

5 Juvenile justice supervision

Chapter 5 presents information on the supervision experienced by young people during 2000–01 to 2006–07. The supervision experience is examined using the concepts of *supervision periods* and *episodes*. As outlined in Section 2.1.2 (*episode* collection), *supervision periods* are a way of measuring continuous supervision within the juvenile justice system. A *supervision period* begins when a young person enters supervision and ends when a young person has had no supervision for 1 or more days. *Supervision periods* contain *episodes*, which provide details on the highest level of supervision experienced by a young person at any given time, based on the hierarchy as outlined in Section 2.1.2 (see Glossary for explanation of the different *episode* types).

To explore the supervision of young people, the first section of this chapter examines who completed *supervision periods* in 2006–07, how many they completed and their length, while the second section examines what occurred within these *supervision periods* using the concept of *episodes*. In this section, information on the types of *episodes* within completed *supervision periods*, *episode* length and the reasons for ending the *episodes* is presented.

The final section examines the relationship between the age at which young people first experience juvenile justice supervision, the presence or absence of detention in the first *supervision period* and subsequent supervision.

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Supervision periods

In 2006–07, 12,765 young people were supervised by juvenile justice agencies (see Chapter 3). Of these young people, 3,957 did not complete a *supervision period*, which means that they entered supervision either before or during 2006–07 and at the end of 2006–07 they had not left supervision for at least a day. Of the remaining 8,808 young people who did complete at least one *supervision period* in 2006–07, around 80% completed only one, while 3% completed four or more.

The length of time spent under supervision varied by the number of *supervision periods* completed. Of young people who completed only one *supervision period*, 15% spent less than 1 week under supervision, while 41% spent between 3 months and a year, and 31% spent more than a year. However, of those who completed four or more *supervision periods*, 32% had *supervision periods* that averaged less than 7 days in length.

Within a *supervision period*, a young person may experience a variety of types of supervision. Young people under juvenile justice supervision can be supervised pre-sentence (before appearing in court, while awaiting the conclusion of a trial or while waiting sentencing) or while serving a sentence (sentenced supervision). This supervision can occur in the community or in detention. Young people can be serving multiple court orders concurrently, and can therefore be supervised for multiple orders. This chapter does not present information on orders; instead, only the highest level of supervision experienced by a young person at any given time (as determined by the *episode* hierarchy, see Section 2.1.2) is analysed.

Of the *supervision periods* completed in 2006–07, the most common combination of pre-sentence and sentenced *episode* types were pre-sentence without any *episodes* of pre-sentence supervision (36% of completed *supervision periods*), and *episodes* of pre-sentence detention without any *episodes* of sentenced supervision (33%).

5.1.2 Sentenced *episodes*

Overall, most of the time under supervision (93% of person days) was spent in some form of sentenced supervision (such as sentenced detention, immediate release/suspended detention, home detention, parole or other sentenced community-based supervision). The most common *episode* of sentenced supervision was ‘community-based supervision’ (for example, probation) – 77% of person days were spent in *episodes* of this type, and the median length of these *episodes* was 6 months. Forty-five per cent of all *supervision periods* contained *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision. Far fewer person days were spent in *episodes* of sentenced detention (4% of person days) and the median length of such *episodes* were about half that of *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision (91 days compared with 182 days). *Episodes* of sentenced detention were also relatively uncommon – only 10% of *supervision periods* contained such *episodes*.

Most types of sentenced *episodes* ended because the conditions of the sentence were met. For sentenced detention *episodes*, 35% ended because the young person was released on parole (supervised release into the community, which is available in all states and territories except the Australian Capital Territory, see Table 1.1 for more information) while 20% ended because the conditions of the sentence were met.

5.1.3 Pre-sentence *episodes*

Far less time under supervision was spent in *episodes* of pre-sentence supervision than in sentenced supervision. Only 2% of person days were spent in *episodes* of pre-sentence detention (remand) and only 4% in pre-sentence community *episodes* (supervised bail). However, while *episodes* of pre-sentence detention were more common than those of pre-sentence community (58% of completed *supervision periods* contained pre-sentence detention compared with 14% for pre-sentence community *episodes*), *episodes* of pre-sentence community-based supervision were, on average, nearly 30 times as long as those of pre-sentence detention (median length of 57 days and 2 days, respectively).

One-third of *episodes* of pre-sentence community ended with the start of a more serious order, three-quarters of which involved pre-sentence detention. Two-thirds of pre-sentence detention *episodes* ended because the young person was released on bail (either supervised or unsupervised).

5.1.4 Relationship between first supervision and subsequent supervision

The younger people were when they first started supervision, the more *supervision periods* they completed compared with those who were older when they entered juvenile justice supervision.

For young people who are now unlikely to return to juvenile justice supervision due to their age, around 20% of those who were 11–12 years when they first entered supervision completed only one *supervision period*, while around 45% completed four or more. In contrast, nearly 80% of those who entered supervision aged 16–17 years completed only one *supervision period* while less than 5% completed four or more.

Furthermore, this relationship between age at first supervision and number of *supervision periods* completed was found when only young people who, because of their ages, had the same amount of time to potentially complete *supervision periods* were examined. In a population that was eligible to complete *supervision periods* over a 5-year period, nearly 90% of those aged 10–11 at their first *supervision period* completed more than one compared with about 65% of those aged 14. This relationship between age at first supervision and the number of *supervision periods* completed in a 5-year period was found to be slightly stronger for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people than non-Indigenous young people.

Those who were younger at their first supervision were also more likely to spend time in sentenced detention rather than sentenced community-based supervision. Young people who were aged 11 at their first supervision spent nearly one-third of their time in sentenced supervision in detention in the year they were 16. In contrast, those who were aged 14 at their first supervision spent less than 10% of their time in sentenced supervision in detention in the year they were 16.

Furthermore, the type of supervision during the first *supervision period* was also related to the number of *supervision periods* completed. Those who were younger at their first supervision were more likely to be detained during this first *supervision period* than those who were older, and those who were younger and were detained at their first supervision went on to complete more *supervision periods* than those who were older and detained at their first supervision. Around 60% of those aged 10 or 11 at their first supervision were detained in this first *supervision period*, compared with 40% of those aged 17. Of those detained in their first *supervision period*, 80% completed more than one *supervision period*, while less than 60% of those who were not detained completed more than one *supervision period*. This relationship between detention in the first *supervision period* and the number of completed *supervision periods* was strongest for those who were youngest at their first *supervision period*.

5.2 Number and length of *supervision periods*

Of the 12,765 young people who had supervision during 2006–07 (see Table 3.1), nearly 70% (8,808) completed one or more *supervision periods* during the year. The remaining 30% had not completed a *supervision period* by the end of 2006–07. Most of those who completed *supervision periods* in 2006–07 completed only one (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Young people by number of completed *supervision periods*, states and territories, 2006–07

Number of <i>supervision periods</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus
Number of young people									
1	2,076	1,266	1,332	1,274	684	169	140	156	7,097
2	436	94	70	346	113	3	15	27	1,104
3	167	2	14	99	30	—	4	9	325
4 or more	143	3	2	97	28	—	1	8	282
Total	2,822	1,365	1,418	1,816	855	172	160	200	8,808
Per cent of young people									
1	73.6	92.7	93.9	70.2	80.0	98.3	87.5	78.0	80.6
2	15.5	6.9	4.9	19.1	13.2	1.7	9.4	13.5	12.5
3	5.9	0.1	1.0	5.5	3.5	—	2.5	4.5	3.7
4 or more	5.1	0.2	0.1	5.3	3.3	—	0.6	4.0	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Proportionally, there were no marked differences between males and females in the number of *supervision periods* completed in 2006–07 (Table 5.2).

The relationship between age and number of completed *supervision periods* was more complex. Young people aged 12–13 years old were the most likely of all age groups to have completed more than one *supervision period*, while those aged 10 years and 18 years or older were least likely. Those in younger age groups were more likely to complete four or more *supervision periods* than those in older age groups.

Table 5.2: Young people by number of completed *supervision periods*, age and sex, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

Number of <i>supervision periods</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Male										
1	93.3	72.1	62.9	66.6	74.2	76.0	80.5	81.5	91.0	80.8
2	6.7	16.3	19.4	15.2	15.9	15.8	12.6	13.0	6.7	12.6
3	—	7.0	7.3	8.6	5.6	4.1	3.5	3.7	1.5	3.7
4 or more	—	4.7	10.5	9.7	4.3	4.1	3.4	1.8	0.8	3.0
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15	43	124	290	623	1,090	1,581	2,103	1,426	7,295
Female										
1	—	100.0	82.6	75.8	70.5	74.6	82.1	81.7	90.7	79.7
2	—	—	—	15.2	16.5	14.9	10.0	12.9	8.2	12.4
3	—	—	13.0	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.6	2.3	1.1	3.6
4 or more	—	—	4.3	4.5	8.5	6.3	3.3	3.2	—	4.2
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	—	3	23	66	200	315	369	349	183	1,508
All young people										
1	93.3	73.9	66.0	68.3	73.3	75.7	80.8	81.5	91.0	80.6
2	6.7	15.2	16.3	15.1	16.0	15.6	12.1	13.0	6.9	12.5
3	—	6.5	8.2	7.8	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.5	1.4	3.7
4 or more	—	4.3	9.5	8.7	5.3	4.6	3.4	2.0	0.7	3.2
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	15	46	147	357	824	1,406	1,951	2,452	1,610	8,808

Notes

1. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to first *supervision period* in 2006–07. If the *supervision period* began before 2006–07, age was calculated as at 1 July 2006.
2. Total includes young people of unknown sex.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 5.

Overall, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were more likely to complete multiple *supervision periods* in 2006–07 than non-Indigenous young people. A quarter of Indigenous young people completed more than one *supervision period*, compared with 17% of non-Indigenous young people (Table 5.3). For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous young people, those of a younger age were more likely to have completed more than one *supervision period* than those of an older age.

Table 5.3: Young people by number of completed *supervision periods*, age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

Number of <i>supervision periods</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Indigenous										
1	100.0	71.4	62.2	64.6	70.6	70.8	74.8	77.0	88.3	74.9
2	—	17.1	19.4	17.5	19.0	18.8	15.4	16.5	8.5	16.1
3	—	5.7	9.2	10.6	4.9	5.6	4.3	4.3	2.2	4.8
4 or more	—	5.7	9.2	7.4	5.6	4.8	5.5	2.3	1.0	4.3
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	10	35	98	189	411	558	723	820	401	3,245
Non-Indigenous										
1	80.0	77.8	73.8	71.1	75.2	78.1	83.4	83.1	91.4	83.1
2	20.0	11.1	9.5	13.2	13.4	13.7	10.9	11.7	6.8	10.9
3	—	11.1	7.1	5.0	5.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	1.2	3.2
4 or more	—	—	9.5	10.7	5.4	4.8	2.3	1.9	0.6	2.8
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5	9	42	159	387	789	1,130	1,500	1,094	5,115
Unknown										
1	—	100.0	71.4	100.0	88.5	89.8	94.9	91.7	96.5	93.1
2	—	—	14.3	—	7.7	10.2	3.1	6.1	2.6	5.1
3	—	—	—	—	3.8	—	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.3
4 or more	—	—	14.3	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	0.4
Total (per cent)	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	—	2	7	9	26	59	98	132	115	448

Note: Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to first *supervision period* in 2006–07. If the *supervision period* began before 2006–07, age was calculated as at 1 July 2006.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 6.

The relationship between the number and length of *supervision periods* completed in 2006–07 shows that the more *supervision periods* completed, the shorter their average length was likely to be (Table 5.4). Nearly 300 young people completed four or more *supervision periods* and for 72% the average length of their completed *supervision periods* was under a month, while for those who completed only one *supervision period*, only 20% had *supervision periods* this short.

For nearly one-third of young people (2,152) who completed only one *supervision period*, that *supervision period* lasted a year or more. Further analysis revealed that for nearly half of these young people (981, or 11% of all young people who completed *supervision periods*), this single long *supervision period* contained *episodes* that lasted a year or more. Most of these young people completed only one long *episode* (and many also completed shorter *episodes*) but some young people completed two *episodes* that lasted a year or more in a single *supervision period*. The majority (96%) of these very long *episodes* were sentenced community-based *episode* types including sentenced community (probation), immediate release/suspended detention and parole/supervised release. The remaining 1,171 young people who completed a single long *supervision period* completed multiple *episodes* that each lasted less than a year.

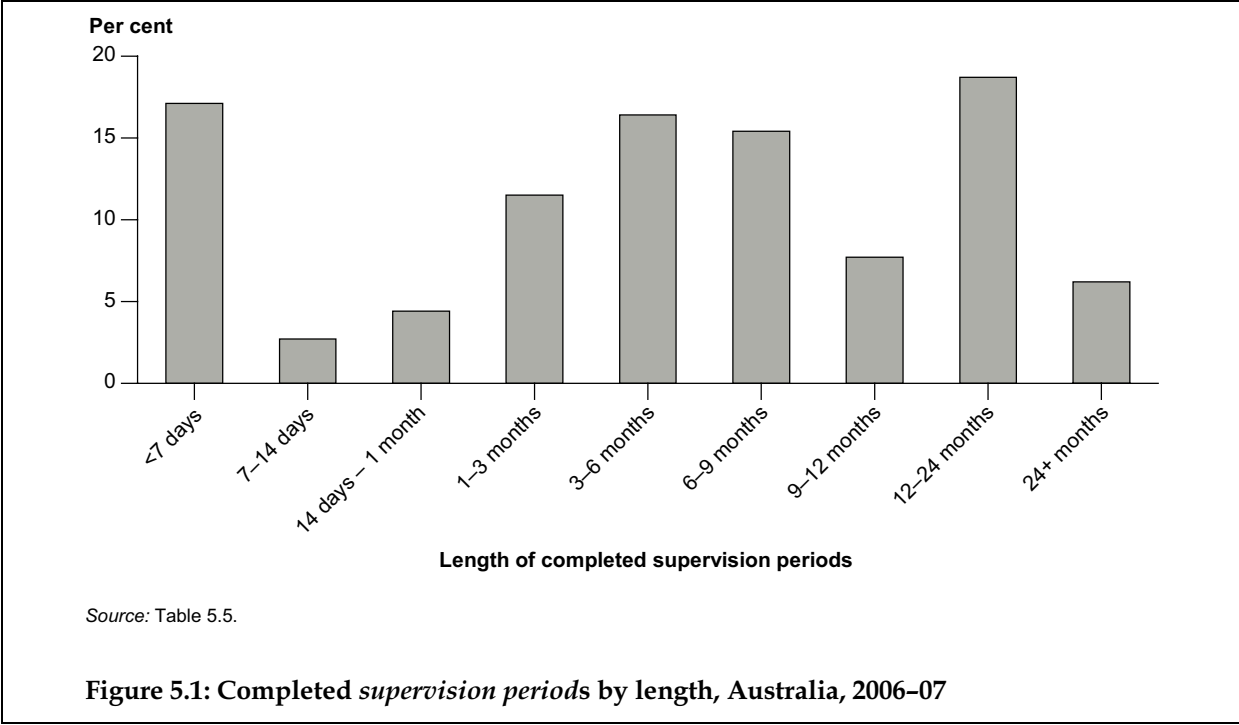
Table 5.4: Young people, by number and average length of completed *supervision periods*, Australia, 2006–07

Number	<7 days	7 to <14 days	14 days to <1 month	1 to <3 months	3 to <6 months	6 to <9 months	9 to <12 months	12 to <24 months	24 months+	Total
Number of young people										
1	1,095	132	187	620	1,090	1,206	615	1,606	546	7,097
2	249	40	90	213	277	138	57	38	2	1,104
3	71	25	37	109	65	10	5	3	—	325
4 or more	91	39	73	68	10	1	—	—	—	282
Total	1,506	236	387	1,010	1,442	1,355	677	1,647	548	8,808
Per cent of young people										
1	15.4	1.9	2.6	8.7	15.4	17.0	8.7	22.6	7.7	100.0
2	22.6	3.6	8.2	19.3	25.1	12.5	5.2	3.4	0.2	100.0
3	21.8	7.7	11.4	33.5	20.0	3.1	1.5	0.9	—	100.0
4 or more	32.3	13.8	25.9	24.1	3.5	0.4	—	—	—	100.0
Total	17.1	2.7	4.4	11.5	16.4	15.4	7.7	18.7	6.2	100.0

Note: 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.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 7.

The duration of *supervision periods* completed during 2006–07 varied in length from less than 1 week (27% of *supervision periods*) to 2 or more years (5%) (Figure 5.1). The most common lengths of completed *supervision periods* were less than a week and 1–2 years. The great majority of *supervision periods* that lasted for fewer than 7 days contained pre-sentence detention episodes (97%, see Table 5.16).



There was considerable variation in the lengths of completed *supervision periods* among the states and territories. Nearly half of the *supervision periods* completed in New South Wales lasted less than 2 weeks, while only 7% of those completed in Tasmania were that short. Of the states and territories, *supervision periods* completed in Tasmania were most likely to last 1 or more years (67% of *supervision periods*) while they were least likely to last that long in Western Australia (7%).

Table 5.5: Completed supervision periods by length, states and territories, 2006–07

Length of completed supervision periods	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus
Number of supervision periods									
Less than 7 days	1,790	93	164	720	318	8	24	60	3,177
7 to less than 14 days	185	22	26	163	51	4	5	23	479
14 days to less than 1 month	224	30	17	188	71	4	19	19	572
1 to less than 3 months	382	193	88	375	174	4	25	46	1,287
3 to less than 6 months	380	309	155	569	143	9	26	28	1,619
6 to less than 9 months	398	293	267	372	101	18	30	19	1,498
9 to less than 12 months	236	121	132	154	43	11	9	14	720
12 to less than 24 months	503	366	435	166	151	72	32	45	1,770
24 months or longer	113	46	239	26	80	45	16	18	583
Total	4,211	1,473	1,523	2,733	1,132	175	186	272	11,705
Per cent of supervision periods									
Less than 7 days	42.5	6.3	10.8	26.3	28.1	4.6	12.9	22.1	27.1
7 to less than 14 days	4.4	1.5	1.7	6.0	4.5	2.3	2.7	8.5	4.1
14 days to less than 1 month	5.3	2.0	1.1	6.9	6.3	2.3	10.2	7.0	4.9
1 to less than 3 months	9.1	13.1	5.8	13.7	15.4	2.3	13.4	16.9	11.0
3 to less than 6 months	9.0	21.0	10.2	20.8	12.6	5.1	14.0	10.3	13.8
6 to less than 9 months	9.5	19.9	17.5	13.6	8.9	10.3	16.1	7.0	12.8
9 to less than 12 months	5.6	8.2	8.7	5.6	3.8	6.3	4.8	5.1	6.2
12 to less than 24 months	11.9	24.8	28.6	6.1	13.3	41.1	17.2	16.5	15.1
24 months or longer	2.7	3.1	15.7	1.0	7.1	25.7	8.6	6.6	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Tasmania has incomplete data resulting in higher reported numbers in detention (see Section 2.3.3 Data quality and coverage).

Females were more likely to complete shorter *supervision periods* than males. Over one-third (36%) of *supervision periods* completed by females lasted less than 2 weeks, compared with 30% of those completed by males. One in five (21%) of *supervision periods* completed by males lasted a year or more, compared with 16% of those completed by females (Table 5.6).

There was also a relationship between the length of the *supervision period* and age. Young people in younger age groups were more likely to complete shorter *supervision periods* than those in older age groups, who were more likely to complete long *supervision periods* (Table 5.6).

Indigenous young people were more likely to complete *supervision periods* of medium length (1–9 months) than non-Indigenous young people (38% compared with 35%) while non-Indigenous young people were slightly more likely to complete *supervision periods* of 1 or more years (22% compared with 19%) (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6: Completed supervision periods by length, age and sex, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

Length of completed supervision periods	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Male										
Less than 7 days	42.1	36.2	38.1	32.1	26.8	28.4	23.8	25.9	16.3	26.1
7 to less than 14 days	5.3	7.6	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.3	3.4	4.0	1.8	4.0
14 days to less than 1 month	—	5.7	6.3	7.5	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.8
1 to less than 3 months	5.3	6.7	10.7	8.1	10.5	10.2	10.2	12.2	15.9	11.0
3 to less than 6 months	21.1	16.2	13.2	8.4	12.6	12.2	14.1	14.7	22.7	14.1
6 to less than 9 months	15.8	11.4	8.5	10.7	10.8	11.1	13.1	15.6	13.8	12.8
9 to less than 12 months	5.3	1.9	1.9	6.3	4.9	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.9	6.2
12 to less than 24 months	5.3	7.6	9.7	13.0	16.1	16.7	19.3	13.9	13.3	15.7
24 months or more	—	6.7	6.6	7.8	8.7	6.8	5.5	2.1	3.3	5.3
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	19	105	318	663	1,167	1,848	2,311	2,334	845	9,610
Female										
Less than 7 days	—	9.1	42.2	27.8	39.7	31.6	30.7	27.7	29.4	31.9
7 to less than 14 days	—	9.1	4.4	7.0	5.9	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.0	4.5
14 days to less than 1 month	—	—	—	10.1	6.9	5.4	4.2	5.7	2.0	5.5
1 to less than 3 months	—	9.1	11.1	13.9	9.4	9.8	11.0	11.7	12.7	10.8
3 to less than 6 months	—	27.3	15.6	12.0	9.4	12.6	11.0	16.3	19.6	12.7
6 to less than 9 months	100.0	9.1	6.7	7.6	9.1	12.8	13.9	16.8	17.6	12.8
9 to less than 12 months	—	—	2.2	3.8	5.2	4.6	8.0	5.7	7.8	5.7
12 to less than 24 months	—	18.2	8.9	10.1	10.8	15.3	15.1	11.4	5.9	12.7
24 months or more	—	18.2	8.9	7.6	3.7	3.1	2.6	1.6	2.9	3.4
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	1	11	45	158	406	478	502	386	102	2,089
All young people										
Less than 7 days	40.0	33.6	38.6	31.3	30.1	29.1	25.0	26.1	17.7	27.1
7 to less than 14 days	5.0	7.8	5.0	6.1	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.9	1.8	4.1
14 days to less than 1 month	—	5.2	5.5	8.0	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.9
1 to less than 3 months	5.0	6.9	10.7	9.2	10.2	10.1	10.3	12.1	15.5	11.0
3 to less than 6 months	20.0	17.2	13.5	9.1	11.8	12.2	13.5	15.0	22.4	13.8
6 to less than 9 months	20.0	11.2	8.3	10.2	10.4	11.5	13.3	15.8	14.2	12.8
9 to less than 12 months	5.0	1.7	1.9	5.8	5.0	5.7	6.8	6.8	7.9	6.2
12 to less than 24 months	5.0	8.6	9.6	12.4	14.7	16.4	18.5	13.5	12.6	15.1
24 months or more	—	7.8	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.1	5.0	2.1	3.3	5.0
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	20	116	363	822	1,574	2,327	2,815	2,720	948	11,705

Notes

1. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to first supervision in 2006–07.
2. Total includes young people of unknown sex.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 8.

Table 5.7: Completed supervision periods by length, age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

Length of completed supervision periods	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Indigenous										
Less than 7 days	38.5	31.9	36.8	26.1	27.2	27.1	23.8	22.9	25.0	26.0
7 to less than 14 days	—	8.5	4.2	5.6	5.6	4.1	3.7	5.1	2.7	4.6
14 days to less than 1 month	—	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.0	5.8	4.7	5.6	7.1	5.7
1 to less than 3 months	—	6.4	12.1	9.4	11.7	10.9	11.7	14.5	19.6	12.0
3 to less than 6 months	30.8	17.0	13.8	11.7	14.1	13.8	15.1	16.6	17.9	14.7
6 to less than 9 months	23.1	12.8	8.8	11.9	9.4	11.1	13.4	15.5	7.6	12.1
9 to less than 12 months	7.7	1.1	2.1	7.4	4.9	5.2	6.8	8.3	6.0	6.1
12 to less than 24 months	—	8.5	7.9	12.1	13.6	15.7	16.3	9.7	10.9	13.3
24 months or longer	—	7.4	7.9	9.0	7.6	6.3	4.5	1.9	3.3	5.5
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	13	94	239	445	736	960	1,085	857	184	4,613
Non-Indigenous										
Less than 7 days	42.9	42.1	39.5	38.0	32.9	31.1	26.4	28.6	17.0	28.6
7 to less than 14 days	14.3	—	7.0	6.9	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.4	1.8	3.9
14 days to less than 1 month	—	—	3.5	10.0	4.6	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.1	4.5
1 to less than 3 months	14.3	10.5	7.9	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.0	10.7	13.9	10.0
3 to less than 6 months	—	15.8	13.2	5.8	9.7	11.2	12.3	13.1	21.4	12.6
6 to less than 9 months	14.3	5.3	7.9	7.5	11.0	11.4	13.0	15.8	15.8	13.0
9 to less than 12 months	—	5.3	1.8	3.6	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.2	8.6	6.1
12 to less than 24 months	14.3	10.5	14.0	12.7	16.0	16.7	20.2	15.2	13.6	16.5
24 months or longer	—	10.5	5.3	6.6	7.4	6.1	5.5	2.2	3.7	4.9
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	7	19	114	361	808	1,277	1,627	1,713	676	6,602
Unknown										
Less than 7 days	—	33.3	70.0	25.0	26.7	21.1	15.5	16.7	8.0	17.8
7 to less than 14 days	—	33.3	—	—	—	4.4	1.0	2.0	—	1.8
14 days to less than 1 month	—	—	10.0	—	10.0	3.3	2.9	0.7	3.4	2.9
1 to less than 3 months	—	—	10.0	12.5	16.7	12.2	17.5	14.0	19.3	15.3
3 to less than 6 months	—	33.3	10.0	12.5	13.3	11.1	16.5	26.7	38.6	22.2
6 to less than 9 months	—	—	—	25.0	16.7	15.6	16.5	17.3	15.9	16.3
9 to less than 12 months	—	—	—	12.5	3.3	8.9	13.6	4.7	6.8	7.8
12 to less than 24 months	—	—	—	12.5	10.0	20.0	14.6	16.0	8.0	14.1
24 months or longer	—	—	—	—	3.3	3.3	1.9	2.0	—	1.8
Total (per cent)	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	—	3	10	16	30	90	103	150	88	490

Note: Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to first supervision in 2006–07.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 9.

5.3 Types of supervision

This section examines the types of supervision that young people experience within *supervision periods*. It is important to remember when reading this section that the Juvenile Justice NMDS contains information only on young people subject to juvenile justice supervision. Many young people are given unsupervised bail before appearing in court for trial or sentencing, and this is not reflected in the NMDS data. The relatively common occurrence of bail (both supervised and unsupervised) is apparent in the reasons for exit from pre-sentence detention (remand) (see Table 5.18).

5.3.1 Combinations of pre-sentence and sentenced *episodes*

Of the 11,705 *supervision periods* that ended in 2006–07, the two most common combinations of pre-sentence and sentenced *episode* types were pre-sentence detention *episodes* without any sentenced *episodes* (36% of *supervision periods*) and *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision (including community sentences such as probation, suspended detention and parole) without any pre-sentence *episodes* (33% of *supervision periods*) (Table 5.8). Eight per cent of *supervision periods* contained *episodes* of pre-sentence detention combined with *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision while only 2% contained *episodes* of pre-sentence detention combined with *episodes* of sentenced detention. However, it is important to remember that these pre-sentence and sentenced *episodes* are not necessarily related to the same underlying matter, or that the sentenced *episodes* necessarily follow the pre-sentence *episodes*. Instead, this table provides information on the combinations of pre-sentence and sentenced *episodes* that occur within the same period of time (a *supervision period*).

The two most common combinations nationally were also the most common in most states and territories, although the proportion of *supervision periods* containing these combinations varied (Figure 5.2). The two exceptions were Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory. In Victoria, the two most common combinations were sentenced community *episodes* without any pre-sentence *episodes* (42%) and pre-sentence community *episodes* without any sentenced *episodes* (23%). In the Australian Capital Territory, the most common combination was pre-sentence *episodes* of both community and detention without any sentenced *episodes* (24%), followed by pre-sentence *episodes* of both community and detention combined with *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision, and pre-sentence detention *episodes* without any sentenced *episodes* (both 14%) (state and territory appendixes, Table 10).

Table 5.8: Completed *supervision periods* by sentenced and pre-sentenced *episode type*, Australia, 2006–07

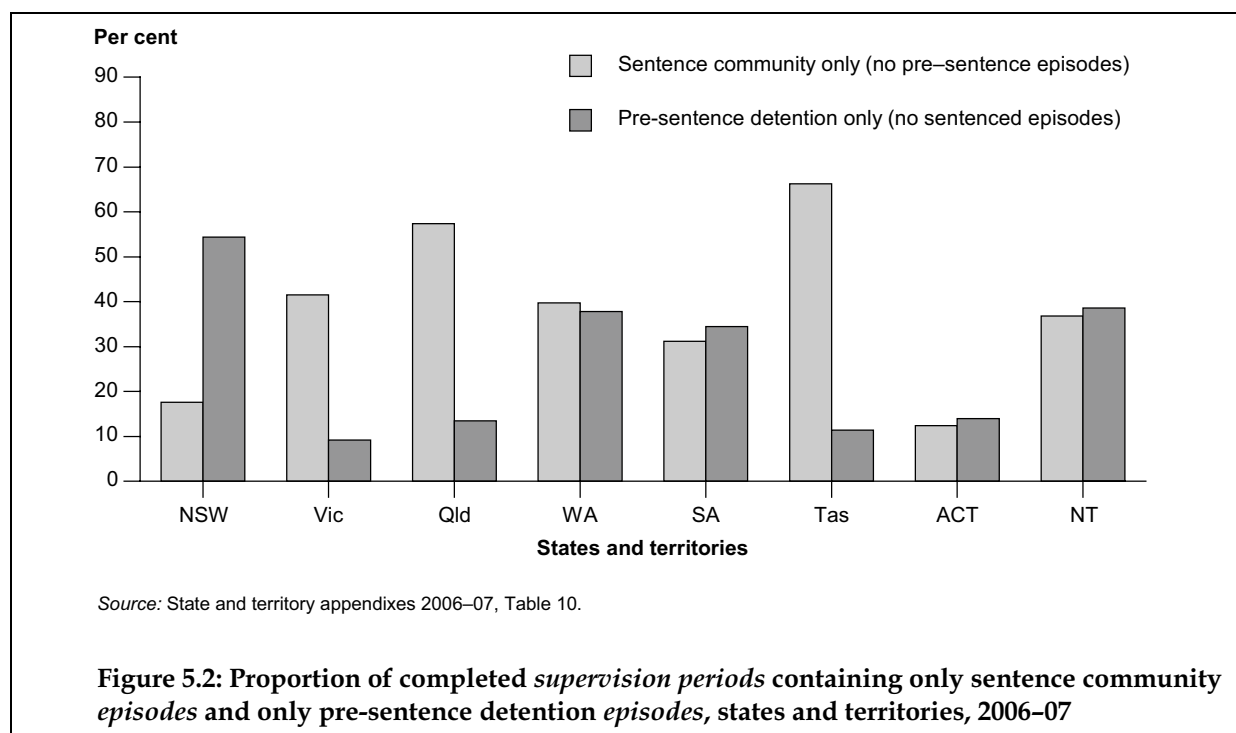
<i>Supervision periods containing pre-sentence episodes</i>	<i>Supervision periods containing sentenced episodes</i>				Total
	Community^(a)	Detention	Community^(a) and detention	No sentenced episodes	
Number of supervision periods					
Community only	183	4	13	532	732
Detention only	910	200	524	4,205	5,839
Community and detention	314	21	110	477	922
No pre-sentence episodes	3,906	120	169	17	4,212
Total	5,313	345	816	5,231	11,705
Per cent of supervision periods					
Community only	1.6	0.0	0.1	4.5	6.3
Detention only	7.8	1.7	4.5	35.9	49.9
Community and detention	2.7	0.2	0.9	4.1	7.9
No pre-sentence episodes	33.4	1.0	1.4	0.1	36.0
Total	45.4	2.9	7.0	44.7	100.0

(a) Sentenced community *episodes* include community sentences with/without additional mandated requirements, immediate release/suspended detention, home detention, parole and other community sentences.

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
2. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* that are lower in the hierarchy.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 10.



5.3.2 Types of episodes within supervision periods

A young person's *supervision period* may contain several *episode* types, and this section examines the relative frequency with which different types of *episodes* occur under supervision periods (see Glossary for explanation of *episode* types). In the following tables, each cell indicates the number of *supervision periods* containing at least one *episode* of the *episode* type (row) expressed as a percentage of all *supervision periods* completed (column). Percentages do not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*. For example, one *supervision period* may consist of an *episode* of sentenced community supervision, then an *episode* of pre-sentence detention and another *episode* of sentenced community supervision. This *supervision period* would be represented in the table as containing both sentenced community supervision and pre-sentence detention *episode* types.

Within completed *supervision periods*, pre-sentence supervision was more likely to occur in detention than in community, while for sentenced supervision the reverse was true (Table 5.9). Nearly 3 out of every 5 (58%) completed *supervision periods* contained *episodes* of pre-sentence detention while only 14% contained *episodes* of pre-sentence community supervision. In contrast, only 10% of *supervision periods* contained sentenced detention, while 60% contained some form of sentenced community-based supervision (sentenced community, immediate release/suspended detention and parole *episode* types).

The occurrence of different types of supervision within completed *supervision periods* varied by states and territories. In some states and territories, pre-sentence detention *episodes* were much more likely to occur than pre-sentence community ones, while in other states and territories, the opposite was true. The occurrence of sentenced community-based supervision varied more than that of sentenced detention *episodes*.

Table 5.9: Completed supervision periods, by episode type, states and territories, 2006–07 (per cent)

Episode type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus
Pre-sentence community	14.2	33.1	11.5	0.5	22.5	0.6	62.4	1.8	14.1
Pre-sentence detention	77.9	19.8	39.7	58.4	58.2	26.9	64.5	60.3	57.8
Sentenced community	28.6	55.5	78.7	44.9	42.3	74.9	46.2	49.3	45.1
Immediate release/ suspended detention	5.3	—	10.0	13.4	8.1	22.3	—	11.4	7.7
Sentenced detention	10.0	14.7	6.3	9.6	8.1	14.9	7.5	13.2	9.9
Parole	4.4	10.7	5.5	7.0	—	4.0	—	—	5.3
Other ^(a)	0.2	—	—	9.3	—	—	0.5	0.7	2.3
Number of supervision periods	4,211	1,473	1,523	2,733	1,132	175	186	272	11,705

(a) Other includes home detention, other sentenced *episode* type and other *episode* type.

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
2. Percentages do not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.
3. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *supervision period*. The *supervision period* may have begun before 2006–07.
4. Not all types of sentenced *episodes* are available in all states and territories (see Table 1.1).

For pre-sentence supervision, the proportion of young people who completed *supervision periods* containing pre-sentence community *episodes* varied little with age (Table 5.10). However, for *episodes* of pre-sentence detention the proportion of *supervision periods* containing this *episode* increased from age 10 to age 12 and then decreased as age increased. Around 80% of the *supervision periods* completed by 12 year olds contained *episodes* of pre-sentence detention, while for all those aged 10–17 years over half of completed *supervision periods* contained these *episodes*. However, only one-quarter (26%) of the *supervision periods* completed by those aged 18 and older contained this type of *episode*.

A similar proportion of males and females completed *supervision periods* containing pre-sentence *episode* types (Table 5.10). However, Indigenous young people were more likely to complete *supervision periods* containing pre-sentence detention *episodes* than non-Indigenous young people (64% compared with 56%), but were less likely to complete *supervision periods* containing pre-sentence community *episodes* (10% compared with 16%; Table 5.11).

For those aged 10–17 years, the proportion of completed *supervision periods* containing sentenced *episodes* varied little with age (Table 5.10). Around 6–10% of *supervision periods* for this age group contained *episodes* of sentenced detention, while the most common type of sentenced community-based *episodes* was *episodes* of sentenced community (such as probation): 40–50% of completed *supervision periods* for those aged 10–17 years contained this *episode* type. Young people aged 18 years or older were more likely to have completed *supervision periods* containing *episodes* of sentenced detention (20%) than younger age groups and were also more likely to have *episodes* of parole (13% compared with 3–6% for those aged 10–17 years), possibly due to the greater occurrence of sentenced detention among this age group.

Males were more than twice as likely to have completed *supervision periods* containing sentenced detention *episodes* than females (11% compared with 4%) but females aged 11–12 years were more likely to have completed such *episodes* than males of this age (Table 5.10).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were more likely than non-Indigenous young people to complete *supervision periods* containing *episodes* of sentenced supervision, both community-based (46% compared with 44%) and detention (12% compared with 9%; Table 5.11).

Table 5.10: Completed supervision periods by episode type, age and sex, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Male										
Pre-sentence community	15.8	15.2	15.1	14.8	15.4	13.3	13.8	11.6	22.1	14.2
Pre-sentence detention	52.6	73.3	79.2	73.3	68.4	63.8	56.9	52.7	26.0	57.9
Sentenced community	42.1	42.9	38.7	44.2	46.4	46.5	49.7	44.1	35.1	45.2
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	4.8	8.2	10.3	10.5	9.3	8.1	7.4	4.9	8.3
Sentenced detention	—	4.8	8.5	8.6	10.5	11.7	10.7	9.9	19.9	11.2
Parole	—	2.9	3.8	4.8	5.7	6.5	5.6	4.3	12.8	6.0
Other ^(a)	—	—	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	0.6	2.6
Number of supervision periods	19	105	318	663	1,167	1,848	2,311	2,334	845	9,610
Female										
Pre-sentence community	100.0	9.1	13.3	18.4	13.3	11.9	13.3	12.7	21.6	13.7
Pre-sentence detention	100.0	54.5	75.6	72.2	68.7	58.8	51.8	49.7	28.4	57.3
Sentenced community	100.0	63.6	40.0	40.5	37.9	45.6	49.0	47.2	34.3	44.3
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	36.4	4.4	6.3	4.9	4.0	5.0	5.7	4.9	5.1
Sentenced detention	—	18.2	8.9	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.6	3.4	17.6	4.1
Parole	—	9.1	6.7	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	10.8	2.5
Other ^(a)	—	9.1	—	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Number of supervision periods	1	11	45	158	406	478	502	386	102	2,089
All young people										
Pre-sentence community	20.0	14.7	14.9	15.5	14.9	13.0	13.7	11.8	22.0	14.1
Pre-sentence detention	55.0	71.6	78.8	73.0	68.4	62.7	55.9	52.2	26.3	57.8
Sentenced community	45.0	44.8	38.8	43.6	44.3	46.3	49.6	44.6	35.1	45.1
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	7.8	7.7	9.5	9.1	8.2	7.6	7.2	4.9	7.7
Sentenced detention	—	6.0	8.5	7.4	8.4	10.0	9.4	9.0	19.6	9.9
Parole	—	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.9	5.6	4.9	4.0	12.6	5.3
Other ^(a)	—	0.9	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.7	0.6	2.3
Number of supervision periods	20	116	363	822	1,574	2,327	2,815	2,720	948	11,705

(a) Other includes home detention, other sentenced *episode type* and other *episode type*.

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
2. Percentages do not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.
3. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *supervision period*. The *supervision period* may have begun before 2006–07.
4. Total includes young people of unknown sex.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 11.

Table 5.11: Completed supervision periods by episode type, age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Indigenous										
Pre-sentence community	15.4	13.8	15.1	10.3	10.9	9.8	10.0	7.2	13.6	10.1
Pre-sentence detention	53.8	71.3	80.3	71.5	69.3	65.0	61.8	55.7	38.6	63.7
Sentenced community	53.8	44.7	38.9	51.5	47.0	47.2	47.3	44.3	33.2	46.0
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	9.6	9.6	14.2	10.9	11.0	9.3	7.9	8.2	10.1
Sentenced detention	—	6.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	12.7	14.7	12.4	13.0	12.1
Parole	—	3.2	5.4	5.8	5.8	8.3	7.6	5.4	10.9	6.8
Other ^(a)	—	1.1	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.9	1.1	3.9
Number of supervision periods	13	94	239	445	736	960	1,085	857	184	4,613
Non-Indigenous										
Pre-sentence community	28.6	21.1	14.0	21.3	18.1	15.0	15.7	13.8	22.2	16.3
Pre-sentence detention	57.1	78.9	75.4	75.6	68.2	62.1	53.9	52.7	25.1	55.6
Sentenced community	28.6	42.1	42.1	33.2	42.1	45.3	50.2	43.1	34.6	43.7
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	—	4.4	3.6	7.7	6.3	6.8	7.1	4.1	6.3
Sentenced detention	—	5.3	7.0	4.4	7.2	8.5	6.4	7.9	22.9	8.9
Parole	—	5.3	1.8	2.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.6	14.3	4.6
Other ^(a)	—	—	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.2
Number of supervision periods	7	19	114	361	808	1,277	1,627	1,713	676	6,602
Unknown										
Pre-sentence community	—	—	20.0	25.0	26.7	18.9	21.4	14.7	38.6	22.2
Pre-sentence detention	—	33.3	80.0	56.3	53.3	47.8	25.2	28.0	9.1	31.2
Sentenced community	—	66.7	—	56.3	36.7	51.1	66.0	62.0	43.2	54.5
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	—	—	12.5	3.3	5.6	1.9	4.0	3.4	3.9
Sentenced detention	—	—	—	12.5	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	8.0	3.5
Parole	—	—	—	—	3.3	2.2	—	—	2.3	1.0
Other ^(a)	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—	—	—	0.4
Number of supervision periods	—	3	10	16	30	90	103	150	88	490

(a) Other includes home detention, other sentenced *episode type* and other *episode type*.

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
2. Percentages do not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.
3. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *supervision period*. The *supervision period* may have begun before 2006–07.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 12.

5.3.3 Length of episodes

At both pre-sentence and sentenced stages, detention-based *episodes* were generally much shorter than community-based *episodes* (Table 5.12). Pre-sentence *episodes* had a median length of 4 days when detention-based (that is, *episodes* of remand), compared with 48 days for community-based (that is, *episodes* of supervised bail). For sentenced *episodes*, sentenced community *episodes* were 2 times longer than detention (median lengths 136 days and 73 days respectively).

It should be remembered that where a young person may have multiple potential *episodes* concurrently, the *episode* that will be counted here is the highest according to the hierarchy (see 'Hierarchy of *episode* types', Section 2.1.2). Therefore, if a young person has both detention and community supervision simultaneously, it is the detention *episode* that will be counted in the collection. This is in keeping with the focus of the NMDS being on the actual experience of supervision.

Table 5.12: Median length of *episodes* (in days) within completed supervision periods by *episode* type, states and territories, 2006–07

<i>Episode</i> type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus
Pre-sentence community	38	80	57	35	33	n.p.	37	71	48
Pre-sentence detention	3	10	6	3	4	32	3	5	4
Sentenced community	112	218	152	112	99	365	119	102	136
Immediate release/ suspended detention	182	—	91	130	110	365	—	81	114
Sentenced detention	64	112	100	53	92	182	105	34	73
Parole	87	124	55	77	—	^(a) 121	—	—	87
Other ^(b)	44	—	—	26	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	26

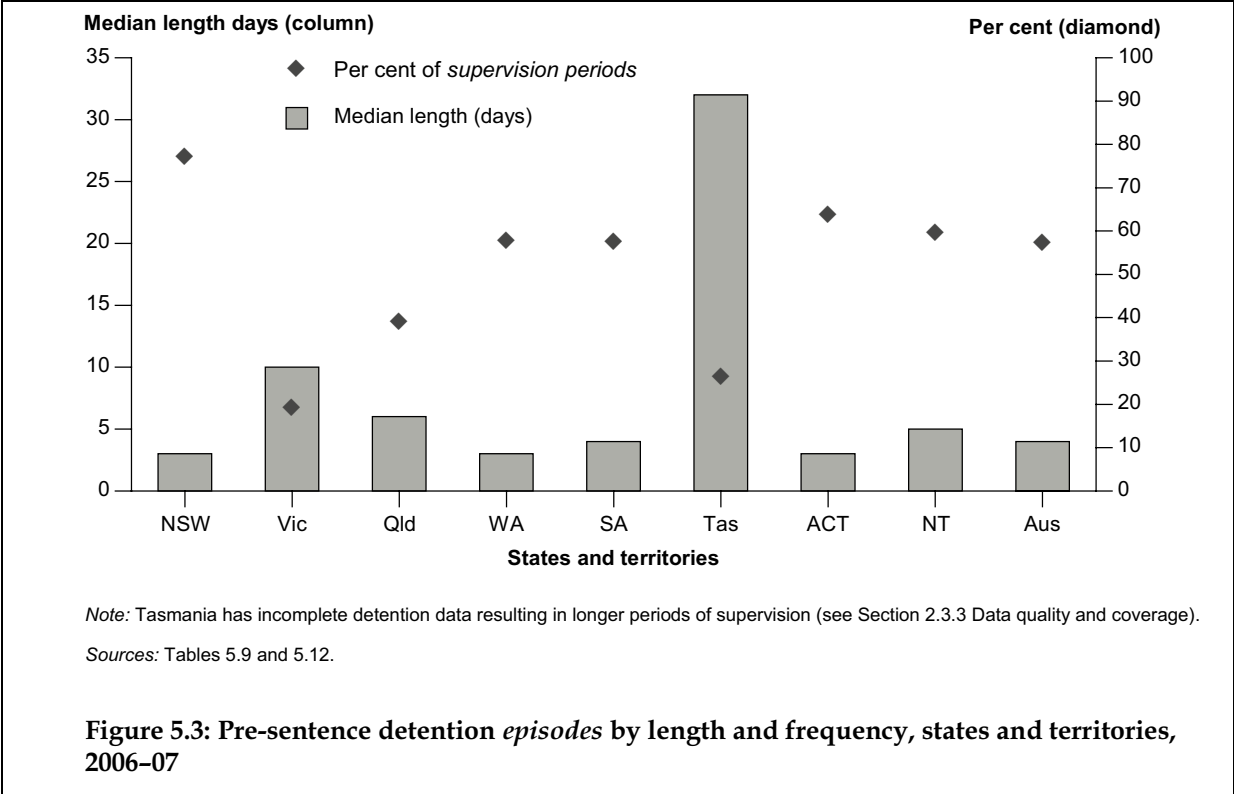
(a) The number of observations contributing to this cell is fewer than 10.

(b) Other includes home detention, other sentenced *episode* type and other *episode* type.

Notes

1. In this table, detention *episodes* of the same type that are separated by a transfer within detention are considered to be one *episode* and their length summed.
2. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* that are lower on the hierarchy.
3. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
4. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *episode*. The *episode* may have begun before 2006–07.
5. Cells are not published (n.p.) where N<5.
6. Tasmania has incomplete detention data resulting in longer periods of supervision (see Section 2.3.3 Data quality and coverage).

Across states and territories there tends to be an inverse relationship between the median length of *episodes* of pre-sentence detention (remand) and the proportion of *supervision periods* that contain such *episodes* (Figure 5.3). For example, in New South Wales, pre-sentence detention occurs in 78% of completed *supervision periods*, but has a median length of only 3 days. In contrast, pre-sentence detention lasts, on average, 10 days in Victoria but occurs in only 20% of *supervision periods*.



For all *episode* types except sentenced community (such as probation) and other *episode* types (including home detention and other sentenced *episode* types), the median length of *episodes* within completed *supervision periods* was longer for males than for females (Table 5.13). In general, the length of most *episode* types increased as age increased.

The median length of pre-sentence detention *episodes* was longer for Indigenous young people than non-Indigenous young people at every age (Table 5.14). For all other *episodes* except 'other', the median length was longer for non-Indigenous young people.

Table 5.13: Median length of *episodes* (in days) within completed *supervision periods* by *episode type*, age and sex, Australia, 2006–07

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Male										
Pre-sentence community	n.p.	18	33	33	39	48	55	50	85	50
Pre-sentence detention	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	6	4
Sentenced community	132	83	92	101	107	123	137	165	181	130
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	n.p.	41	46	92	108	93	157	248	109
Sentenced detention	—	n.p.	63	43	67	60	70	66	109	73
Parole	—	—	^(a) 46	39	49	55	62	91	155	86
Other ^(b)	—	—	^(a) 26	12	25	27	22	28	22	26
Female										
Pre-sentence community	—	24	37	22	28	31	49	48	68	41
Pre-sentence detention	—	18	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
Sentenced community	n.p.	^(a) 62	96	126	144	182	182	182	150	176
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	n.p.	n.p.	^(a) 120	96	144	155	184	^(a) 365	140
Sentenced detention	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	^(a) 77	48	59	62	82	67
Parole	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	66	88	133	227	93
Other ^(b)	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	43
All young people										
Pre-sentence community	n.p.	20	33	28	36	43	54	50	84	48
Pre-sentence detention	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4
Sentenced community	126	81	92	105	112	130	143	169	181	136
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	n.p.	45	56	92	109	93	159	249	114
Sentenced detention	—	n.p.	61	46	69	59	70	66	107	73
Parole	—	—	^(a) 36	39	49	56	62	91	156	87
Other ^(b)	—	n.p.	^(a) 26	22	25	31	22	30	26	26

(a) The number of observations contributing to this cell is fewer than 10.

(b) Other includes home detention, other sentenced *episode type* and other *episode type*.

Notes

1. In this table, detention *episodes* of the same type that are separated by a transfer within detention are considered to be one *episode* and their length summed.
2. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* that are lower on the hierarchy.
3. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
4. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *episode*. The *episode* may have begun before 2006–07.
5. Cells are not published (n.p.) where N<5.
6. Total includes young people of unknown sex.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 13.

Table 5.14: Median length of *episodes* (in days) within completed *supervision periods* by *episode type*, age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2006–07

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Indigenous										
Pre-sentence community	n.p.	22	29	29	37	43	42	50	64	40
Pre-sentence detention	^(a) 2	3	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	5
Sentenced community	^(a) 98	93	92	98	93	112	123	129	123	114
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	^(a) 90	37	64	85	105	91	121	184	92
Sentenced detention	—	—	52	43	67	53	65	54	64	60
Parole	—	—	^(a) 36	39	77	58	56	95	140	77
Other ^(b)	—	n.p.	^(a) 18	22	27	31	25	30	^(a) 30	27
Non-Indigenous										
Pre-sentence community	n.p.	^(a) 16	35	26	32	43	57	48	85	49
Pre-sentence detention	^(a) 2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	3
Sentenced community	n.p.	47	106	133	128	150	166	181	182	164
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	—	50	34	175	111	151	187	273	161
Sentenced detention	—	n.p.	n.p.	100	71	72	82	81	120	90
Parole	—	—	—	n.p.	26	54	72	90	176	97
Other ^(b)	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	17	21	15	26	^(a) 22	23
Unknown										
Pre-sentence community	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	^(a) 85	57	52	92	99	78
Pre-sentence detention	—	n.p.	^(a) 2	2	5	3	3	2	3	3
Sentenced community	—	n.p.	—	84	148	221	210	182	181	184
Immediate release/ suspended detention	—	—	—	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	^(a) 214	n.p.	249
Sentenced detention	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	^(a) 32	n.p.	^(a) 61	32
Parole	—	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	n.p.	^(a) 78
Other ^(b)	—	—	—	—	—	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.

(a) The number of observations contributing to this cell is fewer than 10.

(b) Other includes home detention, other sentenced *episode type* and other *episode type*.

Notes

1. In this table, detention *episodes* of the same type that are separated by a transfer within detention are considered to be one *episode* and their length summed.
2. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* that are lower on the hierarchy.
3. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
4. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *episode*. The *episode* may have begun before 2006–07.
5. Cells are not published (n.p.) where N<5.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 14.

5.3.4 Proportion of time under supervision spent in different types of episodes

This section examines the proportion of time spent in different types of *episodes* using the concept of person days. Person days were calculated by summing the total number of days spent by all people in different types of *episodes* (see Section 1.4.3).

The first table in this section examines the proportion of time in sentenced supervision within completed *supervision periods* that is spent in *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision and detention, regardless of the length of the *supervision period*. In this table, the proportion of time spent by young people in either community-based supervision or detention is expressed as the percentage of the total duration spent under juvenile justice supervision, measured in person days.

On average, young people spent most of their time in sentenced supervision in the community rather than in detention (Table 5.15). Irrespective of the length of the *supervision period*, 91% of the time spent in sentenced *episodes* within completed *supervision periods* occurred in some form of sentenced community-based supervision. The greatest proportion of time in sentenced supervision spent in detention occurred in New South Wales and Western Australia (14% and 13% of person days, respectively).

Table 5.15: Proportion of person days in sentenced supervision within completed *supervision periods* by episode type, states and territories, 2006–07

Sentenced episode type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus
Per cent of person days in sentenced supervision									
Sentenced community ^(a)	85.8	88.3	97.2	87.0	93.1	89.0	90.5	95.3	90.6
Sentenced detention	14.2	11.7	2.8	13.0	6.9	11.0	9.5	4.7	9.4
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	10,730	2,286	5,467	5,467	2,618	314	602	749	28,233

(a) Sentenced community includes *episodes* of home detention, immediate release/suspended detention, parole/supervised release and other community-based supervision with or without additional mandated requirements.

Notes

1. The denominator for the proportions is the total time in sentenced supervision across the entire jurisdiction, with the numerator being the total time either in sentenced community or in detention across the entire jurisdiction.
2. Tasmania has incomplete detention data resulting in longer periods of detention (see Section 2.3.3 Data quality and coverage).

In the following table, the proportion of time, as measured by person days, spent in particular types of *episodes* that ended in 2006–07 by the length of the *supervision period* is presented. In this table, proportions are based on the total duration of all *supervision periods* of a particular length.

Most of the time (around 90%) under supervision for *supervision periods* of less than 2 weeks was spent in pre-sentence detention *episodes*, while for longer *supervision periods* of between 6 months and 2 years, around 60–70% of the total *supervision period* duration consisted of sentenced community *episodes* (Table 5.16).

Overall, 64% of the total duration of *supervision periods* completed in 2006–07 was spent in sentenced community *episodes*.

5.3.5 Reasons for exiting *episodes*

The relationship between *episode* types and the reasons why those *episodes* ended provides information about the flow of young people through supervision. This section looks at different types of supervision such as community-based and detention-based, and various possible outcomes including conditions of sentence met, breached and more serious order begun (see Glossary for definitions of reasons for exit from *episodes*). It should be remembered that the Juvenile Justice NMDS can count only one *episode* occurring at any one time. Therefore where more than one type of supervision that could constitute an *episode* occurs at the same time, the most serious type of supervision, according to the *episode* hierarchy (see Section 2.1.2), is defined as the *episode*. This may hide the outcomes of some types of supervision, as indicated by the use of the reason for exit 'more serious order begun'.

For pre-sentence community *episodes* (supervised bail), nearly 35% ended with 'more serious order begun', which means that the young person received an order that constituted a higher ranked *episode* type and that the order was unrelated to the order underlying the pre-sentence community *episode* (Table 5.17). Further analysis showed that three-quarters of *episodes* following this reason for exit were pre-sentence detention. Just over 40% of pre-sentence community *episodes* ended with other reason for exit, which includes no further action and referral to external program, while 11% ended with a breach and 10% ended due to sentencing.

Over half (57%) of pre-sentence detention *episodes* ended with the young person released on bail, while only 17% ended due to sentencing.

Around half of each of the community-based sentenced *episode* types (sentenced community, immediate release/suspended detention, parole/supervised release) ended because the conditions of sentence were met, although around one-third ended due to a more serious order beginning – further analysis showed that over half of the *episodes* following this reason for exit were pre-sentence detention *episodes*. Around one-third (35%) of sentenced detention *episodes* ended with the young person released on parole or supervised release and 20% released because the conditions of the sentence were met. Of all the sentenced community-based *episodes*, *episodes* of parole were most likely to end through a breach (15%).

Table 5.16. Proportion of person days under supervision by *episode* type and length of completed supervision period, Australia, 2006–07 (row per cent)

	Episode type							Total number of days ('000)
	Pre-sentence community	Pre-sentence detention	Sentenced community	Immediate release/suspended detention	Sentenced detention	Parole	Other ^(a)	
	Per cent of person days							
Less than 7 days	0.7	97.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	7
7 to less than 14 days	5.0	87.5	4.8	0.2	1.0	—	1.5	5
14 days to less than 1 month	17.0	60.2	13.8	1.2	3.3	1.0	3.5	12
1 to 3 months	31.4	23.6	33.3	2.4	5.4	0.9	3.1	74
3 to 6 months	16.1	8.3	61.3	4.3	6.5	2.6	1.1	214
6 to 9 months	7.3	5.1	71.8	7.1	5.3	2.5	0.8	320
9 to 12 months	4.8	6.0	66.7	9.7	7.3	4.6	0.8	223
12 to 24 months	4.6	5.4	68.0	10.1	7.0	4.6	0.3	832
24+ months	3.5	9.6	59.8	8.5	12.2	6.2	0.2	593
Total (per cent)	6.7	8.1	63.9	8.3	8.0	4.4	0.6	2,279

(a) Other includes home detention, other sentenced episode type and other episode type.

Related table: State and territory appendices 2006–07, Table 15.

Table 5.17: Episodes within completed supervision periods by episode type and reason for exit, Australia, 2006-07 (per cent)

Reason for exit	Pre-sentence community	Pre-sentence detention	Sentenced community	Immediate release/suspended detention	Sentenced detention	Parole or supervised release	Other ^(a)
Released on bail	0.4	57.2	—	—	0.8	—	21.0
Matters proven/charges dismissed	0.1	1.1	—	—	0.1	—	—
Remand	2.0	0.9	—	—	—	—	0.3
Sentenced	10.3	16.8	—	—	0.3	—	—
Parole/supervised release	—	1.4	—	—	34.7	—	—
Conditions of sentence met	—	0.5	57.7	47.6	20.4	50.1	8.3
Breached	11.1	—	5.1	7.7	—	15.3	—
More serious order begun	35.5	11.1	27.7	38.4	—	30.6	35.5
Transferred	—	2.4	0.5	0.3	19.3	—	—
Other ^(b)	40.5	8.8	9.0	5.9	24.5	4.0	34.8
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of episodes	2,192	10,324	8,205	1,168	1,963	821	290

(a) Other episode type includes home detention, other sentenced episode type and other episode type.

(b) Other reason for exit includes no further action, referral to external program, escape/abscond, death and other reason for exit.

Notes

1. Transferred does not include transfers from one detention centre to another within a jurisdiction in the same supervision period where the episode type does not change.
2. Some reasons for exit may be due to the result of an appeal.

Related table: State and territory appendices 2006-07, Table 16.

Both the number of young people in remand (which in this section refers only to *episodes* of pre-sentence detention and does not include *episodes* of pre-court detention)² and the outcome of this detention are of concern for many states and territories in Australia. Policy and legislative differences among jurisdictions on issues such as diversion and supported bail are likely to affect the use and outcome of remand.

Overall, nearly 61% of all remand *episodes* within *supervision periods* completed in 2006–07 ended with the young person being released on bail. Only 19% of remand *episodes* ended because the young person was sentenced, and only 7% ended with the young person sentenced to detention. The reason for exit from remand varied considerably among the states and territories. New South Wales and South Australia had the highest proportion of *episodes* ending with the young person released on bail following remand (76% and 73%, respectively). Note that the numbers in this table differ slightly from those presented in Table 5.17 for pre-sentence detention as Table 5.17 includes pre-court detention *episodes*.

Table 5.18: Remand *episodes* within completed *supervision periods* by reason for exit, states and territories, 2006–07

Reason for exit from remand	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus
Number of remand <i>episodes</i>									
Released on bail	3,606	96	261	535	543	20	112	86	5,259
Matters proven/charges dismissed	49	—	6	16	10	1	—	21	103
Sentenced	696	168	451	6	90	34	111	69	1,625
Next episode type: sentenced detention	365	69	72	5	—	10	14	30	565
More serious order begun	—	—	—	635	—	3	—	—	638
Other	403	88	185	225	104	—	10	12	1,027
Total	4,754	352	903	1,417	747	58	233	188	8,652
Per cent of remand <i>episodes</i>									
Released on bail	75.9	27.3	28.9	37.8	72.7	34.5	48.1	45.7	60.8
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.0	—	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.7	—	11.2	1.2
Sentenced	14.6	47.7	49.9	0.4	12.0	58.6	47.6	36.7	18.8
Next episode type: sentenced detention	7.7	19.6	8.0	0.4	—	17.2	6.0	16.0	6.5
More serious order begun	—	—	—	44.8	—	5.2	—	—	7.4
Other	8.5	25.0	20.5	15.9	13.9	—	4.3	6.4	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Other includes escaped/absconded, died, transferred, and other reasons for exit.
2. This table excludes pre-court *episodes* and transfers from one detention centre to another within a jurisdiction in the same *supervision period*.

² Elsewhere in this report, *episodes* of pre-sentence detention include *episodes* of pre-court detention. See Section 2.2.2 for further information.

Remand *episodes* completed by males were less likely to end with the young person bailed than those completed by females (59% compared with 72%), although *episodes* completed by females in younger age groups were less likely to end with the young person released on bail than those completed by males in the same age groups (Table 5.19). Remand *episodes* completed by males were more likely to end with the young person being sentenced than those completed by females (20% compared with 14%). Overall, the proportion of young people in an *episode* of pre-sentence detention who were released on bail decreased slightly with age, while the proportion sentenced increased with age

Remand *episodes* completed by non-Indigenous young people were more likely to end with the young person released on bail than those completed by Indigenous young people (68% compared with 52%) and slightly less likely to end with the young person being sentenced (18% compared with 21%; Table 5.20).

Overall, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people released on bail was similar to that of non-Indigenous young people (77% and 79%, respectively) (Table 5.20).

Table 5.19: Remand episodes within completed supervision periods by reason for exit, age and sex, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

Reason for exit from remand	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Male										
Released on bail	80.0	71.3	70.5	66.0	61.0	58.6	54.9	58.0	51.2	58.9
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0
Sentenced	—	16.0	13.8	17.1	20.0	19.8	22.4	18.0	21.2	19.6
Next episode type: detention	—	1.1	2.0	2.8	6.0	6.9	8.8	8.9	12.1	7.3
More serious order begun	—	3.2	4.6	6.7	7.4	8.0	9.5	9.8	0.9	8.1
Other	20.0	8.5	10.5	9.0	10.5	12.2	12.4	13.3	25.5	12.5
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	5	94	305	597	1,038	1,582	1,748	1,679	330	7,378
Female										
Released on bail	—	50.0	62.9	78.9	76.9	70.8	70.5	66.2	73.5	72.0
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	—	—	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	5.9	2.3
Sentenced	—	10.0	20.0	9.2	10.9	12.7	18.2	17.2	17.6	14.1
Next episode type: detention	—	—	2.9	—	0.7	2.1	2.3	4.9	5.9	2.1
More serious order begun	—	10.0	11.4	0.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	—	3.4
Other	—	30.0	5.7	8.5	6.1	11.0	6.1	10.8	2.9	8.3
Total (per cent)	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	—	10	35	142	294	291	264	204	34	1,274
All persons										
Released on bail	80.0	69.2	69.7	68.5	64.5	60.5	56.9	58.9	53.3	60.8
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.2
Sentenced	—	15.4	14.4	15.6	18.0	18.7	21.9	18.0	20.9	18.8
Next episode type: detention	—	1.0	2.1	2.3	4.8	6.1	8.0	8.4	11.5	6.5
More serious order begun	—	3.8	5.3	5.5	6.6	7.3	8.7	9.1	0.8	7.4
Other	20.0	10.6	10.0	8.9	9.5	12.0	11.6	13.0	23.4	11.9
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	5	104	340	739	1,332	1,873	2,012	1,883	364	8,652

Notes

1. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *episode*. The *episode* may have begun before 2006–07.
2. Other includes escaped or absconded, died, transferred, and other reasons for exit.
3. This table excludes pre-court *episodes* and transfers from one detention centre to another within a jurisdiction in the same *supervision period*.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 17.

Table 5.20: Remand *episodes* within completed *supervision periods* by reason for exit, age and Indigenous status, Australia, 2006–07 (per cent)

Reason for exit remand	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
Indigenous										
Released on bail	100.0	64.2	64.3	58.2	55.6	50.8	48.8	46.9	47.9	52.2
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	1.2	0.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.2	2.5	1.5
Sentenced	—	18.5	17.4	20.0	19.9	21.4	23.3	18.3	20.2	20.5
Next episode type: detention	—	1.2	2.6	3.5	6.2	7.3	8.9	9.7	11.8	7.3
More serious order begun	—	4.9	6.5	9.6	10.8	11.9	14.7	16.4	1.7	12.1
Other	—	11.1	11.3	10.4	12.0	13.9	12.3	17.2	27.7	13.6
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	2	81	230	395	675	841	894	688	119	3,925
Non-Indigenous										
Released on bail	66.7	86.4	80.4	80.8	73.3	68.2	63.3	65.5	55.7	67.7
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	—	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
Sentenced	—	4.5	8.8	9.9	16.4	16.9	21.1	18.0	21.5	17.6
Next episode type: detention	—	—	1.0	0.9	3.3	5.4	7.3	7.8	11.8	6.0
More serious order begun	—	—	2.9	0.9	2.3	3.7	4.1	5.1	0.4	3.6
Other	33.3	9.1	6.9	7.2	7.0	10.1	10.7	10.5	21.5	10.2
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	3	22	102	334	640	987	1,082	1,150	237	4,557
Unknown										
Released on bail	—	100.0	87.5	60.0	88.2	73.3	66.7	73.3	62.5	72.9
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.2	12.5	1.8
Sentenced	—	—	—	30.0	5.9	8.9	11.1	11.1	12.5	10.6
Next episode type: detention	—	—	—	—	5.9	2.2	2.8	4.4	—	2.9
More serious order begun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	12.5	10.0	5.9	17.8	19.4	13.3	12.5	14.7
Total (per cent)	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (number)	—	1	8	10	17	45	36	45	8	170

Notes

1. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to *episode*. The *episode* may have begun before 2006–07.
2. Other includes escaped/absconded, died, transferred, and other reasons for exit.
3. This table excludes pre-court *episodes* and transfers from one detention centre to another within a jurisdiction in the same *supervision period*.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 18.

5.4 Relationship between first supervision and subsequent supervision experience

5.4.1 Age at first supervision and number of subsequent supervision periods

Many young people who experience juvenile justice supervision appear once and do not return to juvenile justice supervision. However, some young people return multiple times. One of the factors associated with returning to juvenile justice supervision is the age of the young person when he/she first experiences supervision.

In this section, the relationship between age at the first juvenile justice supervision and subsequent number and type of *supervision periods* in later years is examined in several ways.

In the first table (Table 5.21), the number of completed *supervision periods* is presented for young people who first began juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01, which is the first year of data in the Juvenile Justice NMDS. The population of this table is restricted to young people who were aged between 11 and 17 at the start of the year of their first supervision so that the table will contain their complete juvenile supervision history, as those who were 10 in 2000–01 will have turned 16 in 2006–07 (the most recent year of data) and could therefore complete further juvenile justice supervision in future years. This enables us to examine the relationship between age at first supervision and the number of completed *supervision periods* for young people who began supervision in a common year.

Table 5.22 uses a different population to examine the same relationship. In this table, the number of completed *supervision periods* is presented for young people who were 17 at the start of 2006–07, meaning they turned 18 during 2006–07 and therefore will be unlikely to experience juvenile justice supervision in future years. However, the population of this table experienced their first supervision not only at different ages but also in different years, allowing us to examine whether a relationship between age at first supervision and the number of completed *supervision periods* exists regardless of the year in which supervision began.

In the remaining tables in this section, the relationship between age at first supervision and subsequent contact with the juvenile justice supervision system is explored using the histories of young people who experienced their first supervision during 2002–03 and who were aged between 10 and 14 years at that time. This group is chosen because these young people are within the age range for having further juvenile justice supervision with the juvenile justice system over the 5 years (2002–02 to 2006–07), as those aged 10 in 2002–03 would have turned 14 in 2006–07, and those aged 14 would have turned 18 in 2006–07. Note, however, that while young people in most states and territories may remain under juvenile justice supervision once they turn 18 years, they are unlikely to enter juvenile justice supervision for an offence committed while they were aged 18 or older (see Section 1.2).

Of those who started supervision in 2000–01 and were aged 11–17 years at this time, 2 out of every 5 (41%) completed more than one *supervision period* in 7 years (and as they will all be aged at least 18 in 2007–08, they are unlikely to be further supervised in the juvenile justice system) (Table 5.21). Only 12% completed four or more *supervision periods*.

However, younger people were more likely to complete more *supervision periods* than those who were older at their first *supervision period*. For those aged 11–12 years at their first supervision, 20% completed only one *supervision period* over the 7 years, while 43% completed four or more *supervision periods*. In contrast, nearly 80% of those aged 16–17 years at their first supervision completed only one *supervision period*, while only 3% completed four or more *supervision periods*. However, those who are older have fewer years to be under juvenile justice supervision (that is, an 11 year old in 2000–01 could potentially have had juvenile justice supervision in all 7 years, whereas that is unlikely for someone who was 17 years old in 2000–01).

Table 5.21: Young people with first supervision in 2000–01 by number of completed *supervision periods* and age at first supervision, Australia, 2000–01 to 2006–07

Age at and year of first supervision		Number of completed <i>supervision periods</i>				Total
		1	2	3	4 or more	
Number of young people						
11	2000–01	10	18	11	33	72
12	2000–01	45	40	34	87	206
13	2000–01	161	106	77	144	488
14	2000–01	388	177	118	135	818
15	2000–01	656	246	124	93	1,119
16	2000–01	843	179	70	42	1,134
17	2000–01	505	77	13	8	603
Total		2,608	843	447	542	4,440
Per cent of young people						
11	2000–01	13.9	25.0	15.3	45.8	100.0
12	2000–01	21.8	19.4	16.5	42.2	100.0
13	2000–01	33.0	21.7	15.8	29.5	100.0
14	2000–01	47.4	21.6	14.4	16.5	100.0
15	2000–01	58.6	22.0	11.1	8.3	100.0
16	2000–01	74.3	15.8	6.2	3.7	100.0
17	2000–01	83.7	12.8	2.2	1.3	100.0
Total		58.7	19.0	10.1	12.2	100.0

Notes

1. The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2000–01 were unavailable.
2. Age was calculated as at 1 July of the relevant financial year.

The same relationship between age at first supervision and number of *supervision periods* subsequently completed exists for young people who began supervision in different years (Table 5.22). The results for young people who were born in the same financial year but began supervision in different years, and thus at different ages, were similar to those presented in the previous table. Of those aged 11–12 years at their first supervision, only 18% completed just one *supervision period* over the 7 years while 45% completed four or more, but for those aged 16–17 years at their first supervision, over three-quarters (77%) completed only one *supervision period* while only 3% completed four or more.

Table 5.22: Young people who turned 18 years old in 2006–07 by number of completed supervision periods, and age at first supervision, Australia, 2000–01 to 2006–07

Age at and year of first supervision	Number of completed supervision periods				Total
	1	2	3	4 or more	
Number of young people					
11 2000–01	10	18	11	33	72
12 2001–02	42	39	38	96	215
13 2002–03	173	128	83	164	548
14 2003–04	334	208	123	165	830
15 2004–05	591	236	97	108	1,032
16 2005–06	838	224	70	41	1,173
17 2006–07	623	69	14	8	714
Total	2,611	922	436	615	4,584
Per cent of young people					
11 2000–01	13.9	25.0	15.3	45.8	100.0
12 2001–02	19.5	18.1	17.7	44.7	100.0
13 2002–03	31.6	23.4	15.1	29.9	100.0
14 2003–04	40.2	25.1	14.8	19.9	100.0
15 2004–05	57.3	22.9	9.4	10.5	100.0
16 2005–06	71.4	19.1	6.0	3.5	100.0
17 2006–07	87.3	9.7	2.0	1.1	100.0
Total	57.0	20.1	9.5	13.4	100.0

Notes

1. The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2000–01 to 2002–03 were unavailable.
2. Age was calculated as at 1 July of the relevant financial year.

In previous tables, it was shown that those who were younger at their first supervision completed more *supervision periods* than those older at first supervision (tables 5.21 and 5.22). To show that this relationship is not because younger people have more years in which to be under juvenile justice supervision, the following tables are restricted to young people who were aged 18 years or under in the 5 years from 2002–03 to 2006–07. This means that in most states and territories, these young people were able to have juvenile justice supervision for all 5 years.

As with the previous tables, the results of these analyses again show that those who were younger at their first supervision completed more *supervision periods* than those older at first supervision. Of those aged 11 years at their first supervision, only 12% completed just one *supervision period* over the 5 years, compared with over one-third (36%) of those aged 14 years at their first supervision (Figure 5.4, Table 5.23). Conversely, over half (52%) of those aged 11 years at their first supervision completed four or more *supervision periods* over the 5-year period, compared with only one-quarter (24%) of those aged 14 at their first supervision.

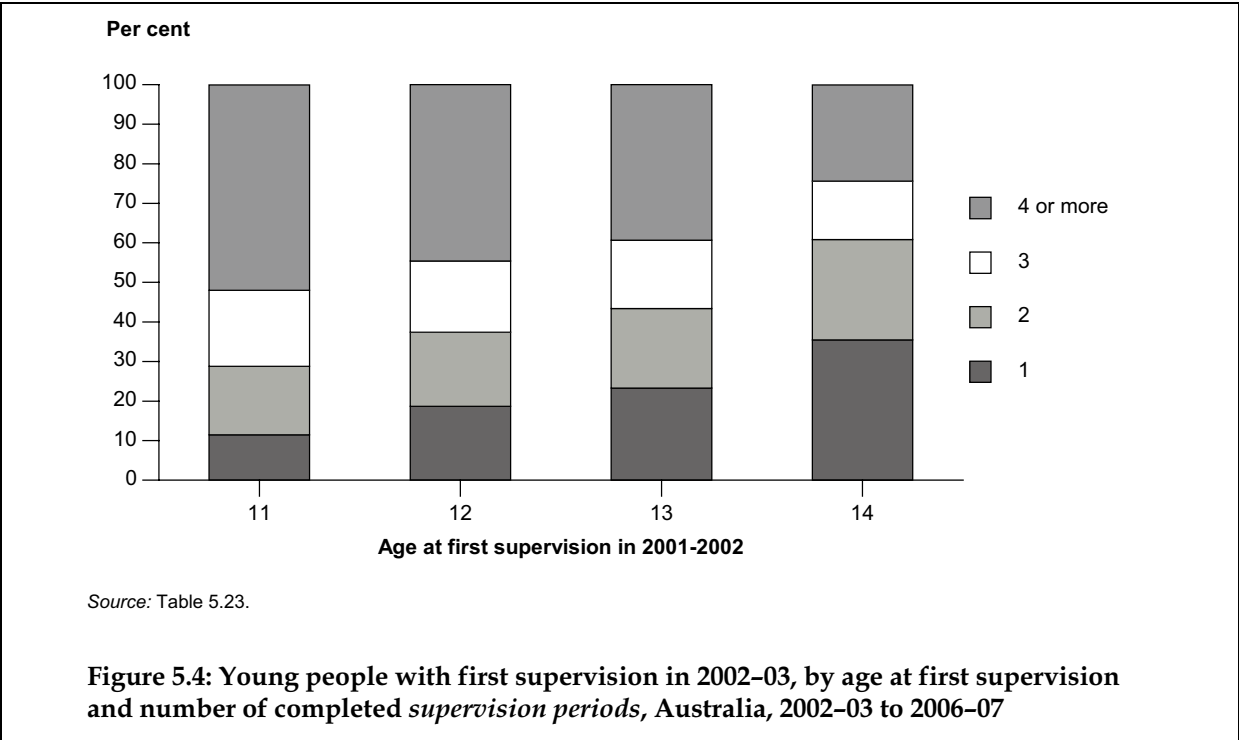


Table 5.23: Young people with first supervision in 2002–03 by age at first supervision and number of completed *supervision periods*, Australia, 2002–03 to 2006–07

Number of <i>supervision periods</i>	Age at first supervision in 2002–03					Total
	10	11	12	13	14	
Number of young people						
1	3	6	26	86	247	368
2	—	9	26	74	176	285
3	3	10	25	64	103	205
4 or more	10	27	62	145	169	413
Total	16	52	139	369	695	1,271
Per cent of young people						
1	18.8	11.5	18.7	23.3	35.5	29.0
2	—	17.3	18.7	20.1	25.3	22.4
3	18.8	19.2	18.0	17.3	14.8	16.1
4 or more	62.5	51.9	44.6	39.3	24.3	32.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2002–03 were unavailable.

The relationship found previously between the age at first supervision and the overall number of *supervision periods* completed was slightly stronger for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people than non-Indigenous young people. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, 50% of those aged 10–12 in 2002–03 had completed four or more *supervision periods*, compared with 45% of non-Indigenous 10–12 year olds.

Table 5.24: Young people with first supervision in 2002–03 by age at first supervision, number of completed *supervision periods* and Indigenous status, Australia, 2002–03 to 2006–07

Number of <i>supervision periods</i>	Age at first supervision in 2002–03					Total
	10	11	12	13	14	
Number of young people						
Indigenous						
1	2	3	15	33	69	122
2	—	5	17	39	61	122
3	3	7	17	33	38	98
4 or more	9	20	40	96	81	246
Total	14	35	89	201	249	588
Non-Indigenous						
1	1	3	8	47	159	218
2	—	4	9	31	110	154
3	—	3	8	31	64	106
4 or more	—	7	22	49	88	166
Total	1	17	47	158	421	644
Per cent of young people						
Indigenous						
1	14.3	8.6	16.9	16.4	27.7	20.7
2	—	14.3	19.1	19.4	24.5	20.7
3	21.4	20.0	19.1	16.4	15.3	16.7
4 or more	64.3	57.1	44.9	47.8	32.5	41.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous						
1	100.0	17.6	17.0	29.7	37.8	33.9
2	—	23.5	19.1	19.6	26.1	23.9
3	—	17.6	17.0	19.6	15.2	16.5
4 or more	—	41.2	46.8	31.0	20.9	25.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2002–03 were unavailable.
2. 39 young people whose Indigenous status was unknown were excluded.

The following table examines the same group of young people who began supervision in 2002–03 and were aged 10–14 years at the time of this supervision.

Of those who were 14 when they began supervision in 2002–03, 42% had not begun another *supervision period* since 2002–03, compared with 23% of those aged 10–12 years when they first began supervision (Table 5.25). Conversely, 40% of those aged 10–12 years at their first supervision began their most recent *supervision period* in 2006–07, compared with only 8% of those aged 14 at their first supervision.

Table 5.25: Young people with first supervision in 2002–03 by year of entry to most recent *supervision period* and age at first supervision, Australia, 2002–03 to 2006–07

Age at and year of first supervision		Year of entry to most recent <i>supervision period</i>					Total
		2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	
Number of young people							
10	2002–03	3	—	2	2	9	16
11	2002–03	9	2	9	8	24	52
12	2002–03	35	16	17	20	51	139
13	2002–03	111	46	53	88	71	369
14	2002–03	294	103	114	130	54	695
Per cent of young people							
10	2002–03	18.8	—	12.5	12.5	56.3	100.0
11	2002–03	17.3	3.8	17.3	15.4	46.2	100.0
12	2002–03	25.2	11.5	12.2	14.4	36.7	100.0
13	2002–03	30.1	12.5	14.4	23.8	19.2	100.0
14	2002–03	42.3	14.8	16.4	18.7	7.8	100.0

Notes

1. This table may not represent the young person's last ever *supervision period* — data are subject to change as data for future years become available.
2. Note that young people aged 18 years or older may be supervised by the adult corrections system, and that data are not available in this report.
3. The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2002–03 were unavailable.

The following two tables again follow young people who began supervision for the first time during the same year but, in contrast to the previous table, these show the number of young people who began a new *supervision period* in each year. In addition, these tables also include young people who were aged between 15 and 17 years at their first supervision. These young people will therefore have turned 18 sometime during the years encompassed by the tables and in this and subsequent years would have been less likely to be under juvenile justice supervision than young people aged under 18. To highlight this, data relating to young people aged 18 and older are italicised and a significantly diminished return is expected in these cells.

For young people who began supervision in 2002–03, the proportion of young people returning to juvenile justice supervision each successive year generally decreased (Table 5.26). As seen in the previous table, those who were younger at their first supervision were more likely to enter new *supervision periods* in subsequent years than those who were older.

This relationship between age at first supervision and returns to supervision holds irrespective of the year in which the young person first began supervision (Table 5.27).

Table 5.26: Young people with first supervision in 2002–03 by year of entry to new supervision periods and age at first supervision, Australia, 2002–03 to 2006–07

Age at and year of first supervision		Year of entry to new supervision periods				
		2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Number of young people						
10	2002–03	16	7	7	7	9
11	2002–03	52	18	24	20	24
12	2002–03	139	58	52	46	51
13	2002–03	369	160	141	125	71
14	2002–03	695	239	178	154	54
15	2002–03	1,097	310	184	70	21
16	2002–03	1,291	242	92	25	10
17	2002–03	942	88	18	4	1
Per cent of young people						
10	2002–03	100.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	56.3
11	2002–03	100.0	34.6	46.2	38.5	46.2
12	2002–03	100.0	41.7	37.4	33.1	36.7
13	2002–03	100.0	43.4	38.2	33.9	19.2
14	2002–03	100.0	34.4	25.6	22.2	7.8
15	2002–03	100.0	28.3	16.8	6.4	1.9
16	2002–03	100.0	18.7	7.1	1.9	0.8
17	2002–03	100.0	9.3	1.9	0.4	0.1

Notes

1. This table shows young people who had their first ever juvenile justice supervision in 2002–03 and who began a new supervision period at some point in subsequent years. Young people are entering and leaving supervision on a regular basis so it should not be assumed those under supervision in a particular year are the same young people who were under juvenile justice supervision during the previous year.
2. Some young people may be under supervision during subsequent years but not appear in the figures because they are continuing one long supervision period rather than beginning a new one. For the relationship between age and length of supervision period, see Table 5.6.
3. Italics indicate young people aged 18 years or older. Note that young people aged 18 years or older may also be supervised by the adult corrections system and such data are not available in this report.
4. The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2002–03 were unavailable.

Table 5.27: Young people with first supervision in 2003–04 to 2006–07 by year of entry to new supervision periods and age at first supervision, Australia, 2003–04 to 2006–07 (per cent)

Age at and year of first supervision		Year of entry to new supervision periods			
		2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07
Per cent of young people					
10	2003–04	100.0	46.2	61.5	76.9
11	2003–04	100.0	46.0	41.3	52.4
12	2003–04	100.0	45.3	42.8	34.6
13	2003–04	100.0	37.8	32.9	35.5
14	2003–04	100.0	32.8	27.3	23.5
15	2003–04	100.0	26.8	18.6	9.2
16	2003–04	100.0	19.5	8.7	2.2
17	2003–04	100.0	9.3	2.4	0.6
10	2004–05	—	100.0	44.4	33.3
11	2004–05	—	100.0	37.9	44.8
12	2004–05	—	100.0	48.9	45.3
13	2004–05	—	100.0	38.0	38.0
14	2004–05	—	100.0	31.4	26.6
15	2004–05	—	100.0	26.9	21.3
16	2004–05	—	100.0	19.1	8.4
17	2004–05	—	100.0	10.6	2.3
10	2005–06	—	—	100.0	50.0
11	2005–06	—	—	100.0	50.0
12	2005–06	—	—	100.0	38.1
13	2005–06	—	—	100.0	39.1
14	2005–06	—	—	100.0	31.1
15	2005–06	—	—	100.0	26.7
16	2005–06	—	—	100.0	19.6
17	2005–06	—	—	100.0	11.2

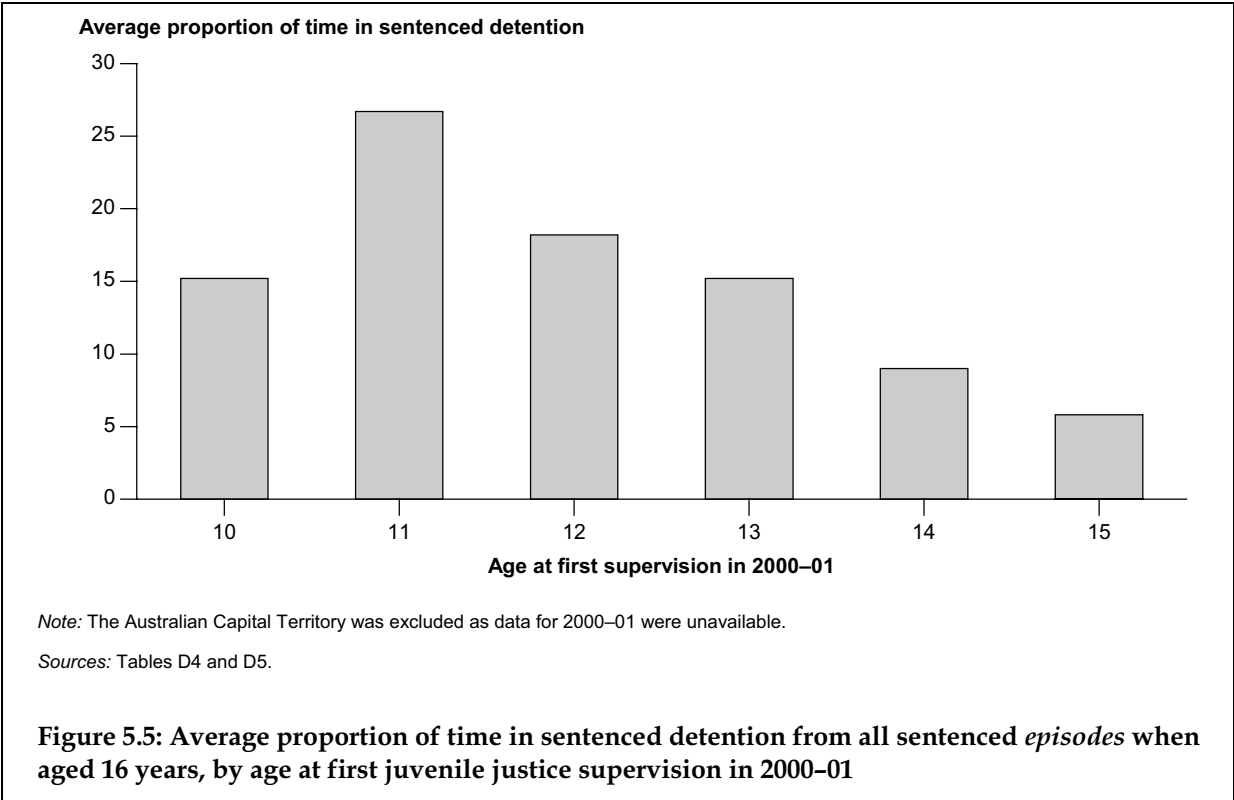
Notes

1. This table shows young people who had their first ever juvenile justice supervision in a particular year and who began a new *supervision period* at some point in subsequent years. Young people are entering and leaving supervision on a regular basis so it should not be assumed those under supervision in a particular year are the same young people who were under supervision during the previous year.
2. Some young people may be under supervision during subsequent years but not appear in the figures because they are continuing one long *supervision period* rather than beginning a new one. For the relationship between age and length of *supervision period*, see Table 5.6.
3. Italics indicate young people aged 18 years or older. Note that young people aged 18 years or older may be supervised by the adult corrections system, and such data are not available in this report.

5.4.2 Age at first supervision and sentenced detention

The previous section showed that the younger people were when they began juvenile justice supervision, the more likely they are to return to supervision in subsequent years. This section examines whether there is a relationship between age at first supervision and the type of sentenced supervision later experienced when aged 16 for those still under supervision at this age. The age 16 is chosen because the youngest people in the NMDS (those who began supervision aged 10 years old during the first year of data in 2000-01) were aged 16 years during 2006-07, which is the latest year of data.

In general, those who were younger at their first supervision spent a greater proportion of their time in sentenced supervision in detention in the year they were 16 than those who were older at their first supervision (Figure 5.5). Young people who were aged 11 at their first supervision spent 27% of their time in sentenced supervision in detention when they were 16 (which was during 2005-06). The average proportion of time spent in sentenced detention then decreased with the age at which the young person began supervision. Those aged 12 at first supervision spent, on average, 18% of the time they were in sentenced supervision in detention when they were 16 (which was during 2004-05) while those aged 15 at their first supervision spent only 6% of their time in sentenced supervision in detention when they were 16 (in 2001-02). However, this relationship did not hold for those aged 10 at their first supervision – on average, they spent 15% of their time in sentenced supervision when they were 16 (in 2006-07) in detention.



5.4.3 Age and detention at first supervision and subsequent supervision

This section examines the relationship between age at first supervision, the presence or absence of detention in the first supervision, and the number of *supervision periods* subsequently completed during 2000–01 to 2006–07. Detention can occur either at the pre-sentence or sentenced stage, and a young person's *supervision period* may contain both *episodes* of pre-sentence detention and *episodes* of sentenced detention.

Overall, 46% of young people who had their first supervision in the 7-year period 2000–01 to 2006–07 were detained during their first supervision (Table 5.28). However, the proportion of young people whose first supervision contained detention decreased as the age of the young person at the start of this first supervision increased. Of those who were 10 years old at the start of their first supervision, 63% were detained during this first supervision while only 40% of those aged 17 at their first supervision were.

In general, the majority of the detention that occurred during this first *supervision period* was pre-sentence detention. Sentenced detention during the first *supervision period* was uncommon for all those except young people aged 18 or older at their first supervision.

Table 5.28: Young people by age at first supervision and presence or absence of detention *episodes* in the first *supervision period*, Australia, 2000–01 to 2006–07

	Age at first supervision									Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	
Number of young people										
First <i>supervision period</i> contained detention	70	238	565	1,373	2,421	3,226	3,644	2,686	951	15,174
<i>Pre-sentence detention</i>	70	233	559	1,363	2,402	3,163	3,577	2,577	406	14,350
<i>Sentenced detention</i>	2	23	42	123	156	244	253	253	599	1,695
First <i>supervision period</i> did not contain detention	41	166	363	1,080	2,300	3,638	4,838	4,142	1,414	17,982
Total	111	404	928	2,453	4,721	6,864	8,482	6,828	2,365	33,156
Per cent of young people										
First <i>supervision period</i> contained detention	63.1	58.9	60.9	56.0	51.3	47.0	43.0	39.3	40.2	45.8
<i>Pre-sentence detention</i>	63.1	57.7	60.2	55.6	50.9	46.1	42.2	37.7	17.2	43.3
<i>Sentenced detention</i>	1.8	5.7	4.5	5.0	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.7	25.3	5.1
First <i>supervision period</i> did not contain detention	36.9	41.1	39.1	44.0	48.7	53.0	57.0	60.7	59.8	54.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

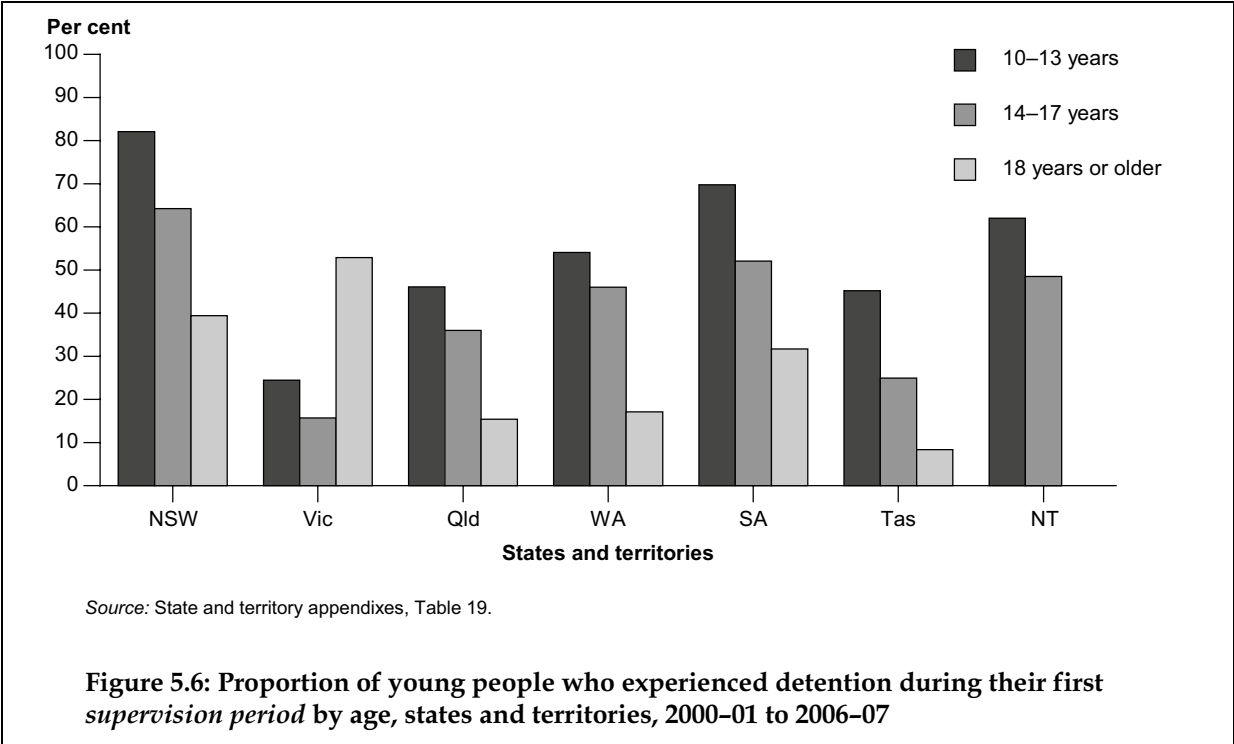
Notes

1. The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2000–01 to 2002–03 were unavailable.
2. This table excludes four young people whose age at first supervision is unknown.
3. The first *supervision period* for some young people contained both pre-sentence detention and sentenced detention.
4. Age (in years) was calculated as at entry to first *supervision period* in 2006–07. If the *supervision period* began before 2006–07, age was calculated as at 1 July 2006.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 19.

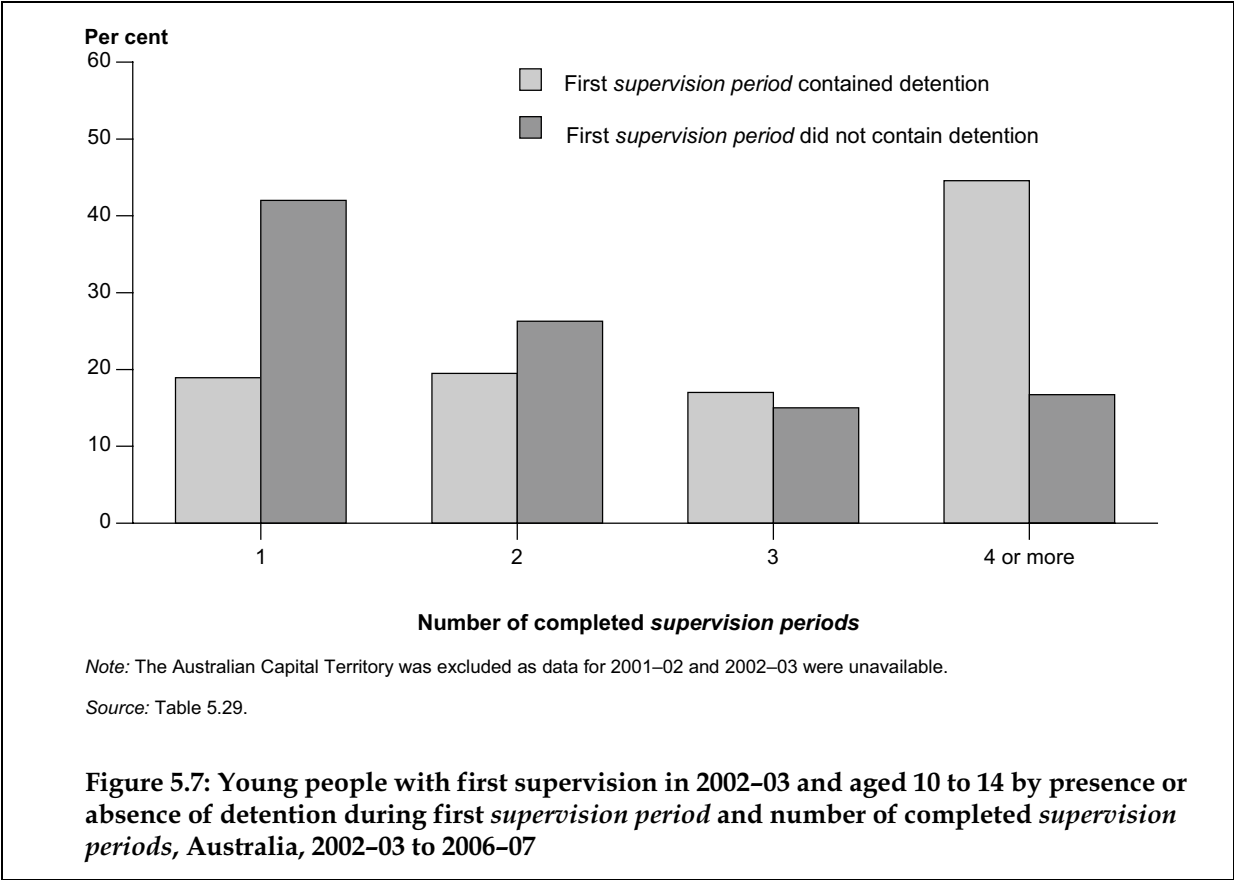
For all states and territories, the occurrence of detention in the first *supervision period* was more common for those aged 10–13 years than those aged 14–17 years (Figure 5.6). However, the proportion of young people of each age group whose first *supervision period* contained detention varied by state and territory. For those aged 10–13 years at the start of their first supervision, more than 50% were detained during this supervision in New South Wales, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory compared with less than one-quarter who were detained in Queensland and Victoria. However, only in New South Wales were more than 50% of those aged 14–17 years detained in their first *supervision period*, while in Victoria only 12% of this age group were detained.

Detention in the first *supervision period* was much less common for those aged 18 and older than for other age groups in all states and territories except Victoria, where 51% of this age group were detained during their first supervision. This most likely reflects the ‘dual track’ sentencing system in Victoria (see Section 1.2).



Among those whose first supervision occurred in 2002–03 and who were young enough at this first supervision to potentially be supervised by the juvenile justice system in 2006–07 (that is, aged 10–14 years in 2002–03), those who were detained during their first *supervision period* were more likely to complete more *supervision periods* during the 5-year period to 2006–07 than those who were not detained.

Only 20% of those who were detained in their first *supervision period* completed only one *supervision period* in the 5-year period, compared with 42% of those who were not detained (Figure 5.7). The situation was reversed for those who completed four or more *supervision periods* in the 5-year period: 45% of those were detained in their first *supervision period* completed four or more *supervision periods* in the 5-year period, compared with only 17% of those who were not detained.



This association between detention in the first *supervision period* and completing a high number of *supervision periods* is strongest for those who were youngest when starting their first supervision. Nearly 60% of those who were detained in their first supervision and aged 10–12 years completed four or more *supervision periods* over the 5-year period, compared with 37% of those who were detained in their first supervision and aged 14 years (Table 5.29).

Young people who were detained in their first supervision were more likely to complete more *supervision periods* than those who were not detained in their first supervision in all states and territories (Table 5.30).

Table 5.29: Young people aged 10–14 years at first supervision in 2002–03 by age at first supervision, presence or absence of detention during first supervision period and number of completed supervision periods, Australia, 2002–03 to 2006–07

First supervision period contained detention?	Age at first supervision												Total	
	10		11		12		13		14		Total		Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Number of supervision periods	Number of young people													
1	1	2	3	3	10	16	32	54	90	157	232	136	232	
2	—	—	6	3	14	12	39	35	81	95	145	140	145	
3	1	2	4	6	13	12	36	28	68	35	83	122	83	
4 or more	9	1	18	9	46	16	106	39	142	27	92	321	92	
Total	11	5	31	21	83	56	213	156	381	314	552	719	552	
	Per cent of young people													
1	9.1	40.0	9.7	14.3	12.0	28.6	15.0	34.6	23.6	50.0	42.0	18.9	42.0	
2	—	—	19.4	14.3	16.9	21.4	18.3	22.4	21.3	30.3	26.3	19.5	26.3	
3	9.1	40.0	12.9	28.6	15.7	21.4	16.9	17.9	17.8	11.1	15.0	17.0	15.0	
4 or more	81.8	20.0	58.1	42.9	55.4	28.6	49.8	25.0	37.3	8.6	16.7	44.6	16.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Note: The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2002–03 were unavailable.

Related table: State and territory appendixes 2006–07, Table 20.

Table 5.30: Young people aged 10–14 years at first supervision in 2002–03 by presence or absence of detention during first supervision period and number of completed supervision periods, states and territories, 2002–03 to 2006–07

First supervision period contained detention?	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		NT		Aus	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Number of supervision periods	Number of young people															
1	42	42	2	52	47	74	7	26	25	15	9	14	4	9	136	232
2	48	21	7	33	48	62	10	12	19	12	5	3	3	2	140	145
3	42	12	9	19	30	39	13	7	22	3	—	1	6	2	122	83
4 or more	123	7	15	12	44	18	78	48	58	7	—	—	3	—	321	92
Total	255	82	33	116	169	193	108	93	124	37	14	18	16	13	719	552
	Per cent of young people															
1	16.5	51.2	6.1	44.8	27.8	38.3	6.5	28.0	20.2	40.5	64.3	77.8	25.0	69.2	18.9	42.0
2	18.8	25.6	21.2	28.4	28.4	32.1	9.3	12.9	15.3	32.4	35.7	16.7	18.8	15.4	19.5	26.3
3	16.5	14.6	27.3	16.4	17.8	20.2	12.0	7.5	17.7	8.1	—	5.6	37.5	15.4	17.0	15.0
4 or more	48.2	8.5	45.5	10.3	26.0	9.3	72.2	51.6	46.8	18.9	—	—	18.8	—	44.6	16.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The Australian Capital Territory was excluded as data for 2002–03 were unavailable.