

Appendix A: Juvenile justice legislation in Australia

Juvenile justice in Australia is governed by state and territory legislation. The Acts specifying the responsibilities of the juvenile justice departments which are relevant to this collection are listed below.

New South Wales

- *Young Offenders Act 1997 (Part 5 and Schedule 1)*
- *Children (Community Service Orders) Act 1987*
- *Children (Detention Centres) Act 1987*
- *Children (Interstate Transfer of Offenders) Act 1988*

Victoria

- *Children and Young Persons Act 1989 (CYPA)*
- *Sentencing Act 1991*
- *Crimes Act 1958*
- *Bail Act 1977*

Queensland

- *Juvenile Justice Act 1992 (including Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 1996, Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 1998, Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2002)*
- *Juvenile Justice Regulations 2003*
- *Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004*

Western Australia

- *Young Offender's Act 1994*
- *Young Offenders Amendment Act 2004 (proclaimed on 1 January 2005)*
- *Young Offenders Regulations 1995*
- *Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988*
- *Sentence Administration Act 2003*
- *Child Welfare Act 1947*
- *Bail Act 1982*

South Australia

- *Family and Community Services Act 1972*
- *Young Offenders Act 1993*
- *Criminal Law (Sentencing Act 1988)*
- *Bail Act 1985*

Tasmania

- *Youth Justice Act 1997*
- *Youth Justice Amendment Act 2003*
- *Youth Justice Regulations 1999*

Australian Capital Territory

- *Bail Act 1992*
- *Children and Young People Act 1999* (currently under review)
- *Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004*
- *Rehabilitation of Offenders (Interim) Act 2001*

Northern Territory

- *Juvenile Justice Act*
- *Police Administration Act (Division 2B of Part VII)*

Appendix B: Key elements of juvenile justice systems in each state and territory

With the responsibility for juvenile justice in Australia resting at jurisdictional level, there are many differences in the systems among the states and territories. This appendix provides an overview of the key elements of juvenile justice in each state and territory, and highlights some of the differences.

New South Wales

The term *juvenile justice* is generally used to refer to a state's criminal justice responses to children who have allegedly committed an offence or have been found to have committed an offence. In New South Wales the age of criminal responsibility commences at 10 years. Under criminal law a child is a person under 18 years.

Different aspects of these criminal justice responses are administered in New South Wales by various government agencies.

The police

The detection and investigation of crime is the responsibility of New South Wales police. Police may divert eligible young offenders from court through warnings, cautions or referral to a youth justice conference under the provisions of the *Young Offenders Act 1997*. Police may also commence court proceedings against juvenile offenders under the provisions of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987*.

Legal representation

All children in New South Wales against whom criminal proceedings are commenced are entitled to and provided with free legal representation.

Under the *Young Offenders Act 1997* juvenile offenders must be informed of their right to speak to a lawyer before making any admission or statement to the police, and be told how they can exercise this right. The Children's Legal Service of Legal Aid New South Wales provides free telephone legal advice for all children in police custody in New South Wales. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are taken into police custody are legally entitled to speak immediately to a solicitor from the Aboriginal Legal Service.

Lawyers from the Children's Legal Service represent children in criminal matters in the specialist Children's Courts in metropolitan Sydney (including the Youth Drug and Alcohol Court). Legal Aid pays private solicitors to represent children at local courts sitting as Children's Courts outside Sydney.

The Department of Juvenile Justice funds the Legal Aid Children's Legal Service lawyers to give free legal advice and assistance to juvenile offenders in detention.

The courts

The commencement, conduct and outcome of court proceedings against children alleged to have committed an offence and who are not diverted under the *Young Offenders Act* are governed principally by the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987*.

The *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act* sets out the principles applicable to all courts exercising criminal jurisdiction with respect to children. These are (section 6):

- that children have rights and freedoms before the law equal to those enjoyed by adults and, in particular, a right to be heard, and a right to participate, in the processes that lead to decisions that affect them;
- that children who commit offences bear responsibility for their actions but, because of their state of dependency and immaturity, require guidance and assistance;
- that it is desirable, wherever possible, to allow the education or employment of a child to proceed without interruption;
- that it is desirable, wherever possible, to allow a child to reside in his or her own home; and
- that the penalty imposed on a child for an offence should be no greater than that imposed on an adult who commits an offence of the same kind.

Section 33 of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act* permits the courts to make any of the following orders: dismissal and/or caution, good behaviour bond with or without supervision, fine, referral to a youth justice conference, probation on such conditions as the court may determine, community service order, and a control order confining a young person to a period of detention.

The Department of Juvenile Justice

The main responsibilities of the department are to administer youth justice conferences and to supervise juvenile offenders when mandated to do so by an order of the court. Such supervision may be conducted in the community or, where a young person has been remanded in detention or sentenced to a custodial order, in a detention centre.

The prime focus in the department's interventions with juvenile offenders is to address their offending behaviour.

Youth justice conferencing is a community-based, negotiated response to juvenile offending involving all affected parties, emphasising restitution and acceptance of responsibility by juvenile offenders and meeting the needs of victims and offenders.

The courts may require the department to formally supervise juvenile offenders under good behaviour bonds and probation orders. The department must supervise all juvenile community service orders made by the courts, all suspended committals and all control orders confining a juvenile offender to detention in a juvenile justice centre.

Other responsibilities of the department include: support for juvenile offenders in making applications for bail; supervision of juvenile offenders who are on conditional bail; supervision of young people remanded to detention pending finalisation of their court

matters; and the preparation of reports for the consideration of the courts in determining whether to make a control order confining a young person to detention.

The department also provides funding to a number of community agencies to assist juvenile offenders and their families.

Victoria

The Victorian Juvenile Justice Program sits within the Department of Human Services. The Juvenile Justice Program provides a statewide service through three metropolitan and five rural community-based regional Juvenile Justice Units and three custodial centres.

The age jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system in Victoria is from 10 years to 17 years inclusive. The inclusion of 17 year olds came into effect on 1 July 2005.

The Juvenile Justice system in Victoria takes a strong diversionary approach to managing children and young people who enter the criminal justice system. This is reflected in the *Children and Young Persons Act 1989 (CYPA)*, and in the manner in which children and young people are dealt with from the initial point of contact with the police through to completion of any order imposed by the court.

The sentencing principles framed in the CYPA distinguish the developmental needs of children and adolescents as separate to adults. Section 139 (1) of the CYPA contains the matters the court must take into account in determining a sentence:

- the need to strengthen and preserve the relationship between the young person and their family;
- the desirability of allowing the young person to live at home;
- the desirability of ensuring the young person's education or employment can continue without interruption or disturbance;
- the need to minimise the stigma of receiving a court order;
- the suitability of the sentence to the young person;
- the need to ensure that young persons are aware and accountable for their behaviour for any unlawful action; and
- the need to protect the community or any person from the violent or other wrongful act of the young person.

The criminal division of the Children's Court has a range of options available to it when dealing with children and young people and a clear sentencing hierarchy is established through the legislation.

As part of the diversionary approach, Victoria has a unique sentencing option known as the 'dual track' system. The *Sentencing Act, 1991* provides for the adult court to sentence a young person aged 18 to 20 years to a juvenile justice administered Youth Training Centre (YTC) Order as a direct alternative to a sentence of imprisonment.

The Juvenile Justice Program provides a court advice service to both the Children's Court and adult court system to provide assessment and advice to the courts to assist in the sentencing process. There are a number of aspects to this service which include:

- advice on bail options and supervised bail service, including a central after hours bail assessment and bail placement service (CAHBAPS);

- advice to the courts through pre sentence reports and youth training centre suitability assessments; and
- pre-sentence Group Conferencing Program in metropolitan regions and two rural regions. The Group Conferencing Program will be extended in 2006–07.

The Juvenile Justice Program has responsibility for managing supervised sentencing orders imposed by the Children’s Court and the YTC order imposed by the adult court. Case management and interventions are informed by a comprehensive client assessment and planning (CAP) process. Offending related and offence-specific needs are addressed through individual case work and referral to specialist services and programs.

The Youth Residential Board and Youth Parole Board exercise jurisdiction over all young people sentenced by the courts to a period of detention in a juvenile justice facility. This includes decisions relating to release on parole or remission and on transfer applications between the adult and juvenile custodial systems.

Queensland

Youth justice services overview

The Department of Communities has responsibility for the provision of youth justice services and programs within Queensland.

Youth justice statutory responsibilities are prescribed under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, enabling work with young people aged 10 to 17 that have been charged with a criminal offence. The Act contains a Charter of Juvenile Justice Principles which guides officers in the operation and application of the Act.

Youth justice services and programs offer a specialist model of service delivery that aims to:

- divert young people from further offending;
- take a restorative justice approach to working with young people; and
- address and reduce over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in the justice system.

Youth justice services and programs operate through a regional network of:

- 15 youth justice service centres;
- 12 youth justice conferencing services;
- a court services unit;
- two youth detention centres; and
- a central office unit.

Key functions include:

- court-related activities including attending all court appearances by young people, administration of the Conditional Bail Program and bail support services;
- administration and supervision of young people on community-based orders;
- meeting the safety, wellbeing and rehabilitation needs of detained young people; and
- coordination and operation of youth justice conferencing.

The youth justice service centres provide supervisory, rehabilitative and re-integrative services to young people on community-based orders and young people leaving detention. The detention centres provide secure care to young people whilst assisting with their planned re-integration into the community.

The central office unit provides policy and strategic direction and supports direct service delivery. Centrally, youth justice has been split into the areas of Youth Justice Services and Youth Justice Program Management.

Key services delivered by these units include provision of service support and program and policy development to youth justice service centres, youth detention centres, youth justice conferencing, and court services, including implementation of:

- operational procedures;
- quality assurance and quality control initiatives;
- practice standardisation;
- operational advice, support and critical incidents management;
- youth justice-related executive correspondence and client relations management (complaints) support; and
- line management of court services.

Specific programs

Other targeted programs offered through youth justice services and programs include:

- The Bail Support Service—this service is designed to assist young people to be released on bail and successfully remain in the community until their charges are dealt with. It targets young people who the court believes are most likely to fail to comply with their bail conditions as a result of unstable accommodation. Courts are provided with supported accommodation of young people who are or would be remanded in detention where unstable accommodation is a significant issue.
- The Griffith Adolescent Forensic Assessment and Treatment Centre (GAFATC)—this service is a joint initiative of the Griffith University Schools of Criminology and Criminal Justice and Applied Psychology and the Youth Justice Services Branch. The department provides funding and refers young people to the centre who have pleaded guilty or have been found guilty of sexual offences. The service is provided across Queensland and assessment and treatment can be undertaken at the centre, a youth detention centre or at a venue close to the young person and their family, depending on individual circumstances.

Western Australia

Legislation

Juvenile justice operations in Western Australia are primarily governed by the *Young Offender's Act 1994*, the *Young Offenders Amendment Act 2004* (proclaimed on 1 January 2005), the *Young Offenders Regulations 1995* and the *Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988*.

Jurisdictional placement

Juvenile justice services in Western Australia fall under the Community and Juvenile Justice Division of the Department of Justice. This division covers adult community corrections and juvenile justice within the Community Justice Services Directorate and juvenile remand and detention services in the Juvenile Custodial Services Directorate.

Pre-court services

Community Justice Services has a community funding program that aims to reduce re-offending by funding local community agencies to provide preventative services and activities for juveniles up to 18 years old who have offended, or are at risk of offending.

Western Australia also offers young people charged with minor offences early alternatives to the formal introduction into the criminal justice system by allowing them to engage in therapeutic services and mediation with victims and other relevant stakeholders. Killara Youth Support Service is a departmental program for at-risk juveniles and young people who may have just started offending and links in with the police cautioning system. Killara offers counselling and support to young people and their families to help them resolve the problems that may be contributing to the offending behaviour. Juvenile justice teams also aim to divert minor offenders from the formal court system and to heighten the opportunity for police, mediators, victims and parents/caregivers to be involved in determining, in conjunction with the young person(s), the penalties applied to offenders. Court conferencing is an added function of the juvenile justice teams and provides an opportunity for victims of scheduled offences not able to be referred to juvenile justice teams to engage in a restorative justice.

Court

Should a juvenile offender be convicted and formally sentenced by the Children's Court a number of sentencing options are available: no punishment, no punishment with conditions, no punishment with recognisance, fine, youth community-based order (with possible conditions of community work and therapeutic programs), intensive youth supervision order without detention (with possible conditions as above), intensive youth supervision order with detention/conditional release order (with possible conditions as above and breach or re-offending whilst on the order can result in a custodial term being imposed at the magistrate's discretion), custodial sentence usually followed by supervised release (juvenile parole).

Juveniles cannot be sentenced without being assigned a Juvenile Justice Officer (JJO). JJO's can be used to provide written and verbal sentencing advice to the courts when required. Whether the sentence granted is custodial or community-based, the role of the JJO becomes primary case management.

Juvenile justice supervision

Depending on the nature of the offence, the age and developmental stage of the young person, the personal issues apparent and the requirements of the disposition, the services can include: generic case management by a Juvenile Justice Officer, psychological counselling, referral to external statutory agencies and local service providers, referral to Victim–Offender Mediation Unit should there be victim issues that require intervention, the use of Youth Support Officers or mentors, and referral to Department of Justice Education Advisory Officers.

South Australia

The youth justice system is primarily established under the *South Australian Young Offenders Act (1993)* which operates within the context of the general laws of the State and spells out the relevant adaptations and modifications of these laws for the processing and treatment of young people. The youth justice system deals with 10–17 year olds who commit an offence, or are alleged to have done so, although some older youth may be involved in the system for crimes committed as a juvenile.

Police

Police are the primary ‘gate keepers of the youth justice system’ who direct offenders either through the tiered diversionary structure or to the Youth Court. The police have the power to issue a young person either an informal or formal caution. Informal cautions are issued ‘on the spot’ by police officers for ‘minor offences’. Formal cautions are issued to a young person who has committed an offence and where the police have determined the offence to be more serious than one warranting an informal caution.

Family conference

For those offences considered too serious for an informal/formal caution, a young person may be directed to attend a family conference. The young person has to admit to the commission of the offence(s). If the charge is denied then the matter is referred to the Youth Court. An outcome of the conference may include a range of different undertakings. The Family Conference Team is situated in the Courts Administration Authority within the justice portfolio.

Youth Court

The composition and function of the Youth Court is determined by the *Youth Court Act (1993)*. The Youth Court is presided over by a Judge of the District Court. Young people may be referred to a higher court depending on the seriousness of the offence or the pattern of repeated behaviour. The Supreme Court deals with all charges of homicide regardless of the age of the offender.

Children, Youth and Family Services

Children, Youth and Family Services (CYFS) are positioned within the Department for Families and Communities. The Department for Families and Communities is additionally responsible for the provision of a range of housing, disability, aged care and general youth services. CYFS has the statutory responsibility to manage orders made by the Youth Court. CYFS' service delivery responsibilities are shown below.

Sentence management

This involves the management of youth justice sentences ordered by the court. Sentence management involves allocation, assessment and sentence planning, implementation and review, and discharge planning. It involves elements of supervision and intervention. Orders include:

- secure detention
- home detention
- conditional release
- suspended detention
- supervised obligation
- community service order
- fines payment community service order.

Remand management

The management of young people on detention remand and community bail. Remand management aims to ensure the young persons' return to court and compliance with conditions of the order. It involves elements of supervision. Orders include:

- custodial remand
- home detention bail
- conditional bail.

Programs

Programs and activities form part of a case management response aimed at impacting on offending, the building of skills and the development of the young person's capacity to integrate into the community.

Other system responses

- Pre-court and court advocacy functions, including court reports.
- Post-release transition and support services.
- Work with families and communities.

District centres are direct service providers who provide a range of both youth justice and care and protection services. CYFS has 19 district centres located throughout the State. There are two youth secure care facilities in South Australia, Magill and Cavan, both of which are managed by CYFS. Additionally, CYFS provides social welfare services including poverty prevention and intervention services, family and child support and alternative care responses.

Tasmania

Jurisdictional location

Youth justice in Tasmania is administered through the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Children and Families Division. This division also has statutory responsibility for child welfare and protection proceedings.

Within DHHS, Youth Justice Services provides a state-wide service through three regional units and one custodial centre. Corporate and policy development services are provided by a central office in Hobart. Community Youth Justice has a presence in each region and is generally co-located in the same premises as other major support service providers within the Children and Families Division, which is intended to assist effective and integrated service delivery for clients.

Legislation

The *Youth Justice Act 1997* was proclaimed on 1 February 2000 and governs the administration of all youth justice services in Tasmania including:

- youth custodial services (only one centre at Ashley Youth Detention Centre);
- community youth justice services including the two key diversionary provisions of the legislation, community conferences and community service orders;
- police diversionary services; and
- sentencing provisions of the Magistrate's Court (Youth Court Division).

The *Youth Justice Act 1997* is based upon a restorative justice model. Particular features of the justice model include:

- an emphasis on the offending behaviour of the youth not the individual offender;
- encouraging youth to be held accountable for their wrongdoing;
- an emphasis on the rights of youth;
- appropriate punishment to fit the crime, including opportunities for the youth to make reparation to the victim and community and engage in personal development; and

- an opportunity for victims and communities to be involved in the justice system.

The Act provides a comprehensive framework for a restorative justice, ‘what works’ practice base. The Act radically changed operations from a welfare-oriented approach to a restorative justice model and aims to fulfil obligations under United Nations charters, other international agreements and the Australian Juvenile Justice Administrators requirements. The Act applies to young people aged between 10 and 17 years of age who have committed or allegedly committed an offence, but may also include some older juveniles due to offences committed as a juvenile.

The *Youth Justice Act 1997* also introduces a number of new programs including:

- formal cautioning—facilitated and administered by Tasmania Police;
- community conferencing—facilitated by the Department of Health and Human Services; and
- community service orders—administered by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Service overview

Police

Tasmanian police are the gatekeepers of the Act and as such, the importance of making the right decision is not taken lightly. The Act provides for a four-tier intervention structure. When making a decision, police must consider a young person’s cultural, community or religious diversity. The tiers are:

- informal caution
- formal caution
- community conference
- court.

Community Youth Justice

Community Youth Justice has a supervision and management role for young offenders who are in the community, either as a result of a statutory order issued from a court appearance or as a result of diversion from either the court system or the police in the form of a community conference or a community service order.

The role of the Community Youth Justice Unit is to provide:

- advice to the Magistrate’s Court (Youth Justice Division) and Supreme Court regarding youths, sentencing options and detention centre placements;
- case management services for young people who are the subject of formal court orders;
- referral of young persons to appropriate services;
- administering the Community Conferencing Program; and
- administering the Community Service Order Program and supervising young people who have been released from detention.

In Tasmania, young offenders can be referred to a community conference through either the court system or the police. A larger proportion of all conference requests come from the police and this usually represents an increase in tariff for the young person, as police will undertake their own diversionary process of informal and formal cautioning before referring a young person to Youth Justice Services.

As with other jurisdictions, the major focus for the criminal justice system in Tasmania in relation to young offenders is to divert them away from the more formal court processes and outcomes by using, where appropriate, the diversionary options available.

Custodial youth justice

Youth Justice Services deliver services to clients in an open and continuous way and whilst the majority of clients are in the community, in line with the diversionary paradigm, community youth justice workers work closely with youth workers in Ashley Youth Detention Centre pre and post-release. There is only one youth detention centre in Tasmania, the Ashley Youth Detention Centre (AYDC). The centre caters for both young offenders who are on remand and young offenders who are committed to custody by the courts.

AYDC provides custodial care and other appropriate services, including education and training to young people on remand or custodial orders. AYDC has a dedicated Programs Officer and a number of new programs have been developed for residents including a drug and alcohol group work program, employment programs as well as life coaching mentor programs with specific links with residents upon exiting detention. The centre is in a rural setting and has worked hard to ensure it is part of the Tasmanian community.

Staff members work collaboratively to develop conditions for supervised release orders and case management plans in order to minimise the risk of recidivism and another custodial sentence. The centre has developed strong links with external service providers who are able to develop supports and programs for young people upon release and internal programs while sentenced.

Australian Capital Territory

Australian Capital Territory Youth Justice Services are part of the Office for Children Youth and Family Support within the Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services. This structure locates Youth Justice Services with the functions of care and protection and early intervention and planning, and within the department responsible for the broad provision of all major community services.

The youth justice system is primarily administered under the *Children and Young People Act 1999* (C&YP Act), which outlines the specific requirements for dealing with juveniles involved in breaches of a Territory law. The youth justice system deals with children and young people aged between 10 and 18 years who enter the justice system. Community Youth Justice works with these young people from pre-sentence, with supervised bail, and then, following sentencing, supervises a range of community-based dispositions.

Legislation and policy

The Australian Capital Territory *Human Rights Act 2004* (HR Act) came into force on 1 July 2004 and is Australia's first Bill of Rights. The Human Rights Commissioner's mandate under section 41 of the HR Act is to review and report to the Attorney General of the laws on human rights. Under this power, the Commissioner decided, in discussion with the Executive Director, Office for Children, Youth and Family Support, to review the C&YP Act, governing the operations of Quamby Youth Detention Centre, to ensure that the delivery of public services to young detainees in the Australian Capital Territory is consistent with internationally agreed human rights standards enshrined in the HR Act.

The human rights review will be used to inform the development of the new juvenile detention centre and the review of the C&YP Act.

Police

Police have discretionary powers to divert young people who have committed offences by using a warning and diversionary system. This diversionary process is used for minor offences and is based on criteria that consider a range of factors, including prior offending history, maturity and mental capacity, and parental input. If a decision is taken to prosecute, police may proceed by issuing a summons for the child or young person to attend court, or by placing them in custody until the next sitting of the Children's Court.

Restorative justice

The *Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004* was passed on 31 January 2005. During its first 12 months, the Act applies only to young offenders who have committed minor offences. The second phase of the Act will be extended to cover both juveniles and adults, and will apply to all offences involving a victim. A Restorative Justice Unit (RJU) has been established within the Department of Justice and Community Safety to administer the Act and to convene and manage the conference processes. The RJU is responsible for all restorative justice activities in the Australian Capital Territory and incorporates the diversionary conferencing formerly delivered by the Australian Federal Police. Restorative justice processes are currently available to children and young people who have been cautioned, charged or convicted of a criminal offence.

Children's Court

The Australian Capital Territory Chief Magistrate appoints a Magistrate to position of 'Children's Court Magistrate' for a term of up to 2 years. The facilities within the Magistrates Court building allows for the physical separation of matters in the children's and adult court. Young people convicted of indictable offences in the Children's Court may be committed to the Supreme Court for sentence (s 92 (1)), while the *Children and Young People Act* also provides for young people convicted by the Supreme Court to be remitted to the Children's Court for sentence (s 94). Also, preliminary examination of indictable offences involving both juvenile and adult offenders may, with the approval of the Chief Magistrate, be conducted together (s70(2)).

A specialist Court Officer, representing the Chief Executive, attends all Children's Court matters to provide reports on current youth justice clients and to act as a resource to the court by providing advice on the custodial and community-based services available to children and young people.

Dispositions

The *C&YP Act (s 68)* provides specific principles that must be considered when making decision on sentencing in relation to children and young people. The principles focus on having the child or young person accept responsibility for the offence and to be held accountable, while providing them with the maximum opportunity to re-enter the community and to develop in socially responsible ways.

Dispositions available to the court include:

- reprimand
- conditional discharge
- fine
- probation order (with or without conviction)
- community service order (with or without conviction)
- attendance centre order
- residential order
- committal order (within the Australian Capital Territory or to another state institution)
- conditional discharge
- recognisance (with or without conviction).

Remand in custody and custodial management

The Quamby Youth Detention Centre currently manages clients remanded in custody or sentenced to a custodial term. Within the facility there are case management services, therapeutic services, including mental health, general education programs, and specific programs to address offence related issues. The Australian Capital Territory Government has commenced development of a new facility that will more adequately meet the needs of this client group. The new facility is to be completed in 2008.

Community based management

Community Youth Justice (CYJ) manages those children and young people who are placed on bail supervision or other supervised community-based orders. CYJ provides a comprehensive assessment and case management service to these clients and provides regular advice and reports to the court on the progress that young people make in meeting the conditions of their orders.

Northern Territory

Juvenile justice is the responsibility of the Northern Territory police through the Pre-court Diversion Scheme and the Department of Justice, Correctional Services.

Pre-court

Alleged juvenile offenders in the Northern Territory are dealt with in three ways:

- a) refer the juvenile to a Juvenile Pre-court Diversion Scheme;
- b) release on bail; and
- c) remand in custody.

The Juvenile Pre-court Diversion Scheme may take the form of verbal and written warnings, family conferences, formal cautions, victim–offender conferencing, substance or drug abuse programs and community service programs.

Juveniles may be released on bail with or without conditions.

If the alleged crime is serious, the accused juvenile may be remanded in custody prior to court hearing.

Court sentencing options

- Discharge the juvenile without penalty.
- No further trouble order—matter is adjourned for 6 months if juvenile does not commit a further offence during that period the court may discharge the juvenile without penalty.
- The court may fine the juvenile.
- Order the juvenile to be of good behaviour for a period not exceeding 2 years. Good behaviour bond may be subject to a range of conditions such as where the juvenile can live, be subject to supervision of Correctional Services, general conditions such as reporting, employment and/or education and participation in rehabilitation programs.
- Order the juvenile to undertake community work not exceeding 480 hours.
- Order a suspended sentence of detention with the juvenile placed on probation for a period not exceeding 2 years, in most cases supervision by Correctional Services is a condition of such orders.
- Order the juvenile to serve a term of detention but suspend part of the sentence (i.e. 6 months detention order to serve 3 months then released on a probation order).

- Sentence the juvenile to a term of detention. Under the *Juvenile Justice Act* the juvenile and/or Correctional Services can apply for reconsideration of the sentence. In these cases if the juveniles have responded well to case management and they have support in the community, the court will usually release them on a supervised order.
- Order the juvenile to participate in an approved program such as Victim Offender Conferencing (VOC), counselling or skills-based program. Correctional Services undertake an assessment of the juvenile offender's suitability to participate in a VOC or other program for the court. If found suitable, the matter would be adjourned until the program is completed. The juvenile then returns to court and is sentenced taking into account their level of participation in the program.

Juvenile justice supervision

If the juvenile is bailed the court can place the juvenile under the supervision of Correctional Services with conditions such as residence, curfew and attendance at specific appointments (e.g. alcohol and drug assessments).

All juveniles placed on orders undergo case management whether on a community-based order or serving a term of detention. Case management goals vary significantly depending on the juvenile, their family or significant other supports and the services available in their community.

Appendix C: List of remand and detention centres

The remand or detention centres throughout Australia for which data are collected are:

- New South Wales—Acmena Juvenile Justice Centre, Broken Hill Juvenile Justice Centre, Cobham Juvenile Justice Centre, Frank Baxter Juvenile Justice Centre, Kariong Juvenile Justice Centre (administered by Department of Corrective Services rather than Department of Juvenile Justice as of 10 November 2004), Keelong Juvenile Justice Centre, Orana Juvenile Justice Centre, Reiby Juvenile Justice Centre, Riverina Juvenile Justice Centre, Yasmarr Juvenile Justice Centre.
- Victoria—Malmsbury Juvenile Justice Centre, Melbourne Juvenile Justice Centre, Parkville Youth Residential Centre.
- Queensland—Brisbane Youth Detention Centre (opened 7 February 2001), Cleveland Youth Detention Centre, John Oxley Youth Detention Centre (decommissioned 14 March 2001), Sir Leslie Wilson Youth Detention Centre (decommissioned 7 February 2001).
- Western Australia—Banksia Hill Detention Centre, Rangeview Remand Centre.
- South Australia—Cavan Training Centre, Magill Training Centre.
- Tasmania—Ashley Youth Detention Centre.
- Australian Capital Territory—Quamby Youth Detention Centre.
- Northern Territory—Alice Springs Juvenile Holding Centre, Don Dale Juvenile Detention Centre, Wildman River Wilderness Work Camp (closed 14 October 2003).

Appendix D: National appendix tables

Juvenile justice in Australia 2000–01 to 2003–04 State and territory appendices are available online only at <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/10244> .

Young people under juvenile justice supervision by sex

Table A1: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by sex, states and territories, 2000–01

Sex	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Male	3,192	1,784	2,703	1,519	1,141	436	307	11,082
Female	591	338	538	361	243	107	40	2,218
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18
Total	3,783	2,122	3,241	1,880	1,384	543	347	13,318
Per cent								
Male	84.4	84.1	83.4	80.8	82.4	80.3	88.5	83.2
Female	15.6	15.9	16.6	19.2	17.6	19.7	11.5	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 3.3.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.3.

Table A2: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by sex, states and territories, 2001–02

Sex	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Male	3,063	1,748	2,521	1,283	1,172	622	216	10,625
Female	571	324	516	312	280	170	19	2,192
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21
Total	3,634	2,072	3,037	1,595	1,452	792	235	12,838
Per cent								
Male	84.3	84.4	83.0	80.4	80.7	78.5	91.9	82.8
Female	15.7	15.6	17.0	19.6	19.3	21.5	8.1	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 3.3.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.3.

Table A3: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by sex, states and territories, 2002–03

Sex	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Male	3,091	1,702	2,396	1,261	1,188	718	247	10,603
Female	554	298	500	287	264	180	20	2,103
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21
Total	3,645	2,000	2,896	1,548	1,452	898	267	12,727
Per cent								
Male	84.8	85.1	82.7	81.5	81.8	80.0	92.5	83.3
Female	15.2	14.9	17.3	18.5	18.2	20.0	7.5	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 3.3.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.3.

Young people under juvenile justice supervision by age

Table A4: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age, states and territories, 2000–01

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
10	2	1	9	4	1	3	—	20
11	14	12	18	16	2	15	—	77
12	44	19	46	41	30	10	3	193
13	125	62	154	105	65	35	16	562
14	326	176	343	194	126	41	28	1,234
15	566	306	571	306	210	79	60	2,098
16	785	491	796	457	274	128	75	3,006
17	1,037	439	764	487	335	121	100	3,283
18+	884	616	540	283	336	111	65	2,835
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10
Total	3,783	2,122	3,241	1,893	1,379	543	347	13,318
Per cent								
10	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	—	0.2
11	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.8	—	0.6
12	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.5
13	3.3	2.9	4.8	5.5	4.7	6.4	4.6	4.2
14	8.6	8.3	10.6	10.2	9.1	7.6	8.1	9.3
15	15.0	14.4	17.6	16.2	15.2	14.5	17.3	15.8
16	20.8	23.1	24.6	24.1	19.9	23.6	21.6	22.6
17	27.4	20.7	23.6	25.7	24.3	22.3	28.8	24.7
18+	23.4	29.0	16.7	14.9	24.4	20.4	18.7	21.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 3.5.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2001.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.5.

Table A5: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age, states and territories, 2001–02

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
10	3	—	4	4	5	4	—	20
11	11	5	29	14	14	10	1	84
12	44	19	48	38	19	29	—	197
13	144	67	152	95	61	42	5	566
14	261	169	317	167	130	75	16	1,135
15	556	326	548	265	222	109	30	2,056
16	831	430	776	367	297	136	65	2,902
17	912	439	664	456	362	177	63	3,073
18+	872	617	498	207	339	210	55	2,798
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7
Total	3,634	2,072	3,036	1,613	1,449	792	235	12,838
Per cent								
10	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	—	0.2
11	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.7
12	1.2	0.9	1.6	2.4	1.3	3.7	—	1.5
13	4.0	3.2	5.0	5.9	4.2	5.3	2.1	4.4
14	7.2	8.2	10.4	10.4	9.0	9.5	6.8	8.8
15	15.3	15.7	18.1	16.4	15.3	13.8	12.8	16.0
16	22.9	20.8	25.6	22.8	20.5	17.2	27.7	22.6
17	25.1	21.2	21.9	28.3	25.0	22.3	26.8	23.9
18+	24.0	29.8	16.4	12.8	23.4	26.5	23.4	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 3.5.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2002.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.5.

Table A6: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age, states and territories, 2002–03

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
10	3	—	11	3	7	8	—	32
11	17	1	16	12	18	10	—	74
12	49	14	60	37	39	18	6	223
13	133	50	152	90	60	58	12	555
14	316	146	318	191	137	81	16	1,205
15	529	335	556	272	203	118	30	2,043
16	788	478	771	327	304	138	60	2,866
17	990	401	597	384	343	171	80	2,966
18+	820	575	415	249	338	296	63	2,756
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7
Total	3,645	2,000	2,896	1,565	1,449	898	267	12,727
Per cent								
10	0.1	—	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	—	0.3
11	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	—	0.6
12	1.3	0.7	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.8
13	3.6	2.5	5.2	5.8	4.1	6.5	4.5	4.4
14	8.7	7.3	11.0	12.2	9.5	9.0	6.0	9.5
15	14.5	16.8	19.2	17.4	14.0	13.1	11.2	16.1
16	21.6	23.9	26.6	20.9	21.0	15.4	22.5	22.5
17	27.2	20.1	20.6	24.5	23.7	19.0	30.0	23.3
18+	22.5	28.8	14.3	15.9	23.3	33.0	23.6	21.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 3.5.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2003.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.5.

Young people under juvenile justice supervision by Indigenous status

Table A7: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by Indigenous status, states and territories, 2000–01

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Indigenous	1,073	164	1,237	809	313	33	234	3,863
Non-Indigenous	1,885	1,957	1,930	806	941	203	110	7,832
Unknown/not recorded	825	1	74	283	130	307	3	1,623
Total	3,783	2,122	3,241	1,898	1,384	543	347	13,318
Per cent								
Indigenous	28.4	7.7	38.2	42.6	22.6	6.1	67.4	29.0
Non-Indigenous	49.8	92.2	59.6	42.5	68.0	37.4	31.7	58.8
Unknown/not recorded	21.8	0.1	2.3	14.9	9.4	56.5	0.9	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. The Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania has reported that the Indigenous data for Tasmania may not be reliable due to limitations in the reporting capabilities of the information system.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.6.

Table A8: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by Indigenous status, states and territories, 2001–02

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Indigenous	1,026	202	1,158	776	344	52	164	3,722
Non-Indigenous	2,126	1,870	1,846	651	977	374	71	7,915
Unknown/not recorded	482	—	33	189	131	366	—	1,201
Total	3,634	2,072	3,037	1,616	1,452	792	235	12,838
Per cent								
Indigenous	28.2	9.8	38.1	48.0	23.7	6.6	69.8	29.0
Non-Indigenous	58.5	90.3	60.8	40.3	67.3	47.2	30.2	61.7
Unknown/not recorded	13.3	—	1.1	11.7	9.0	46.2	—	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. The Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania has reported that the Indigenous data for Tasmania may not be reliable due to limitations in the reporting capabilities of the information system.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.6.

Table A9: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by Indigenous status, states and territories, 2002–03

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Indigenous	1,083	189	1,176	804	397	62	201	3,912
Non-Indigenous	2,162	1,811	1,715	582	902	431	64	7,667
Unknown/not recorded	400	—	5	183	153	405	2	1,148
Total	3,645	2,000	2,896	1,569	1,452	898	267	12,727
Per cent								
Indigenous	29.7	9.5	40.6	51.2	27.3	6.9	75.3	30.7
Non-Indigenous	59.3	90.6	59.2	37.1	62.1	48.0	24.0	60.2
Unknown/not recorded	11.0	—	0.2	11.7	10.5	45.1	0.8	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. The Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania has reported that the Indigenous data for Tasmania may not be reliable due to limitations in the reporting capabilities of the information system.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.6.

Young people under juvenile justice supervision by age and Indigenous status

Table A10: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2000–01

Indigenous status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown	Total
Number											
Indigenous	11	35	115	257	457	687	838	858	603	n.a.	3,861
Non-Indigenous	8	31	71	262	692	1,215	1,872	1,998	1,678	n.a.	7,827
Unknown/not recorded	1	11	7	43	85	196	296	427	554	n.a.	1,620
Total	20	77	193	562	1,234	2,098	3,006	3,283	2,835	10	13,318
Per cent											
Indigenous	55.0	45.5	59.6	45.7	37.0	32.7	27.9	26.1	21.3	..	29.0
Non-Indigenous	40.0	40.3	36.8	46.6	56.1	57.9	62.3	60.9	59.2	..	58.8
Unknown/not recorded	5.0	14.3	3.6	7.7	6.9	9.3	9.8	13.0	19.5	..	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

Notes

1. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2001.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.8.

Table A11: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2001–02

Indigenous status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown	Total
Number											
Indigenous	9	44	96	281	435	649	830	790	584	n.a.	3,718
Non-Indigenous	10	37	80	257	616	1,277	1,834	1,976	1,825	n.a.	7,912
Unknown	1	3	21	28	84	130	238	307	389	n.a.	1,201
Total	20	84	197	566	1,135	2,056	2,902	3,073	2,798	7	12,838
Per cent											
Indigenous	45.0	52.4	48.7	49.6	38.3	31.6	28.6	25.7	20.9	..	29.0
Non-Indigenous	50.0	44.0	40.6	45.4	54.3	62.1	63.2	64.3	65.2	..	61.7
Unknown	5.0	3.6	10.7	4.9	7.4	6.3	8.2	10.0	13.9	..	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

Notes

1. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2002.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.8.

Table A12: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2002–03

Indigenous status	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown	Total
Number											
Indigenous	21	45	126	283	487	654	862	809	622	n.a.	3,909
Non-Indigenous	8	22	86	225	634	1,242	1,816	1,868	1,764	n.a.	7,665
Unknown	3	7	11	47	84	147	188	289	370	n.a.	1,146
Total	32	74	223	555	1,205	2,043	2,866	2,966	2,756	7	12,727
Per cent											
Indigenous	65.6	60.8	56.5	51.0	40.4	32.0	30.1	27.3	22.6	..	30.7
Non-Indigenous	25.0	29.7	38.6	40.5	52.6	60.8	63.4	63.0	64.0	..	60.3
Unknown	9.4	9.5	4.9	8.5	7.0	7.2	6.6	9.7	13.4	..	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

Notes

1. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2003.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 3.8.

Young people under juvenile justice supervision by age and sex

Table A13: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age and sex, Australia, 2000–01

Sex	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown	Total
Number											
Male	20	68	163	461	995	1,686	2,486	2,771	2,423	n.a.	11,073
Female	—	9	29	101	236	407	518	509	409	n.a.	2,218
Total	20	77	192	562	1,231	2,093	3,004	3,280	2,832	27	13,318
Per cent											
Male	100.0	88.3	84.9	82.0	80.8	80.6	82.8	84.5	85.6		83.3
Female	—	11.7	15.1	18.0	19.2	19.4	17.2	15.5	14.4		16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Notes

1. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2001.
4. 2003–04 data in Table 3.9.

Table A14: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age and sex, Australia, 2001–02

Sex	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Number										
Male	18	74	159	468	895	1,654	2,352	2,593	2,406	10,619
Female	2	10	38	97	239	397	545	475	389	2,192
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	27
Total	20	84	197	565	1,134	2,051	2,897	3,068	2,795	12,838
Per cent										
Male	90.0	88.1	80.7	82.8	78.9	80.6	81.2	84.5	86.1	82.9
Female	10.0	11.9	19.3	17.2	21.1	19.4	18.8	15.5	13.9	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2002.
4. 2003–04 data in Table 3.9.

Table A15: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by age and sex, Australia, 2002–03

Sex	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Number										
Male	28	65	180	442	971	1,649	2,359	2,504	2,401	10,599
Female	4	9	43	112	233	391	504	456	351	2,103
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25
Total	32	74	223	554	1,204	2,040	2,863	2,960	2,752	12,727
Per cent										
Male	87.5	87.8	80.7	79.8	80.6	80.8	82.4	84.6	87.2	83.4
Female	12.5	12.2	19.3	20.2	19.4	19.2	17.6	15.4	12.8	16.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2003.
4. 2003–04 data in Table 3.9.

Young people under juvenile justice supervision by sex and Indigenous status

Table A16: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by sex and Indigenous status, states and territories, 2000–01

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Male								
Indigenous	857	138	996	622	227	29	206	3,075
Non-Indigenous	1,612	1,645	1,644	675	808	165	99	6,648
Unknown	723	1	63	222	106	242	2	1,359
Total	3,192	1,784	2,703	1,519	1,141	436	307	11,082
Female								
Indigenous	216	26	241	180	86	4	28	781
Non-Indigenous	273	312	286	127	133	38	11	1,180
Unknown	102	—	11	54	24	65	1	257
Total	591	338	538	361	243	107	40	2,218
All persons								
Indigenous	1,073	164	1,237	802	313	33	234	3,856
Non-Indigenous	1,885	1,957	1,930	802	941	203	110	7,828
Unknown	825	1	74	276	130	307	3	1,616
Total	3,783	2,122	3,241	1,880	1,384	543	347	13,300
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,318
Per cent								
Male								
Indigenous	26.8	7.7	36.8	40.9	19.9	6.7	67.1	27.7
Non-Indigenous	50.5	92.2	60.8	44.4	70.8	37.8	32.2	60.0
Unknown	22.7	0.1	2.3	14.6	9.3	55.5	0.7	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female								
Indigenous	36.5	7.7	44.8	49.9	35.4	3.7	70.0	35.2
Non-Indigenous	46.2	92.3	53.2	35.2	54.7	35.5	27.5	53.2
Unknown	17.3	—	2.0	15.0	9.9	60.7	2.5	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All persons								
Indigenous	28.4	7.7	38.2	42.7	22.6	6.1	67.4	29.0
Non-Indigenous	49.8	92.2	59.5	42.7	68.0	37.4	31.7	58.9
Unknown	21.8	—	2.3	14.7	9.4	56.5	0.9	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. The Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania has reported that the Indigenous data for Tasmania may not be reliable due to limitations in the reporting capabilities of the information system.

Table A17: Young people under juvenile justice supervision, by sex and Indigenous status, states and territories, 2001–02

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Male								
Indigenous	819	169	923	588	244	43	150	2,936
Non-Indigenous	1,825	1,579	1,567	549	817	289	66	6,692
Unknown	419	—	31	146	111	290	—	997
Total	3,063	1,748	2,521	1,283	1,172	622	216	10,625
Female								
Indigenous	207	33	235	180	100	9	14	778
Non-Indigenous	301	291	279	98	160	85	5	1,219
Unknown	63	—	2	34	20	76	—	195
Total	571	324	516	312	280	170	19	2,192
All persons								
Indigenous	1,026	202	1,158	768	344	52	164	3,714
Non-Indigenous	2,126	1,870	1,846	647	977	374	71	7,911
Unknown	482	—	33	180	131	366	—	1,192
Total	3,634	2,072	3,037	1,595	1,452	792	235	12,817
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,838
Per cent								
Male								
Indigenous	26.7	9.7	36.6	45.8	20.8	6.9	69.4	27.6
Non-Indigenous	59.6	90.3	62.2	42.8	69.7	46.5	30.6	63.0
Unknown	13.7	—	1.2	11.4	9.5	46.6	—	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female								
Indigenous	36.3	10.2	45.5	57.7	35.7	5.3	73.7	35.5
Non-Indigenous	52.7	89.8	54.1	31.4	57.1	50.0	26.3	55.6
Unknown	11.0	—	0.4	10.9	7.1	44.7	—	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All persons								
Indigenous	28.2	9.7	38.1	48.2	23.7	6.6	69.8	29.0
Non-Indigenous	58.5	90.3	60.8	40.6	67.3	47.2	30.2	61.7
Unknown	13.3	—	1.1	11.3	9.0	46.2	—	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. The Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania has reported that the Indigenous data for Tasmania may not be reliable due to limitations in the reporting capabilities of the information system.

Table A18: Young people under juvenile justice supervision by sex and Indigenous status, states and territories, 2002–03

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
Male								
Indigenous	875	154	950	616	298	53	186	3,132
Non-Indigenous	1,879	1,548	1,442	511	754	337	59	6,530
Unknown	337	—	4	134	136	328	2	941
Total	3,091	1,702	2,396	1,261	1,188	718	247	10,603
Female								
Indigenous	208	35	226	178	99	9	15	770
Non-Indigenous	283	263	273	69	148	94	5	1,135
Unknown	63	—	1	40	17	77	—	198
Total	554	298	500	287	264	180	20	2,103
All persons								
Indigenous	1,083	189	1,176	794	397	62	201	3,902
Non-Indigenous	2,162	1,811	1,715	580	902	431	64	7,665
Unknown	400	—	5	174	153	405	2	1,139
Total	3,645	2,000	2,896	1,548	1,452	898	267	12,706
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	21
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,827
Per cent								
Male								
Indigenous	28.3	9.0	39.6	48.9	25.1	7.4	75.3	29.5
Non-Indigenous	60.8	91.0	60.2	40.5	63.5	46.9	23.9	61.6
Unknown	10.9	—	0.2	10.6	11.4	45.7	0.8	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female								
Indigenous	37.5	11.7	45.2	62.0	37.5	5.0	75.0	36.6
Non-Indigenous	51.1	88.3	54.6	24.0	56.1	52.2	25.0	54.0
Unknown	11.4	—	0.2	13.9	6.4	42.8	—	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All persons								
Indigenous	29.7	9.5	40.6	51.3	27.3	6.9	75.3	30.7
Non-Indigenous	59.3	90.6	59.2	37.5	62.1	48.0	24.0	60.3
Unknown	11.0	—	0.2	11.2	10.5	45.1	0.7	9.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. Australian percentages do not include unknowns.
3. The Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania has reported that the Indigenous data for Tasmania may not be reliable due to limitations in the reporting capabilities of the information system.

Table A19: Young people under juvenile justice supervision by sex and Indigenous status, states and territories, 2003–04

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Number									
Male									
Indigenous	917	154	913	720	270	59	35	234	3,302
Non-Indigenous	1,814	1,491	1,414	560	719	332	214	68	6,612
Unknown	252	—	1	178	97	389	—	1	918
Total	2,983	1,645	2,328	1,458	1,086	780	249	303	10,832
Female									
Indigenous	208	29	215	227	94	12	16	20	821
Non-Indigenous	282	216	256	75	124	88	70	2	1,113
Unknown	50	—	1	50	14	97	1	—	213
Total	540	245	472	352	232	197	87	22	2,147
All persons									
Indigenous	1,125	183	1,128	947	364	71	51	254	4,123
Non-Indigenous	2,096	1,707	1,670	635	843	420	284	70	7,725
Unknown	302	—	2	228	111	486	1	1	1,131
Total	3,523	1,890	2,800	1,810	1,318	977	336	325	12,979
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13
Total	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12,992
Per cent									
Male									
Indigenous	30.7	9.4	39.2	49.4	24.9	7.6	14.1	77.2	30.5
Non-Indigenous	60.8	90.6	60.7	38.4	66.2	42.6	85.9	22.4	61.0
Unknown	8.4	—	—	12.2	8.9	49.9	—	0.3	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female									
Indigenous	38.5	11.8	45.6	64.5	40.5	6.1	18.4	90.9	38.2
Non-Indigenous	52.2	88.2	54.2	21.3	53.4	44.7	80.5	9.1	51.8
Unknown	9.3	—	0.2	14.2	6.0	49.2	1.1	—	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All persons									
Indigenous	31.9	9.7	40.3	52.3	27.6	7.3	15.2	78.2	31.8
Non-Indigenous	59.5	90.3	59.6	35.1	64.0	43.0	84.5	21.5	59.5
Unknown	8.6	—	0.1	12.6	8.4	49.7	0.3	0.3	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australian percentages do not include unknown.
2. The Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania has reported that the Indigenous data for Tasmania may not be reliable due to limitations in the reporting capabilities of the information system.

Age at first supervision of young people new to the NMDS

Table A20: Young people new to national minimum data set, age at first supervision, states and territories, 2000–01 (per cent)

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
10	0.85	0.38	1.3	1.58	0.87	0.55	1.15	1.0
11	2.22	1.27	2.9	3.12	2.32	3.13	2.59	2.4
12	5.37	3.2	5.8	9.29	5.72	2.39	5.76	5.6
13	11.58	7.96	12.68	17.37	11.59	6.26	15.27	12.0
14	19.48	17.2	20.61	20.8	17.68	11.23	21.61	19.1
15	21.46	21.72	24.34	18.74	19.06	17.86	22.77	21.5
16	19.4	24.69	25.27	15.21	19.28	22.84	19.31	21.2
17	16.1	11.07	6.79	13.52	15.87	22.65	11.53	12.8
18+	3.54	12.49	0.31	0.37	7.61	13.08	—	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	3,783	2,122	3,241	1,894	1,380	543	347	13,310
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data are not available.
2. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2001.

Table A21: Young people new to national minimum data set, age at first supervision, states and territories, 2001–02 (per cent)

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
10	0.38	0.22	0.27	1.39	0.9	0.78	—	0.6
11	1.07	0.66	2.19	2.9	2.54	1.82	—	1.7
12	2.33	2.09	4.28	6.69	3.29	4.94	2.82	3.6
13	9.13	5.05	10.94	15.15	6.73	9.61	11.27	9.5
14	12.78	15.81	16.96	17.42	13.9	9.87	11.27	14.7
15	20.97	21.51	23.61	18.43	17.79	22.34	15.49	20.9
16	23.93	23.71	32.54	18.43	20.78	19.48	18.31	24.1
17	22.98	16.36	8.48	19.19	23.92	19.48	40.85	18.6
18+	6.42	14.6	0.73	0.38	10.16	11.69	—	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,588	911	1,097	792	669	385	71	5,513
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data are not available.
2. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2002.

Table A22: Young people new to national minimum data set, age at first supervision, states and territories, 2002–03 (per cent)

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
10	0.2	—	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.6	0.8	0.8
11	0.9	0.2	1.4	4.0	2.3	2.3	—	1.6
12	2.8	1.8	3.5	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.3
13	5.8	4.5	10.7	11.7	7.5	8.8	8.9	7.9
14	13.2	12.9	17.5	19.6	13.7	15.2	13.0	15.1
15	20.8	23.4	26.4	19.9	19.2	17.8	15.5	21.7
16	24.2	28.0	32.4	19.4	23.5	19.6	33.3	25.6
17	25.6	15.9	6.8	17.9	20.9	21.4	25.2	18.3
18+	6.5	13.4	0.7	0.7	7.7	8.8	—	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,528	839	1,078	734	614	342	123	5,258
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data are not available.
2. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2003.

Table A23: Young people new to national minimum data set, age at first supervision, states and territories, 2003–04 (per cent)

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
10	0.08	—	0.5	1.5	0.85	1.07	n.a.	—	0.5
11	1.36	0.67	1.2	3.45	1.69	2.94	n.a.	1.92	1.8
12	2.79	2.01	3.4	5.87	4.23	4.28	n.a.	5.13	3.7
13	7	7.35	11.5	11.62	8.46	8.29	n.a.	10.26	9.1
14	13.1	13.5	16.6	16.34	13.74	14.97	n.a.	15.38	14.7
15	18.07	21.52	26.9	20.71	17.55	19.25	n.a.	22.44	21.0
16	26.28	28.88	29.9	20.02	20.51	18.45	n.a.	19.23	24.9
17	24.4	15.91	9.1	19.79	23.04	20.59	n.a.	25	18.8
18+	6.93	10.16	0.9	0.69	9.94	10.16	n.a.	0.64	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0
Number	1,328	748	1,000	869	473	374	n.a.	156	4,948
Unknown	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data on age at first supervision not available.
2. Age is calculated as at 1 January 2004.

Number of *supervision periods* completed by young people

Table A24: Young people, by number of completed *supervision periods*, states and territories, 2000–01

Number of completed <i>supervision periods</i> per young person	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
Number								
1	2,218	1,259	1,644	1,155	785	197	215	7,473
2	421	141	138	224	153	—	26	1,103
3	153	23	24	105	36	—	5	346
4+	99	5	8	91	26	—	1	230
Total	2,891	1,428	1,814	1,575	1,000	197	247	9,152
Per cent								
1	76.7	88.2	90.6	73.3	78.5	100.0	87.0	81.7
2	14.6	9.9	7.6	14.2	15.3	—	10.5	12.1
3	5.3	1.6	1.3	6.7	3.6	—	2.0	3.8
4+	3.4	0.4	0.4	5.8	2.6	—	0.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.1.
2. Within the Tasmanian Youth Justice Information System, *episodes* (represented as tasks in the system) are usually abutting, therefore *episodes* are following each other without gaps; therefore correctly constituting one completed *supervision period*.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.1.

Table A25: Young people, by number of completed *supervision periods*, states and territories, 2001–02

Number of completed <i>supervision periods</i> per young person	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
1	2,113	1,267	1,653	912	873	326	135	7,279
2	348	95	121	218	145	1	16	944
3	158	17	16	82	42	—	3	318
4+	62	5	9	68	21	—	—	165
Total	2,681	1,384	1,799	1,280	1,081	327	154	8,706
	Per cent							
1	78.8	91.6	91.9	71.3	80.8	99.7	87.7	83.6
2	13.0	6.9	6.7	17.0	13.4	0.3	10.4	10.8
3	5.9	1.2	0.9	6.4	3.9	—	2.0	3.7
4+	2.3	0.4	0.5	5.3	1.9	—	—	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.1.
2. Within the Tasmanian Youth Justice Information System, *episodes* (represented as tasks in the system) are usually abutting, therefore *episodes* are following each other without gaps; therefore correctly constituting one completed *supervision period*.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.1.

Table A26: Young people, by number of completed *supervision periods*, states and territories, 2002–03

Number of completed <i>supervision periods</i> per young person	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
1	2,090	1,200	1,517	825	825	415	142	7,014
2	385	125	115	171	140	—	24	960
3	112	20	31	86	48	—	7	304
4+	94	—	8	79	28	—	2	211
Total	2,681	1,345	1,671	1,161	1,041	415	175	8,489
	Per cent							
1	78.0	89.2	90.8	71.1	79.3	100.0	81.1	82.6
2	14.4	9.3	6.9	14.7	13.5	—	13.7	11.3
3	4.2	1.5	1.9	7.4	4.6	—	4.0	3.6
4+	3.5	—	0.5	6.8	2.7	—	1.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.1.
2. Within the Tasmanian Youth Justice Information System, *episodes* (represented as tasks in the system) are usually abutting, therefore *episodes* are following each other without gaps; therefore correctly constituting one completed *supervision period*.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.1.

Length of completed supervision periods

Table A27: Completed supervision periods, by length, states and territories, 2000–01

Length of supervision period	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
	Number							
Less than 7 days	965	80	413	763	166	5	42	1,629
7 to less than 14 days	230	24	19	254	44	7	11	324
14 days to less than 1 month	207	79	49	230	135	14	13	484
1 to less than 3 months	289	214	111	196	203	30	41	847
3 to less than 6 months	329	248	115	189	107	45	12	844
6 to less than 9 months	186	107	89	67	44	18	9	444
9 to less than 12 months	39	17	20	9	11	4	—	91
12 to less than 24 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 months+	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	2,245	769	816	1,709	710	123	128	4,663
	Per cent							
Less than 7 days	43.0	10.4	50.6	44.6	23.4	4.1	32.8	34.9
7 to less than 14 days	10.2	3.1	2.3	14.9	6.2	5.7	8.6	6.9
14 days to less than 1 month	9.2	10.3	6.0	13.5	19.0	11.4	10.2	10.4
1 to less than 3 months	12.9	27.8	13.6	11.5	28.6	24.4	32.0	18.2
3 to less than 6 months	14.7	32.2	14.1	11.1	15.1	36.6	9.4	18.1
6 to less than 9 months	8.3	13.9	10.9	3.9	6.2	14.6	7.0	9.5
9 to less than 12 months	1.7	2.2	2.5	0.5	1.5	3.3	—	2.0
12 to less than 24 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 months+	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.2.

Table A28: Completed supervision periods, by length, states and territories, 2001–02

Length of supervision period	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
	Number							
Less than 7 days	901	66	426	574	172	3	24	2,166
7 to less than 14 days	156	22	29	203	56	3	11	480
14 days to less than 1 month	179	54	36	189	108	15	12	593
1 to less than 3 months	268	212	117	187	277	45	23	1,129
3 to less than 6 months	537	360	199	250	221	65	16	1,648
6 to less than 9 months	432	320	201	194	116	39	16	1,318
9 to less than 12 months	262	320	134	38	135	37	14	940
12 to less than 24 months	273	93	370	28	74	83	22	943
24 months+	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Total	3,008	1,447	1,512	1,664	1,159	290	139	9,219
	Per cent							
Less than 7 days	30.0	4.6	28.2	34.5	14.8	1.0	17.3	23.5
7 to less than 14 days	5.2	1.5	1.9	12.2	4.8	1.0	7.9	5.2
14 days to less than 1 month	6.0	3.7	2.4	11.4	9.3	5.2	8.6	6.4
1 to less than 3 months	8.9	14.7	7.7	11.2	23.9	15.5	16.5	12.2
3 to less than 6 months	17.9	24.9	13.2	15.0	19.1	22.4	11.5	17.9
6 to less than 9 months	14.4	22.1	13.3	11.7	10.0	13.4	11.5	14.3
9 to less than 12 months	8.7	22.1	8.9	2.3	11.6	12.8	10.1	10.2
12 to less than 24 months	9.1	6.4	24.5	1.7	6.4	28.6	15.8	10.2
24 months+	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.7	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.2.

Table A29: Completed supervision periods, by length, states and territories, 2002–03

Length of supervision period	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Australia
	Number							
Less than 7 days	1,016	50	408	597	201	2	45	2,319
7 to less than 14 days	159	26	35	210	61	1	9	501
14 days to less than 1 month	145	56	52	156	108	11	14	542
1 to less than 3 months	249	224	120	175	225	40	39	1,072
3 to less than 6 months	444	387	248	225	175	70	26	1,575
6 to less than 9 months	430	301	210	134	100	60	19	1,254
9 to less than 12 months	312	281	141	47	185	51	13	1,030
12 to less than 24 months	401	154	408	32	123	110	29	1,257
24 months+	50	12	107	8	8	45	4	234
Total	3,206	1,491	1,729	1,584	1,186	390	198	9,784
	Per cent							
Less than 7 days	31.7	3.4	23.6	37.7	16.9	0.5	22.7	23.7
7 to less than 14 days	5.0	1.7	2.0	13.3	5.1	0.3	4.5	5.1
14 days to less than 1 month	4.5	3.8	3.0	9.8	9.1	2.8	7.1	5.5
1 to less than 3 months	7.8	15.0	6.9	11.0	19.0	10.3	19.7	11.0
3 to less than 6 months	13.8	26.0	14.3	14.2	14.8	17.9	13.1	16.1
6 to less than 9 months	13.4	20.2	12.1	8.5	8.4	15.4	9.6	12.8
9 to less than 12 months	9.7	18.8	8.2	3.0	15.6	13.1	6.6	10.5
12 to less than 24 months	12.5	10.3	23.6	2.0	10.4	28.2	14.6	12.8
24 months+	1.6	0.8	6.2	0.5	0.7	11.5	2.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
2. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
3. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.2.

Number and average length of completed *supervision periods*

Table A30: Young people, completed *supervision periods*, by number and average length, Australia, 2000–01

Number of <i>supervision periods</i>	Average length									Total
	<7 days	7<14 days	14 days to <1 mth	1 to <3 mths	3 to <6 mths	6 to <9 mths	9 to <12 mths	12 to <24 mths	24 mths+	
	Number									
1	1,323	217	367	892	1,430	1,285	882	922	140	7,458
2	260	78	100	278	315	59	12	—	1	1,103
3	113	43	42	112	34	1	—	1	—	346
4+	87	37	52	49	5	—	—	—	—	230
Missing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Total	1,783	375	561	1,331	1,784	1,345	894	923	141	9,152
	Per cent									
1	17.7	2.9	4.9	12.0	19.2	17.2	11.8	12.4	1.9	100.0
2	23.6	7.1	9.1	25.2	28.6	5.4	1.1	—	0.1	100.0
3	32.7	12.4	12.1	32.4	9.8	0.3	—	0.3	—	100.0
4+	37.8	16.1	22.6	21.3	2.2	—	—	—	—	100.0

Notes

1. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
2. Where a young person has completed more than one *supervision period* during the year, the lengths have been averaged so that each young person is represented in this table once.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.3.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.3.

Table A31: Young people, completed *supervision periods*, by number and average length, Australia, 2001–02

Number of supervision periods	Average length									Total
	<7 days	7 days to <14 days	14 days to <1 mth	1 to <3 mths	3 to <6 mths	6 to <9 mths	9 to <12 mths	12 to <24 mths	24 mths+	
Number										
1	1,238	161	228	674	1,263	1,103	878	1,450	281	7,276
2	229	62	73	176	220	111	42	28	3	944
3	102	35	33	84	52	5	—	7	—	318
4+	55	35	25	32	13	3	2	—	—	165
Missing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Total	1,624	293	359	966	1,548	1,222	922	1,485	284	8,706
Per cent										
1	17.0	2.2	3.1	9.3	17.4	15.2	12.1	19.9	3.9	100.0
2	24.3	6.6	7.7	18.6	23.3	11.8	4.5	3.0	0.3	100.0
3	32.1	11.0	10.4	26.4	16.4	1.6	—	2.2	—	100.0
4+	33.3	21.2	15.2	19.4	7.9	1.8	1.2	—	—	100.0

Notes

1. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
2. Where a young person has completed more than one *supervision period* during the year, the lengths have been averaged so that each young person is represented in this table once.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.3.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.3.

Table A32: Young people, completed *supervision periods*, by number and average length, Australia, 2002–03

Number of supervision periods	Average length									Total
	<7 days	7 days to <14 days	14 days to <1 mth	1 to <3 mths	3 to <6 mths	6 to <9 mths	9 to <12 mths	12 to <24 mths	24 mths+	
	Number									
1	1,203	143	206	610	1,191	1,047	954	1,155	498	7,007
2	261	59	73	192	217	93	33	32	—	960
3	100	34	44	72	38	9	7	—	—	304
4+	86	35	37	42	10	1	—	—	—	211
Missing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	1,650	271	360	916	1,456	1,150	994	1,187	498	8,489
	Per cent									
1	17.2	2.0	2.9	8.7	17.0	14.9	13.6	16.5	7.1	100.0
2	27.2	6.2	7.6	20.0	22.6	9.7	3.4	3.3	—	100.0
3	32.9	11.2	14.5	23.7	12.5	3.0	2.3	—	—	100.0
4+	40.8	16.6	17.5	19.9	4.7	0.5	—	—	—	100.0

Notes

1. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
2. Where a young person has completed more than one *supervision period* during the year, the lengths have been averaged so that each young person is represented in this table once.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.3.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.3.

Median length of episodes by episode type

Table A33: Episodes, median length in days, by episode type, states and territories, 2000–01

<i>Episode type</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Pre-sentence									
Community	34	60	n.a.	n.r.	27	n.a.	n.a.	25	32
Detention	2	13	1	3	2	n.a.	n.a.	4	2
Sentenced									
Community	70	122	62	91	57	99	n.a.	42	73
Detention	43	66	60	38	27	121	n.a.	27	50
Parole or supervised release	50	86	55	102	..	n.r.	n.a.	..	63

Notes

1. *Episodes* which began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
2. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* which are lower on the hierarchy.
3. In this table, contiguous detention *episodes* of the same type which are separated by a transfer within detention are considered to be one *episode* and their length summed.
4. Victoria has special sentencing options for 18–20 year olds (see Section 1.2: The juvenile justice process in Australia).
5. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.4.
6. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable. Australia pre-sentence totals do not include Tasmania.
7. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.4.
8. Cells are not reported (n.r.) where N<5.

Table A34: Episodes, median length in days, by episode type, states and territories, 2001–02

<i>Episode type</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Pre-sentence									
Community	46	84	n.a.	19	31	n.a.	n.a.	n.r.	43
Detention	2	15	1	4	2	n.a.	n.a.	4	2
Sentenced									
Community	121	182	127	125	99	182	n.a.	140	133
Detention	61	94	99	45	43	183	n.a.	32	77
Parole or supervised release	81	108	56	45	..	n.r.	n.a.	..	93

Notes

1. *Episodes* which began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
2. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* which are lower on the hierarchy.
3. In this table, contiguous detention *episodes* of the same type which are separated by a transfer within detention are considered to be one *episode* and their length summed.
4. Victoria has special sentencing options for 18–20 year olds (see section 1.2: The juvenile justice process in Australia).
5. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.4.
6. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable. Australia pre-sentence totals do not include Tasmania.
7. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.4.
8. Cells are not reported (n.r.) where N<5.

Table A35: Episodes, median length in days, by episode type, states and territories, 2002–03

Episode type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Pre-sentence									
Community	44	77	n.a.	48	28	n.a.	n.a.	n.r	42
Detention	2	13	1	3	2	n.a.	n.a.	5	2
Sentenced									
Community	120	180	120	128	111	237	n.a.	85	131
Detention	71	91	109	28	42	246	n.a.	40	79
Parole or supervised release	76	113	56	93	..	n.r	n.a.	..	92

Notes

1. Episodes which began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
2. The use of the episode hierarchy may shorten or hide episodes which are lower on the hierarchy.
3. In this table, contiguous detention episodes of the same type which are separated by a transfer within detention are considered to be one episode and their length summed.
4. Victoria has special sentencing options for 18–20 year olds (see section 1.2: The juvenile justice process in Australia).
5. Australia totals do not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.4.
6. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable. Australia pre-sentence totals do not include Tasmania.
7. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.4.
8. Cells are not reported (n.r.) where N<5.

Supervision periods by proportion of episode type

Table A36: Supervision periods, by episode type, states and territories, 2000–01 (per cent)

Episode type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT
Pre-sentence							
Community	2.5	11.0	n.a.	0.2	23.8	n.a.	1.6
Detention	55.1	17.4	29.0	60.9	45.9	n.a.	33.9
Sentenced							
Community	47.8	60.9	86.1	27.7	57.6	84.0	73.0
Detention	16.3	27.3	8.1	10.0	11.1	24.1	20.1
Other	8.7	16.4	10.6	14.6	13.8	29.7	11.6

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail is not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100 because each supervision period may contain more than one episode type.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced episode type.
4. Pre-sentence community data were unavailable in Queensland.
5. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.5.

Table A37: Supervision periods, by episode type, states and territories, 2001–02 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT
Pre-sentence							
Community	3.7	18.8	n.a.	0.5	32.3	n.a.	1.5
Detention	63.8	18.7	43.1	65.3	55.9	n.a.	55.0
Sentenced							
Community	43.7	60.1	82.7	27.0	56.2	89.5	64.9
Detention	13.1	27.0	8.5	9.9	11.6	13.2	38.9
Other	7.4	16.3	10.9	12.9	12.3	20.8	22.9

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail is not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100 because each supervision period may contain more than one episode type.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.
4. Pre-sentence community data were unavailable in Queensland.
5. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable. Australia pre-sentence totals do not include Tasmania.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.5.

Table A38: Supervision periods, by episode type, states and territories, 2002–03 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT
Pre-sentence							
Community	3.7	20.9	n.a.	0.3	34.0	n.a.	2.0
Detention	64.9	18.0	45.0	68.9	63.0	n.a.	55.9
Sentenced							
Community	41.3	63.3	82.2	24.0	50.8	92.7	63.2
Detention	11.9	24.7	5.6	9.1	6.1	10.5	30.4
Other	8.8	14.7	8.4	11.0	11.9	15.0	17.7

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail is not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100 because each supervision period may contain more than one episode type.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced episode type.
4. Pre-sentence community data were unavailable in Queensland.
5. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.5.

Reason for exit from remand *episodes*

Table A39: Reason for exit from remand episodes, states and territories, 2000–01

Reason for exit from remand	NSW	WA	SA
Number			
Released on bail	1,524	223	588
Matters proven/charges dismissed	17	20	11
Sentenced	622	81	105
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	395	65	4
Other	81	174	76
Total	2,244	498	780
Per cent			
Released on bail	67.9	44.8	75.4
Matters proven/charges dismissed	0.8	4.0	1.4
Sentenced	27.7	16.3	13.5
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	17.6	13.1	0.5
Other	3.6	34.9	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
2. Tasmania excluded as remand data were unavailable.
3. Northern Territory and Victoria excluded as reason for exit from remand data were unavailable.
4. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.6.
5. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.6.

Table A40: Reason for exit from remand episodes, states and territories, 2001–02

Reason for exit from remand	NSW	WA	SA
	Number		
Released on bail	1,826	262	562
Matters proven/charges dismissed	37	16	8
Sentenced	615	65	93
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	400	45	10
Other	74	165	68
Total	2,552	508	731
	Per cent		
Released on bail	71.6	51.6	76.9
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.4	3.1	1.1
Sentenced	24.1	12.8	12.7
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	15.7	8.9	1.4
Other	2.9	32.5	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
2. Tasmania excluded as remand data were unavailable.
3. Northern Territory and Victoria excluded as reason for exit from remand data were unavailable.
4. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.6.
5. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.6.

Table A41: Reason for exit from remand *episodes*, states and territories, 2002–03

Reason for exit from remand	NSW	WA	SA
Number			
Released on bail	2,686	227	717
Matters proven/charges dismissed	43	7	8
Sentenced	558	40	96
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	354	22	5
Other	83	121	96
Table	3,370	395	917
Per cent			
Released on bail	79.7	57.5	78.2
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.3	1.8	0.9
Sentenced	16.6	10.1	10.5
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	10.5	5.6	0.5
Other	2.5	30.6	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
2. Tasmania excluded as remand data were unavailable.
3. Northern Territory and Victoria excluded as reason for exit from remand data were unavailable.
4. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.6.
5. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.6.

Completed supervision periods by length and age

Table A42: Completed supervision periods, by length and age, Australia, 2000–01

Length of completed supervision period	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown
Number										
Less than 7 days	4	28	77	204	323	516	614	478	188	n.a.
7 to less than 14 days	—	6	14	53	89	112	140	124	51	n.a.
14 days to less than 1 month	—	5	18	54	79	132	176	164	99	n.a.
1 to less than 3 months	1	7	13	55	115	154	252	265	221	n.a.
3 to less than 6 months	2	4	7	51	96	165	261	273	184	n.a.
6 to less than 9 months	—	1	8	16	38	80	139	150	88	n.a.
9 to less than 12 months	1	—	1	—	11	17	26	31	13	n.a.
12 to less than 24 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.a.
24 months+	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	n.a.
Total	8	51	138	433	751	1,176	1,609	1,485	844	25
Per cent										
Less than 7 days	50.0	54.9	55.8	47.1	43.0	43.9	38.2	32.2	22.3	..
7 to less than 14 days	—	11.8	10.1	12.2	11.9	9.5	8.7	8.4	6.0	..
14 days to less than 1 month	—	9.8	13.0	12.5	10.5	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.7	..
1 to less than 3 months	12.5	13.7	9.4	12.7	15.3	13.1	15.7	17.8	26.2	..
3 to less than 6 months	25.0	7.8	5.1	11.8	12.8	14.0	16.2	18.4	21.8	..
6 to less than 9 months	—	2.0	5.8	3.7	5.1	6.8	8.6	10.1	10.4	..
9 to less than 12 months	12.5	—	0.7	—	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.5	..
12 to less than 24 months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..
24 months+	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

Notes

1. Supervision periods which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
2. Age calculated as at 1 January 2001.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Tables A42 to A44.

Table A43: Completed supervision periods, by length and age, Australia, 2001–02

Length of completed supervision period	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown
Number										
Less than 7 days	11	27	51	212	266	479	546	424	147	n.a.
7 to less than 14 days	—	8	10	39	54	107	108	123	31	n.a.
14 days to less than 1 month	1	4	17	50	76	115	129	132	69	n.a.
1 to less than 3 months	3	9	14	58	104	195	261	262	223	n.a.
3 to less than 6 months	2	4	23	61	122	268	348	436	384	n.a.
6 to less than 9 months	1	7	13	32	91	182	299	374	319	n.a.
9 to less than 12 months	—	3	8	17	58	111	197	275	271	n.a.
12 to less than 24 months	—	4	13	23	48	123	179	272	280	n.a.
24 months+	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	n.a.
Total	18	66	149	492	819	1,581	2,067	2,299	1,724	21
Per cent										
Less than 7 days	61.1	40.9	34.2	43.1	32.5	30.3	26.4	18.4	8.5	..
7 to less than 14 days	—	12.1	6.7	7.9	6.6	6.8	5.2	5.4	1.8	..
14 days to less than 1 month	5.6	6.1	11.4	10.2	9.3	7.3	6.2	5.7	4.0	..
1 to less than 3 months	16.7	13.6	9.4	11.8	12.7	12.3	12.6	11.4	12.9	..
3 to less than 6 months	11.1	6.1	15.4	12.4	14.9	17.0	16.8	19.0	22.3	..
6 to less than 9 months	5.6	10.6	8.7	6.5	11.1	11.5	14.5	16.3	18.5	..
9 to less than 12 months	—	4.5	5.4	3.5	7.1	7.0	9.5	12.0	15.7	..
12 to less than 24 months	—	6.1	8.7	4.7	5.9	7.8	8.7	11.8	16.2	..
24 months+	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

Notes

1. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
2. Age calculated as at 1 January 2002.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Tables A42 to A44.

Table A44: Completed supervision periods, by length and age, Australia, 2002–03

Length of completed supervision period	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown
	Number									
Less than 7 days	18	31	106	198	330	498	597	407	132	n.a.
7 to less than 14 days	2	6	15	46	76	89	128	105	34	n.a.
14 days to less than 1 month	1	10	11	45	85	89	132	99	69	n.a.
1 to less than 3 months	2	9	13	46	121	178	225	271	206	n.a.
3 to less than 6 months	3	10	18	43	137	229	382	414	338	n.a.
6 to less than 9 months	1	7	18	40	90	188	272	332	306	n.a.
9 to less than 12 months	—	—	9	23	60	123	207	281	327	n.a.
12 to less than 24 months	1	—	11	13	49	123	245	354	461	n.a.
24 months+	—	—	—	1	2	14	36	60	121	n.a.
Total	28	73	201	455	950	1,531	2,224	2,323	1,994	23
	Per cent									
Less than 7 days	64.3	42.5	52.7	43.5	34.7	32.5	26.8	17.5	6.6	..
7 to less than 14 days	7.1	8.2	7.5	10.1	8.0	5.8	5.8	4.5	1.7	..
14 days to less than 1 month	3.6	13.7	5.5	9.9	8.9	5.8	5.9	4.3	3.5	..
1 to less than 3 months	7.1	12.3	6.5	10.1	12.7	11.6	10.1	11.7	10.3	..
3 to less than 6 months	10.7	13.7	9.0	9.5	14.4	15.0	17.2	17.8	17.0	..
6 to less than 9 months	3.6	9.6	9.0	8.8	9.5	12.3	12.2	14.3	15.3	..
9 to less than 12 months	—	—	4.5	5.1	6.3	8.0	9.3	12.1	16.4	..
12 to less than 24 months	3.6	—	5.5	2.9	5.2	8.0	11.0	15.2	23.1	..
24 months+	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.6	6.1	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

Notes

1. *Supervision periods* which began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
2. Age calculated as at 1 January 2003.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
4. Data for 2003–04 in Tables A42 to A44.

Median length of *episodes* by episode type and age

Table A45: *Episodes*, median length in days, by *episode* type and age, Australia, 2000–01

<i>Episode</i> type	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	—	n.r.	19.0	30.5	39.0	28.0	32.0	30.0	46.5
Detention	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Sentenced									
Community	42.0 ^(a)	47.0	50.0	55.0	57.0	63.0	78.0	91.0	93.5
Detention	—	n.r.	39.0	42.0	48.5	43.0	45.0	50.0	59.0
Parole or supervised release	—	—	n.r.	39.0 ^(a)	41.0	45.0	46.0	57.0	84.0

(a) Cells are not reported (n.r.) where N<5.

Notes

1. *Episodes* which began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
2. Age calculated as at 1 January 2001.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
4. The number of observations contributing to these cells is: 5≤N≤9.
5. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.14.

Table A46: *Episodes*, median length in days, by *episode* type and age, Australia, 2001–02

<i>Episode</i> type	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	38.0 ^(a)	28.0 ^(a)	29.0	25.5	49.5	40.0	42.0	42.0	84.0
Detention	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
Sentenced									
Community	n.r.	181.0	109.0	88.0	90.0	104.0	120.0	165.0	194.0
Detention	—	—	88.0 ^(a)	34.0	35.0	47.0	46.0	58.0	89.0
Parole or supervised release	—	—	88.0 ^(a)	45.0	37.0	62.5	64.5	74.0	95.0

(a) Cells are not reported (n.r.) where N<5.

Notes

1. *Episodes* which began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
2. Age calculated as at 1 January 2002.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
4. The number of observations contributing to these cells is: 5≤N≤9.
5. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.14.

Table A47: Episodes, median length in days, by episode type and age, Australia, 2002–03

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	16.0 ^(a)	16.0	40.0	26.5	32.0	36.0	47.0	52.0	77.0
Detention	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0
Sentenced									
Community	133.5	102.5	105.0	84.0	84.5	102.0	117.0	156.0	228.5
Detention	—	n.r.	n.r.	37.5	63.0	50.5	69.0	78.0	97.0
Parole or supervised release	—	n.r.	—	n.r.	34.0	57.5	60.0	83.0	128.0

(a) The number of observations contributing to these cells is: 5≤N≤9.

Notes

1. *Episodes* which began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
2. Age calculated as at 1 January 2003.
3. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
4. Cells are not reported (n.r.) where N<5.
5. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.14.

Supervision periods by proportion of episode type and age

Table A48: Supervision periods, by episode type and age, Australia, 2000–01 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	—	4.3	7.7	5.8	6.5	4.9	6.1	4.4	3.2
Detention	36.8	57.5	70.7	60.6	54.1	48.2	43.8	36.1	17.9
Sentenced									
Community	84.2	55.3	44.0	51.7	57.2	60.6	63.0	61.3	53.1
Detention	5.3	6.4	12.4	11.5	10.3	11.6	11.5	13.9	27.2
Other	10.5	4.3	12.4	12.1	9.8	10.0	10.6	10.9	20.0

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail is not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100 because each supervision period may contain more than one episode type.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.
4. Age calculated as at 1 January 2001.
5. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.15.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.15.

Table A49: Supervision periods, by episode type and age, Australia, 2001–02 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	17.2	10.6	10.1	8.0	7.2	8.4	7.7	6.5	8.8
Detention	65.5	57.7	62.1	64.4	56.0	56.7	53.0	50.3	31.6
Sentenced									
Community	55.2	50.6	52.0	48.3	58.8	54.7	56.9	48.8	39.8
Detention	3.5	2.4	4.0	8.1	9.7	9.9	10.8	15.1	35.5
Other	—	3.5	6.6	7.6	10.2	9.8	9.5	13.1	21.7

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail is not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100 because each supervision period may contain more than one *episode* type.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.
4. Age calculated as at 1 January 2002.
5. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.15.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.15.

Table A50: Supervision periods, by episode type and age, Australia, 2002–03 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	9.1	12.6	11.1	8.0	8.9	7.7	7.5	8.1	8.5
Detention	65.9	62.1	67.0	65.0	62.8	55.8	54.7	51.3	32.5
Sentenced									
Community	56.8	41.8	46.1	45.9	49.1	54.1	53.1	50.9	38.4
Detention	2.3	1.9	1.7	5.3	8.7	8.7	10.4	12.1	34.4
Other	—	3.9	5.1	7.1	9.0	8.2	10.7	11.7	21.3

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail is not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100 because each supervision period may contain more than one *episode* type.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.
4. Age calculated as at 1 January 2003.
5. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.15.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.15.

Reason for exit from remand *episodes* by age

Table A51: Reason for exit from remand *episodes* by age, New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, 2000–01

Reason for exit from remand	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown
	Number									
Released on bail	6	22	78	181	307	450	542	558	190	n.a.
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	—	1	5	8	5	6	17	6	n.a.
Sentenced	—	2	16	42	95	143	202	239	69	n.a.
<i>Next episode type: sent. detention</i>	—	1	7	21	49	83	112	148	43	n.a.
Other	2	2	13	30	44	54	70	69	47	n.a.
Total	8	26	108	258	454	652	820	883	312	1
	Per cent									
Released on bail	75.0	84.6	72.2	70.2	67.6	69.0	66.1	63.2	60.9	..
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	—	0.9	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.9	..
Sentenced	—	7.7	14.8	16.3	20.9	21.9	24.6	27.1	22.1	..
<i>Next episode type: sent. detention</i>	—	3.8	6.5	8.1	10.8	12.7	13.7	16.8	13.8	..
Other	25.0	7.7	12.0	11.6	9.7	8.3	8.5	7.8	15.1	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

Notes

1. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
2. Tasmania excluded as remand data were unavailable.
3. Northern Territory and Victoria excluded as reason for exit from remand data were unavailable.
4. Australian Capital Territory excluded. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
5. Age calculated as at 1 January 2001.

Table A52: Reason for exit from remand *episodes* by age, New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, 2001–02

Reason for exit from remand	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown
Number										
Released on bail	7	25	77	232	306	546	642	635	179	n.a.
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1	—	—	5	5	10	19	14	7	n.a.
Sentenced	—	—	11	47	68	149	184	231	83	n.a.
<i>Next episode type: sent. detention</i>	—	—	3	24	35	81	112	149	51	n.a.
Other	—	2	4	32	48	60	60	59	42	n.a.
Total	8	27	92	316	427	765	905	939	311	1
Per cent										
Released on bail	87.5	92.6	83.7	73.4	71.7	71.4	70.9	67.6	57.6	..
Matters proven/charges dismissed	12.5	—	—	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.3	..
Sentenced	—	—	12.0	14.9	15.9	19.5	20.3	24.6	26.7	..
<i>Next episode type: sent. detention</i>	—	—	3.3	7.6	8.2	10.6	12.4	15.9	16.4	..
Other	—	7.4	4.3	10.1	11.2	7.8	6.6	6.3	13.5	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

Notes

1. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
2. Tasmania excluded as remand data were unavailable.
3. Northern Territory and Victoria excluded as reason for exit from remand data were unavailable.
4. Australian Capital Territory excluded. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
5. Age calculated as at 1 January 2002.

Table A53: Reason for exit from remand *episodes* by age, New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, 2002–03

Reason for exit from remand	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Number									
Released on bail	18	56	156	295	532	640	875	815	243
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	1	—	1	8	13	16	13	6
Sentenced	1	1	10	27	92	133	168	186	76
<i>Next episode type: sent. detention</i>	—	—	1	12	36	61	107	120	44
Other	—	1	3	18	61	47	56	76	38
Total	19	59	169	341	693	833	1,115	1,090	363
Per cent									
Released on bail	94.7	94.9	92.3	86.5	76.8	76.8	78.5	74.8	66.9
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	1.7	—	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.7
Sentenced	5.3	1.7	5.9	7.9	13.3	16.0	15.1	17.1	20.9
<i>Next episode type: sent. detention</i>	—	—	0.6	3.5	5.2	7.3	9.6	11.0	12.1
Other	—	1.7	1.8	5.3	8.8	5.6	5.0	7.0	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
2. Tasmania excluded as remand data were unavailable.
3. Northern Territory and Victoria excluded as reason for exit from remand data were unavailable.
4. Australian Capital Territory excluded. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04.
5. Age calculated as at 1 January 2003.

Completed episodes by episode type and reason for exit

Table A54: Completed episodes, by episode type and reason for exit, Australia, 2000–01

Reason for exit	Episode type						
	Pre-sentence custody	Pre-sentence community	Community supervision	Immediate release or suspended detention	Detention	Parole or supervised release	Other
Released on bail	71.3	0.7	—	—	2.5	—	22.0
Sentenced	15.2	—	—	—	1.9	—	—
Transferred	2.0	—	0.1	0.6	5.9	—	—
Breached	—	4.4	6.9	9.5	0.1	23.2	0.6
More serious order begun	0.3	63.9	19.0	9.2	0.0	18.0	—
Conditions of sentence met	0.1	—	67.5	57.1	41.9	56.1	14.7
No further action	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.5	—
Released on parole/supervised release	0.1	—	—	—	36.5	—	6.8
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.4	—	—	—	0.2	—	—
Other	9.7	31.0	6.4	23.7	11.1	2.2	55.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Transferred does not include transfers from one detention centre to another within a jurisdiction.
2. Some reasons for exit may be due to the result of an appeal.
3. Pre-sentence excludes Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory as data were unavailable.
4. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
5. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.22.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.22.

Table A55: Completed episodes, by episode type and reason for exit, Australia, 2001–02

Reason for exit	Episode type						
	Pre-sentence custody	Pre-sentence community	Community supervision	Immediate release or suspended detention	Detention	Parole or supervised release	Other
Released on bail	72.5	—	—	—	2.8	—	16.9
Sentenced	15.8	—	—	—	2.4	—	0.5
Transferred	1.6	—	—	0.2	5.2	—	—
Breached	—	3.0	6.5	7.5	—	20.1	0.5
More serious order begun	0.2	62.3	19.2	16.9	—	18.1	—
Conditions of sentence met	0.1	—	68.0	56.0	41.7	59.0	10.6
No further action	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	—
Released on parole/supervised release	0.2	0.1	—	—	37.2	—	2.7
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.6	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.5
Other	8.1	34.5	6.1	19.4	10.6	2.6	68.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Transferred does not include transfers from one detention centre to another within a jurisdiction.
2. Some reasons for exit may be due to the result of an appeal.
3. Pre-sentence excludes Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory as data were unavailable.
4. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
5. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.22.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.22.

Table A56: Completed episodes, by episode type and reason for exit, Australia, 2002–03

Reason for exit	Episode type						
	Pre-sentence custody	Pre-sentence community	Community supervision	Immediate release or suspended detention	Detention	Parole or supervised release	Other
Released on bail	72.3	0.4	—	—	2.0	—	17.5
Sentenced	14.0	12.7	—	—	1.7	—	2.4
Transferred	2.4	—	0.1	0.4	9.7	—	—
Breached	0.1	2.2	6.3	6.6	0.6	23.2	—
More serious order begun	0.4	40.5	20.9	20.5	—	24.5	—
Conditions of sentence met	—	0.2	64.4	54.0	41.2	50.1	12.7
No further action	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—
Released on parole/supervised release	0.1	—	—	—	35.7	—	—
Matters proven/charges dismissed	4.2	15.2	—	0.4	0.1	—	1.2
Other	6.6	28.9	8.1	18.1	8.8	2.2	66.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Transferred does not include transfers from one detention centre to another within a jurisdiction.
2. Some reasons for exit may be due to the result of an appeal.
3. Pre-sentence excludes Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory as data were unavailable.
4. Queensland excluded as reason for exit data were unavailable.
5. Does not include Australian Capital Territory data. Australian Capital Territory data only available for 2003–04 in Table 4.22.
6. Data for 2003–04 in Table 4.22.

Glossary

General definitions

Age

In all age-related tables, age is reported in years.

Criminogenic

Producing or tending to produce crime or criminality (Houghton Mifflin Company 2000).

Episode

A distinct period of time during which a young person is under a specific type of supervision by a juvenile justice department. See Section 2.1.2 for a complete definition.

Juvenile justice centre

A place administered and operated by a juvenile justice department, where young people are detained whilst under the supervision of the relevant juvenile justice department on a remand or sentenced detention *episode*. See Appendix C for a list of the juvenile justice centres included in this collection.

Juvenile justice department

Refers to those departments in each state and territory that are responsible for juvenile justice matters. See the Acknowledgements for a list of the relevant departments.

Supervision period

A period of time during which a young person is continuously under juvenile justice supervision of one type or another. A *supervision period* is made up of one or more contiguous *episodes*. See Section 2.1.2 for a complete definition.

Young person

A young person in the national collection is any young person who is under supervision by a juvenile justice department as a result of having committed or allegedly committed an offence. See Section 2.1.1 for a complete definition.

Juvenile justice *episode* types

Pre-sentence community

Other pre-sentence arrangements where the juvenile justice department is responsible for the case management or supervision of the young person (such as supervised or conditional bail where the juvenile justice department is involved with monitoring or supervising the young person).

Pre-sentence detention

Remanded or held in a juvenile 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 juvenile justice department. May be supervision with or without additional mandated requirements, requiring some form of obligation or additional element that the young person is required to meet. This obligation could be community work such as in a community service order, a developmental activity or program attendance. The juvenile justice department may or may not directly supervise any additional mandated requirements, but remains responsible for the overall case management of the young person.

Reasons for exit from *episodes*

Breached

Breaches are due to re-offending, non-compliance to the conditions of the order, or otherwise, resulting in the ending of an *episode* and/or a change in *episode* type.

Conditions of sentence met

Where the young person has fulfilled the obligations of their sentence and is released from supervision (without a period of supervised release or parole to immediately follow).

Matters proven/charges dismissed

Where the young person exits a pre-sentence *episode* and does not return to juvenile justice supervision because the results of legal proceedings do not invoke a new *episode*.

More serious order begun

Where an *episode* ends because the young person receives another order that is more highly ranked on the *episode* type hierarchy than the original *episode*, but no breach has been recorded. See Section 2.1.2 for details of the *episode* type hierarchy.

Transferred

Transfers may include young people being transferred from one detention centre to another in the same state or territory, a young person being transferred to an adult correctional facility in the same state or territory, supervision or case management of a young person

being transferred to the adult justice system, or where young people are transferred interstate.

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