to an assault while supervising young people (table 16.6). Proportions varied across jurisdictions. These data tend to fluctuate across jurisdictions and over time (table 16A.19).

Table 16.5 Number and rate of young people injured as a result of an assault, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of young people injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7	2	10	np	2	2	–	8
Non-Indigenous	6	18	8	np	13	7	–	1
Unknown	1	–	–	np	–	–	–	–
Total	14	20	18	np	15	9	–	9
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.3	2.3	2.5	np	2.3	36.2	–	5.6
Non-Indigenous	1.2	4.1	3.6	np	14.7	21.8	–	13.0
Unknown	10.8	–	–	np	–	–	–	–
Total	1.3	3.9	2.9	np	8.6	24.0	–	5.9

^a See box 16.9 and table 16A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.19.

Table 16.6 Number and rate of staff injured as a result of an assault, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	1	np	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	6	17	np	4	–	–	–
Unknown	29	–	–	np	2	9	–	9
Total	29	6	18	np	6	9	–	9
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	0.2	np	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	1.2	2.8	np	2.3	–	–	–
Unknown	2.8	–	–	np	1.1	24.0	–	5.9
Total	2.8	1.2	2.9	np	3.4	24.0	–	5.9

^a See box 16.9 and table 16A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 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 16.10).

Box 16.10 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 young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation
- the number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation.

Data are reported by Indigenous status.

An incident of self-harm or attempted suicide is counted each time a young person self-harms or attempts suicide. Therefore, the number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide and the number of young people who self-harm or attempt suicide will differ when one young person has self-harmed on two or more occasions in the reporting period, 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 2014-15 were not available for WA.

Data 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, the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions’ ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, 11 young people in 14 separate incidents were reported as having self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation. Proportions varied across jurisdictions (tables 16.7 and 16.8). These data tend to fluctuate across jurisdictions and over time (table 16A.20).

Table 16.7 Number and rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4	–	–	na	–	–	–	2
Non-Indigenous	3	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Total	7	1	1	na	–	–	–	2
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.7	–	–	na	–	–	–	1.4
Non-Indigenous	0.6	0.2	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.7	0.2	0.2	na	–	–	–	1.3

^a See box 16.10 and table 16A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.20.

Table 16.8 Number and rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5	–	–	na	–	–	–	3
Non-Indigenous	3	2	1	na	–	–	–	–
Total	8	2	1	na	–	–	–	3
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.9	–	–	na	–	–	–	2.1
Non-Indigenous	0.6	0.5	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.8	0.4	0.2	na	–	–	–	2.0

^a See box 16.10 and table 16A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.20.

Nationally in 2014-15, 49 young people were reported as having self-harmed or attempted suicide in 75 separate incidents, which did not require hospitalisation (tables 16.9 and 16.10). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Table 16.9 Number and rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody <u>not</u> requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9	–	13	na	2	–	–	3
Non-Indigenous	13	–	4	na	3	2	–	–
Total	22	–	17	na	5	2	–	3
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.6	–	3.3	na	2.3	–	–	2.1
Non-Indigenous	2.7	–	1.8	na	3.4	6.2	–	–
Total	2.1	–	2.8	na	2.9	5.3	–	2.0

^a See box 16.10 and table 16A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 16A.20.

Table 16.10 Number and rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^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>
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody <u>not</u> requiring hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12	–	18	na	2	–	–	12
Non-Indigenous	18	–	7	na	3	3	–	–
Total	30	–	25	na	5	3	–	12
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.2	–	4.5	na	2.3	–	–	8.3
Non-Indigenous	3.7	–	3.2	na	3.4	9.4	–	–
Total	2.9	–	4.1	na	2.9	8.0	–	7.9

^a See box 16.10 and table 16A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.12 and 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 16.11).

Box 16.11 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.

Data are reported by Indigenous status.

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:

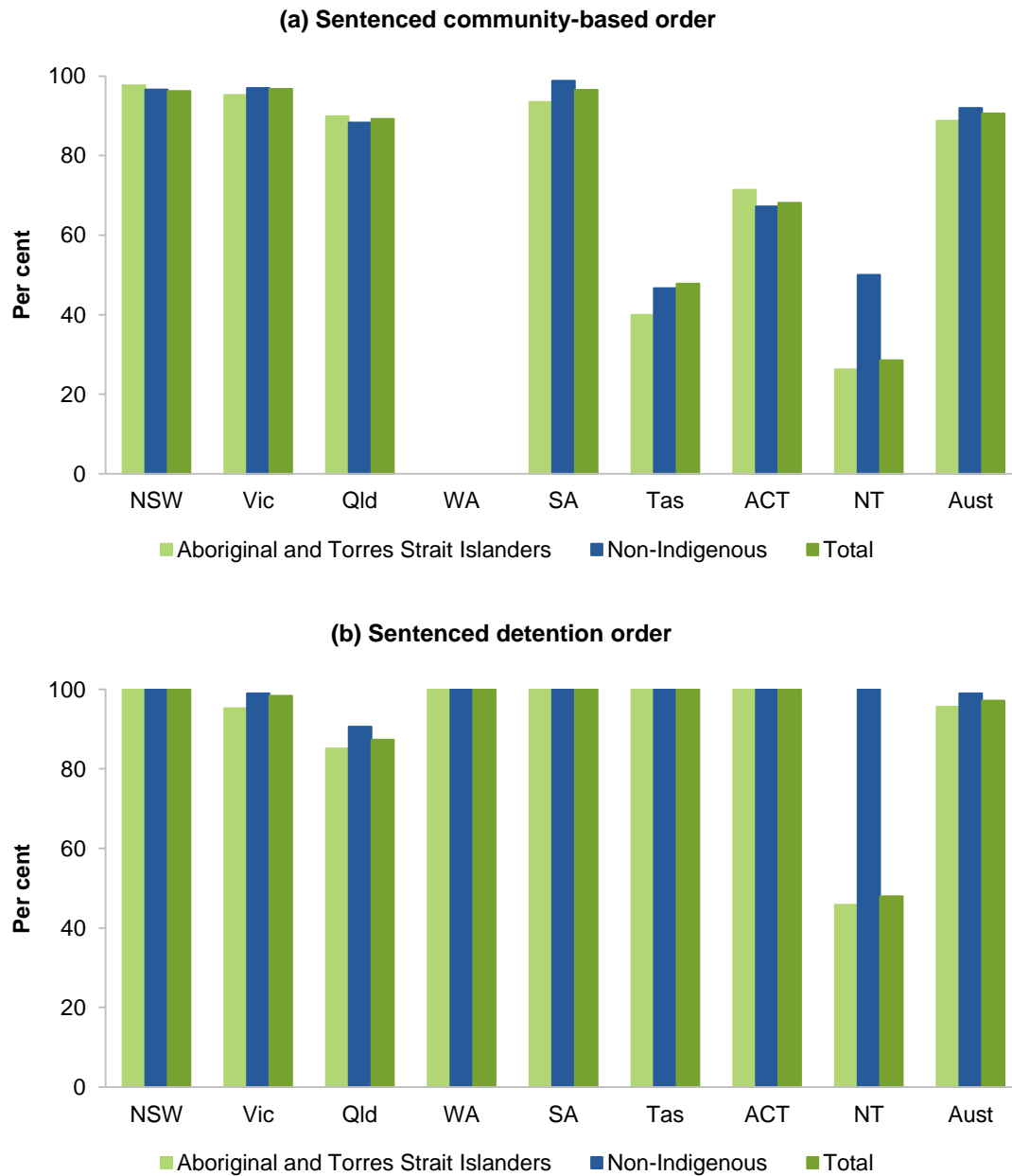
- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time for other jurisdictions (see caveats in attachment tables for specific jurisdictions)
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data were not available for WA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, 90.6 per cent of eligible young people had a case plan prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order in 2014-15 (figure 16.9(a)). Nationally, 97.2 per cent of eligible young people had a case plan prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order in 2014-15 (figure 16.9(b)). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

The proportions of eligible young people who had a case plan prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order and within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order have increased over the past five years (table 16A.22).

Figure 16.9 Proportion of young people with case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing sentenced orders, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^{a, b}



^a See box 16.11 and table 16A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data were not available for WA for community-based case plans.

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 16.12).

Box 16.12 Completion of community-based orders

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

Data are reported by Indigenous status.

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.

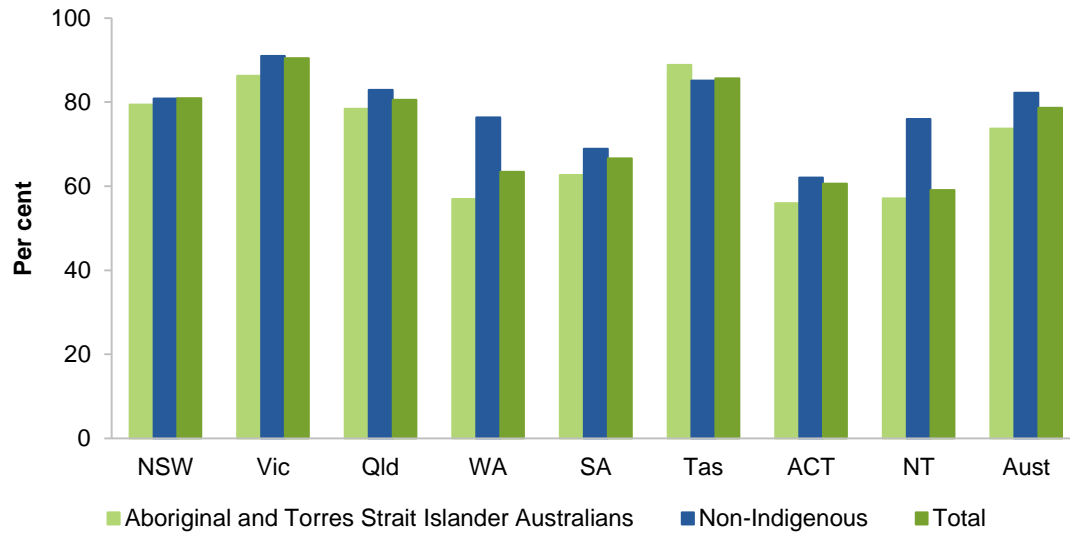
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, 78.6 per cent of community-based orders were successfully completed in 2014-15. The proportion of community-based orders successfully completed varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.10). Nationally, the proportion of community-based orders successfully completed has been broadly consistent over the past five years.

Figure 16.10 Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^a



^a See box 16.12 and table 16A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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 16.13).

Box 16.13 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.

(continued)

Box 16.13 (continued)

However, efficiency indicators cannot be interpreted in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with other 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 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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, the cost per day per young person subject to community-based supervision on an average day was \$113 (figure 16.11).

Figure 16.11 Cost per day, per young person subject to community-based supervision on an average day, 2014-15^a



^a See box 16.13 and table 16A.23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.23 and 16A.28.

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 16.14).

Box 16.14 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 other 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 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:

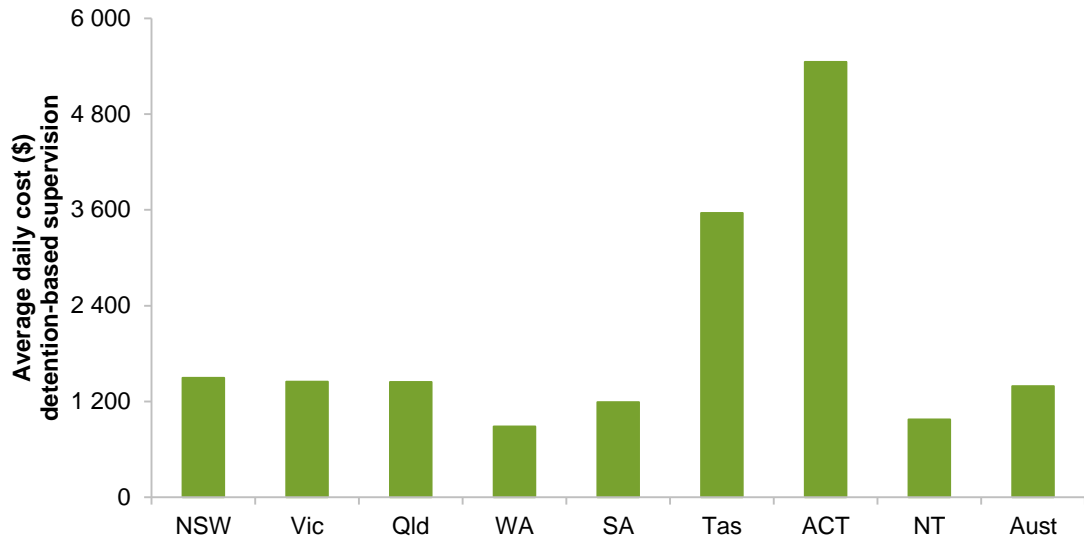
- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, in 2014-15, the cost per day, per young person subject to detention-based supervision was \$1391. This cost varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.12).

Figure 16.12 **Cost per day, per young person subject to detention-based supervision on an average day, 2014-15^a**



^a See box 16.14 and table 16A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 16A.24 and 16A.28.

Offender-to-staff ratio

'Offender-to-staff ratio' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide youth justice services in an efficient manner (box 16.15).

Box 16.15 **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 16.16).

Box 16.16 Centre utilisation

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

Detention centres operating at higher or increasing capacities is desirable. 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 from those who have been sentenced). In order to accommodate these provisions, 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.

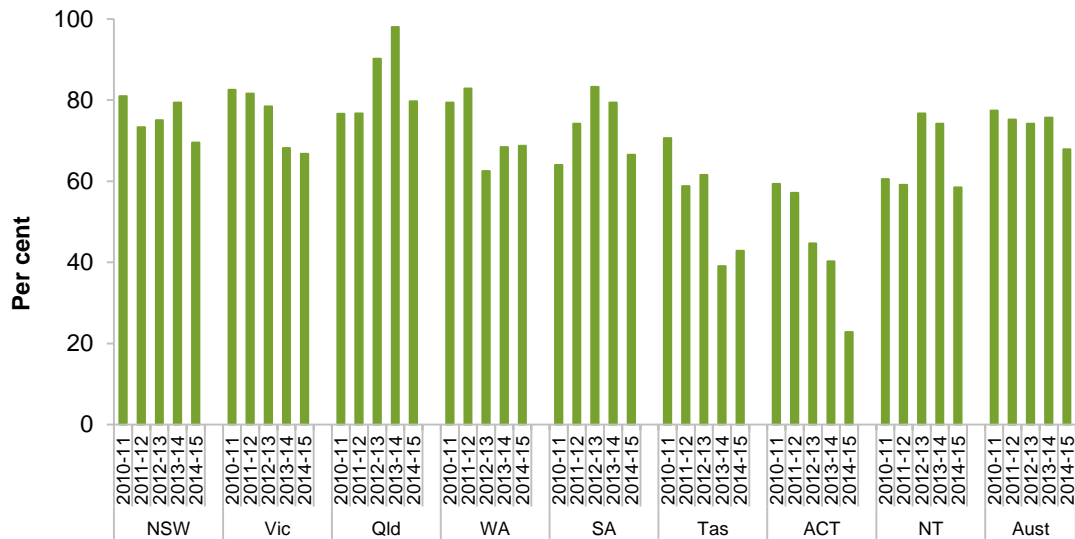
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2016.

Nationally, 67.9 per cent of centre capacity (that is, permanently funded beds) was utilised in 2014-15 — a decrease from 77.4 per cent in 2010-11. Proportions varied across jurisdictions (figure 16.13).

Figure 16.13 Centre utilisation rate^a



^a See box 16.16 and table 16A.25 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

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

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (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 16.17).

Box 16.17 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 16.18).

Box 16.18 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).

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).

Note that data on the numbers of young people in detention participating in education and training are reported earlier in the chapter. Data are not yet available for this indicator to report on engagement with and readiness for education or work at the conclusion of youth justice supervision. 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 16.19).

Box 16.19 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.

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

As a first step in developing outcomes reporting for youth justice, jurisdictions have 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 attachment table 16A.27.

16.4 Future directions in performance reporting

The Steering Committee will continue to improve the appropriateness and completeness of the performance indicator framework. Future work on indicators will focus on:

- developing equity indicators for youth justice services
- developing a measure of offending-specific programs completed
- developing reporting for youth justice outcome indicators

The Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) is responsible for national coordination of youth justice services and is overseeing several research projects to develop including a review of national performance indicators. The Steering Committee will review this work for its relevance to indicator development for this Report.

16.5 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) is 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.

16.6 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/rogs/2016).

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16.7 References

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16A Youth justice services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 16.5 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/rogs/2016).

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TABLE 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Total government expenditure on youth justice services						
Total government expenditure on detention-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$'000	..	158 028	151 295	150 774	156 190
Vic	\$'000	..	69 607	70 951	68 834	75 016
Qld	\$'000	..	72 001	78 956	84 841	89 208
WA	\$'000	..	50 627	47 660	47 619	50 570
SA	\$'000	..	17 444	21 276	21 413	20 916
Tas	\$'000	..	12 982	14 122	13 968	13 389
ACT	\$'000	..	16 858	16 778	17 683	17 923
NT	\$'000	..	10 489	12 912	10 950	14 976
Australia	\$'000	..	408 035	413 950	416 082	438 188
Total government expenditure on community-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$'000	..	60 780	56 263	57 418	57 924
Vic	\$'000	..	45 774	47 030	46 584	45 747
Qld	\$'000	..	49 091	58 927	64 326	64 035
WA	\$'000	..	22 323	22 199	23 211	19 515
SA	\$'000	..	11 936	12 394	10 695	9 852
Tas	\$'000	..	3 436	4 209	4 257	4 022
ACT	\$'000	..	2 407	2 344	2 721	2 892
NT	\$'000	..	5 102	3 290	3 516	3 502
Australia	\$'000	..	200 848	206 657	212 728	207 489
Total government expenditure on group conferencing						
NSW	\$'000	..	6 558	5 796	5 709	4 333
Vic	\$'000	..	1 857	1 866	1 884	1 946
Qld	\$'000	..	12 680	10 833	5 692	5 273
WA	\$'000	..	32 602	33 566	35 005	32 812
SA	\$'000	..	na	1 784	1 906	1 739
Tas	\$'000	..	219	179	146	111
ACT	\$'000	..	725	767	642	830
NT	\$'000	..	na	6 300	4 881	4 867
Australia	\$'000	..	54 641	61 092	55 867	51 911
Total government expenditure (detention, community and group conferencing)						
NSW	\$'000	..	225 365	213 354	213 901	218 447
Vic	\$'000	..	117 238	119 847	117 302	122 709
Qld	\$'000	..	133 772	148 717	154 859	158 515
WA	\$'000	..	105 551	103 425	105 835	102 897
SA	\$'000	..	29 380	35 454	34 014	32 507
Tas	\$'000	..	16 637	18 511	18 372	17 522
ACT	\$'000	..	19 991	19 889	21 047	21 646
NT	\$'000	..	15 591	22 503	19 347	23 345
Australia	\$'000	..	663 525	681 700	684 677	697 588

TABLE 16A.1

Table 16A.1 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Real government expenditure per child aged 10-17 years in the population						
Total government expenditure on detention-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$..	219.48	210.11	208.96	215.29
Vic	\$..	129.25	131.56	127.01	137.19
Qld	\$..	151.09	164.50	175.76	183.48
WA	\$..	208.87	193.76	191.71	202.74
SA	\$..	108.84	133.55	135.01	132.25
Tas	\$..	243.37	268.59	269.79	261.12
ACT	\$..	488.07	487.41	509.93	515.87
NT	\$..	398.50	484.06	411.49	563.52
Australia	\$..	181.17	183.28	183.57	192.27
Total government expenditure on community-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$..	84.42	78.13	79.57	79.84
Vic	\$..	85.00	87.21	85.95	83.66
Qld	\$..	103.01	122.77	133.26	131.71
WA	\$..	92.10	90.25	93.45	78.24
SA	\$..	74.48	77.80	67.43	62.29
Tas	\$..	64.41	80.06	82.23	78.44
ACT	\$..	69.68	68.10	78.48	83.24
NT	\$..	193.84	123.35	132.14	131.78
Australia	\$..	89.18	91.50	93.85	91.05
Total government expenditure on group conferencing						
NSW	\$..	9.11	8.05	7.91	5.97
Vic	\$..	3.45	3.46	3.48	3.56
Qld	\$..	26.61	22.57	11.79	10.85
WA	\$..	134.50	136.46	140.93	131.55
SA	\$..	na	11.20	12.02	11.00
Tas	\$..	4.11	3.41	2.83	2.16
ACT	\$..	21.00	22.29	18.52	23.89
NT	\$..	na	236.19	183.44	183.15
Australia	\$..	24.26	27.05	24.65	22.78
Total government expenditure (detention, community and group conferencing)						
NSW	\$..	313.01	296.29	296.44	301.11
Vic	\$..	217.70	222.23	216.43	224.40
Qld	\$..	280.71	309.83	320.82	326.04
WA	\$..	435.47	420.47	426.08	412.53
SA	\$..	183.32	222.55	214.46	205.53
Tas	\$..	311.89	352.06	354.85	341.73
ACT	\$..	578.76	577.79	606.93	623.00
NT	\$..	592.34	843.60	727.07	878.45
Australia	\$..	294.61	301.82	302.07	306.10

Table 16A.1 State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</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 onwards 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 2014-15 the calculation methodology for allocation of umbrella costs has been altered and the total departmental overhead allocated to Children and Youth Services has reduced following significant internal restructuring of the Department. This has led to a decrease in the reported umbrella costs. Maintenance expenditure was also less following a facility upgrade program in the prior year. In 2013-14, salary expenses increased due to additional funds being provided for health services at Ashley Youth Detention Centre. In 2012-13 Payroll tax was ceased in the October of 2012.					
(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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details and table 16A.28.					

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, 2014-15 (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	78 843	38 249	42 691	36 021	15 881	9 009	8 538	8 971	238 203
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	4 010	1 631	–	na	748	–	–	475	6 864
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	30 908	4 392	5 753	8 710	379	1 488	563	1 093	53 287
Client costs	\$'000	3 261	3 683	2 120	1 496	772	192	133	473	12 130
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	5 286	5 464	4 290	3 177	1 706	743	1 919	862	23 447
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	8 760	1 009	7 318	588	1 801	292	992	758	21 517
Total	\$'000	131 068	54 428	62 172	49 992	21 287	11 724	12 145	12 632	355 447
Expenditure by umbrella or other government department(s)										
Total expenditure by umbrella or other government departments	\$'000	na	5 026	7 775	na	435	754	2 276	1 728	17 993
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	448	379	2	42	na	165	–	na	1 036
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	na
Total	\$'000	448	379	2	42	–	165	–	–	1 036
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	269	–	243	3 738	58	–	–	52	4 359

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2014-15 (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	127 237	58 202	69 706	46 296	20 916	12 643	14 420	13 833	363 253
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	50 398	85 960	11 775	7 521	na	420	3 603	1 900	161 577
Buildings	\$'000	299 983	123 480	230 952	45 722	na	8 900	40 176	12 231	761 444
Plant and equipment	\$'000	11 531	739	1 041	184	na	7	11	151	13 664
Total	\$'000	361 912	210 179	243 768	53 427	–	9 327	43 790	14 282	936 684
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	28 953	16 814	19 501	4 274	–	746	3 503	1 143	74 935
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	156 190	75 016	89 208	50 570	20 916	13 389	17 923	14 976	438 188
Expenditure on community-based supervision										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salary expenses and expenses in the nature of salary (e.g., superannuation and FBT)	\$'000	33 710	18 558	33 095	13 384	8 612	2 469	2 244	2 313	114 385
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	1 637	872		na	414	–	–	118	3 042
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	11 546	1 279	5 035	4 817	412	1 127	270	624	25 110
Client costs	\$'000	99	473	510	156	26	13	–	na	1 277
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	5 462	2 167	15 491	1 979	754	200	–	50	26 103
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	782	1 155	1 494	301	50	–	–	na	3 782
Total	\$'000	53 237	24 504	55 624	20 637	10 268	3 809	2 514	3 105	173 698

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2014-15 (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	4 302	6 972	na	na	213	379	na	11 865
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	7 050	17 813	–	na	na	–	–	515	25 378
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	na
Total	\$'000	7 050	17 813	–	–	–	–	–	515	25 378
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	744	–	649	1 196	2	–	–	–	2 591
Total expenditure (youth justice agency expenditure and umbrella/other department expenditure), less revenues and payroll tax (where applicable)										
Total expenditure	\$'000	57 906	45 747	61 947	19 441	9 852	4 022	2 892	3 502	205 308
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	–	–	4 595	900	na	–	–	na	5 495
Buildings	\$'000	–	–	19 804	–	na	–	–	na	19 804
Plant and equipment	\$'000	235	–	1 698	30	na	–	–	na	1 963
Total	\$'000	235	–	26 097	930	–	–	–	na	27 262
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	19	–	2 088	74	–	–	–	na	2 181
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	57 924	45 747	64 035	19 515	9 852	4 022	2 892	–	203 987

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2014-15 (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	2 908	32	3 655	23 463	1 178	–	na	1 768	33 004
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	157	1	–	na	57	–	na	70	286
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	860	–	477	5 504	88	–	na	599	7 528
Client costs	\$'000	6	–	21	154	–	111	na	na	292
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	559	–	412	3 186	94	–	na	na	4 252
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	–	–	107	545	97	–	na	na	748
Total	\$'000	4 491	33	4 671	32 852	1 515	111	–	2 437	46 110
Expenditure by umbrella or other government department(s)										
Total expenditure by umbrella or other government departments	\$'000	na	–	578	na	na	–	830	na	1 408
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	1 914	–	–	na	–	na	2 333	4 247
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	na	na
Total	\$'000	–	1 914	–	–	–	–	–	2 333	4 247
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	–	–	–	470	–	–	na	na	470

TABLE 16A.2

Table 16A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2014-15 (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	4 333	1 946	5 249	32 382	1 458	111	830	4 700	51 009
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	–	–	–	5 323	1 714	–	na	79	7 116
Buildings	\$'000	–	–	–	–	1 805	–	na	1 691	3 496
Plant and equipment	\$'000	–	–	295	49	3	–	na	321	668
Total	\$'000	–	–	295	5 372	3 521	–	–	2 091	11 279
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	–	–	24	430	282	–	–	167	902
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	4 333	1 946	5 273	32 812	1 739	111	830	4 867	51 911

- (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 costs of capital for both community-based supervision and detention in 2014-15 as a result of the inclusion of Outlook Services, and Stage 2 expansion of Cleveland Youth Detention Centre.
- (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, 2014-15 (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)	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.									

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.3

Table 16A.3 **Comparability of government recurrent expenditure — items included, 2014-15**

	<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)**

	<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									
Daily average number									
Community	1 224	690	1 283	657	295	128	64	118	4 459
Detention	274	61	184	155	48	11	14	48	794
Total	1 497	756	1 460	801	344	141	78	163	5 241
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	169.6	127.3	265.8	264.5	186.0	247.2	184.6	443.4	196.7
Detention	38.0	11.3	38.1	62.4	30.3	21.2	40.4	180.4	35.0
Total	207.5	139.5	302.5	322.5	216.9	272.3	224.9	612.6	231.2
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Community	1 330	803	1 189	729	289	165	80	117	4 701
Detention	275	63	164	176	50	17	15	50	810
Total	1 603	873	1 346	892	338	185	96	164	5 498
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	184.7	148.9	247.7	296.4	181.4	313.8	232.4	438.6	208.1
Detention	38.2	11.7	34.2	71.6	31.4	32.3	43.6	187.4	35.9
Total	222.6	161.9	280.4	362.6	212.2	351.9	278.9	614.8	243.4
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Community	1 535	923	1 202	760	330	184	92	97	5 123
Detention	299	77	138	188	61	21	20	39	843
Total	1 833	1 010	1 336	932	390	204	112	133	5 952
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	213.2	171.4	252.2	313.6	205.9	344.9	266.4	368.5	227.5
Detention	41.5	14.3	29.0	77.6	38.1	39.4	57.9	148.2	37.4
Total	254.6	187.5	280.3	384.5	243.3	382.4	324.3	505.3	264.3
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Community	1 597	957	1 288	854	365	239	110	182	5 592
Detention	332	84	138	176	59	24	22	39	874
Total	1 928	1 048	1 422	1 012	423	268	133	221	6 455
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	221.8	177.7	272.6	356.8	226.5	444.9	315.3	693.7	248.9
Detention	46.1	15.6	29.2	73.5	36.6	44.7	63.1	147.9	38.9
Total	267.8	194.6	301.0	422.8	262.5	498.9	381.2	841.6	287.3

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)**

	<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									
Community	1 565	937	1 238	816	386	242	90	157	5 431
Detention	373	85	136	171	57	27	15	29	893
Total	1 936	1 028	1 368	974	443	271	105	186	6 311
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	217.4	173.8	263.3	343.5	238.3	448.6	255.0	597.3	242.0
Detention	51.8	15.8	28.9	72.0	35.2	50.0	42.5	109.2	39.8
Total	268.9	190.7	291.0	410.0	273.4	502.3	297.5	706.5	281.2

- (a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Some young people may have moved between community-based supervision and detention on the same day. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 to 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in Youth justice in Australia 2013–14 (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 and 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14.
- (c) In Victoria, through the dual track system, young people 18-21 years of age can be supervised by the youth justice service.
- (d) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, 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)**

	<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									
Daily average number									
Male	252	57	152	144	39	10	12	43	710
Female	22	4	32	11	8	–	2	4	85
Total	274	61	184	155	48	11	14	48	794
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	67.9	20.5	61.5	113.6	48.1	37.4	68.2	310.9	61.1
Female	6.3	1.5	13.6	9.0	10.3	–	11.7	31.3	7.7
Total	38.0	11.3	38.1	62.4	30.3	21.2	40.4	180.4	35.0
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Male	249	58	138	161	44	16	14	46	726
Female	26	5	25	16	6	1	1	4	84
Total	275	63	164	176	50	17	15	50	810
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	67.2	21.0	56.1	127.9	54.0	58.9	79.9	329.3	62.6
Female	7.4	1.9	10.7	13.3	7.7	3.9	5.9	31.5	7.6
Total	38.2	11.7	34.2	71.6	31.4	32.3	43.6	187.4	35.9
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Male	270	70	127	171	53	20	18	34	763
Female	29	7	11	17	8	1	2	5	80
Total	299	77	138	188	61	21	20	39	843
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	72.9	25.3	52.0	137.9	64.6	72.4	102.3	245.9	66.0
Female	8.3	2.7	4.7	14.4	10.2	3.9	11.8	40.0	7.3
Total	41.5	14.3	29.0	77.6	38.1	39.4	57.9	148.2	37.4
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Male	303	79	125	162	53	22	18	33	795
Female	29	5	13	15	5	2	4	5	78
Total	332	84	138	176	59	24	22	39	874
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	81.9	28.6	51.6	132.3	64.2	79.1	101.4	241.7	69.0
Female	8.3	1.9	5.6	12.8	6.4	7.7	23.3	43.6	7.2
Total	46.1	15.6	29.2	73.5	36.6	44.7	63.1	147.9	38.9
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Male	342	78	124	157	51	25	13	27	817
Female	31	8	11	14	5	2	2	2	75

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

	<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	373	85	136	171	57	27	15	29	893
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	92.5	28.2	51.5	128.8	61.5	89.6	72.2	193.7	70.9
Female	8.9	3.0	4.8	12.1	6.3	7.7	11.6	15.3	6.9
Total	51.8	15.8	28.9	72.0	35.2	50.0	42.5	109.2	39.8

(a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 and 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2013–14* (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 to 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14*.

(c) Total includes unknown sex.

(d) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, 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)**

	<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									
Daily average number									
Male	980	574	982	533	231	102	44	100	3 546
Female	244	116	301	123	63	27	20	18	912
Total	1 224	690	1 283	657	295	128	64	118	4 459
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	264.2	206.5	397.1	420.6	284.9	381.9	249.9	723.1	305.1
Female	69.6	43.9	127.9	101.1	81.3	107.7	117.2	140.8	82.6
Total	169.6	127.3	265.8	264.5	186.0	247.2	184.6	443.4	196.7
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Male	1 069	657	944	596	230	128	60	102	3 786
Female	261	146	245	131	59	37	20	15	914
Total	1 330	803	1 189	729	289	165	80	117	4 701
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	288.7	237.6	383.8	473.5	282.2	471.2	342.6	730.1	326.7
Female	74.6	55.6	104.7	109.1	75.8	145.6	118.3	118.1	83.1
Total	184.7	148.9	247.7	296.4	181.4	313.8	232.4	438.6	208.1
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Male	1 245	748	951	624	259	134	71	82	4 114
Female	289	174	251	137	72	50	21	15	1 009
Total	1 535	923	1 202	760	330	184	92	97	5 123
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	336.2	270.7	389.4	503.0	315.5	485.1	403.4	593.1	355.8
Female	82.6	66.4	108.0	115.8	92.1	194.4	124.0	120.0	92.1
Total	213.2	171.4	252.2	313.6	205.9	344.9	266.4	368.5	227.5
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Male	1 291	789	1 024	727	281	177	85	160	4 534
Female	306	168	264	126	82	61	24	22	1 053
Total	1 597	957	1 288	854	365	239	110	182	5 592
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	348.9	285.5	422.9	593.5	340.6	636.3	478.8	1 159.6	393.2
Female	87.5	64.1	114.7	107.8	104.3	235.5	140.1	175.8	96.3
Total	221.8	177.7	272.6	356.8	226.5	444.9	315.3	693.7	248.9
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Male	1 281	799	991	678	304	191	76	135	4 455
Female	283	139	247	137	81	52	14	22	975

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)

	<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	1 565	937	1 238	816	386	242	90	157	5 431
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	346.3	288.7	411.6	556.4	366.6	684.9	422.1	976.6	386.7
Female	80.9	53.0	107.7	118.4	102.4	199.5	81.0	175.9	89.2
Total	217.4	173.8	263.3	343.5	238.3	448.6	255.0	597.3	242.0

- (a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 to 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in Youth justice in Australia 2013–14 (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 and 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14.
- (c) Total includes unknown sex.
- (d) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, 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), (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>	<i>Aust</i>
Males									
2013-14	92.0	93.4	82.6	92.9	81.3	90.9	85.7	89.6	89.4
2012-13	90.5	92.1	84.1	91.5	88.0	94.1	93.3	92.0	89.6
2011-12	90.3	90.9	92.0	91.0	86.9	95.2	90.0	87.2	90.5
2010-11	91.3	94.0	90.6	92.0	89.8	91.7	81.8	86.0	91.0
2009-10	91.7	91.8	91.2	91.8	89.5	92.6	86.7	93.3	91.5
Females									
2013-14	8.0	6.6	17.4	7.1	16.7	–	14.3	8.3	10.7
2012-13	9.5	7.9	15.2	9.1	12.0	5.9	6.7	8.0	10.4
2011-12	9.7	9.1	8.0	9.0	13.1	4.8	10.0	12.8	9.5
2010-11	8.7	6.0	9.4	8.5	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

(a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 and 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2013–14* (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 to 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14*.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.8

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), (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>	<i>Aust</i>
Males									
2013-14	80.1	83.2	76.5	81.1	78.3	79.7	68.8	84.7	79.5
2012-13	80.4	81.8	79.4	81.8	79.6	77.6	75.0	87.2	80.5
2011-12	81.1	81.0	79.1	82.1	78.5	72.8	77.2	84.5	80.3
2010-11	80.8	82.4	79.5	85.1	77.0	74.1	77.3	88.0	81.1
2009-10	81.9	85.3	80.0	83.1	78.8	78.9	84.4	86.1	82.0
Females									
2013-14	19.9	16.8	23.5	18.7	21.4	21.1	31.3	15.3	20.5
2012-13	19.6	18.2	20.6	18.0	20.4	22.4	25.0	12.8	19.4
2011-12	18.8	18.9	20.9	18.0	21.8	27.2	22.8	15.5	19.7
2010-11	19.2	17.6	20.5	14.8	22.5	25.5	21.8	12.0	18.8
2009-10	18.1	14.8	20.0	16.8	21.0	21.5	15.6	13.9	18.0

(a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 to 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in Youth justice in Australia 2013–14 (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 and 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, 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)**

	<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									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	136	11	120	122	24	1	5	46	463
Non-Indigenous	134	51	62	34	24	10	9	2	326
Total	274	61	184	155	48	11	14	48	794
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	345.3	124.6	330.5	762.8	349.1	22.0	489.7	392.4	371.2
Non-Indigenous	19.6	9.6	13.9	14.6	15.8	21.2	26.7	13.4	15.2
Total	38.0	11.3	38.1	62.4	30.3	21.2	40.4	180.4	35.0
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	151	9	108	124	22	1	5	47	466
Non-Indigenous	121	54	55	52	27	16	10	3	340
Total	275	63	164	176	50	17	15	50	810
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	380.8	102.4	299.3	777.1	322.7	21.9	486.1	405.2	374.1
Non-Indigenous	17.8	10.2	12.4	22.6	17.7	33.3	29.9	19.9	15.9
Total	38.2	11.7	34.2	71.6	31.4	32.3	43.6	187.4	35.9
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	152	14	88	127	29	2	8	38	459
Non-Indigenous	141	63	49	61	32	18	12	1	379
Total	299	77	138	188	61	21	20	39	843
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	382.7	160.9	246.8	800.9	428.2	43.5	756.9	331.2	370.3
Non-Indigenous	20.7	11.9	11.1	26.9	20.8	36.9	35.8	6.7	17.8
Total	41.5	14.3	29.0	77.6	38.1	39.4	57.9	148.2	37.4

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)**

	<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>
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	162	16	80	127	28	6	11	38	468
Non-Indigenous	164	68	58	49	31	18	11	1	400
Total	332	84	138	176	59	24	22	39	874
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	409.5	186.1	228.7	810.6	418.7	131.5	1000.5	333.6	381.6
Non-Indigenous	24.1	12.8	13.3	21.9	20.1	36.6	32.6	5.7	18.8
Total	46.1	15.6	29.2	73.5	36.6	44.7	63.1	147.9	38.9
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	191	18	82	124	28	8	5	27	483
Non-Indigenous	176	67	53	47	29	19	10	2	403
Total	373	85	136	171	57	27	15	29	893
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	487.3	211.8	239.6	807.1	428.9	178.7	441.7	233.9	399.5
Non-Indigenous	25.9	12.6	12.2	21.2	18.7	38.4	29.3	14.9	19.0
Total	51.8	15.8	28.9	72.0	35.2	50.0	42.5	109.2	39.8

(a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Total includes unknown Indigenous status. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 to 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in Youth justice in Australia 2013–14 (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 and 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14.

(c) Data should be interpreted with caution, particularly for jurisdictions with small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

(d) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, 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)

	<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									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	481	112	665	421	93	15	16	107	1 910
Non-Indigenous	595	575	590	234	199	112	48	10	2 362
Total	1 224	690	1 283	657	295	128	64	118	4 459
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 221.3	1 268.3	1 831.3	2 632.2	1 352.9	330.3	1 567.1	912.7	1 531.3
Non-Indigenous	87.2	107.8	132.2	100.7	131.2	237.1	142.6	67.2	110.3
Total	169.6	127.3	265.8	264.5	186.0	247.2	184.6	443.4	196.7
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	530	124	623	456	98	24	21	99	1 975
Non-Indigenous	652	675	554	267	189	141	59	13	2 550
Total	1 330	803	1 189	729	289	165	80	117	4 701
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 336.4	1 410.5	1 726.3	2 857.8	1 437.4	524.6	2 041.8	853.4	1 585.5
Non-Indigenous	95.8	127.2	124.8	116.1	123.9	293.7	176.7	86.2	119.5
Total	184.7	148.9	247.7	296.4	181.4	313.8	232.4	438.6	208.1
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	605	132	596	463	105	29	28	84	2 042
Non-Indigenous	768	790	595	295	224	154	63	9	2 900
Total	1 535	923	1 202	760	330	184	92	97	5 123
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 523.1	1 517.2	1 671.6	2 919.8	1 550.4	630.6	2 649.0	732.2	1 647.6
Non-Indigenous	112.9	149.1	135.0	130.2	145.9	315.9	188.1	60.6	136.3
Total	213.2	171.4	252.2	313.6	205.9	344.9	266.4	368.5	227.5

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)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	646	138	631	503	127	43	23	150	2 261
Non-Indigenous	829	819	651	350	236	195	81	32	3 193
Total	1 597	957	1 288	854	365	239	110	182	5 592
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 633.0	1 605.5	1 803.7	3 210.4	1 899.2	942.7	2 091.9	1 320.6	1 843.9
Non-Indigenous	121.9	154.5	148.8	156.5	152.8	396.7	239.7	213.8	150.3
Total	221.8	177.7	272.6	356.8	226.5	444.9	315.3	693.7	248.9
2009-10									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	583	127	596	492	135	52	19	129	2 133
Non-Indigenous	859	811	639	317	246	187	66	28	3 153
Total	1 565	937	1 238	816	386	242	90	157	5 431
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 487.4	1 494.5	1 741.8	3 202.5	2 067.7	1 161.2	1 678.4	1 142.7	1 766.4
Non-Indigenous	126.2	152.8	146.6	142.7	158.2	378.0	193.2	184.6	148.4
Total	217.4	173.8	263.3	343.5	238.3	448.6	255.0	597.3	242.0

(a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Total includes unknown Indigenous status. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 to 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in Youth justice in Australia 2013–14 (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 and 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14.

(c) Data should be interpreted with caution, particularly for jurisdictions with small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

(d) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, 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)**

	<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									
2013-14	345.3	124.6	330.5	762.8	349.1	22.0	489.7	392.4	371.2
2012-13	380.8	102.4	299.3	777.1	322.7	21.9	486.1	405.2	374.1
2011-12	382.7	160.9	246.8	800.9	428.2	43.5	756.9	331.2	370.3
2010-11	409.5	186.1	228.7	810.6	418.7	131.5	1000.5	333.6	381.6
2009-10	487.3	211.8	239.6	807.1	428.9	178.7	441.7	233.9	399.5
Non-Indigenous									
2013-14	19.6	9.6	13.9	14.6	15.8	21.2	26.7	13.4	15.2
2012-13	17.8	10.2	12.4	22.6	17.7	33.3	29.9	19.9	15.9
2011-12	20.7	11.9	11.1	26.9	20.8	36.9	35.8	6.7	17.8
2010-11	24.1	12.8	13.3	21.9	20.1	36.6	32.6	5.7	18.8
2009-10	25.9	12.6	12.2	21.2	18.7	38.4	29.3	14.9	19.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous rate ratio									
2013-14	17.6	13.0	23.8	52.1	22.1	1.0	18.3	29.2	24.4
2012-13	21.4	10.1	24.2	34.4	18.2	0.7	16.2	20.4	23.5
2011-12	18.5	13.5	22.2	29.7	20.5	1.2	21.1	49.2	20.8
2010-11	17.0	14.5	17.2	37.0	20.9	3.6	30.7	58.2	20.3
2009-10	18.8	16.8	19.7	38.2	23.0	4.7	15.1	15.7	21.0

(a) Number of young people on an average day. Age calculated as at start of financial year if first period of relevant supervision began before the start of the financial year, otherwise age calculated as a start of first period of relevant supervision. Includes non-standard data for Western Australia and the Northern Territory, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2009–10 to 2013–14. National totals may vary from those published in Youth justice in Australia 2013–14 (AIHW 2015) for 2009–10 and 2010–11 due a different source of data for the 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 2013–14.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2015, *Youth justice in Australia 2013-14*, Bulletin no. 127, Cat. no. AUS 188, Canberra: AIHW; WA and NT governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.12

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 648	8 549	39 639	41 532	8 574	553	1 064	14 397	168 956
Non-Indigenous	49 033	43 375	21 978	15 465	8 833	3 204	2 267	770	144 925
Unknown	926	–	106	–	86	–	–	–	1 118
Total	104 607	51 924	61 723	56 997	17 493	3 757	3 331	15 167	314 999
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	54 648	8 549	39 639	41 532	8 574	553	1 064	14 397	168 956
Non-Indigenous	49 033	43 375	21 978	15 465	8 833	3 204	2 267	770	144 925
Unknown	926	–	106	–	86	–	–	–	1 118
Total	104 607	51 924	61 723	56 997	17 493	3 757	3 331	15 167	314 999
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149.6	23.4	108.5	113.7	23.5	1.5	2.9	39.4	462.6
Non-Indigenous	134.2	118.8	60.2	42.3	24.2	8.8	6.2	2.1	396.8
Unknown	2.5	–	0.3	–	0.2	–	–	–	3.1
Total	286.4	142.2	169.0	156.0	47.9	10.3	9.1	41.5	862.4
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149.6	23.4	108.5	113.7	23.5	1.5	2.9	39.4	462.6
Non-Indigenous	134.2	118.8	60.2	42.3	24.2	8.8	6.2	2.1	396.8
Unknown	2.5	–	0.3	–	0.2	–	–	–	3.1

TABLE 16A.12

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	286.4	142.2	169.0	156.0	47.9	10.3	9.1	41.5	862.4
2013-14									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 487	6 252	43 111	44 311	9 807	350	1 951	16 681	176 950
Non-Indigenous	58 798	46 791	22 225	12 439	10 913	3 925	3 927	663	159 681
Unknown	1 501	5	543	–	157	10	–	–	2 216
Total	114 786	53 048	65 879	56 750	20 877	4 285	5 878	17 344	338 847
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	..	–	..	na	–	2	–	–	2
Unknown	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	..	–	..	na	–	2	–	–	2
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 487	6 252	43 111	44 311	9 807	350	1 951	16 681	176 950
Non-Indigenous	58 798	46 791	22 225	12 439	10 913	3 927	3 927	663	159 683
Unknown	1 501	5	543	–	157	10	–	–	2 216
Total	114 786	53 048	65 879	56 750	20 877	4 287	5 878	17 344	338 849
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149.2	17.1	118.0	121.3	26.9	1.0	5.3	45.7	484.5
Non-Indigenous	161.0	128.1	60.8	34.1	29.9	10.7	10.8	1.8	437.2
Unknown	4.1	–	1.5	–	0.4	–	–	–	6.1
Total	314.3	145.2	180.4	155.4	57.2	11.7	16.1	47.5	927.7
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149.2	17.1	118.0	121.3	26.9	1.0	5.3	45.7	484.5
Non-Indigenous	161.0	128.1	60.8	34.1	29.9	10.8	10.8	1.8	437.2

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unknown	4.1	–	1.5	–	0.4	–	–	–	6.1
Total	314.3	145.2	180.4	155.4	57.2	11.7	16.1	47.5	927.7
2012-13									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	60 182	6 771	38 996	46 416	9 451	312	1 622	16 954	180 704
Non-Indigenous	56 215	54 277	19 442	19 788	12 038	6 435	4 903	970	174 068
Unknown	1 717	–	205	–	403	–	–	–	2 325
Total	118 114	61 048	58 643	66 204	21 892	6 747	6 525	17 924	357 097
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	60 182	6 771	38 996	46 416	9 451	312	1 622	16 954	180 704
Non-Indigenous	56 215	54 277	19 442	19 788	12 038	6 435	4 903	970	174 068
Unknown	1 717	–	205	–	403	–	–	–	2 325
Total	118 114	61 048	58 643	66 204	21 892	6 747	6 525	17 924	357 097
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	164.8	18.5	106.8	127.1	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	127.1	25.9	0.9	4.4	46.4	494.7

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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
2011-12									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64 976	7 610	31 048	45 282	10 258	1 111	3 071	13 513	176 869
Non-Indigenous	61 938	55 864	18 478	22 534	11 459	6 623	5 276	303	182 475
Unknown	2 371	3	345	–	497	–	–	–	3 216
Total	129 285	63 477	49 871	67 816	22 214	7 734	8 347	13 816	362 560
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	–	..	na	–	87	–	–	87
Non-Indigenous	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	..	–	..	na	–	87	–	–	87
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64 976	7 610	31 048	45 282	10 258	1 198	3 071	13 513	176 956
Non-Indigenous	61 938	55 864	18 478	22 534	11 459	6 623	5 276	303	182 475
Unknown	2 371	3	345	–	497	–	–	–	3 216
Total	129 285	63 477	49 871	67 816	22 214	7 821	8 347	13 816	362 647
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	177.9	20.8	85.0	124.0	28.1	3.0	8.4	37.0	484.2
Non-Indigenous	169.6	152.9	50.6	61.7	31.4	18.1	14.4	0.8	499.6
Unknown	6.5	0.0	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									

TABLE 16A.12

Table 16A.12 Custody nights, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	177.9	20.8	85.0	124.0	28.1	3.3	8.4	37.0	484.5
Non-Indigenous	169.6	152.9	50.6	61.7	31.4	18.1	14.4	0.8	499.6
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
2010-11									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	67 188	9 577	28 336	45 963	8 087	2 483	3 790	13 848	179 272
Non-Indigenous	72 055	55 463	21 499	18 999	10 862	6 801	4 886	310	190 875
Unknown	3 582	120	–	–	228	–	–	–	3 930
Total	142 825	65 160	49 835	64 962	19 177	9 284	8 676	14 158	374 077
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	–	..	na	–	109	–	–	109
Non-Indigenous	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	..	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	..	–	..	na	–	109	–	–	109
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	67 188	9 577	28 336	45 963	8 087	2 592	3 790	13 848	179 381
Non-Indigenous	72 055	55 463	21 499	18 999	10 862	6 801	4 886	310	190 875
Unknown	3 582	120	–	–	228	–	–	–	3 930
Total	142 825	65 160	49 835	64 962	19 177	9 393	8 676	14 158	374 186
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	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	10.8
Total	391.0	178.4	136.4	177.9	52.5	25.4	23.8	38.8	1 024.2

TABLE 16A.12

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	184.0	26.2	77.6	125.8	22.1	7.1	10.4	37.9	491.1
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	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	10.8
Total	391.0	178.4	136.4	177.9	52.5	25.7	23.8	38.8	1 024.5

(a) Data for the number of custody nights outside detention centres were not available for WA across the time series. Data for the number of custody nights outside detention centres were not available for SA for 2014-15.

(b) 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 are 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.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.13

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 (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	353	45	189	966	276	10	30	180	2 049
Non-Indigenous	528	183	449	936	867	145	82	52	3 242
Unknown	282	–	25	27	70	12	–	–	416
Total	1 163	228	663	1 929	1 213	167	112	232	5 707
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	358	45	195	1 104	330	14	30	180	2 256
Non-Indigenous	529	183	457	1 005	958	155	84	52	3 423
Unknown	282	–	25	31	86	12	–	–	436
Total	1 169	228	677	2 140	1 374	181	114	232	6 115
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	98.6	100.0	96.9	87.5	83.6	71.4	100.0	100.0	90.8
Non-Indigenous	99.8	100.0	98.2	93.1	90.5	93.5	97.6	100.0	94.7
Unknown	100.0	..	100.0	87.1	81.4	100.0	..	..	95.4
Total	99.5	100.0	97.9	90.1	88.3	92.3	98.2	100.0	93.3
2013-14									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	373	25	210	912	358	16	19	230	2 143
Non-Indigenous	726	228	465	983	985	185	75	64	3 711
Unknown	192	na	12	16	148	15	–	–	383
Total	1 291	253	687	1 911	1 491	216	94	294	6 237
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	379	25	225	1 001	435	17	22	230	2 334
Non-Indigenous	731	228	482	1 051	1 126	208	76	64	3 966
Unknown	194	na	13	18	174	17	–	–	416
Total	1 304	253	720	2 070	1 735	242	98	294	6 716
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

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 (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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	..	..	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	na	404	1 038	358	6	15	148	2 319
Non-Indigenous	814	na	756	1 105	1 022	244	105	66	4 112
Unknown	179	229	113	45	73	4	2	–	645
Total	1 343	229	1 273	2 188	1 453	254	122	214	7 076
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	355	na	433	1 148	412	6	15	148	2 517
Non-Indigenous	815	na	794	1 167	1 113	263	107	66	4 325
Unknown	181	229	118	45	86	4	2	–	665
Total	1 351	229	1 345	2 360	1 611	273	124	214	7 507
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
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	191	na	984	na	15	25	137	1 722
Non-Indigenous	998	14	na	1 257	na	269	110	69	2 717
Unknown	180	na	na	35	na	13	11	–	239
Total	1 548	205	2 164	2 276	na	297	146	206	6 842
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	373	191	774	1 082	na	18	25	137	1 826
Non-Indigenous	1 012	14	1 425	1 369	na	282	110	69	2 856
Unknown	181	na	83	36	na	13	12	–	242
Total	1 566	205	2 282	2 487	na	313	147	206	7 206
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									

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 (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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	na	na	1 336	na	16	14	149	1 925
Non-Indigenous	934	na	na	1 670	na	278	111	46	3 039
Unknown	287	167	na	48	na	3	3	–	508
Total	1 631	167	2 278	3 054	na	297	128	195	7 750
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	413	na	691	1 450	na	20	14	149	2 046
Non-Indigenous	944	na	1 621	1 771	na	300	112	46	3 173
Unknown	290	167	75	49	na	3	3	–	512
Total	1 647	167	2 387	3 270	na	323	129	195	8 118
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	94.1
Non-Indigenous	98.9	na	na	94.3	na	92.7	99.1	100.0	95.8
Unknown	99.0	100.0	na	98.0	na	100.0	100.0	..	99.2
Total	99.0	100.0	95.4	93.4	na	92.0	99.2	100.0	95.5

- (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 with 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) WA cannot determine conferences explicitly resulting in a written agreement. Figures are for all Juvenile Justice Teams and Court Conferencing services marked as being completed successfully (typically because an action plan is completed).
- (d) Data are not available for SA prior to 2012-13.
- (e) 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”.

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 (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	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>
2014-15									
Number of young people who died in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

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

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust
2014-15									
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	82.5	11.0	65.0	80.3	13.0	1.5	4.0	31.0	288.3
Non-Indigenous	43.5	37.0	26.0	26.0	9.0	4.3	10.0	2.0	157.8
Unknown	2.0	–	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	2.5
Total	128.0	48.0	91.0	106.8	22.0	5.8	14.0	33.0	448.5
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	82.5	11.0	65.0	83.0	13.0	1.5	4.0	31.0	291.0
Non-Indigenous	43.5	37.0	26.0	28.3	9.0	4.3	10.0	2.0	160.0
Unknown	2.0	–	–	0.8	–	–	–	–	2.8
Total	128.0	48.0	91.0	112.0	22.0	5.8	14.0	33.0	453.8
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	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6
Unknown	100.0	–	–	66.7	–	–	–	–	90.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	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	65.3	16.0	43.0	18.0	3.0	1.0	7.0	12.0	165.3
Non-Indigenous	90.8	90.0	29.0	9.5	5.0	4.0	14.0	–	242.3
Unknown	2.5	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.5
Total	158.5	106.0	72.0	27.5	8.0	5.0	21.0	12.0	410.0
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	65.3	16.0	43.0	23.5	3.0	1.0	7.0	12.0	170.8
Non-Indigenous	90.8	90.0	29.0	12.0	5.0	4.0	14.0	–	244.8
Unknown	2.5	na	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	3.5
Total	158.5	106.0	72.0	36.5	8.0	5.0	21.0	12.0	419.0
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	76.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8

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

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	79.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	99.0
Unknown	100.0	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	71.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9

2013-14

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	77.5	13.0	68.0	84.0	11.0	1.0	9.0	19.5	283.0
Non-Indigenous	62.3	60.0	25.0	17.0	8.0	6.8	14.0	0.5	193.5
Unknown	1.7	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	2.7
Total	141.4	73.0	94.0	101.0	19.0	7.8	23.0	20.0	479.2

Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	77.5	13.0	68.0	92.0	11.0	1.0	9.0	19.5	291.0
Non-Indigenous	62.3	60.0	25.0	20.0	8.0	6.8	14.0	0.5	196.5
Unknown	1.7	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	2.7
Total	141.4	73.0	94.0	112.0	19.0	7.8	23.0	20.0	490.2

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	97.3
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5
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	97.8

Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	71.3	4.0	50.0	26.0	14.0	1.0	9.0	11.8	187.0
Non-Indigenous	93.0	62.0	33.0	8.0	20.0	3.7	14.0	–	233.7
Unknown	1.8	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	2.8
Total	166.0	66.0	84.0	34.0	34.0	4.7	23.0	11.8	423.4

Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	71.3	4.0	50.0	29.0	14.0	1.0	9.0	12.0	190.3
Non-Indigenous	93.0	65.0	33.0	10.0	20.0	3.7	14.0	–	238.7
Unknown	1.8	–	1.0	–	na	–	–	–	2.8
Total	166.0	69.0	84.0	39.0	34.0	4.7	23.0	12.0	431.7

Proportion of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)

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

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	98.3
Non-Indigenous	100.0	95.4	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	97.9
Unknown	100.0	–	100.0	–	na	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	95.7	100.0	87.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	98.1

2012-13

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	88.5	8.0	58.0	79.0	13.0	1.0	3.0	18.3	268.8
Non-Indigenous	64.3	51.0	19.0	26.0	14.0	10.5	18.0	1.5	204.3
Unknown	3.3	–	–	1.0	na	–	na	–	4.3
Total	156.0	59.0	77.0	106.0	27.0	11.5	21.0	19.8	477.3

Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	88.5	8.0	58.0	99.0	13.0	1.0	3.0	18.3	288.8
Non-Indigenous	64.3	51.0	19.0	33.0	14.0	10.5	18.0	1.5	211.3
Unknown	3.3	–	–	1.0	na	–	na	–	4.3
Total	156.0	59.0	77.0	133.0	27.0	11.5	21.0	19.8	504.3

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	93.1
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.7
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	94.6

Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	72.0	7.0	46.0	18.0	13.0	1.0	11.0	10.0	178.0
Non-Indigenous	87.0	100.0	30.0	9.0	19.0	4.0	23.0	–	272.0
Unknown	1.8	na	1.0	–	na	–	na	–	2.8
Total	160.8	107.0	77.0	27.0	32.0	5.0	34.0	10.0	452.8

Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	72.0	7.0	46.0	29.0	13.0	1.0	11.0	10.0	189.0
Non-Indigenous	87.0	100.0	30.0	16.0	19.0	4.0	23.0	–	279.0
Unknown	1.8	na	1.0	–	na	–	na	–	2.8

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

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust
Total	160.8	107.0	77.0	45.0	32.0	5.0	34.0	10.0	470.8
Proportion of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.2
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	97.5
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	96.2
2011-12									
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	91.5	4.0	44.0	87.0	18.0	1.5	15.0	15.8	276.8
Non-Indigenous	72.0	19.0	18.0	33.0	16.0	12.5	20.0	0.5	191.0
Unknown	2.0	na	–	na	–	–	–	–	2.0
Total	165.5	23.0	62.0	120.0	34.0	14.0	35.0	16.3	469.8
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	91.5	4.0	44.0	98.0	18.0	1.5	15.0	15.8	287.8
Non-Indigenous	72.0	20.0	18.0	43.0	16.0	12.5	20.0	0.5	202.0
Unknown	2.0	na	–	na	–	–	na	–	2.0
Total	165.5	24.0	62.0	141.0	34.0	14.0	35.0	16.3	491.8
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	88.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2
Non-Indigenous	100.0	95.0	100.0	76.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.6
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	95.5
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	77.5	17.0	43.0	20.0	12.0	1.5	7.0	9.0	187.0
Non-Indigenous	92.3	83.0	32.0	18.0	15.0	5.3	19.0	–	264.5
Unknown	4.3	na	1.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	6.3
Total	174.0	100.0	76.0	38.0	28.0	6.8	26.0	9.0	457.8
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	77.5	21.0	43.0	24.0	12.0	1.5	7.0	9.0	195.0

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

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust
Non-Indigenous	92.3	107.0	32.0	22.0	15.0	5.3	19.0	–	292.5
Unknown	4.3	na	1.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	6.3
Total	174.0	128.0	76.0	46.0	28.0	6.8	26.0	9.0	493.8

Proportion of young people in detention not 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	95.9
Non-Indigenous	100.0	77.6	100.0	81.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	90.4
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	92.7

2010-11

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	59.0	4.0	45.0	105.0	18.0	3.8	17.0	10.0	261.8
Non-Indigenous	42.3	10.0	23.0	47.0	20.0	13.8	41.0	–	197.0
Unknown	2.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	3.0
Total	103.3	14.0	69.0	152.0	38.0	17.5	58.0	10.3	462.0

Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	59.0	4.0	45.0	115.0	18.0	3.8	17.0	10.0	271.8
Non-Indigenous	42.3	18.0	23.0	56.0	20.0	13.8	41.0	–	214.0
Unknown	2.0	na	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	3.0
Total	103.3	22.0	69.0	171.0	38.0	17.5	58.0	10.3	489.0

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	96.3
Non-Indigenous	100.0	55.6	100.0	83.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	92.1
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	94.5

Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	123.0	4.0	32.0	5.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	188.0
Non-Indigenous	157.3	77.0	33.0	na	21.0	3.5	2.0	–	293.8
Unknown	8.5	na	2.0	3.0	–	–	–	–	13.5
Total	288.8	81.0	67.0	7.5	34.0	7.5	4.0	5.0	494.8

Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training

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

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	123.0	5.0	32.0	10.0	13.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	194.0
Non-Indigenous	157.3	112.0	33.0	5.0	21.0	3.5	2.0	–	333.8
Unknown	8.5	na	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	10.5
Total	288.8	117.0	67.0	15.0	34.0	7.5	4.0	5.0	538.3
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	96.9
Non-Indigenous	100.0	68.8	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	88.0
Unknown	100.0	na	100.0	na	–	–	–	–	128.6
Total	100.0	69.2	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.9

- (a) Number of young people 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. Data for 2014-15 were collected on 19 September 2014; 19 December 2014; 2 April 2015; 26 June 2015
- (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. With relatively small populations such as in youth justice custody, small fluctuations in client numbers may result in significant differences in participation rates.
- (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.

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> (f)	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (h)	<i>NT</i> (i)	<i>Aust</i>
(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 South Australia, a new data reporting method has been used for this indicator for 2014-15 which may impact on comparability across reporting periods.								
(g)	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. In 2014-15, data were collected on 3 September 2014, 22 December 2014, 21 April 2015 and 4 June 2015.								
(h)	In the ACT, changes to legislation in 2010 increased compulsory school age to 17 years or Year 10 Certificate or equivalent.								
(i)	In the NT, data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been revised to better align with the counting rules.								
	na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

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
2014-15									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Non-Indigenous	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	12	14
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 648	8 549	39 639	41 532	8 574	553	1 064	14 397	168 956
Non-Indigenous	49 033	43 375	21 978	15 465	8 833	3 204	2 267	770	144 925
Unknown	926	–	106	–	86	–	–	–	1 118
Total	104 607	51 924	61 723	56 997	17 493	3 757	3 331	15 167	314 999
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.3	0.7
Non-Indigenous	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	7.9	0.4
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
Total	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	7

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	1 412	230	129	na	187	51	15	883	2 907
Non-Indigenous	1 516	1 201	143	na	176	263	66	58	3 423
Unknown	62	–	3	na	1	–	–	–	66
Total	2 990	1 431	275	na	364	314	81	941	6 396
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	45.3	20.6
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172.4	2.9
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
Total	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	53.1	10.9
2013-14									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	5
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	4	8
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54 487	6 252	43 111	44 311	9 807	350	1 951	16 681	176 950
Non-Indigenous	58 798	46 791	22 225	12 439	10 913	3 925	3 927	663	159 681
Unknown	1 501	5	543	–	157	10	–	–	2 216
Total	114 786	53 048	65 879	56 750	20 877	4 285	5 878	17 344	338 847

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
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Non-Indigenous	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	5	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	8
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 688	105	136	na	73	32	63	na	2 097
Non-Indigenous	2 108	1 246	90	na	102	348	139	na	4 033
Unknown	69	–	–	na	8	2	–	na	79
Total	3 865	1 351	226	na	183	382	202	–	6 209
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

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
2012-13									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	4
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	4
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	60 182	6 771	38 996	46 416	9 451	312	1 622	16 954	180 704
Non-Indigenous	56 215	54 277	19 442	19 788	12 038	6 435	4 903	970	174 068
Unknown	1 717	–	205	–	403	–	–	–	2 325
Total	118 114	61 048	58 643	66 204	21 892	6 747	6 525	17 924	357 097
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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	2 015	160	134	na	112	34	na	na	2 455
Non-Indigenous	2 186	1 379	81	na	120	533	na	12	4 311
Unknown	92	–	–	na	7	–	na	1	100
Total	4 293	1 539	215	na	239	567	na	na	6 853
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2011-12									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	9	13
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	6
Unknown	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	–	1	–	–	8	2	–	9	20
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64 976	7 610	31 048	45 282	10 258	1 111	3 071	13 513	176 869
Non-Indigenous	61 938	55 864	18 478	22 534	11 459	6 623	5 276	303	182 475
Unknown	2 371	3	345	–	497	–	–	–	3 216
Total	129 285	63 477	49 871	67 816	22 214	7 734	8 347	13 816	362 560

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
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	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	3
Non-Indigenous	1	1	–	–	–	1	na	–	3
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–	–
Total	4	1	–	–	–	1	na	–	6
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 395	160	101	na	149	93	na	na	2 898
Non-Indigenous	2 873	1 398	152	na	129	505	na	na	5 057
Unknown	112	–	2	na	7	–	na	na	121
Total	5 380	1 558	255	na	285	598	na	na	8 076
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

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
2010-11									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	3
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	67 188	9 577	28 336	45 963	8 087	2 483	3 790	13 848	179 272
Non-Indigenous	72 055	55 463	21 499	18 999	10 862	6 801	4 886	310	190 875
Unknown	3 582	120	–	–	228	–	–	–	3 930
Total	142 825	65 160	49 835	64 962	19 177	9 284	8 676	14 158	374 077
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4

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	2 390	129	90	na	883	206	na	na	3 698
Non-Indigenous	3 429	1 202	124	na	1 296	591	na	na	6 642
Unknown	112	–	42	na	36	–	na	na	190
Total	5 931	1 331	256	na	2 215	797	–	na	10 530
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

(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) In 2014-15, a new data reporting method was used for this indicator, which may impact on comparability across reporting periods.

(c) Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention, therefore, Tasmania's rates may be volatile.

(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. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.17 **Absconds from unescorted leave, 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>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
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	1 112	15	..	–	–	–	5	14	1 146
Non-Indigenous	1 034	241	..	–	71	–	36	1	1 383
Unknown	5	–	..	–	–	–	–	–	5
Total	2 151	256	..	–	71	–	41	15	2 534
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	na	–	–	–	–	–
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	29	..	..	1	–	–	22	959
Non-Indigenous	1 839	201	..	..	4	20	5	–	2 069
Unknown	26	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	26
Total	2 772	230	..	..	5	20	5	22	3 054
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16A.17 **Absconds from unescorted leave, 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>	<i>Aust</i>
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	13	..	..	–	–	na	na	1 570
Non-Indigenous	1 910	221	..	..	–	120	na	na	2 251
Unknown	8	–	..	..	–	–	na	na	8
Total	3 475	234	..	..	–	120	na	na	3 829
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
2011-12									
Number of absconds from unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Non-Indigenous	1	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	1
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Total	1	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	1
Number of periods of unescorted leave undertaken									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 576	6	..	..	–	–	na	na	1 582
Non-Indigenous	1 966	314	..	..	–	4	na	na	2 284
Unknown	158	–	..	..	–	–	na	na	158
Total	3 700	320	..	..	–	4	na	na	4 024
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									

Table 16A.17 **Absconds from unescorted leave, 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>	<i>Aust</i>
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	25	..	..	6	5	na	na	1 206
Non-Indigenous	2 041	344	..	..	14	4	na	na	2 403
Unknown	139	–	..	..	–	–	na	na	139
Total	3 350	369	..	..	20	9	na	na	3 748
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–

(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.

(c) In South Australia, unescorted leave is utilised on a case-by-case basis and is dependent on client risk and need assessment, and therefore not comparable across reporting periods.

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>
2014-15								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	–	4	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	4	–	na	–	–	–	1
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	–	–	–	0.7
Non-Indigenous	–	0.9	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.8	–	na	–	–	–	0.7
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	1	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	1	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	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	–	4	1	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	4	1	na	–	–	–	1
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	–	–	–	0.7
Non-Indigenous	–	0.8	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.8	0.2	na	–	–	–	0.7

2013-14

Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault

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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	1	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6	1	na	–	–	1	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	–
Total	–	6	2	na	–	–	1	–
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	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	na	1	–	–	–
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	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6	1	na	1	–	1	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	na	–
Total	–	6	2	na	1	–	1	–
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	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	4	–	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>
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	4	1	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	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	3	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	3	1	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	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	4	1	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	3	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	–	7	2	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	na	na	–	–	6
Non-Indigenous	–	na	1	na	na	–	2	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	2	na	na	–	2	6

Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault per 10 000 custody nights

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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	0.3	na	na	–	–	4.4
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	na	na	–	–	6
Non-Indigenous	–	na	1	na	na	–	2	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	2	na	na	–	2	6
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	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	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>
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	2	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	–	2	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	–	–	0.4	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	–	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	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	2	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	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	na	0.4	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	–	na	0.4	na	na	–	–	–

(a) The denominator for calculating rates of 'staff injured' and rates of 'staff and young people injured' was changed for the 2014 Report 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 as systems do not currently consistently record the 'outcome' of an assault (e.g., any resultant injuries).

(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 (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
2014-15								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7	2	10	np	2	2	–	8
Non-Indigenous	6	18	8	np	13	7	–	1
Unknown	1	–	–	np	–	–	–	–
Total	14	20	18	np	15	9	–	9
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	2.3	2.5	np	2.3	36.2	–	5.6
Non-Indigenous	1.2	4.1	3.6	np	14.7	21.8	–	13.0
Unknown	10.8	–	–	np	–	–	–	–
Total	1.3	3.9	2.9	np	8.6	24.0	–	5.9
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	1	np	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	6	17	np	4	–	–	–
Unknown	29	–	–	np	2	9	–	9
Total	29	6	18	np	6	9	–	9
Rate of staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	0.2	np	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	1.2	2.8	np	2.3	–	–	–
Unknown	2.8	–	–	np	1.1	24.0	–	5.9
Total	2.8	1.2	2.9	np	3.4	24.0	–	5.9
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	2	11	np	2	2	–	8
Non-Indigenous	na	24	25	np	17	7	–	1
Unknown	30	–	–	np	2	9	–	9
Total	43	26	36	np	21	18	–	18
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	0.4	1.8	np	1.1	5.3	–	5.3
Non-Indigenous	na	4.6	4.1	np	9.7	18.6	–	0.7
Unknown	2.9	–	–	np	1.1	24.0	–	5.9
Total	4.1	5.0	5.8	np	12.0	47.9	–	11.9

2013-14

Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault

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

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8	3	12	na	7	2	–	11
Non-Indigenous	3	23	11	na	11	11	2	2
Unknown	6	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	17	26	23	na	18	13	2	13
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	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	22	na	6	–	1	–
Unknown	17	29	–	na	–	10	–	12
Total	17	29	24	na	6	10	1	12
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	14	na	7	2	–	11
Non-Indigenous	na	23	33	na	17	11	3	2
Unknown	23	29	–	na	–	10	–	12
Total	34	55	47	na	24	23	3	25
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	na	10	na	7	–	–	6
Non-Indigenous	4	na	8	na	26	12	2	–

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

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	12	na	18	na	33	12	2	6
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	na	1	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	16	na	18	–	–	3
Unknown	21	na	–	na	1	10	–	–
Total	21	na	22	na	20	10	–	3
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	na	8	–	–	6
Non-Indigenous	na	na	24	na	44	12	2	3
Unknown	21	na	–	na	1	10	–	–
Total	33	na	40	na	53	22	2	9
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	na	10	na	na	1	2	48
Non-Indigenous	7	na	6	na	na	15	–	–
Unknown	1	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	13	na	16	na	na	16	2	48
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								

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

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.8	na	3.2	na	na	8.3	6.5	35.5
Non-Indigenous	1.1	na	3.2	na	na	22.6	–	–
Unknown	4.2	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	1.0	na	3.2	na	na	20.5	2.4	34.7
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	8	na	na	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	18	na	na	–	2	2
Unknown	17	na	–	na	na	10	–	–
Total	17	na	26	na	na	10	2	2
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	–	2.4	1.4
Unknown	1.3	na	–	na	na	12.8	–	–
Total	1.3	na	5.2	na	na	12.8	2.4	1.4
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	18	na	na	1	2	48
Non-Indigenous	na	na	24	na	na	15	2	2
Unknown	18	na	–	na	na	10	–	–
Total	30	na	42	na	na	26	4	50
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	2.4	34.7
Non-Indigenous	na	na	4.8	na	na	19.2	2.4	1.4
Unknown	1.4	na	–	na	na	12.8	–	–
Total	2.3	na	8.4	na	na	33.2	4.8	36.2
2010-11								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9	na	5	na	na	na	6	16
Non-Indigenous	14	na	3	na	na	na	7	–
Unknown	6	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	29	na	8	na	na	na	13	16
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	1.8	na	na	na	15.8	11.6
Non-Indigenous	1.9	na	1.4	na	na	na	14.3	–
Unknown	16.8	na	–	na	na	na	–	–

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

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
Total	2.0	na	1.6	na	na	na	15.0	11.3
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	4	na	na	na	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	5	na	na	na	4	1
Unknown	32	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	32	na	9	na	na	na	4	1
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	4.6	0.7
Unknown	2.2	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	2.2	na	1.8	na	na	na	4.6	0.7
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	9	na	na	na	6	16
Non-Indigenous	na	na	8	na	na	na	11	1
Unknown	38	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	61	na	17	na	na	na	17	17
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	6.9	11.3
Non-Indigenous	na	na	1.6	na	na	na	12.7	0.7
Unknown	2.7	na	–	na	na	na	–	–
Total	4.3	na	3.4	na	na	na	19.6	12.0

- (a) The denominator for calculating rates of 'staff injured' and rates of 'staff and young people injured' was changed for the 2014 Report 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) Available data were not published for WA for the 2014-15 period. Data are expected to be published for the 2015-16 period.
- (g) SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction.

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

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i> (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (f)	<i>SA</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (h)	<i>ACT</i> (i)	<i>NT</i>
(h)	In Tasmania, data for 2011-12 is for the period from 20 October 2011 to 30 June 2012. For assaults against staff, data include injuries incurred by staff while restraining residents, and encompass relatively minor injuries, including general soreness and minor marks from physical contact. Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention and therefore results may fluctuate over time.							
(i)	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. np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.							

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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
2014-15								
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	5	–	–	na	–	–	–	3
Non-Indigenous	3	2	1	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	8	2	1	na	–	–	–	3
Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.9	–	–	na	–	–	–	2.1
Non-Indigenous	0.6	0.5	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	0.8	0.4	0.2	na	–	–	–	2.0
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	12	–	18	na	2	–	–	12
Non-Indigenous	18	–	7	na	3	3	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	30	–	25	na	5	3	–	12
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	–	4.5	na	2.3	–	–	8.3
Non-Indigenous	3.7	–	3.2	na	3.4	9.4	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	2.9	–	4.1	na	2.9	8.0	–	7.9
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	4	na	–	na	–	–	–	2
Non-Indigenous	3	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	7	1	1	na	–	–	–	2
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	0.7	na	–	na	–	–	–	1.4
Non-Indigenous	0.6	0.2	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–

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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total	0.7	0.2	0.2	na	–	–	–	1.3
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9	na	13	na	2	–	–	3
Non-Indigenous	13	na	4	na	3	2	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	22	na	17	na	5	2	–	3
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	1.6	na	3.3	na	2.3	–	–	2.1
Non-Indigenous	2.7	na	1.8	na	3.4	6.2	–	–
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	2.1	na	2.8	na	2.9	5.3	–	2.0
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	–	3	na	–	–	–	2
Non-Indigenous	4	2	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	10	2	3	na	–	–	–	2
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	–	7	na	4	–	2	14
Non-Indigenous	7	4	3	na	4	–	2	4
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	27	4	10	na	8	–	4	18
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

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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
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	–	1	na	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	3	2	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	8	2	1	na	–	–	–	1

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

Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9	–	7	na	4	–	2	12
Non-Indigenous	5	4	3	na	2	–	2	3
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	14	4	10	na	6	–	4	15

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	–	–	na	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	1	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	7	–	–	na	–	–	–	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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
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	–	–	–	–
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	na	5	na	8	1	–	29
Non-Indigenous	12	na	13	na	18	2	3	3
Unknown	–	5	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	35	5	18	na	26	3	3	32
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
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	–	–	na	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	1	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	6	–	–	na	–	–	–	1
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	–	–	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	na	5	na	6	1	–	19
Non-Indigenous	12	–	6	na	10	2	3	2
Unknown	–	5	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	35	5	11	na	16	3	3	21

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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
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	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	na	na	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	1	1	–	na	na	–	–	–
Unknown	1	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	3	1	–	na	na	–	–	1

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

Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did not require hospitalisation

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14	–	1	na	na	–	1	22
Non-Indigenous	12	1	4	na	na	–	2	–
Unknown	8	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	34	1	5	na	na	–	3	22

Rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did not require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.2	–	0.3	na	na	–	3.3	16.3
Non-Indigenous	1.9	0.2	2.2	na	na	–	3.8	–
Unknown	33.7	na	–	na	na	na	na	–
Total	2.6	0.2	1.0	na	na	–	3.6	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	–	–	na	na	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	1	1	–	na	na	–	–	–

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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Unknown	1	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	3	1	–	na	na	–	–	1

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	–	–	–
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	–	1	na	na	–	1	7
Non-Indigenous	12	1	4	na	na	–	1	–
Unknown	8	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	34	1	5	na	na	–	2	7

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	–	3.3	5.2
Non-Indigenous	1.9	0.2	2.2	na	na	–	1.9	–
Unknown	33.7	na	–	na	na	na	na	–
Total	2.6	0.2	1.0	na	na	–	2.4	5.1

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	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1	–	na	na	–	1	–
Unknown	1	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	1	1	–	na	na	–	3	–

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	–	5.3	–
Non-Indigenous	–	0.2	–	na	na	–	2.0	–
Unknown	2.8	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	0.1	0.2	–	na	na	–	3.5	–

Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did not require hospitalisation

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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13	–	2	na	na	6	4	2
Non-Indigenous	13	17	1	na	na	5	3	–
Unknown	5	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	31	17	3	na	na	11	7	2
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	1.9	–	0.7	na	na	23.1	10.6	1.4
Non-Indigenous	1.8	3.1	0.5	na	na	7.4	6.1	–
Unknown	14.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	2.2	2.6	0.6	na	na	11.7	8.1	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	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1	–	na	na	–	1	–
Unknown	1	na	–	na	na	–	na	–
Total	1	1	–	na	na	–	3	–
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	–	5.3	–
Non-Indigenous	–	0.2	–	na	na	–	2.0	–
Unknown	2.8	na	–	na	na	–	na	–
Total	0.1	0.2	–	na	na	–	3.5	–
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13	–	2	na	na	2	3	2
Non-Indigenous	13	9	1	na	na	3	2	–
Unknown	5	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	31	9	3	na	na	5	5	2
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	1.9	–	0.7	na	na	7.7	7.9	1.4
Non-Indigenous	1.8	1.6	0.5	na	na	4.4	4.1	–
Unknown	14.0	na	–	na	na	–	–	–
Total	2.2	1.4	0.6	na	na	5.3	5.8	1.4

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 (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>
(a)	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. For the 2012-13 reporting period, Victoria did not report any custody nights for young people of unknown Indigenous status, therefore, a rate could not be calculated for unknown Indigenous status young people.							
(d)	In WA, data systems do not currently consistently record hospitalisation information.							
(e)	SA data should be used with caution due to manual extraction.							
(f)	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.							
(g)	The ACT has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention.							
	na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 825	151	1 508	656	99	32	14	121	4 406
Non-Indigenous	2 367	1 166	1 136	430	197	189	49	19	5 553
Unknown	275	–	47	5	2	–	–	–	329
Total	4 467	1 317	2 691	1 091	298	221	63	140	10 288
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	474	24	414	495	59	4	11	91	1 572
Non-Indigenous	561	115	234	133	89	33	30	6	1 201
Unknown	17	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	21
Total	1 052	139	650	629	149	37	41	97	2 794
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	79.4	86.3	78.5	57.0	62.7	88.9	56.0	57.1	73.7
Non-Indigenous	80.8	91.0	82.9	76.4	68.9	85.1	62.0	76.0	82.2
Unknown	94.2	–	95.9	83.3	66.7	–	–	–	94.0
Total	80.9	90.5	80.5	63.4	66.7	85.7	60.6	59.1	78.6
2013-14									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 914	195	1 376	737	153	53	11	124	4 563
Non-Indigenous	2 182	1 129	1 092	514	277	353	43	17	5 607
Unknown	354	–	56	6	5	4	–	–	425
Total	4 450	1 324	2 524	1 257	435	410	54	141	10 595
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	438	33	423	508	18	3	9	91	1 523
Non-Indigenous	574	94	256	151	37	40	20	7	1 179
Unknown	46	–	4	1	1	–	–	–	52
Total	1 058	127	683	660	56	43	29	98	2 754
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	81.4	85.5	76.5	59.2	89.5	94.6	55.0	57.7	75.0
Non-Indigenous	79.2	92.3	81.0	77.3	88.2	89.8	68.3	70.8	82.6

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unknown	88.5	–	93.3	85.7	83.3	100.0	–	–	89.1
Total	80.8	91.2	78.7	65.6	88.6	90.5	65.1	59.0	79.4
2012-13									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 976	262	1 098	897	181	84	na	89	4 587
Non-Indigenous	2 171	1 181	969	583	312	354	na	27	5 597
Unknown	414	–	26	14	12	1	na	–	467
Total	4 561	1 443	2 093	1 494	505	439	na	116	10 651
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	354	19	386	685	28	5	na	82	1 559
Non-Indigenous	437	130	226	178	55	28	na	17	1 071
Unknown	33	–	3	–	2	1	na	–	39
Total	824	149	615	863	85	34	na	99	2 669
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
2011-12									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 240	189	1 155	777	181	99	na	72	4 713
Non-Indigenous	2 873	1 222	1 134	682	383	532	na	23	6 849
Unknown	436	–	34	4	2	2	na	–	478
Total	5 549	1 411	2 323	1 463	566	633	na	95	12 040
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	355	33	321	511	31	22	na	65	1 338
Non-Indigenous	402	197	197	199	63	34	na	5	1 097
Unknown	26	–	1	–	–	–	na	–	27
Total	783	230	519	710	94	56	na	70	2 462
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (b)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (c)	<i>Tas</i> (d)	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Aust</i>
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	214	1 178	794	156	150	2	na	4 265
Non-Indigenous	2 220	1 168	1 135	633	302	517	30	na	6 005
Unknown	253	1	2	10	4	2	–	na	272
Total	4 244	1 383	2 315	1 437	462	669	32	na	10 542
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	301	35	450	607	72	20	2	na	1 487
Non-Indigenous	366	185	288	222	174	59	12	na	1 306
Unknown	35	–	–	–	1	–	–	na	36
Total	702	220	738	829	247	79	14	na	2 829
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

- (a) According to the counting rules for this indicator, an order is considered to be unsuccessfully completed where a court has decided that an order was breached, irrespective of the court-ordered outcome. For example, if a court decided that an order was breached but ordered a young person to continue serving the order, the order is still considered to be an unsuccessful completion. However, not all jurisdictions are presently able to supply data strictly according to these counting rules due to data system limitations. For example, data systems in many jurisdictions only allow an unsuccessful completion to be recorded where an order is terminated by a court, which is likely to result in a higher completion rate than would otherwise be the case.
- (b) 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 Queensland.
- (c) In 2014-15, South Australia identified a data reporting error. Therefore, data interpretation should be made with caution. System upgrades are being progressed to improve future reporting of this measure.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	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. Tasmania also complies with the counting rules for this indicator in that an order is considered to be unsuccessfully completed where a court has decided that an order was breached, irrespective of the court-ordered outcome.								
(e)	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.								
(f)	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)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
2014-15									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	504	101	600	na	130	4	10	25	1 374
Non-Indigenous	655	557	499	na	175	35	37	5	1 963
Unknown	129	–	36	na	–	5	–	–	170
Total	1 288	658	1 135	na	305	44	47	30	3 507
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	516	106	667	867	139	10	14	95	1 547
Non-Indigenous	678	574	565	495	177	75	55	10	2 134
Unknown	144	–	40	18	–	7	–	–	191
Total	1 338	680	1 272	1 380	316	92	69	105	3 872
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	97.7	95.3	90.0	na	93.5	40.0	71.4	26.3	88.8
Non-Indigenous	96.6	97.0	88.3	na	98.9	46.7	67.3	50.0	92.0
Unknown	89.6	..	90.0	na	..	71.4	..	..	89.0
Total	96.3	96.8	89.2	na	96.5	47.8	68.1	28.6	90.6
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	174	20	40	159	49	2	3	11	458
Non-Indigenous	157	99	29	52	43	10	1	1	392
Unknown	3	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total	334	119	69	211	92	12	4	12	853
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	174	21	47	159	49	2	3	24	479
Non-Indigenous	157	100	32	52	43	10	1	1	396
Unknown	3	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total	334	121	79	211	92	12	4	25	878
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	95.2	85.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.8	95.6
Non-Indigenous	100.0	99.0	90.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.0
Unknown	100.0	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	98.3	87.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	48.0	97.2

2013-14

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT	NT (f)	Aust
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	545	105	664	na	na	10	14	13	1 351
Non-Indigenous	696	553	552	na	na	51	39	–	1 891
Unknown	217	4	41	na	na	–	–	–	262
Total	1 458	662	1 257	na	na	61	53	13	3 504
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	553	111	763	953	na	17	16	104	1 564
Non-Indigenous	719	567	619	516	na	91	41	8	2 045
Unknown	233	4	44	2	na	–	–	–	281
Total	1 505	682	1 426	1 471	na	108	57	112	3 890
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	14	70	167	na	1	1	45	482
Non-Indigenous	182	97	24	36	na	8	3	–	350
Unknown	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Total	370	111	94	202	na	9	4	45	835
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	184	14	83	167	na	1	1	51	501
Non-Indigenous	182	101	27	36	na	8	3	–	357
Unknown	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Total	370	115	111	203	na	9	4	51	863
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	99.5	na	100.0	100.0	88.2	96.8

2012-13

Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order

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	583	108	562	na	na	na	22	32	1 307
Non-Indigenous	762	677	537	na	na	na	77	7	2 060
Unknown	215	4	45	na	na	na	–	–	264
Total	1 560	789	1 144	1 219	na	na	99	39	4 850
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	595	115	682	1 019	na	na	22	140	1 554
Non-Indigenous	776	705	603	578	na	na	77	15	2 176
Unknown	230	4	50	11	na	na	–	–	284
Total	1 601	824	1 335	1 608	na	na	99	155	5 622
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	75.8	na	na	100.0	25.2	86.3
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	182	21	48	182	na	na	4	20	457
Non-Indigenous	162	170	23	63	na	na	6	3	427
Unknown	6	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	6
Total	350	191	71	244	na	na	10	23	889
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	182	23	59	182	na	na	5	20	471
Non-Indigenous	162	170	28	63	na	na	7	3	433
Unknown	6	na	–	–	na	na	–	–	6
Total	350	193	87	245	na	na	12	23	910
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	99.6	na	na	83.3	100.0	97.7

2011-12

Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	981	127	869	na	na	na	26	9	2 012
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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	1 128	759	803	na	na	na	71	2	2 763
Unknown	284	–	43	na	na	na	–	–	327
Total	2 393	886	1 715	1 110	na	na	97	11	6 212
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	991	133	1 224	930	na	na	28	103	2 479
Non-Indigenous	1 142	800	1 006	636	na	na	74	18	3 040
Unknown	296	–	57	6	na	na	–	–	353
Total	2 429	933	2 287	1 572	na	na	102	121	7 444
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	70.6	na	na	95.1	9.1	83.4
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	200	23	179	168	na	na	6	38	614
Non-Indigenous	177	145	91	83	na	na	7	1	504
Unknown	3	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	3
Total	380	168	270	248	na	na	13	39	1 118
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	200	25	230	168	na	na	9	38	670
Non-Indigenous	177	161	119	83	na	na	9	1	550
Unknown	3	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	3
Total	380	186	349	251	na	na	18	39	1 223
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	92.0	77.8	100.0	na	na	66.7	100.0	91.6
Non-Indigenous	100.0	90.1	76.5	100.0	na	na	77.8	100.0	91.6
Unknown	100.0	–	–	–	na	na	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	90.3	77.4	98.8	na	na	72.2	100.0	91.4
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	142	1 276	na	na	na	13	na	2 099
Non-Indigenous	881	839	1 248	na	na	na	80	na	3 048

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	200	15	3	na	na	na	–	na	218
Total	1 749	996	2 527	1 471	na	na	93	na	6 836
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	686	149	1 765	964	na	na	14	na	2 614
Non-Indigenous	898	868	1 587	647	na	na	80	na	3 433
Unknown	213	17	4	6	na	na	–	na	234
Total	1 797	1 034	3 356	1 617	na	na	94	na	7 898
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	91.0	na	na	98.9	na	86.6
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	192	17	271	178	na	na	7	48	713
Non-Indigenous	188	153	164	68	na	na	13	–	586
Unknown	12	1	–	–	na	na	–	–	13
Total	392	171	435	243	na	na	20	48	1 309
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	192	20	324	178	na	na	11	48	773
Non-Indigenous	188	166	184	68	na	na	15	–	621
Unknown	12	1	–	–	na	na	–	–	13
Total	392	187	508	246	na	na	26	48	1 407
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	98.8	na	na	76.9	100.0	93.0

(a) In 2014-15, community-based case plan data were not available for WA.

(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.

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>
(d)									
(e)									
(f)									

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, (2014-15 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>
2014-15										
Average daily number of young people subject to community-based supervision	no.	1 290.0	1 026.0	1 393.0	635.3	332.0	142.5	73.0	148.0	5 039.8
Total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision	\$'000	57 924	45 747	64 035	19 515	9 852	4 022	2 892	3 502	207 489
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	122.94	122.07	125.86	84.11	81.24	77.27	108.47	64.78	112.72
2013-14										
Average daily number of young people subject to community-based supervision	no.	1 439.0	1 076.0	1 412.0	723.2	393.0	196.6	83.0	175.0	5 497.8
Total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision	\$'000	57 418	46 584	64 326	23 211	10 695	4 257	2 721	3 516	212 728
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	109.24	118.53	124.73	87.88	74.51	59.29	89.77	55.01	105.94
2012-13										
Average daily number of young people subject to community-based supervision	no.	1 564.0	1 141.6	1 335.0	769.2	375.0	248.5	119.0	168.0	5 720.3
Total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision	\$'000	55 519	46 408	58 148	21 905	12 230	4 154	2 313	3 247	203 924
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	97.19	111.30	119.25	77.97	89.29	45.76	53.22	52.91	97.60

Table 16A.23 **Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision, (2014-15 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>
(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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details and table 16A.28.									
(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.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 16A.24

Table 16A.24 **Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision, (2014-15 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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Average daily number of young people subject to detention-based supervision	no.	286.0	142.0	169.0	156.2	48.0	10.3	9.0	42.0	862.5
Total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision	\$'000	156 190	75 016	89 208	50 570	20 916	13 389	17 923	14 976	438 188
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 495.19	1 446.36	1 445.19	886.61	1 193.01	3 562.44	5 452.39	976.21	1 391.03
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	150 774	68 834	84 841	47 619	21 413	13 968	17 683	10 950	416 082
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 314.64	1 299.71	1 290.45	838.52	1 017.80	3 254.72	3 025.89	624.56	1 227.78
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	149 294	70 013	77 912	47 030	20 994	13 935	16 556	12 742	408 476
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 261.56	1 128.88	1 324.92	709.89	942.29	2 064.57	2 666.31	710.48	1 139.12

Table 16A.24 **Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision, (2014-15 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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(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 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details and table 16A.28.									
(e)	The Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22 has introduced a number of initiatives to reduce youth involvement in the justice system, decreasing the number in the ACT's single detention centre.									

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 (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	412	213	212	227	72	24	40	71	1 271
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	286.4	142.2	169.0	156.0	47.9	10.3	9.1	41.5	862.4
Centre utilisation rate	%	69.5	66.7	79.7	68.7	66.5	42.9	22.8	58.5	67.9
2013-14										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	396	213	184	227	72	30	40	64	1 226
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	314.3	145.2	180.4	155.4	57.2	11.7	16.1	47.5	927.7
Centre utilisation rate	%	79.4	68.2	98.0	68.4	79.4	39.1	40.2	74.2	75.7
2012-13										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	431	213	178	290	72	30	40	64	1 318
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	62.5	83.2	61.6	44.7	76.7	74.2
2011-12										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	483	213	178	224	82	36	40	64	1 320
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	216	178	224	82	36	40	64	1 323
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

(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. It is likely these data were 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 (e)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	Data has been refined for South Australia for the period 2012-13 to 2014-15 in accordance with the counting rules.									
(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.									
(e)	The Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22 has introduced a number of initiatives to reduce youth involvement in the justice system, decreasing the number in the ACT's single detention centre.									
(f)	NT data for 2014-15 are for 30 June 2015. There were two detention centre site relocations in 2014-15 which made the calculation of funded beds over the 12 month period too difficult.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 16A.26 **Offending-specific programs**

<i>NSW</i>
<p>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.</p>
<i>Vic</i>
<p>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.</p>
<i>Qld</i>
<p>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.</p>

Table 16A.26 **Offending-specific programs**

<i>WA</i>
<p>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.</p>
<i>SA</i>
<p>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.</p>
<i>Tas</i>
<p>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. Mission Australia run U-Turn which is a motor vehicle offending program that 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 two programs that expanded State-wide in January 2015, the Transition from Detention Program assists young people to reintegrate back into the community after being detained in Ashley Youth Detention Centre, and the Supporting Young People on Bail Program which supports young people placed on Court Bail.</p>

Table 16A.26 **Offending-specific programs**

 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).

Table 16A.27 **State and Territory measurement of youth justice service outcomes**

NSW

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.

Vic

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.

Qld

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. 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.

WA

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.

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.

Table 16A.27 **State and Territory measurement of youth justice service outcomes**

Tas

For joint clients of Youth Justice and Child Protection Services, Tasmania routinely undertakes linkage of data with repositories held by other programs providing services to this cohort. A business intelligence capability known as KIDZ which draws on a warehouse of linked data for Tasmanian Public Hospitals, Oral Health Services and several other programs is used for strategic and operational monitoring of the health and wellbeing of these clients. Tasmania also monitors the following outcomes related to returned clients for Youth Justice Services:

- 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.

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.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 16A.28 General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE)
chain price deflator (index)**

Year	2014-15 = 100.0
2010-11	94.2
2011-12	95.7
2012-13	97.0
2013-14	98.3
2014-15	100.0

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (2015) *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2015*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.51.

TABLE 16A.29

Table 16A.29 **Population data, young people aged 10-17 years ('000), as at 31 December**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NSW	719.9	720.0	720.1	721.6	725.5
Vic	538.6	538.5	539.3	542.0	546.8
Qld	472.4	476.6	480.0	482.7	486.2
WA	239.4	242.4	246.0	248.4	249.4
SA	161.2	160.3	159.3	158.6	158.2
Tas	53.7	53.3	52.6	51.8	51.3
ACT	34.9	34.5	34.4	34.7	34.7
NT	26.2	26.3	26.7	26.6	26.6
Australia	2246.6	2252.2	2258.6	2266.6	2279.0

Source: ABS (2015), *Quarterly Population Estimates (ERP)*, by State/Territory, Sex and Age, from ABS.Stat

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	3
Effectiveness, safe and secure environment — Deaths in custody	5
Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Escapes	6
Effectiveness, safe and secure environment — Absconds from unescorted leave	8
Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Assaults in custody	9
Effectiveness, safe and secure environments — Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody	11
Effectiveness, statutory responsibilities — Completion of community-based orders	13
Effectiveness, statutory responsibilities — Case plans prepared	14
Efficiency, input per output unit — Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision	15
Efficiency, input per output unit — Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision	17
Efficiency, input per output unit — Centre utilisation	19

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	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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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 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).</p> <p>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</p>

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.

Data are comparable across jurisdictions.

Coherence

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 an 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No deaths in custody suggests a relatively safe custodial environment for young people. However, these data should be interpreted in conjunction with other safety performance measures.
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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 '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:

- 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 are not available for the number of periods of escorted movement.

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></p> <p>The number of absconds from unescorted leave as a proportion of all periods of unescorted leave.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Total number of absconds from unescorted leave.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of periods of unescorted leave.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a rate per 1000. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator) x 1000.</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	<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 ' <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">• For jurisdictions in which unescorted leave is undertaken, a low or decreasing rate of absconds from unescorted leave is desirable.
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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. 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 ' <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 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.
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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	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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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	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 2014-15, data were not available for WA for community-based orders.• In the NT, case plans are prepared within 8 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order.
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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 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 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</p>

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.

Time series financial data are adjusted to today's dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator.

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

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

gaps/issues

- 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.

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></p> <p>‘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></p> <p>Total expenditure on detention-based supervision throughout the financial year.</p> <p><u>Denominators:</u></p> <p>Total number of young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Expressed as a dollar figure/average unit cost. Calculation is: (Numerator ÷ Denominator).</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 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</p>

Accessibility
Interpretability

divided by the average daily number subject to detention-based supervision.
Time series financial data are adjusted to today's dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator.

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

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

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

**Key data
gaps/issues**

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- 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.

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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