
17 Youth justice services

CONTENTS

17.1 Profile of youth justice services	17.1
17.2 Framework of performance indicators	17.7
17.3 Key performance indicator results	17.8
17.4 Definitions of key terms	17.27
17.5 References	17.28

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '17A' prefix (for example, table 17A.1) and are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2017.

This chapter reports on the performance of youth justice services across Australia.

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

17.1 Profile of youth justice services

Service overview

Youth justice systems are responsible for administering justice to those who have committed or allegedly committed an offence while considered by law to be a child or young person (predominantly aged 10–17 years).

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 (chapter 6)
- courts (usually a special children's or youth court), where matters relating to the charges against young people are heard. The courts are largely responsible for decisions regarding bail, remand and sentencing (chapter 7)

-
- 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 being diverted through a range of mechanisms, including contact with police and the courts.

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; in particular, community-based supervision, detention-based supervision and group conferencing (see section 17.4 for definitions).

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory governments have responsibility for funding and/or providing youth justice services in Australia. Each jurisdiction has its own legislation that determines the policies and practices of its youth justice system and 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.

Diversion of young offenders

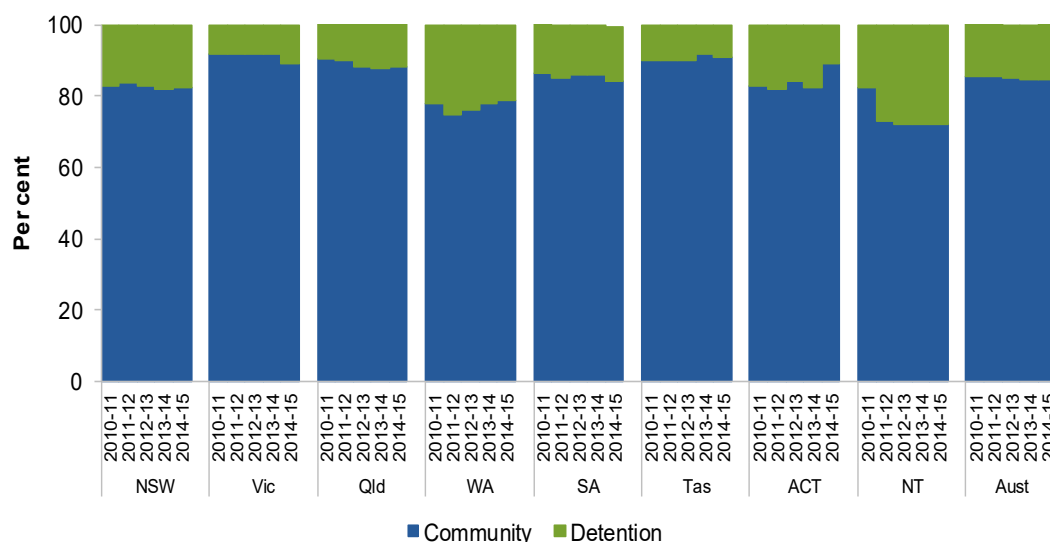
In all jurisdictions, police have responsibility for administering options for diverting young people who have committed (or allegedly committed) relatively minor offences from further involvement in the youth justice system. Diversionary options include warnings (informal cautions), formal cautions, 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.

Size and scope

Clients of youth justice agencies

During 2014-15, 9730 young people aged 10–17 years were supervised by youth justice agencies (AIHW 2016). Most are supervised on community-based orders (which include supervised bail, probation and parole). On an average day during 2014-15, 84.9 per cent of supervised young people were in the community, with the remainder in detention (figure 17.1).

Figure 17.1 **Daily average proportion of youth justice clients aged 10-17 years supervised in the community and in detention centres^a**



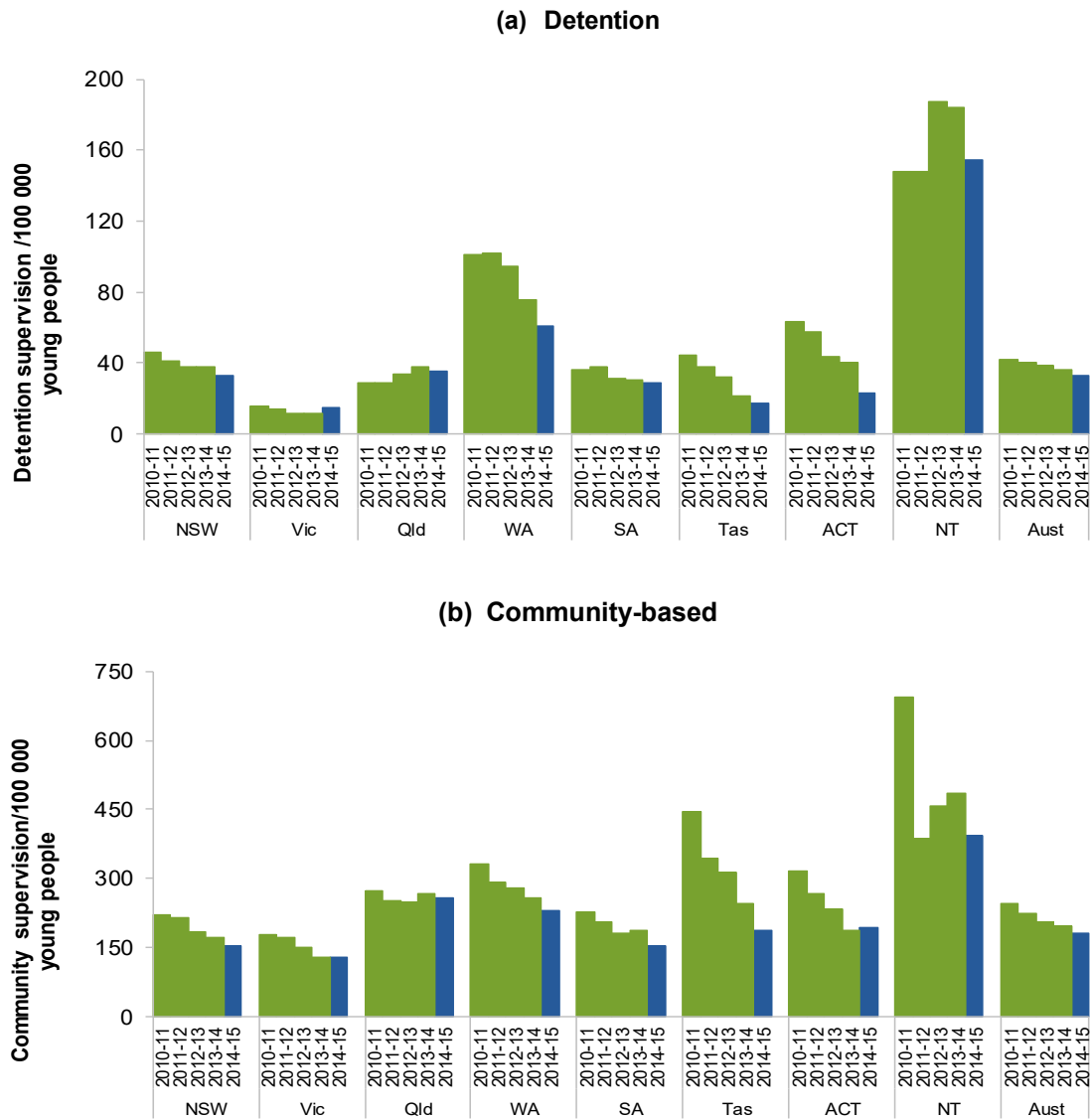
^a See table 17A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin 133, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 17A.4.

Over the 5-year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15, there was a decrease in the daily average number of young people aged 10–17 years in youth justice detention centres and community-based supervision across most states and territories (table 17A.4). Nationally, the daily average rate of detention decreased from 41.8 to 33.0 per 100 000 young people (figure 17.2 (a)), and the daily average rate of community-based supervision decreased from 246.3 to 182.4 per 100 000 young people (figure 17.2 (b)).

Most of the young people aged 10–17 years supervised by youth justice agencies are males (in 2014-15, 89.8 per cent in detention and 79.3 per cent in the community) (tables 17A.5–17A.8).

Figure 17.2 **Daily average rate of supervision of young people (rate per 100 000 people aged 10–17 years)^a**



^a See table 17A.4 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

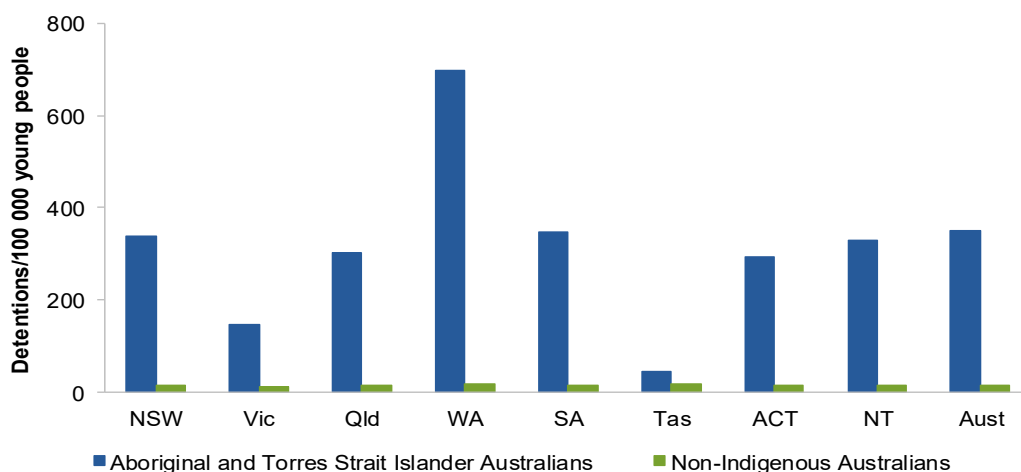
Source: AIHW 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin 133; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 17A.4.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people subject to youth justice supervision

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are overrepresented in the youth justice system. Nationally in 2014-15, the daily average rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people subject to detention-based supervision was 24 times the rate for non-Indigenous young people (348.8 per 100 000 compared to 14.5 per 100 000) (figure 17.3) and the daily average rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young

people subject to community-based supervision was 14 times the rate for non-Indigenous young people (1459.1 per 100 000 compared to 102.7 per 100 000 (figure 17.4).

Figure 17.3 Daily average rate of detention of young people aged 10–17 years, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^a



^a See table 17A.9 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin 133, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 17A.9.

Figure 17.4 Daily average rate of young people aged 10–17 years subject to community supervision, by Indigenous status, 2014-15^a



^a See table 17A.10 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin 133, Canberra; WA and NT governments (unpublished); table 17A.10.

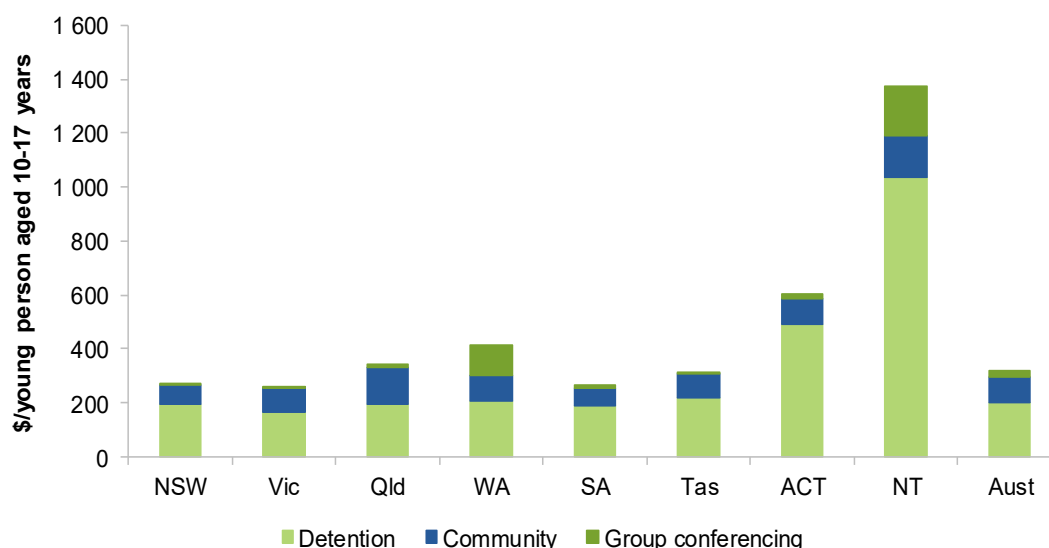
Data on detention rates and community supervision rates, by Indigenous status for historical years back to 2010-11, are available in tables 17A.9 and 17A.10 respectively.

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. At present, there are differences across jurisdictions in the calculation of youth justice expenditure. Tables 17A.2 and 17A.3 identify the level of consistency across jurisdictions. It is expected that the quality and comparability of youth justice expenditure data will be improved over time.

Total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision, community-based supervision and group conferencing was \$731.9 million across Australia in 2015-16, with detention-based supervision accounting for the majority of this expenditure (64.0 per cent, or \$468.6 million) (table 17A.1). Nationally, in 2015-16, recurrent expenditure on youth justice services per young person in the population aged 10–17 years (as distinct from per youth justice client, which is reported as a performance indicator in section 17.3) was \$318 (figure 17.5).

Figure 17.5 **Recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, per young person aged 10–17 years in the population, 2015-16^a**



^a See table 17A.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.1 and 17A.28.

17.2 Framework of performance indicators

The performance indicator framework is based on governments' shared objectives for youth justice services (box 17.1).

Box 17.1 Objectives for youth justice services

Youth justice services aim to promote community safety, rehabilitate and reintegrate young people who offend, contribute to a reduction in youth re-offending, and recognise the rights of victims.

To achieve these aims, governments seek to provide youth justice services that:

- divert young people who offend from further progression into the youth justice system to alternative services
- assist young people who offend to address their offending behaviour
- provide a safe and secure environment for the protection of young people during their time in detention
- assist young people who are in youth justice detention to return to the community
- promote the importance of the families and communities of young people who offend, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, in the provision of services and programs
- support young people to understand the impact of their offending on others, including victims and the wider community.

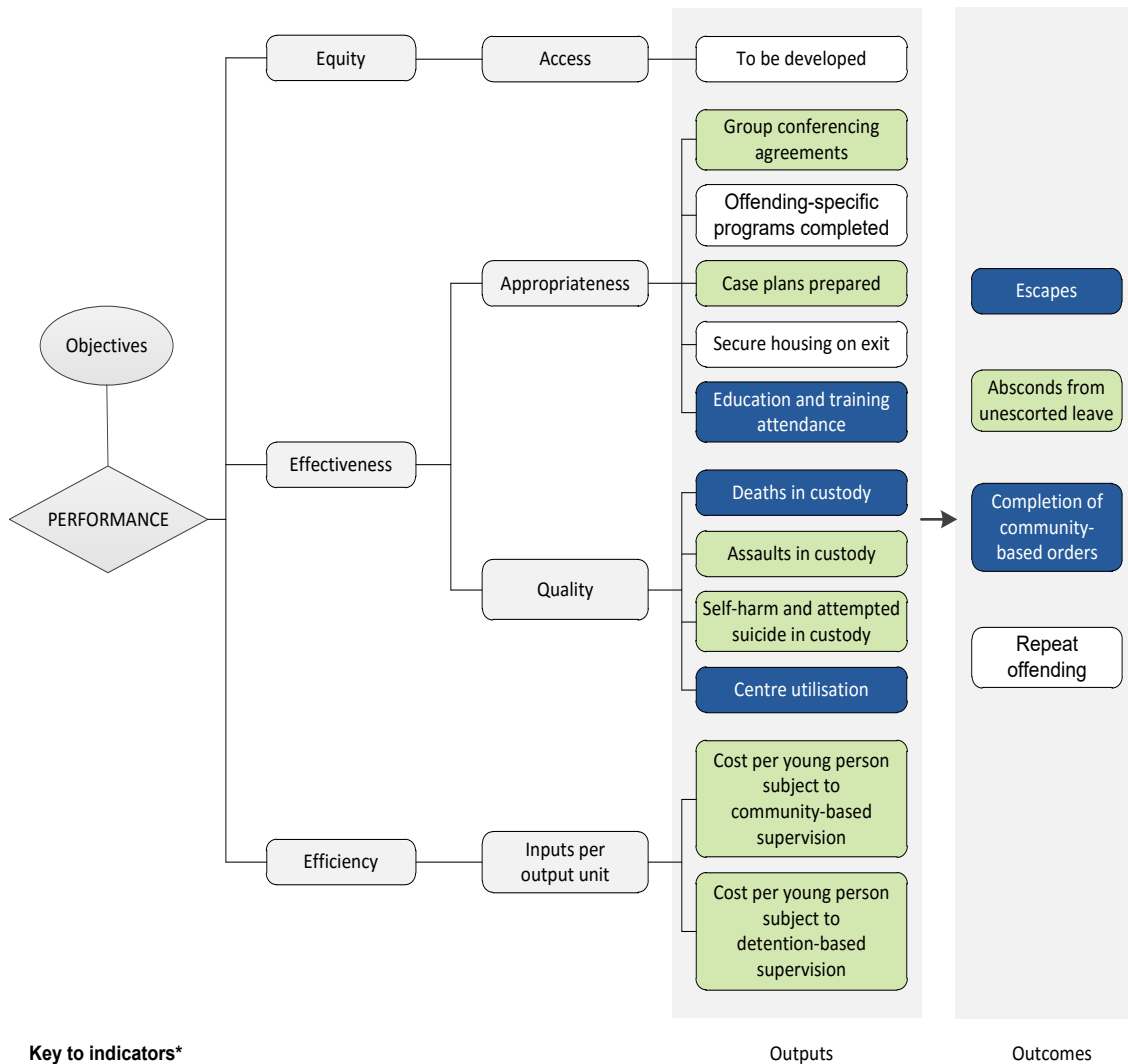
Governments aim for youth justice services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of youth justice services (figure 17.6).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2017 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to section 17.1, the Report's statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Improvements to performance reporting for youth justice services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives and improving the comparability and completeness of data.

Figure 17.6 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

17.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations and clients can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of youth justice services. 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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

There are currently no identified indicators on equity of access to youth justice services for special needs groups. This is a key development area for future reporting.

Effectiveness

Appropriateness — group conferencing agreements

‘Group conferencing agreements’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to divert young people who offend from further progression into the youth justice system to alternative services (box 17.2).

Box 17.2 Group conferencing agreements

‘Group conferencing agreements’ 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. See section 17.4 for further information on group conferencing.

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) whether the agreement requires all conference participants to agree, (c) the consequences for young people if they do not comply with the outcome plans of a conference, and (d) eligibility.

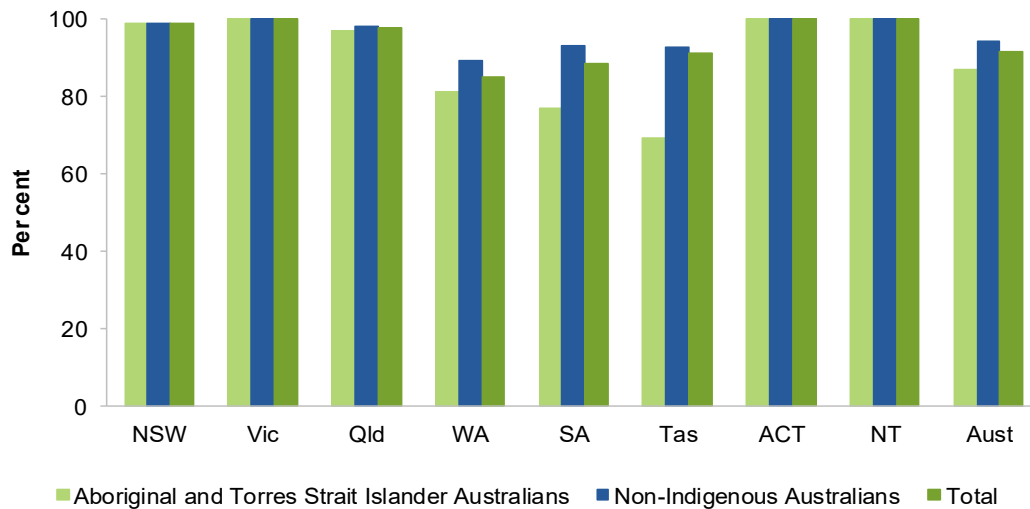
A high or increasing rate for this indicator is desirable.

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.

Nationally in 2015-16, 91.7 per cent of all concluded group conferences resulted in an agreement (86.9 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people) (figure 17.7). These results have been broadly consistent over the past five years (table 17A.13).

Figure 17.7 Proportion of young people who receive group conferencing and reach an agreement, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^a



^a See box 17.2 and table 17A.13 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.13.

Appropriateness — offending-specific programs completed

‘Offending-specific programs completed’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to assist young people who offend to address their offending behaviour (box 17.3).

Box 17.3 Offending-specific programs completed

‘Offending-specific programs completed’ is defined as the percentage of young people who completed an offending-specific program during 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. Table 17A.26 provides summary information about offending-specific programs available to young offenders.

Appropriateness — case plans prepared

‘Case plans prepared’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to assist young people who offend to address their offending behaviour (box 17.4).

Box 17.4 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 community-based order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced community-based order
- a sentenced detention order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced detention order.

Case plans are formal written plans that assess a young person's risks and needs for general safety and rehabilitation for specific offending behaviours. 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.

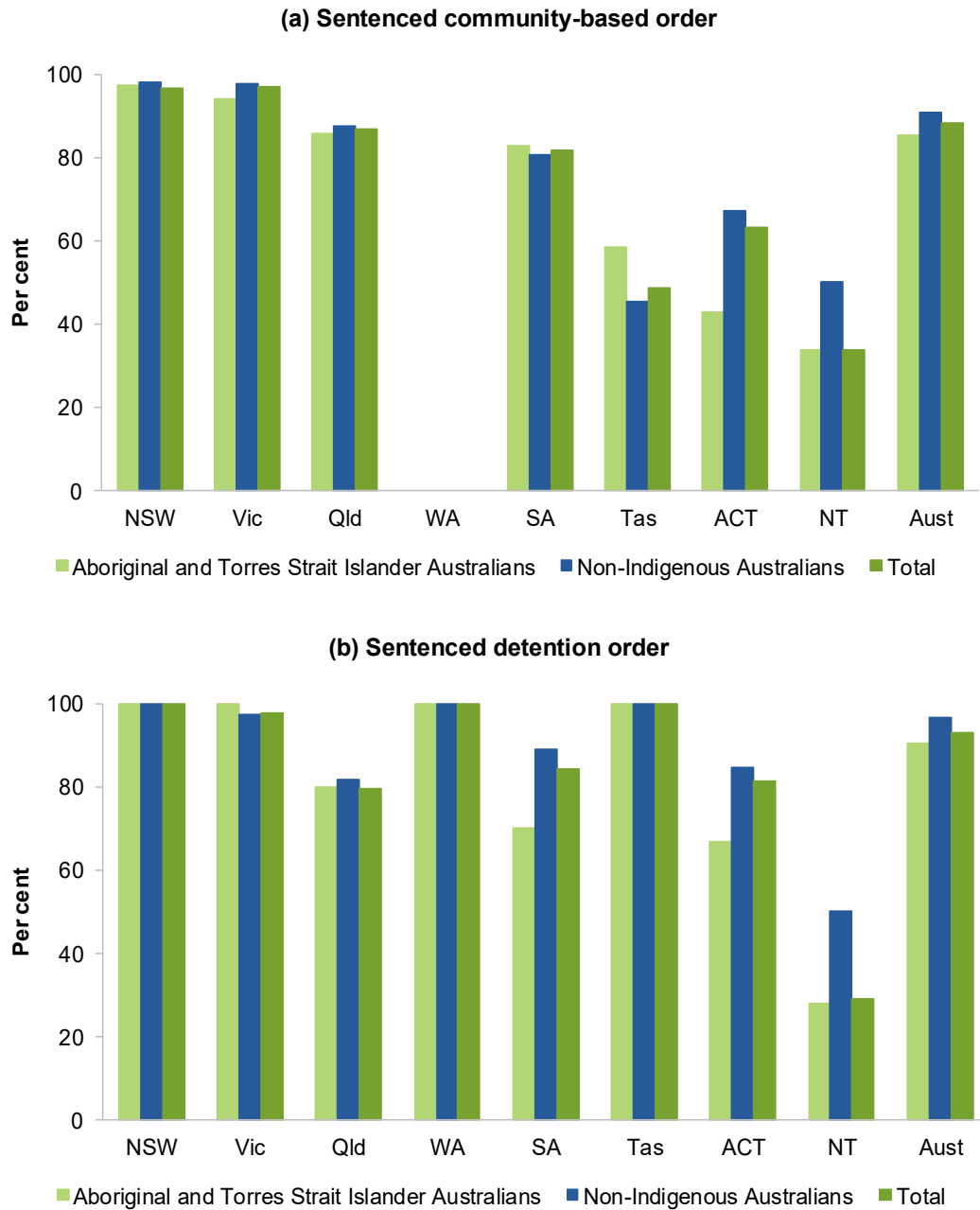
Data reported for these measures are:

- 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. Sentenced community-based order 2015-16 data are not available for WA.

Nationally, 88.4 per cent of eligible young people had a case plan prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order in 2015-16 (figure 17.8(a)). Nationally, 93.0 per cent of eligible young people had a case plan prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order in 2015-16 (figure 17.8(b)). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

The proportions of eligible young people who had a case plan prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order (community-based and detention) have fluctuated over the past five years (table 17A.22).

Figure 17.8 **Proportion of young people with case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing sentenced orders, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^{a, b}**



^a See box 17.4 and table 17A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b Data were not available for WA for sentenced community-based orders.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.22.

Appropriateness — education and training attendance

‘Education and training attendance’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to assist young people who are in youth justice detention to return to the community (box 17.5).

Box 17.5 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.

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.

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; a risk assessment has resulted in exclusion from education; attending court; or on remand or sentenced for fewer than 7 days).

Data are supplied using one of two methods: (1) 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 reported for these measures are:

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

Nationally in 2015-16, 97.7 per cent of young people in detention and of compulsory school age were attending an education course and 98.5 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. Historical data back to 2010-11 are available in table 17A.15.

Appropriateness — Secure housing on exit

‘Secure housing on exit’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to assist young people who are in youth justice detention to return to the community (box 17.6).

Box 17.6 Secure housing on exit

‘Secure housing on exit’ 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 and is a core component of reintegrating young people into the community post-detention. 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. 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 the future.

Quality — deaths in custody

‘Deaths in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide a safe and secure environment for the protection of young people during their time in detention (box 17.7).

Box 17.7 Deaths in custody

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

A zero or decreasing deaths in custody rate is desirable.

Deaths are restricted to those that occurred while the young person was in the legal and/or physical custody of a youth justice agency or en route to an external medical facility (even if not escorted by youth justice agency workers). Deaths from apparently natural causes are included.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period.

No young people died while in the legal or physical custody of an Australian youth justice agency in 2015-16. Data are reported by Indigenous status from 2011-12 in table 17A.14 and show no deaths in custody occurred during this time period.

Quality — assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide a safe and secure environment for the protection of young people during their time in detention (box 17.8).

Box 17.8 **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, per 10 000 custody nights
- 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, per 10 000 custody nights.

Injuries resulting from a range of actions are captured. 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). 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.

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)
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2015-16 data were not available for WA.

Data reported for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions and jurisdictions' ability to report is dependent on the documentation of relevant incidents. The thresholds for recording an assault and the extent to which minor injuries are included differs across jurisdictions.

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 2015-16:

- eight young people were reported as injured in custody due to a serious assault (table 17.1) and five staff members were reported as injured due to a serious assault while supervising young people (table 17A.18)
- 125 young people were reported as injured in custody due to an assault (excluding serious assaults) (table 17.2) and 81 staff were reported as injured due to an assault while supervising young people (table 17A.19).

These data tend to fluctuate across jurisdictions and over time, particularly for those jurisdictions with small numbers of young people in detention (table 17A.19).

Table 17.1 Number and rate of young people injured as a result of a serious assault, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	1
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	1
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	11.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.0	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6

^a See box 17.8 and table 17A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.12 and 17A.18.

Table 17.2 Number and rate of young people injured as a result of an assault, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^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	9	13	25	na	–	3	–	5
Non-Indigenous	7	38	7	na	6	10	–	–
Unknown	2	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	18	51	32	na	6	13	–	5
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.6	13.5	5.3	na	–	60.5	–	3.0
Non-Indigenous	1.5	7.4	3.3	na	7.2	35.0	–	–
Unknown	19.5	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.7	8.3	4.7	na	3.0	38.8	–	2.8

^a See box 17.8 and table 17A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.12 and 17A.19.

Quality — self-harm and attempted suicide in custody

‘Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide a safe and secure environment for the protection of young people during their time in detention (box 17.9).

Box 17.9 **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.

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 and the number of young people 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)
- incomplete for the current reporting period. Data for 2015-16 were not available for WA.

Data for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions and jurisdictions' ability to report is dependent on the documentation of relevant incidents.

Nationally in 2015-16:

- 12 young people in 16 separate incidents were reported as having self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody, requiring hospitalisation (table 17.3)
- 63 young people in 88 separate incidents were reported as having self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody, not requiring hospitalisation (table 17.4)

Proportions varied across jurisdictions and tend to fluctuate over time (table 17A.20).

Table 17.3 Number and rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^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	6	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	6	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Total	12	2	2	na	–	–	–	–
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.0	1.0	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	1.3	0.2	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.1	0.3	0.3	na	–	–	–	–

^a See box 17.9 and table 17A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.12 and 17A.20.

Table 17.4 Number and rate of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody not requiring hospitalisation, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^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	15	1	16	na	5	1	2	4
Non-Indigenous	15	3	13	na	4	3	2	4
Total	30	4	29	na	9	4	4	8
Rate per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2.6	1.0	3.4	na	4.4	20.2	19.5	2.4
Non-Indigenous	3.1	0.6	6.2	na	4.8	10.5	10.0	43.9
Total	2.8	0.7	4.3	na	4.6	11.9	13.2	4.5

^a See box 17.9 and table 17A.20 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 17A.12 and 17A.20.

Quality — Centre utilisation

‘Centre utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide a safe and secure environment for the protection of young people during their time in detention (box 17.10).

Box 17.10 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 maintaining safe operating capacity (that is, below full capacity) is desirable..

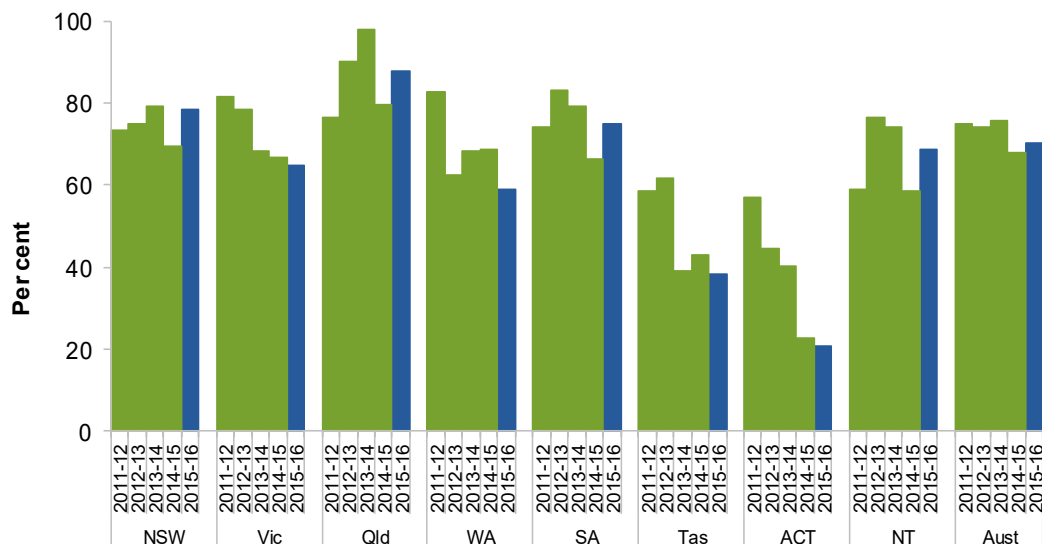
Detention centres need to make provision for separately detaining various classes of young offenders (for example, males and females, offenders requiring different security levels, offenders of different ages, and young people on remand from those who have been sentenced). In order to accommodate these provisions, detention centres require utilisation rates that are below full capacity.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Nationally, 70.5 per cent of centre capacity (that is, permanently funded beds) was utilised in 2015-16 — a decrease from 75.2 per cent in 2011-12. Proportions varied across jurisdictions (figure 17.9).

Figure 17.9 Centre utilisation^a



^a See box 17.10 and table 17A.25 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.25.

Efficiency

The unit costs presented for these efficiency indicators are not necessarily comparable to local unit costs reported in jurisdiction-specific annual reports due to different methods of calculation.

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.

In addition, the daily average 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.

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 17.11).

Box 17.11 Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision

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

- Recurrent expenditure per day is calculated as recurrent expenditure divided by 365.25.
- The daily average number of young people 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 365.25.

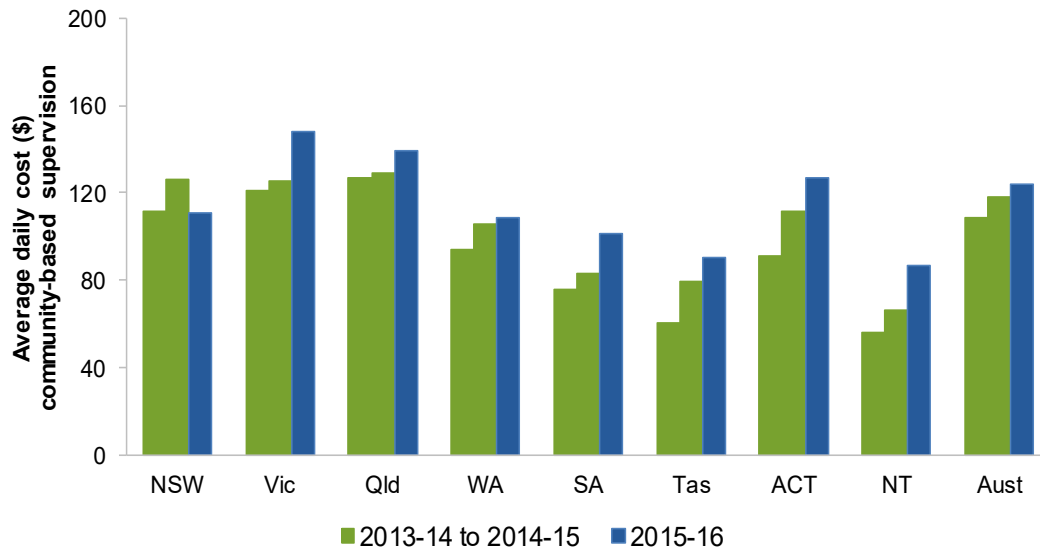
A low or decreasing unit cost is desirable as it suggests more efficient resource management.

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.

Nationally in 2015-16, the average cost per day, per young person subject to community-based supervision was \$124 (figure 17.10).

Figure 17.10 **Average cost per day, per young person subject to community-based supervision^a**



^a See box 17.11 and table 17A.23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.23.

Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision

‘Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide youth justice services in an efficient manner (box 17.12).

Box 17.12 Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision

‘Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision’ is defined as recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision per day, divided by the daily average number of young people subject to detention-based supervision.

- Recurrent expenditure per day is calculated as total recurrent expenditure divided by 365.25.
- The daily average number of young people 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 365.25.

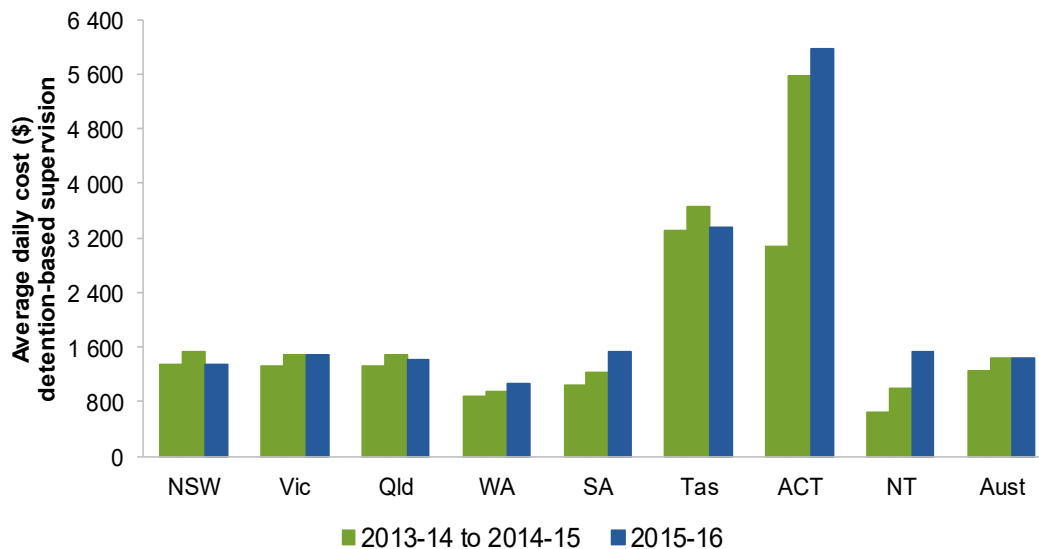
A low or decreasing unit cost is desirable as it suggests more efficient resource management.

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.

Nationally, in 2015-16, the average cost per day, per young person subject to detention-based supervision was \$1428 (figure 17.11).

Figure 17.11 Average cost per day, per young person subject to detention-based supervision^a



^a See box 17.12 and table 17A.24 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.24.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (see chapter 1).

Escapes

‘Escapes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote community safety, rehabilitate and reintegrate young people who offend, contribute to a reduction in youth re-offending and recognise the rights of victims (box 17.13).

Box 17.13 Escapes

‘Escapes’ is defined by two measures:

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

An escape from a youth justice detention centre is defined as a breach of a secure perimeter or defined boundary of a 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, and 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.

Nationally in 2015-16, there were six escapes from youth justice detention (table 17.5) and two escapes from escorted movements (table 17.6). These data tend to fluctuate across jurisdictions and over time (table 17A.16).

Table 17.5 Number and rate of escapes from youth justice detention centres, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of escapes									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	6
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	6
Rate per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	2.4	0.3
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	2.2	0.2

^a See box 17.13 and table 17A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.16.

Table 17.6 Number and rate of escapes from escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of escapes									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Rate per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	15.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.8
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3

^a See box 17.13 and table 17A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.16.

Absconds from unescorted leave

‘Absconds from unescorted leave’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote community safety, rehabilitate and reintegrate young people who offend, contribute to a reduction in youth re-offending and recognise the rights of victims (box 17.14).

Box 17.14 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.

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.

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. However, not all jurisdictions permit unescorted leave to be undertaken (for these jurisdictions this indicator is not applicable).
- complete for the current reporting period.

Management of young people while they are in the legal custody of a youth detention centre 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.

No young people absconded from unescorted leave in 2015-16. Historical data are available back to 2011-12 in table 17A.17, and show one abscond over this period (in 2011-12).

Completion of community-based orders

'Completion of community-based orders' is an indicator of governments' objective to promote community safety, rehabilitate and reintegrate young people who offend, contribute to a reduction in youth re-offending and recognise the rights of victims (box 17.15).

Box 17.15 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 a 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.

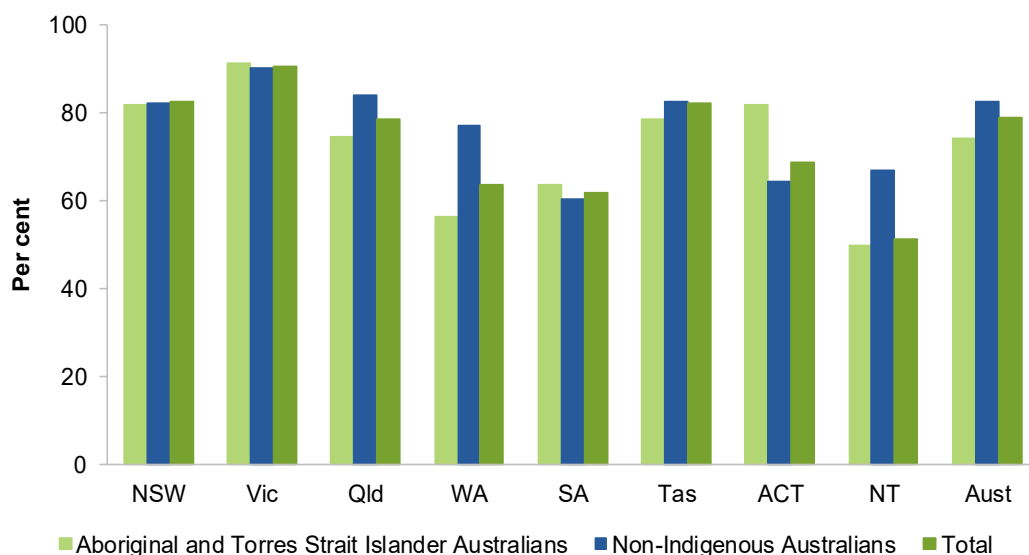
A high or increasing proportion of orders successfully completed is desirable. However, where offenders are non-compliant and pose a risk, breach action (an unsuccessful completion) may be warranted. As a result, a completion rate less than 100 per cent may not necessarily indicate poor performance,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

Nationally, 78.7 per cent of community-based orders were successfully completed in 2015-16 (figure 17.12), with this proportion broadly consistent over the past five years (table 17A.21).

Figure 17.12 Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed, by Indigenous status, 2015-16^a



^a See box 17.15 and table 17A.21 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 17A.21.

Repeat offending

‘Repeat offending’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to promote community safety, rehabilitate and reintegrate young people who offend, contribute to a reduction in youth re-offending and recognise the rights of victims (box 17.16).

Box 17.16 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.

The measurement of repeat offending, sometimes called recidivism, is complex. It is defined as the reversion of an individual to criminal behaviour after he or she has been convicted of a prior offence, and can be measured using a range of data elements along the youth justice continuum, including, rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration (Richards 2011).

Measures of repeat offending should be considered in the context of other youth justice outcome indicators, as 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 reports. The types of youth justice outcome measurement underway in each jurisdiction (including for re-offending) are summarised in attachment table 17A.27.

17.4 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.
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.

17.5 References

- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin no. 133, Cat. no. AUS 198, Canberra, <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail?id=60129554714> (accessed 5/9/2016).
- Patel, N., 2004, *Accommodation needs of young offenders*, Youth Justice Board for England and Wales: United Kingdom.
- Richards, K., 2011, *Measuring juvenile recidivism in Australia*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.
- Supervised Release Review Board 2012, *Supervised Release Review Board: Annual Report*, Western Australia.

17A Youth justice services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 17.4 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/2017).

Attachment contents

Table 17A.1	State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2015-16 dollars)
Table 17A.2	State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2015-16
Table 17A.3	Comparability of government recurrent expenditure — items included, 2015-16
Table 17A.4	Daily average number and rate of young people aged 10–17 years who were supervised in the community and in detention centres
Table 17A.5	Daily average number and rate of males and females aged 10–17 years in detention
Table 17A.6	Daily average number and rate of males and females aged 10–17 years subject to community-based supervision
Table 17A.7	Males and females as a proportion of the total population aged 10–17 years in detention (per cent)
Table 17A.8	Males and females as a proportion of the total population aged 10–17 years subject to community based supervision (per cent)
Table 17A.9	Daily average number and rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years in detention
Table 17A.10	Daily average number and rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years subject to community based supervision
Table 17A.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
Table 17A.12	Custody nights, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.13	Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.14	Deaths in custody, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.15	Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.16	Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.17	Abconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.18	Serious assaults in custody, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.19	Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.20	Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.21	Completion of community-based orders, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.22	Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status
Table 17A.23	Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision, (2015-16 dollars)
Table 17A.24	Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision, (2015-16 dollars)
Table 17A.25	Centre utilisation
Table 17A.26	Offending-specific programs
Table 17A.27	State and Territory measurement of youth justice service outcomes
Table 17A.28	Population data, young people aged 10-17 years ('000), as at 31 December

TABLE 17A.1

Table 17A.1 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	
Total government expenditure on youth justice services						
Total government expenditure on detention-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$'000	161 057	153 833	153 427	160 030	142 263
Vic	\$'000	70 941	72 141	70 046	76 861	91 400
Qld	\$'000	73 211	80 281	86 334	91 401	96 616
WA	\$'000	52 996	50 220	50 215	53 517	52 187
SA	\$'000	17 778	21 633	21 790	21 430	29 882
Tas	\$'000	13 231	14 359	14 214	13 718	11 225
ACT	\$'000	17 182	17 059	17 995	18 364	17 470
NT	\$'000	10 690	13 129	11 143	15 344	27 558
Australia	\$'000	417 085	422 654	425 162	450 666	468 600
Total government expenditure on community-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$'000	61 945	57 207	58 428	59 349	54 664
Vic	\$'000	46 652	47 819	47 404	46 872	49 361
Qld	\$'000	48 956	59 916	65 458	65 609	65 893
WA	\$'000	23 675	23 735	24 781	24 538	24 340
SA	\$'000	12 165	12 602	10 883	10 094	10 379
Tas	\$'000	3 502	4 280	4 332	4 121	4 472
ACT	\$'000	2 453	2 383	2 769	2 963	3 201
NT	\$'000	5 200	3 346	3 578	3 588	4 166
Australia	\$'000	204 547	211 286	217 634	217 135	216 477
Total government expenditure on group conferencing						
NSW	\$'000	6 683	5 893	5 810	4 440	1 626
Vic	\$'000	1 892	1 897	1 917	1 994	2 035
Qld	\$'000	12 923	11 015	5 793	5 403	7 373
WA	\$'000	33 590	34 587	36 077	34 061	28 314
SA	\$'000	na	1 814	1 940	1 782	1 802
Tas	\$'000	224	182	149	114	135
ACT	\$'000	739	780	654	850	660
NT	\$'000	na	6 406	4 967	4 987	4 886
Australia	\$'000	56 052	62 575	57 306	53 631	46 832
Total government expenditure (detention, community and group conferencing)						
NSW	\$'000	229 685	216 932	217 665	223 819	198 553
Vic	\$'000	119 485	121 857	119 367	125 727	142 796
Qld	\$'000	135 090	151 211	157 584	162 413	169 882
WA	\$'000	110 261	108 542	111 073	112 116	104 842
SA	\$'000	29 943	36 049	34 613	33 306	42 063
Tas	\$'000	16 956	18 821	18 695	17 953	15 832
ACT	\$'000	20 374	20 222	21 417	22 178	21 330
NT	\$'000	15 890	22 880	19 688	23 919	36 610
Australia	\$'000	677 684	696 515	700 102	721 431	731 908

TABLE 17A.1

Table 17A.1 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
Real government expenditure per child aged 10-17 years in the population						
Total government expenditure on detention-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$	223.69	213.63	212.63	220.60	194.46
Vic	\$	131.73	133.77	129.24	140.44	164.81
Qld	\$	153.63	167.26	178.86	188.03	196.65
WA	\$	218.64	204.17	202.16	214.86	207.77
SA	\$	110.93	135.79	137.39	135.51	188.95
Tas	\$	248.03	273.10	274.54	267.32	219.71
ACT	\$	497.43	495.59	518.90	528.04	493.43
NT	\$	406.14	492.18	418.73	578.58	1 035.03
Australia	\$	185.19	187.13	187.58	197.75	203.73
Total government expenditure on community-based youth justice services						
NSW	\$	86.04	79.44	80.98	81.81	74.72
Vic	\$	86.63	88.67	87.46	85.64	89.01
Qld	\$	102.73	124.83	135.61	134.97	134.12
WA	\$	97.68	96.49	99.77	98.52	96.90
SA	\$	75.90	79.11	68.62	63.83	65.63
Tas	\$	65.64	81.40	83.68	80.30	87.53
ACT	\$	71.01	69.24	79.86	85.21	90.40
NT	\$	197.55	125.42	134.46	135.30	156.47
Australia	\$	90.82	93.55	96.02	95.28	94.11
Total government expenditure on group conferencing						
NSW	\$	9.28	8.18	8.05	6.12	2.22
Vic	\$	3.51	3.52	3.54	3.64	3.67
Qld	\$	27.12	22.95	12.00	11.11	15.01
WA	\$	138.58	140.61	145.24	136.75	112.73
SA	\$	na	11.39	12.23	11.27	11.39
Tas	\$	4.19	3.47	2.88	2.22	2.64
ACT	\$	21.41	22.66	18.85	24.45	18.64
NT	\$	na	240.15	186.66	188.05	183.52
Australia	\$	24.89	27.70	25.28	23.53	20.36
Total government expenditure (detention, community and group conferencing)						
NSW	\$	319.01	301.26	301.66	308.53	271.41
Vic	\$	221.87	225.95	220.24	229.73	257.49
Qld	\$	283.47	315.03	326.47	334.11	345.78
WA	\$	454.90	441.28	447.17	450.12	417.40
SA	\$	186.83	226.29	218.24	210.61	265.98
Tas	\$	317.87	357.96	361.09	349.84	309.88
ACT	\$	589.85	587.48	617.61	637.70	602.48
NT	\$	603.69	857.75	739.86	901.92	1 375.02
Australia	\$	300.89	308.38	308.88	316.56	318.20

Table 17A.1 State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
(a)	See tables 17A.2 and 17A.3 for further information on the comparability of these data.					
(b)	In Queensland, there was an increase in user cost of capital for 2013-14 as a result of 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.					
(c)	In WA, the increase for community-based expenditure in 2014-15 reflects an updated allocation of costs for Outcome Based Management reporting and reallocation of property. Operating revenues from 2011-12 to 2014-15 have been amended to exclude resources received free of charge. 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, there was an increase in detention-based expenditure for 2015-16 associated with infrastructure and security upgrades. For 2013-14 there was a decrease in all community-based expenditure due to the Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth Family Services 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 detention-based expenditure decreased for 2015-16 due to a decrease in baseline staffing requirements, government saving/corporate consolidation and cessation of the government grant funding program. In 2014-15 the calculation methodology for allocation of umbrella costs was altered and the total departmental overhead allocated to Children and Youth Services has reduced following significant internal restructuring of the Department. This 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. Payroll tax was ceased in the October of 2012.					
(f)	In ACT, community-based expenditure for 2015-16 are not comparable with previous years due to the integration of child protection and youth justice to a single case management system in July 2015, and the subsequent changes to expenditure reporting for 2015-16.					
(g)	In the NT, there was an increase in detention-based expenditure for 2015-16 due to the relocation to the Berrimah site and introduction of the high security unit. In 2013-14 the Department of Corporate and Information Services Free of Charge detention-based services expenditure decreased significantly compared to 2012-13 as a result of NT Corrections being split from Department of Justice (now Department of Attorney General and Justice), and is now a standalone department. The costs incurred by other departments 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.					

Table 17A.1 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>
(h)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See chapter 2 for details.					

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 2A.48.

TABLE 17A.2

Table 17A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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	83 597	44 628	45 883	33 649	16 842	7 601	8 420	10 879	251 499
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	3 654	1 777	–	na	801	–	–	568	6 801
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	11 484	5 703	6 993	7 894	415	1 244	283	1 348	35 363
Client costs	\$'000	3 491	3 948	2 211	1 137	836	208	115	521	12 466
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	4 335	7 086	4 320	4 443	1 936	725	2 015	2 115	26 975
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	11 068	3 483	8 764	1 095	1 822	247	994	6 544	34 017
Total	\$'000	117 629	66 625	68 170	48 218	22 652	10 025	11 827	21 975	367 121
Expenditure by umbrella or other government department(s)										
Total expenditure by umbrella or other government departments	\$'000	na	9 531	8 478	na	957	459	2 242	2 359	24 026
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	452	215	2	165	–	–	–	na	834
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	na	na
Total	\$'000	452	215	2	165	–	na	–	na	834
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	–	–	243	1 675	75	–	–	74	2 066

TABLE 17A.2

Table 17A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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	114 427	74 594	76 408	46 708	22 733	10 484	14 068	23 692	383 114
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	46 160	86 079	12 123	8 189	9 900	435	3 547	22 400	188 833
Buildings	\$'000	292 593	123 176	238 544	60 127	77 724	8 804	38 955	25 789	865 712
Plant and equipment	\$'000	9 200	824	1 930	168	1 742	24	14	132	14 034
Total	\$'000	347 953	210 079	252 597	68 484	89 366	9 263	42 516	48 321	1 068 578
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	27 836	16 806	20 208	5 479	7 149	741	3 401	3 866	85 486
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	142 263	91 400	96 616	52 187	29 882	11 225	17 470	27 558	468 600
Expenditure on community-based supervision										
Recurrent expenditure										
Salary expenses and expenses in the nature of salary (e.g., superannuation and FBT)	\$'000	32 758	18 837	34 463	16 020	9 181	2 351	2 458	1 977	118 045
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	1 423	872	–	na	443	–	–	105	2 843
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	6 706	1 601	5 599	3 566	402	1 267	386	520	20 048
Client costs	\$'000	88	690	475	161	33	24	–	na	1 471
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	5 342	1 659	15 537	3 144	697	196	–	98	26 673
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	929	915	1 091	1 260	42	–	–	10	4 246
Total	\$'000	47 245	24 574	57 165	24 151	10 797	3 838	2 844	2 710	173 324

TABLE 17A.2

Table 17A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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	6 137	7 146	na	–	213	357	na	13 853
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	8 869	19 522	–	na	25	421	–	1 561	30 398
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	na	–	–	na	–	–	–	na	na
Total	\$'000	8 869	19 522	–	na	25	421	–	1 561	30 398
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	40	–	632	253	–	–	–	–	925
Total expenditure (youth justice agency expenditure and umbrella/other department expenditure), less revenues and payroll tax (where applicable)										
Total expenditure	\$'000	54 651	49 361	63 678	23 898	10 379	4 472	3 201	4 166	213 806
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	na	–	4 773	5 518	na	–	–	na	10 291
Buildings	\$'000	na	–	20 732	–	na	–	–	na	20 732
Plant and equipment	\$'000	162	–	2 180	13	na	–	–	na	2 355
Total	\$'000	162	–	27 685	5 531	na	–	–	na	33 378
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	13	–	2 215	442	na	–	–	na	2 670
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	54 664	49 361	65 893	24 340	10 379	4 472	3 201	4 166	216 477

TABLE 17A.2

Table 17A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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	1 170	26	5 046	15 801	1 248	–	na	1 665	24 956
Payroll tax (where subject to payroll tax)	\$'000	64	1	–	na	61	–	na	88	214
Administrative expenditure	\$'000	209	1	709	6 023	67	–	na	593	7 601
Client costs	\$'000	19	–	31	160	–	135	na	na	345
Other operating expenses (e.g., utilities, maintenance etc.)	\$'000	180	–	699	3 575	100	–	na	na	4 554
Debt servicing fees	\$'000	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	na	na
Annual depreciation	\$'000	48	–	61	3 012	100	–	na	na	3 221
Total	\$'000	1 690	28	6 545	28 571	1 576	135	na	2 346	40 891
Expenditure by umbrella or other government department(s)										
Total expenditure by umbrella or other government departments	\$'000	na	–	809	na	na	–	660	na	1 469
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers										
Grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	2 008	–	na	na	–	na	2 457	4 465
Capital grants to non-government/specialist service providers	\$'000	–	–	–	na	na	–	na	na	na
Total	\$'000	–	2 008	–	na	na	–	na	2 457	4 465
Operating revenues from ordinary activities										
Total operating revenues	\$'000	–	–	–	380	–	–	na	na	380

TABLE 17A.2

Table 17A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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	1 626	2 035	7 354	28 191	1 515	135	660	4 715	46 231
Value of capital assets used in the provision of youth justice services										
Land	\$'000	–	–	–	1 512	1 747	–	na	119	3 378
Buildings	\$'000	–	–	–	na	1 838	–	na	1 740	3 578
Plant and equipment	\$'000	–	–	240	30	3	–	na	280	553
Total	\$'000	–	–	240	1 542	3 588	–	na	2 139	7 509
User cost of capital (based on 8 per cent of total value of capital assets)										
Notional user cost of capital	\$'000	–	–	19	123	287	–	na	171	601
Total expenditure, including notional user cost of capital										
Total	\$'000	1 626	2 035	7 373	28 314	1 802	135	660	4 886	46 832

- (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 was 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 WA, the increase for community-based expenditure in 2015-16 reflects an updated allocation of costs for Outcome Based Management reporting and reallocation of property from group conferencing expenditure. Operating revenues from 2011-12 to 2014-15 have been amended to exclude resources received free of charge.
- (e) 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.
- (f) In Tasmania, for 2015-16 detention-based expenditure decreased for 2015-16 due to a decrease in baseline staffing requirements, government saving/corporate consolidation and cessation of the government grant funding program. For 2013-14 salary expenses increased due to additional funds being provided for health services at Ashley Youth Detention Centre. Payroll tax ceased in October 2012.

Table 17A.2 **State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on youth justice services, 2015-16 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(g) In the NT, there was an increase in detention-based expenditure for 2015-16 due to the relocation to the Berrimah site and introduction of the high security unit. In 2013-14 the Department of Corporate and Information Services Free of Charge detention-based services expenditure 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 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. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.3

Table 17A.3 Comparability of government recurrent expenditure — items included, 2015-16

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
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	Accrual	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 17A.4

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Daily average number									
Community	1 123	699	1 254	570	244	96	67	104	4 156
Detention	242	83	172	152	45	9	8	41	752
Total	1 363	788	1 419	710	290	106	76	144	4 896
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	154.8	127.7	258.0	228.8	154.3	187.1	192.7	392.2	182.4
Detention	33.4	15.2	35.4	61.0	28.5	17.5	23.0	154.6	33.0
Total	187.9	144.0	291.9	285.0	183.4	206.6	218.5	543.0	214.8
2013-14									
Daily average number									
Community	1 231	691	1 285	638	295	127	65	129	4 461
Detention	273	61	184	187	48	11	14	49	826
Total	1 503	756	1 463	803	345	140	79	175	5 264
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	170.6	127.5	266.2	256.9	186.0	245.3	187.4	484.8	196.8
Detention	37.8	11.3	38.1	75.3	30.3	21.2	40.4	184.1	36.4
Total	208.3	139.5	303.1	323.3	217.5	270.4	227.8	657.6	232.2
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Community	1 333	803	1 194	690	289	165	80	122	4 675
Detention	274	63	164	232	50	17	15	50	865
Total	1 605	873	1 351	892	338	185	96	169	5 510
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	185.1	148.9	248.8	280.5	181.4	313.8	232.4	457.4	207.0
Detention	38.1	11.7	34.2	94.3	31.4	32.3	43.6	187.4	38.3
Total	222.9	161.9	281.5	362.6	212.2	351.9	278.9	633.6	244.0
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Community	1 537	922	1 206	705	330	184	92	102	5 079
Detention	299	77	138	247	61	20	20	39	901
Total	1 835	1 010	1 341	918	390	204	112	138	5 948
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	213.5	171.2	253.1	290.9	205.9	344.9	266.4	387.5	225.5
Detention	41.5	14.3	29.0	101.9	38.1	37.5	57.9	148.2	40.0
Total	254.9	187.5	281.4	378.7	243.3	382.4	324.3	524.3	264.1

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Community	1 597	955	1 290	796	365	239	110	182	5 534
Detention	332	84	138	241	59	24	22	39	939
Total	1 928	1 046	1 423	1 001	422	268	133	221	6 442
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Community	221.8	177.3	273.1	332.6	226.5	444.9	315.3	694.0	246.3
Detention	46.1	15.6	29.2	100.7	36.6	44.7	63.1	148.7	41.8
Total	267.8	194.2	301.2	418.2	261.9	498.9	381.2	842.7	286.7

- (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 WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.
- (b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.
- (c) Trend data may differ from those previously published due to data revisions provided to, and prepared by, the AIHW. In particular, the 2013-14 results for WA have been revised and are different from those published in the 2016 Report.
- (d) In Victoria, through the dual track system, young people 18–21 years of age can be supervised by the youth justice service.
- (e) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
- (f) Rates should be used with caution where the population is relatively small (Tasmania, ACT and NT). See table 17A.28 for population data used to calculate rates.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.5

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Daily average number									
Male	220	77	141	146	39	8	7	37	675
Female	22	6	31	6	6	1	1	4	76
Total	242	83	172	152	45	9	8	41	752
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	59.0	27.4	56.6	114.9	48.2	30.2	39.6	268.4	57.7
Female	6.2	2.2	13.1	4.9	7.8	4.0	5.8	31.4	6.8
Total	33.4	15.2	35.4	61.0	28.5	17.5	23.0	154.6	33.0
2013-14									
Daily average number									
Male	251	58	152	169	39	10	12	44	735
Female	22	4	32	18	8	1	2	4	92
Total	273	61	184	187	48	11	14	49	826
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	67.7	20.9	61.5	133.3	48.1	37.4	68.2	318.2	63.2
Female	6.3	1.5	13.6	14.8	10.3	4.0	11.7	31.3	8.3
Total	37.8	11.3	38.1	75.3	30.3	21.2	40.4	184.1	36.4
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Male	248	58	138	200	44	16	14	46	765
Female	26	5	25	32	6	1	1	4	100
Total	274	63	164	232	50	17	15	50	865
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	67.0	21.0	56.1	158.9	54.0	58.9	79.9	329.3	66.0
Female	7.4	1.9	10.7	26.6	7.7	3.9	5.9	31.5	9.1
Total	38.1	11.7	34.2	94.3	31.4	32.3	43.6	187.4	38.3
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Male	270	70	127	214	53	19	18	34	805
Female	29	7	11	34	8	1	2	5	97
Total	299	77	138	247	61	20	20	39	901
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	72.9	25.3	52.0	172.5	64.6	68.8	102.3	245.9	69.6
Female	8.3	2.7	4.7	28.7	10.2	3.9	11.8	40.0	8.8
Total	41.5	14.3	29.0	101.9	38.1	37.5	57.9	148.2	40.0
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Male	303	79	125	214	53	23	18	33	848
Female	29	5	13	27	5	2	4	5	90

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	332	84	138	241	59	24	22	39	939
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	81.9	28.6	51.6	174.7	64.2	82.7	101.4	239.0	73.5
Female	8.3	1.9	5.6	23.1	6.4	7.7	23.3	40.3	8.2
Total	46.1	15.6	29.2	100.7	36.6	44.7	63.1	148.7	41.8

- (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. Some young people may have moved between community-based supervision and detention on the same day. Includes non-standard data for WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.
- (b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.
- (c) Total includes unknown sex.
- (d) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
- (e) Trend data may differ from those previously published due to data revisions provided to, and prepared by, the AIHW. In particular, the 2013-14 results for WA have been revised and are different from those published in the 2016 Report.
- (f) Rates should be used with caution where the population is relatively small (Tasmania, ACT and NT). See table 17A.28 for population data used to calculate rates.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.6

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Daily average number									
Male	898	574	946	468	194	75	51	89	3 295
Female	226	125	308	102	50	21	17	15	861
Total	1 123	699	1 254	570	244	96	67	104	4 156
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	240.7	204.6	379.4	368.2	239.8	282.8	288.6	645.5	281.8
Female	64.1	46.9	130.1	83.6	64.7	84.7	99.4	117.8	77.6
Total	154.8	127.7	258.0	228.8	154.3	187.1	192.7	392.2	182.4
2013-14									
Daily average number									
Male	986	574	984	516	232	101	45	108	3 547
Female	245	116	300	121	63	27	20	22	914
Total	1 231	691	1 285	638	295	127	65	129	4 461
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	265.8	206.5	397.9	407.1	286.1	378.1	255.6	781.0	305.2
Female	69.9	43.9	127.4	99.5	81.3	107.7	117.2	172.1	82.8
Total	170.6	127.5	266.2	256.9	186.0	245.3	187.4	484.8	196.8
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Male	1 071	657	947	568	230	128	60	107	3 767
Female	261	146	247	121	59	37	20	16	907
Total	1 333	803	1 194	690	289	165	80	122	4 675
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	289.3	237.6	385.0	451.3	282.2	471.2	342.6	765.9	325.0
Female	74.6	55.6	105.5	100.7	75.8	145.6	118.3	125.9	82.5
Total	185.1	148.9	248.8	280.5	181.4	313.8	232.4	457.4	207.0
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Male	1 247	748	954	584	259	134	71	85	4 082
Female	290	174	252	121	72	50	21	17	997
Total	1 537	922	1 206	705	330	184	92	102	5 079
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	336.8	270.7	390.6	470.8	315.5	485.1	403.4	614.8	353.1
Female	82.9	66.4	108.5	102.3	92.1	194.4	124.0	136.0	91.0
Total	213.5	171.2	253.1	290.9	205.9	344.9	266.4	387.5	225.5
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Male	1 291	788	1 026	677	281	177	85	160	4 485
Female	307	167	265	118	82	61	24	22	1 046

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total	1 597	955	1 290	796	365	239	110	182	5 534
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Male	348.9	285.1	423.7	552.7	340.6	636.3	478.8	1 159.0	388.9
Female	87.8	63.7	115.1	101.0	104.3	235.5	140.1	177.1	95.7
Total	221.8	177.3	273.1	332.6	226.5	444.9	315.3	694.0	246.3

- (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 WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.
- (b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.
- (c) Total includes unknown sex.
- (d) Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
- (e) Trend data may differ from those previously published due to data revisions provided to, and prepared by, the AIHW. In particular, the 2013-14 results for WA have been revised and are different from those published in the 2016 Report.
- (f) Rates should be used with caution where the population is relatively small (Tasmania, ACT and NT). See table 17A.28 for population data used to calculate rates.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.7

Table 17A.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									
2014-15	90.9	92.8	82.0	96.1	86.7	88.9	87.5	90.2	89.8
2013-14	91.9	95.1	82.6	90.4	81.3	90.9	85.7	89.8	89.0
2012-13	90.5	92.1	84.1	86.2	88.0	94.1	93.3	92.0	88.4
2011-12	90.3	90.9	92.0	86.6	86.9	95.0	90.0	87.2	89.3
2010-11	91.3	94.0	90.6	88.8	89.8	95.8	81.8	84.6	90.3
Females									
2014-15	9.1	7.2	18.0	3.9	13.3	11.1	12.5	9.8	10.1
2013-14	8.1	6.6	17.4	9.6	16.7	9.1	14.3	8.2	11.1
2012-13	9.5	7.9	15.2	13.8	12.0	5.9	6.7	8.0	11.6
2011-12	9.7	9.1	8.0	13.8	13.1	5.0	10.0	12.8	10.8
2010-11	8.7	6.0	9.4	11.2	8.5	8.3	18.2	12.8	9.6

(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 WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.

(b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.8

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Males									
2014-15	80.0	82.1	75.4	82.1	79.5	78.1	76.1	85.6	79.3
2013-14	80.1	83.1	76.6	80.9	78.6	79.5	69.2	83.7	79.5
2012-13	80.3	81.8	79.3	82.3	79.6	77.6	75.0	87.7	80.6
2011-12	81.1	81.1	79.1	82.8	78.5	72.8	77.2	83.3	80.4
2010-11	80.8	82.5	79.5	85.1	77.0	74.1	77.3	87.9	81.0
Females									
2014-15	20.1	17.9	24.6	17.9	20.5	21.9	25.4	14.4	20.7
2013-14	19.9	16.8	23.3	19.0	21.4	21.3	30.8	17.1	20.5
2012-13	19.6	18.2	20.7	17.5	20.4	22.4	25.0	13.1	19.4
2011-12	18.9	18.9	20.9	17.2	21.8	27.2	22.8	16.7	19.6
2010-11	19.2	17.5	20.5	14.8	22.5	25.5	21.8	12.1	18.9

(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 WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.

(b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.9

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	133	13	111	112	24	2	3	39	436
Non-Indigenous	106	69	61	40	21	8	5	2	313
Total	242	83	172	152	45	9	8	41	752
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	339.1	146.7	303.5	698.3	347.0	44.2	294.0	329.1	348.8
Non-Indigenous	15.4	12.8	13.6	17.2	13.9	17.1	14.8	13.6	14.5
Total	33.4	15.2	35.4	61.0	28.5	17.5	23.0	154.6	33.0
2013-14									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	135	11	120	137	24	1	5	47	480
Non-Indigenous	135	51	62	50	24	10	9	2	343
Total	273	61	184	187	48	11	14	49	826
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	342.8	124.6	330.5	856.5	349.1	22.0	489.7	400.9	384.8
Non-Indigenous	19.8	9.6	13.9	21.5	15.8	21.2	26.7	13.4	16.0
Total	37.8	11.3	38.1	75.3	30.3	21.2	40.4	184.1	36.4
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149	9	108	153	22	1	5	47	494
Non-Indigenous	122	54	55	79	28	16	10	3	368
Total	274	63	164	232	50	17	15	50	865
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	375.7	102.4	299.3	958.9	322.7	21.9	486.1	405.2	396.6
Non-Indigenous	17.9	10.2	12.4	34.3	18.4	33.3	29.9	19.9	17.2
Total	38.1	11.7	34.2	94.3	31.4	32.3	43.6	187.4	38.3

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	152	14	89	158	29	2	8	38	490
Non-Indigenous	142	63	49	89	32	18	12	1	406
Total	299	77	138	247	61	20	20	39	901
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	382.7	160.9	249.6	996.4	428.2	43.5	756.9	331.2	395.4
Non-Indigenous	20.9	11.9	11.1	39.3	20.8	36.9	35.8	6.7	19.1
Total	41.5	14.3	29.0	101.9	38.1	37.5	57.9	148.2	40.0
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	163	16	80	164	28	6	11	38	506
Non-Indigenous	164	68	58	77	31	19	11	1	429
Total	332	84	138	241	59	24	22	39	939
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	412.0	186.1	228.7	1046.7	418.7	131.5	1000.5	334.2	412.6
Non-Indigenous	24.1	12.8	13.3	34.4	20.1	38.6	32.6	6.7	20.2
Total	46.1	15.6	29.2	100.7	36.6	44.7	63.1	148.7	41.8

(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. Some young people may have moved between community-based supervision and detention on the same day. Includes non-standard data for WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.

(b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.

(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.

(e) Trend data may differ from those previously published due to data revisions provided to, and prepared by, the AIHW. In particular, the 2013-14 results for WA have been revised and are different from those published in the 2016 Report.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(f) Rates should be used with caution where the population is relatively small (Tasmania, ACT and NT).
See table 17A.28 for population data used to calculate rates.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.10

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	452	105	691	354	96	13	18	95	1 824
Non-Indigenous	581	593	544	212	147	80	49	8	2 213
Total	1 123	699	1 254	570	244	96	67	104	4 156
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 152.3	1 184.8	1 889.4	2 207.1	1 387.9	287.3	1 763.8	801.7	1 459.1
Non-Indigenous	84.7	110.1	121.0	91.0	97.2	171.0	145.2	54.5	102.7
Total	154.8	127.7	258.0	228.8	154.3	187.1	192.7	392.2	182.4
2013-14									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	501	113	677	420	94	15	16	116	1 952
Non-Indigenous	617	576	584	216	200	111	49	12	2 365
Total	1 231	691	1 285	638	295	127	65	129	4 461
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 272.1	1 279.7	1 864.4	2 625.9	1 367.5	330.3	1 567.1	989.5	1 565.0
Non-Indigenous	90.4	108.0	130.8	92.9	131.8	235.0	145.6	80.6	110.4
Total	170.6	127.5	266.2	256.9	186.0	245.3	187.4	484.8	196.8
2012-13									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	536	125	630	445	98	24	21	105	1 984
Non-Indigenous	659	675	552	240	188	141	59	13	2 527
Total	1 333	803	1 194	690	289	165	80	122	4 675
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 351.6	1 421.8	1 745.7	2 788.8	1 437.4	524.6	2 041.8	905.2	1 592.7
Non-Indigenous	96.9	127.2	124.4	104.3	123.3	293.7	176.7	86.2	118.4
Total	185.1	148.9	248.8	280.5	181.4	313.8	232.4	457.4	207.0

TABLE 17A.10

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2011-12									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	607	132	602	433	104	28	28	89	2 023
Non-Indigenous	772	790	593	271	224	155	63	10	2 878
Total	1 537	922	1 206	705	330	184	92	102	5 078
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 528.1	1 517.2	1 688.5	2 730.7	1 535.6	608.9	2 649.0	775.8	1 632.3
Non-Indigenous	113.5	149.1	134.5	119.6	145.9	318.0	188.1	67.3	135.2
Total	213.5	171.2	253.1	290.9	205.9	344.9	266.4	387.5	225.5
2010-11									
Daily average number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	647	136	635	470	126	42	23	150	2 229
Non-Indigenous	829	818	649	324	236	196	81	32	3 165
Total	1 597	955	1 290	796	365	239	110	182	5 534
Rate per 100 000 young people aged 10-17 years									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 635.5	1 582.2	1 815.1	2 999.7	1 884.3	920.7	2 091.9	1 319.1	1 817.7
Non-Indigenous	121.9	154.3	148.4	144.8	152.8	398.7	239.7	215.5	149.0
Total	221.8	177.3	273.1	332.6	226.5	444.9	315.3	694.0	246.3

- (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 WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.
- (b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.
- (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.
- (e) Trend data may differ from those previously published due to data revisions provided to, and prepared by, the AIHW. In particular, the 2013-14 results for WA have been revised and are different from those published in the 2016 Report.
- (f) Rates should be used with caution where the population is relatively small (Tasmania, ACT and NT). See table 17A.28 for population data used to calculate rates.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2014-15	339.1	146.7	303.5	698.3	347.0	44.2	294.0	329.1	348.8
2013-14	342.8	124.6	330.5	856.5	349.1	22.0	489.7	400.9	384.8
2012-13	375.7	102.4	299.3	958.9	322.7	21.9	486.1	405.2	396.6
2011-12	382.7	160.9	249.6	996.4	428.2	43.5	756.9	331.2	395.4
2010-11	412.0	186.1	228.7	1 046.7	418.7	131.5	1 000.5	334.2	412.6
Non-Indigenous									
2014-15	15.4	12.8	13.6	17.2	13.9	17.1	14.8	13.6	14.5
2013-14	19.8	9.6	13.9	21.5	15.8	21.2	26.7	13.4	16.0
2012-13	17.9	10.2	12.4	34.3	18.4	33.3	29.9	19.9	17.2
2011-12	20.9	11.9	11.1	39.3	20.8	36.9	35.8	6.7	19.1
2010-11	24.1	12.8	13.3	34.4	20.1	38.6	32.6	6.7	20.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous rate ratio									
2014-15	22.0	11.4	22.4	40.7	25.0	2.6	19.8	24.1	24.0
2013-14	17.3	13.0	23.8	39.8	22.1	1.0	18.3	29.8	24.0
2012-13	21.0	10.1	24.2	27.9	17.6	0.7	16.2	20.4	23.0
2011-12	18.3	13.5	22.5	25.4	20.5	1.2	21.1	49.2	20.7
2010-11	17.1	14.5	17.2	30.4	20.9	3.4	30.7	49.6	20.4

- (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. Some young people may have moved between community-based supervision and detention on the same day. Includes non-standard data for WA and the NT, as JJ NMDS data were not supplied for 2010-11 to 2014-15. National totals may vary from those published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15* (AIHW 2016) for 2010-11 due to a different data source for the NT.
- (b) Rates are calculated from the number of young people on an average day rounded to whole numbers using updated population data and may therefore vary from the rates published in *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*.
- (c) Rates should be used with caution where the population is relatively small (Tasmania, ACT and NT). See table 17A.28 for population data used to calculate rates.

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Youth justice in Australia 2014-15*, Bulletin No. 133, Cat. No. AUS 198, Canberra: AIHW; NT government (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.12

Table 17A.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>
2015-16									
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	57 933	9 651	46 868	35 882	11 305	496	1 025	16 940	180 100
Non-Indigenous	47 967	51 658	20 950	13 002	8 344	2 856	2 005	912	147 694
Unknown	1 028	na	131	–	40	–	–	–	1 199
Total	106 928	61 309	67 949	48 824	19 689	3 352	3 030	17 852	328 933
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	..	na	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	na	..	na	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	na	na	..	na	na	–	–	–	–
Total	na	na	..	na	na	–	–	–	–
Total number of custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	57 933	9 651	46 868	35 882	11 305	496	1 025	16 940	180 100
Non-Indigenous	47 967	51 658	20 950	13 002	8 344	2 856	2 005	912	147 694
Unknown	1 028	–	131	–	40	–	–	–	1 199
Total	106 928	61 309	67 949	48 824	19 689	3 352	3 030	17 852	328 933
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	158.6	26.4	128.3	98.2	31.0	1.4	2.8	46.4	493.1
Non-Indigenous	131.3	141.4	57.4	35.6	22.8	7.8	5.5	2.5	404.4
Unknown	2.8	na	0.4	–	0.1	–	–	–	3.3
Total	292.8	167.9	186.0	133.7	53.9	9.2	8.3	48.9	900.6
Average nightly population in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	158.6	26.4	128.3	98.2	31.0	1.4	2.8	46.4	493.1
Non-Indigenous	131.3	141.4	57.4	35.6	22.8	7.8	5.5	2.5	404.4
Unknown	2.8	–	0.4	–	0.1	–	–	–	3.3

TABLE 17A.12

Table 17A.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	292.8	167.9	186.0	133.7	53.9	9.2	8.3	48.9	900.6
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

TABLE 17A.12

Table 17A.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	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
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

TABLE 17A.12

Table 17A.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	161.0	128.1	60.8	34.1	29.9	10.8	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
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									

TABLE 17A.12

Table 17A.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	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
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	–	0.9	–	1.0	–	–	–	8.8
Total	354.0	173.8	136.5	185.7	60.8	21.2	22.9	37.8	992.6

TABLE 17A.12

Table 17A.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	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	–	1.0	–	–	–	8.8
Total	354.0	173.8	136.5	185.7	60.8	21.4	22.9	37.8	992.9

(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 and 2015-16.

(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 17A.13

Table 17A.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>
2015-16									
Number of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	345	38	221	920	272	9	14	228	2 047
Non-Indigenous	534	208	422	875	783	139	82	59	3 102
Unknown	319	–	6	61	46	18	–	–	450
Total	1 198	246	649	1 856	1 101	166	96	287	5 599
Number of concluded group conferences									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	349	38	228	1 132	353	13	14	228	2 355
Non-Indigenous	539	208	430	978	840	150	82	59	3 286
Unknown	321	–	6	69	52	19	–	–	467
Total	1 209	246	664	2 179	1 245	182	96	287	6 108
Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	98.9	100.0	96.9	81.3	77.1	69.2	100.0	100.0	86.9
Non-Indigenous	99.1	100.0	98.1	89.5	93.2	92.7	100.0	100.0	94.4
Unknown	99.4	..	100.0	88.4	88.5	94.7	..	..	96.4
Total	99.1	100.0	97.7	85.2	88.4	91.2	100.0	100.0	91.7
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

TABLE 17A.13

Table 17A.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	99.8	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
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

Table 17A.13 Proportion of group conferences resulting in an agreement, by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic (a)	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)	Aust
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									
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

- (a) It is a requirement of the model in Victoria that all conferences reach agreement. In March 2015 legislative amendment broadened the scope of referrals to Youth Justice Group Conferencing to include any child or young person being considered for a Probation Order, Youth Supervision Order, Youth Attendance Order, Youth Residential Centre Order or Youth Justice Centre Order.
- (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.

Table 17A.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>
(e)									
(f)									

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 17A.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>
2015-16									
Number of young people who died in custody									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.15

Table 17A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
2015-16									
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	79.0	12.0	64.0	74.0	15.0	1.3	10.0	17.5	272.8
Non-Indigenous	53.0	56.0	21.0	22.0	8.0	3.3	16.0	0.3	179.5
Unknown	2.0	–	na	0.8	na	–	–	–	2.8
Total	134.0	68.0	85.0	96.5	23.0	4.6	26.0	17.8	454.8
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	79.0	12.0	64.0	82.2	15.0	1.3	10.0	17.5	281.0
Non-Indigenous	53.0	56.0	21.0	24.0	8.0	3.3	16.0	0.3	181.5
Unknown	2.0	–	na	0.8	na	–	–	–	2.8
Total	134.0	68.0	85.0	107.0	23.0	4.6	26.0	17.8	465.3
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	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
Unknown	100.0	–	na	100.0	na	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	68.5	18.0	56.0	7.5	8.0	1.0	5.0	6.3	170.3
Non-Indigenous	79.8	106.0	32.0	3.5	4.0	2.8	7.0	–	235.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	148.3	124.0	87.0	11.0	12.0	na	12.0	6.3	400.5
Number of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	68.5	18.0	56.0	9.5	8.0	1.0	5.0	6.8	172.8
Non-Indigenous	79.8	106.0	32.0	7.0	4.0	2.8	7.0	–	238.5
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	148.3	124.0	87.0	16.5	12.0	na	12.0	6.8	406.5
Proportion of young people in detention <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.6	98.6

TABLE 17A.15

Table 17A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	98.5
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	na	100.0	92.6	98.5

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 not 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 not 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 not of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)

Table 17A.15 Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8
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	–	–	–	–	–	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	–	–	–	–	–	2.8

TABLE 17A.15

Table 17A.15 **Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
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 <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	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	–	–	–	–	–	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 <u>not</u> 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	–	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 <u>not</u> 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

Table 17A.15 Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Non-Indigenous	87.0	100.0	30.0	16.0	19.0	4.0	23.0	–	279.0
Unknown	1.8	na	1.0	–	–	–	na	–	2.8
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 not 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	–	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 not 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 not of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training

Table 17A.15 Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW(b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA(e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT (h)	Aust
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	77.5	21.0	43.0	24.0	12.0	1.5	7.0	9.0	195.0
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 <u>not</u> of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	81.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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

- (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 years 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 17A.15 Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>Vic</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i> (h)	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	<p>In 2015-16 the total number of young people in detention for WA includes those engaged in informal training (that is, training that has no formal accreditation component). 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.</p>								
(f)	<p>In Tasmania, data for 2015-16 were collected on 24 September 2015, 16 December 2015, 6 April 2016 and 30 June 2016. Data for 2014-15 were collected on 3 September 2014, 22 December 2014, 21 April 2014 and 4 June 2015. Data for 2013-14 were collected on 4 September 2013, 16 December 2013, 22 April 2014 and 5 June 2014. Data for 2012-13 were collected on 5 September 2012, 17 December 2012, 23 April 2013 and 6 June 2013.</p>								
(g)	<p>In the ACT, changes to legislation in 2010 increased compulsory school age to 17 years or Year 10 Certificate or equivalent.</p>								
(h)	<p>In the NT, data for 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been revised to better align with the counting rules.</p>								
	<p>na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.</p>								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld (a)	WA	SA (b)	Tas (c)	ACT	NT (d)	Aust
2015-16									
Number of escapes from a youth justice detention centre									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	6
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	6
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	57 933	9 651	46 868	35 882	11 305	496	1 025	16 940	180 100
Non-Indigenous	47 967	51 658	20 950	13 002	8 344	2 856	2 005	912	147 694
Unknown	1 028	na	131	–	40	–	–	–	1 199
Total	106 928	61 309	67 949	48 824	19 689	3 352	3 030	17 852	328 933
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 custody nights									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	2.4	0.3
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	2.2	0.2
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.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	1 329	195	168	na	124	45	21	694	2 576
Non-Indigenous	1 417	1 281	79	na	91	473	55	35	3 431
Unknown	58	–	–	na	2	–	–	–	60
Total	2 804	1 476	247	na	217	518	76	729	6 067
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	15.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.8
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3
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

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	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
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 412	230	129	na	187	51	15	517	2 541
Non-Indigenous	1 516	1 201	143	na	176	263	66	33	3 398
Unknown	62	–	3	na	1	–	–	–	66
Total	2 990	1 431	275	na	364	314	81	550	6 005
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	77.4	23.6
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	303.0	2.9
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
Total	6.7	–	–	–	–	–	–	90.9	11.7

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld (a)	WA	SA (b)	Tas (c)	ACT	NT (d)	Aust
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
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

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 688	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
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

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.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	–	–	–	0.4	–	–	–	1.2	0.2
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	0.3	–	–	–	1.1	0.1
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 015	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.16 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld (a)	WA	SA (b)	Tas (c)	ACT	NT (d)	Aust
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
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

TABLE 17A.16

Table 17A.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	2 395	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

(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) Data for 2014-15 have been revised in accordance with the new counting rules.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.17

Table 17A.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>
2015-16									
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	1 033	–	..	..	3	–	–	–	1 036
Non-Indigenous	1 080	174	..	..	57	–	–	–	1 311
Unknown	5	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	5
Total	2 118	174	..	..	60	–	–	–	2 352
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 17A.17

Table 17A.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	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	..	..	–	–	–	–	–
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									

Table 17A.17 Absconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Non-Indigenous	0.5	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	0.4
Unknown	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	–
Total	0.3	–	..	..	–	–	na	–	0.2

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

(b) Data for the number of absconds from unescorted leave and the number of unescorted leaves undertaken for 2011-12 were not available for the ACT. Data for the number of unescorted leaves undertaken for 2011-12 to 2012-13 were not available for 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 17A.18

Table 17A.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>
2015-16								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	1
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	11.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.0	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6
Number of staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	na	1	–	–	–
Unknown	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1	–	3	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	–	0.2	–	0.6	–	–	–	–
Total	–	0.2	–	0.6	0.5	–	–	–
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of a serious assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6	1	na	1	–	–	1
Unknown	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Total	–	7	1	3	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	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	1.0	0.1	na	0.5	–	–	0.6
Unknown	–	0.2	–	0.6	–	–	–	–
Total	–	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	–	–	0.6

2014-15

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

Table 17A.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	–	–	–	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								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	1	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	6	1	na	–	–	1	–

Table 17A.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	–
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	–	–	–	–
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

Table 17A.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	–	–	–	–
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								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	na	0.3	na	na	–	–	4.4
Non-Indigenous	–	na	0.5	na	na	–	3.8	–

TABLE 17A.18

Table 17A.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	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

- (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 2015-16 Queensland made a change in incident classification which has resulted in improved reporting through multi-classification. This represents a break in the series and data are not comparable across time.
- (c) 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 (eg. any resultant injuries).

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.19

Table 17A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
2015-16								
Number of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9	13	25	na	–	3	–	5
Non-Indigenous	7	38	7	na	6	10	–	–
Unknown	2	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	18	51	32	na	6	13	–	5
Rate of young people in custody injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1.6	13.5	5.3	na	–	60.5	–	3.0
Non-Indigenous	1.5	7.4	3.3	na	7.2	35.0	–	–
Unknown	19.5	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.7	8.3	4.7	na	3.0	38.8	–	2.8
Number of staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	12	na	4	–	2	–
Unknown	36	15	–	na	–	10	–	2
Total	36	15	12	na	4	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	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	na	–	1.8	na	2.0	–	6.6	–
Unknown	3.4	2.4	–	na	–	29.8	–	1.1
Total	3.4	2.4	1.8	na	2.0	29.8	6.6	1.1
Number of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	13	25	na	–	3	–	5
Non-Indigenous	na	38	19	na	10	10	2	–
Unknown	38	15	–	na	–	10	–	2
Total	54	66	44	na	10	23	2	7
Rate of young people and staff injured as a result of an assault per 10 000 custody nights								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	2.1	3.7	na	–	8.9	–	2.8
Non-Indigenous	na	6.2	2.8	na	5.1	29.8	6.6	–
Unknown	3.6	2.4	–	na	–	29.8	–	1.1
Total	5.1	10.8	6.5	na	5.1	68.6	6.6	3.9
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

Table 17A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
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

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

Table 17A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
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	–
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

Table 17A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
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								
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

Table 17A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT
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

- (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 and 2015-16 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) In 2015-16 Queensland made a change in incident classification which has resulted in improved reporting through multi-classification. This represents a break in the series and data are not comparable across time.
- (g) Available data were not published for WA for the 2014-15 period.

Table 17A.19 **Assaults in custody, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT</i>
(h) Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention and therefore results may fluctuate over time. For 2013-14, Tasmanian data includes worker's compensation claims which met the criteria, including injuries incurred by staff whilst restraining residents. It was not possible to include incidents that met the criteria but were not recorded as worker's compensation claims. For 2011-12 and 2012-13, assaults against staff include injuries incurred by staff while restraining residents, and encompass relatively minor injuries, including general soreness and minor marks from physical contact. For 2011-12, data is for the period from 20 October 2011 to 30 June 2012.								
(i) Rates should be interpreted with caution for jurisdictions with a small number of detainees. na Not available. np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.								
<i>Source:</i> State and Territory governments (unpublished).								

Table 17A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>
2015-16								
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	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	6	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	12	2	2	na	–	–	–	–
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	1.0	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	1.3	0.2	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	1.1	0.3	0.3	na	–	–	–	–
Number of incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide in custody that did <u>not</u> require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	15	1	16	na	5	1	2	4
Non-Indigenous	15	3	13	na	4	3	2	4
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	30	4	29	na	9	4	4	8
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	2.6	1.0	3.4	na	4.4	20.2	19.5	2.4
Non-Indigenous	3.1	0.6	6.2	na	4.8	10.5	10.0	43.9
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	2.8	0.7	4.3	na	4.6	11.9	13.2	4.5
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	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	4	1	1	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	8	2	2	na	–	–	–	–
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	1.0	0.2	na	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	0.8	0.2	0.5	na	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–

Table 17A.20 Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total	0.7	0.3	0.3	na	–	–	–	–
Number of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14	1	14	na	3	1	2	2
Non-Indigenous	11	2	3	na	4	3	1	2
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	25	3	17	na	7	4	3	4
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	2.4	1.0	3.0	na	2.7	20.2	19.5	1.2
Non-Indigenous	2.3	0.4	1.4	na	4.8	10.5	5.0	21.9
Unknown	–	–	–	na	–	–	–	–
Total	2.3	0.5	2.5	na	3.6	11.9	9.9	2.2
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

Table 17A.20 **Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>
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	–	–	–	–
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

Table 17A.20 Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</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	1.1	–	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
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	–	–	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

Table 17A.20 Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</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	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
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	–	na	–	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	–	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	–	–	–	–

Table 17A.20 Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW	Vic (b)	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas (d)	ACT (e)	NT
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	–	–	–	–
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

Rate of young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide in custody but did not require hospitalisation per 10 000 custody nights

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3.8	na	1.3	na	6.3	32.1	–	11.2
Non-Indigenous	2.1	–	3.1	na	8.3	3.1	6.1	20.6
Unknown	–	na	–	na	–	na	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

Table 17A.20 Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>
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 <u>not</u> 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	–	–	–
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	–	–	–
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	–	–	–
Total	2.6	0.2	1.0	na	na	–	2.4	5.1

Table 17A.20 Self-harm and attempted suicide in custody, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>
(a)	Data reported for this indicator are not comparable and need to be interpreted with caution. Methods of data collection vary across jurisdictions (for example, manual case file review compared to the collation of electronic incident reports) and jurisdictions' ability to report on this measure is dependent on relevant incidents having first been documented.							
(b)	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.							
(c)	In WA, data systems do not currently consistently record hospitalisation information.							
(d)	Tasmania has only one youth justice detention centre with relatively small numbers in detention, therefore, Tasmania's rates may be volatile. For 2012-13, data is for the period from September 2012 to March 2013, and only young people who self-harmed or attempted suicide, rather than distinct incidents of self-harm or attempted suicide, were able to be identified.							
(e)	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 17A.21

Table 17A.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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16									
Number of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 046	265	1 406	563	113	33	18	116	4 560
Non-Indigenous	2 486	1 101	1 109	402	157	160	43	18	5 476
Unknown	264	–	21	22	1	5	–	–	313
Total	4 796	1 366	2 536	987	271	198	61	134	10 349
Number of community-based orders unsuccessfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	454	25	485	440	65	9	4	118	1 600
Non-Indigenous	547	120	214	120	104	34	24	9	1 172
Unknown	24	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	29
Total	1 025	145	701	563	169	43	28	127	2 801
Proportion of community-based orders successfully completed									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	81.8	91.4	74.4	56.1	63.5	78.6	81.8	49.6	74.0
Non-Indigenous	82.0	90.2	83.8	77.0	60.2	82.5	64.2	66.7	82.4
Unknown	91.7	–	91.3	88.0	100.0	100.0	–	–	91.5
Total	82.4	90.4	78.3	63.7	61.6	82.2	68.5	51.3	78.7
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

TABLE 17A.21

Table 17A.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</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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
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									

Table 17A.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>	<i>Aust</i>
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									
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

- (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 periods up to and including the 2010-11 period. Due to system enhancements, 2012-13 data may not be directly comparable with previous years.
- (c) In SA a significant data enhancement project is underway targeted toward improvement in recording quality and data are therefore subject to change.

Table 17A.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</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.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.22

Table 17A.22 **Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)	Aust
2015-16									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	558	93	578	na	83	14	6	41	1 373
Non-Indigenous	625	483	508	na	79	33	47	1	1 776
Unknown	112	1	19	na	na	–	–	–	132
Total	1 295	577	1 105	na	162	47	53	42	3 281
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	572	99	674	815	100	24	14	122	1 605
Non-Indigenous	637	494	580	433	98	73	70	2	1 954
Unknown	131	1	21	25	–	–	–	–	153
Total	1 340	594	1 275	1 273	198	97	84	124	3 712
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	97.6	93.9	85.8	na	83.0	58.3	42.9	33.6	85.5
Non-Indigenous	98.1	97.8	87.6	na	80.6	45.2	67.1	50.0	90.9
Unknown	85.5	100.0	90.5	na	–	–	–	–	86.3
Total	96.6	97.1	86.7	na	81.8	48.5	63.1	33.9	88.4
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>detention</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	192	9	52	134	7	2	2	10	408
Non-Indigenous	133	72	18	38	8	11	11	1	292
Unknown	2	–	–	na	–	–	–	–	2
Total	327	81	70	172	16	13	13	11	703
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	192	9	65	134	10	2	3	36	451
Non-Indigenous	133	74	22	38	9	11	13	2	302
Unknown	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total	327	83	88	172	19	13	16	38	756
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	70.0	100.0	66.7	27.8	90.5
Non-Indigenous	100.0	97.3	81.8	100.0	88.9	100.0	84.6	50.0	96.7
Unknown	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66.7
Total	100.0	97.6	79.5	100.0	84.2	100.0	81.3	28.9	93.0

TABLE 17A.22

Table 17A.22 **Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (e)	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	26	2	3	11	435
Non-Indigenous	157	99	29	52	25	10	1	1	374
Unknown	3	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total	334	119	69	211	51	12	4	12	812
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	174	21	47	159	58	2	3	24	488
Non-Indigenous	157	100	32	52	50	10	1	1	403
Unknown	3	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Total	334	121	79	211	108	12	4	25	894
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	100.0	95.2	85.1	100.0	44.8	100.0	100.0	45.8	89.1
Non-Indigenous	100.0	99.0	90.6	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.8
Unknown	100.0	na	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0
Total	100.0	98.3	87.3	100.0	47.2	100.0	100.0	48.0	90.8

Table 17A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)	Aust
2013-14									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	545	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	5 361
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	65.4
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	203	na	9	4	45	836
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	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	88.2	96.9

Table 17A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)	Aust
2012-13									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	583	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	245	na	na	10	23	890
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	100.0	na	na	83.3	100.0	97.8

Table 17A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA (c)	SA (d)	Tas	ACT (e)	NT (f)	Aust
2011-12									
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced <u>community-based</u> order									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	981	127	869	na	na	na	26	9	2 012
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	251	na	na	13	39	1 121
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	100.0	na	na	72.2	100.0	91.7

Table 17A.22 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (b)	<i>WA</i> (c)	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	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.								
(b)	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.								
(c)	For WA, from 2014-15 onwards, community-based case plan data were not available. For 2011-12 and 2012-13, WA could not disaggregate the numerator by Indigenous status for community-based orders. Therefore, a proportion is only calculated for the total number of case plans prepared and only the total figures for WA are included in the Australian total for community-based orders. For 2012-13, case plans prepared data were changed from "preparation within 6 weeks" to "preparation within 4 weeks", based on changes to internal reporting from which these data are sourced. Data for case plans prepared for detention orders excludes sentenced detention commencements on account of Breach early release order only (that is, where there is no new offence) as no new case plan is required in these instances. WA systems are currently under review, which may lead to variances in future figures.								
(d)	South Australia was unable to provide data on the number of case plans prepared for the reporting period 2010-11 to 2013-14 inclusive. A significant data enhancement project is underway targeted towards improvement in recording quality and data are therefore subject to change.								
(e)	For ACT, data for 2015-16 are not comparable with previous years due to a continuing period of reform, including the integration of child protection and youth justice, and a new service delivery model for out-of-home care.								
(f)	In the NT, case plans are prepared within 8 weeks. Data has been manually collated and integrity cannot be assured. The decrease in the number of sentenced detention orders commenced in 2012-13 is due to a higher proportion of youth on remand in 2012-13.								

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.23

Table 17A.23 **Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16										
Average daily number of young people subject to community-based supervision	no.	1 352.0	912.0	1 294.0	615.0	280.0	135.7	69.0	132.0	4 789.7
Total recurrent expenditure on community-based supervision	\$'000	54 664	49 361	65 893	24 340	10 379	4 472	3 201	4 166	216 477
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	110.70	148.18	139.42	108.36	101.49	90.23	127.00	86.41	123.74
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	59 349	46 872	65 609	24 538	10 094	4 121	2 963	3 588	217 135
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	125.96	125.08	128.95	105.75	83.24	79.17	111.14	66.38	117.96
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	58 428	47 404	65 458	24 781	10 883	4 332	2 769	3 578	217 634
Cost per day, per young people subject to community-based supervision on an average day	\$	111.17	120.62	126.92	93.82	75.82	60.33	91.35	55.98	108.38

Table 17A.23 **Cost per young person subject to community-based supervision, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See chapter 2 for details									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.24

Table 17A.24 **Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015-16										
Average daily number of young people subject to detention-based supervision	no.	292.0	168.0	186.0	133.0	53.0	9.2	8.0	49.0	898.2
Total recurrent expenditure on detention-based supervision	\$'000	142 263	91 400	96 616	52 187	29 882	11 225	17 470	27 558	468 600
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 333.89	1 489.53	1 422.14	1 074.28	1 543.64	3 355.07	5 978.62	1 539.77	1 428.43
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	160 030	76 861	91 401	53 517	21 430	13 718	18 364	15 344	450 666
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 531.96	1 481.93	1 480.73	938.27	1 222.35	3 650.04	5 586.46	1 000.22	1 430.64
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	153 427	70 046	86 334	50 215	21 790	14 214	17 995	11 143	425 162
Cost per day, per young people subject to detention-based supervision on an average day	\$	1 337.77	1 322.59	1 313.16	884.23	1 035.71	3 312.00	3 079.14	635.55	1 254.57

Table 17A.24 **Cost per young person subject to detention-based supervision, (2015-16 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</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 2015-16 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2015-16 = 100). See chapter 2 for details.									
(e)	In SA, figures are not directly comparable to previous years as capital costs were previously unavailable.									
(f)	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.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 17A.25

Table 17A.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>
2015-16										
Number of permanently funded beds	no.	374	258	212	227	72	24	40	71	1 278
Total average nightly population in detention centres	no.	292.8	167.9	186.0	133.7	53.9	9.2	8.3	48.9	900.6
Centre utilisation rate	%	78.4	65.1	87.8	58.9	74.9	38.2	20.7	68.8	70.5
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

(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 17A.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 SA 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 17A.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 17A.26 **Offending-specific programs**

WA

WA offers a range of offending-specific programs to address the needs of young offenders. Programs are run on an as needs basis according to suitability criteria for specific programs. Examples of the offending-specific programs provided in WA include: 'Healthy Relationships', which explores adolescent relationships and issues such as sexism, stereotypes and consent; 'Protective Behaviours', which examines safety warning signs and discusses who young people can turn to for help; 'Drumbeat', a therapeutic program which incorporates music; and other conflict, parenting and sex education programs. These programs can be conducted in community settings, but are most commonly conducted in custodial settings.

SA

SA's youth justice system provides rehabilitation and treatment programs for young people through Youth Justice Psychology Services (YJPS). These are integrated with case management services. Specific services include the provision of clinical/forensic psychological assessments to assist case planning and case management and the delivery of individual therapeutic intervention and group based rehabilitation programs. The PLUS+ program is an intensive, group based, criminogenic treatment program based upon cognitive-behavioural principles delivered by YJPS. The primary objective of the program is to help young people acquire, develop and apply a series of social problem-solving, interpersonal, and self-control skills that will enable them to better manage potential difficulties in their lives and to avoid future reoffending. YJPS prioritises young people who are at high risk of re-offending and who have been convicted of serious offences. A range of rehabilitation and support programs are offered to young people who are under the supervision of either community-based or custodial Youth Justice. Rehabilitation programs currently offered include Ignition, Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART), Systematic Training for Anger Reduction (STAR), and drug and alcohol intervention through Drug and Alcohol Services SA (DASSA). In collaboration with sector and community partners Youth Justice offers a range of developmental, health and social integration programs including D-Stress and the Step Out Mentoring Program. SA acknowledges the important role culture plays in the positive growth and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people within their family, cultural community and wider community. Aboriginal young people and their families are provided with access to a range of cultural support services and Aboriginal programs delivered by Aboriginal-specific service providers including Metropolitan Aboriginal Youth and Family Services (MAYFS) Warpulaiendi programs and Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services' (CAMHS) Journey to Respect program.

Tas

Tasmania utilises the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory risk assessment tool and the Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART) offending behaviour program. The tools support a modular and structured approach to working with young people who are at a high risk of reoffending. Tasmania also sources expertise from a range of government, non-government and private services to provide offending-specific programs to young people based on their assessed risk and need. The community-based Targeted Youth Support Service provides intensive case management and interventions for vulnerable young people and their families. The target groups for this service are young people identified as having significant and/or multiple risk issues and without intensive support, young people known to child protection, and young people at risk of entry and/or escalation within the youth justice system. 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.

Table 17A.26 **Offending-specific programs**

 ACT

The ACT develops bespoke programs to meet the individual needs of young people, utilising experts in the field to ensure the best outcomes. In addition, the ACT utilises the offending-specific program Changing Habits and Reaching Targets (CHART). CHART is designed specifically for young people assessed as moderate to high-risk of reoffending. This behaviour program is used by staff as part of their case work 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 17A.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 reintegration 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 17A.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 17A.28

Table 17A.28 **Population data, young people aged 10-17 years ('000), as at 31 December**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
NSW	720.0	720.1	721.6	725.4	731.6
Vic	538.5	539.3	542.0	547.3	554.6
Qld	476.6	480.0	482.7	486.1	491.3
WA	242.4	246.0	248.4	249.1	251.2
SA	160.3	159.3	158.6	158.1	158.1
Tas	53.3	52.6	51.8	51.3	51.1
ACT	34.5	34.4	34.7	34.8	35.4
NT	26.3	26.7	26.6	26.5	26.6
Australia	2 252.2	2 258.6	2 266.6	2 279.0	2 300.2

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2016, *Quarterly Population Estimates (ERP)*, by State/Territory, Sex and Age, from ABS.Stat