

5 Juvenile justice supervision

Chapter 5 looks at the juvenile justice supervision of young people during 2000–01 to 2004–05. The first data presented are the amount and type of supervision, followed by comparisons by sex, age and Indigenous status. As outlined in Section 2.1.2 (*episode* collection), *supervision periods* are the main unit of analysis of contacts with juvenile justice supervision. *Episodes* then 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. These *episodes* are contained within the *supervision periods*.

5.1 Supervision periods

Supervision periods represent periods of continuous contact with juvenile justice supervision. A *supervision period* ends when there are two or more consecutive days with no current supervision. A new *supervision period* begins when the young person is next under juvenile justice supervision as a result of having committed or allegedly committed an offence. The data in this section centre on completed *supervision periods*. Some young people may be still in a *supervision period* at the end of the collection year (30 June). These *supervision periods* are considered ‘open’ and are not included in these results.

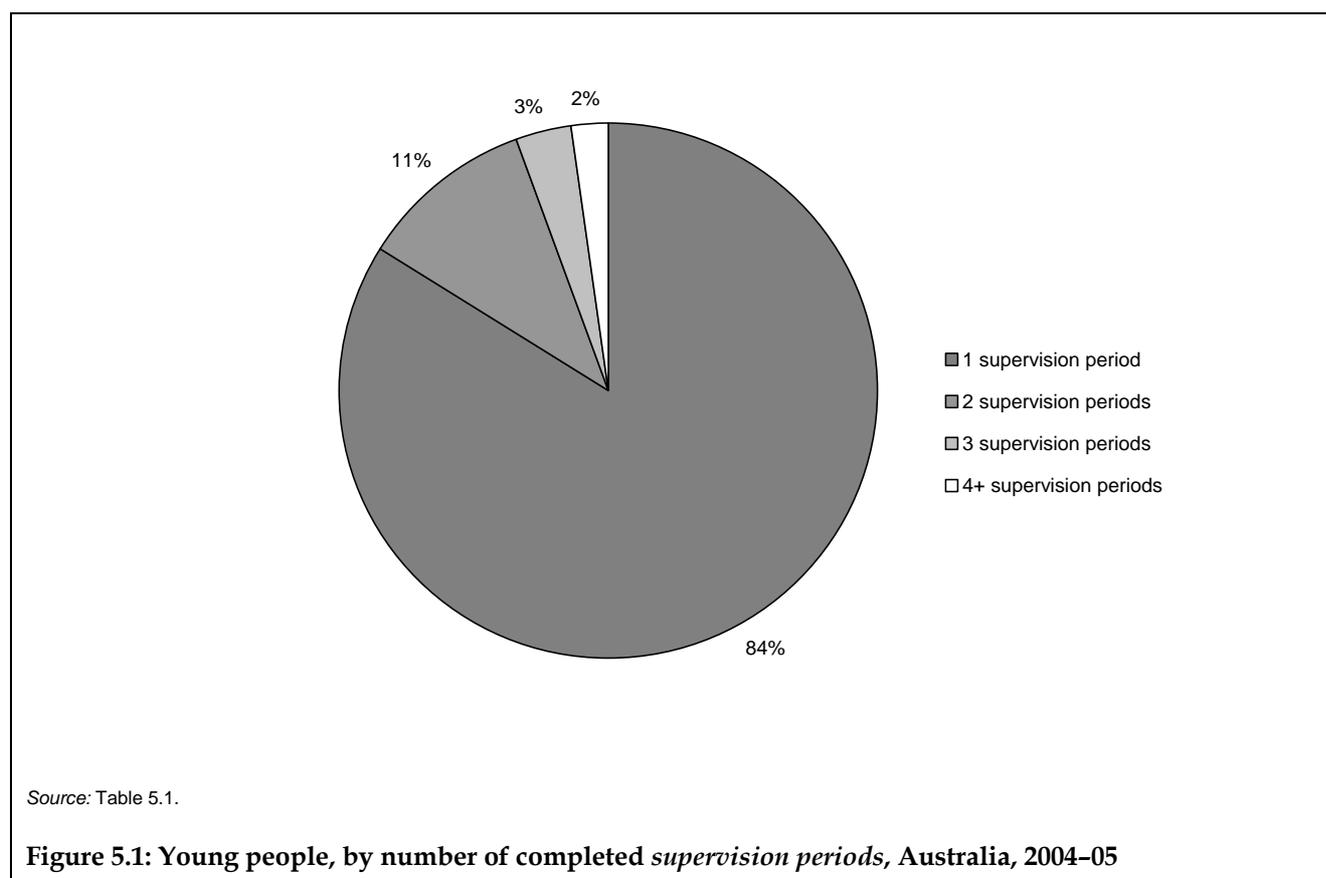
Number of *supervision periods* completed

Of all young people under juvenile justice supervision in 2004–05, 83% had completed only one *supervision period* (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Young people, by number of completed *supervision periods*, states and territories, 2004–05

Number of completed <i>supervision periods</i> per young person	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(number of young people)									
1	1,989	987	1,258	1,441	712	193	187	166	6,933
2	372	64	61	308	114	1	14	20	954
3	139	6	4	106	32	—	4	2	293
4+	83	1	2	61	21	—	2	5	175
Total	2,583	1,058	1,325	1,916	879	194	207	193	8,355
(per cent of young people)									
1	77.0	93.3	94.9	75.2	81.0	99.5	90.3	86.0	83.0
2	14.4	6.0	4.6	16.1	13.0	0.5	6.8	10.4	11.4
3	5.4	0.6	0.3	5.5	3.6	—	1.9	1.0	3.5
4+	3.2	0.1	0.2	3.2	2.4	—	1.0	2.6	2.1
Total	100.0								

The totals for Australia indicate that only a small proportion of young people had more than one or two completed *supervision periods* during the year 2004–05 (Figure 5.1).



Length of *supervision periods*

Duration was calculated for all *supervision periods* that began on or after 1 July 2000 and completed in 2004–05. For example, a *supervision period* that began on 3 May 2001 and ended on 31 July 2004 was completed during 2004–05 in the category '24 months and over'.

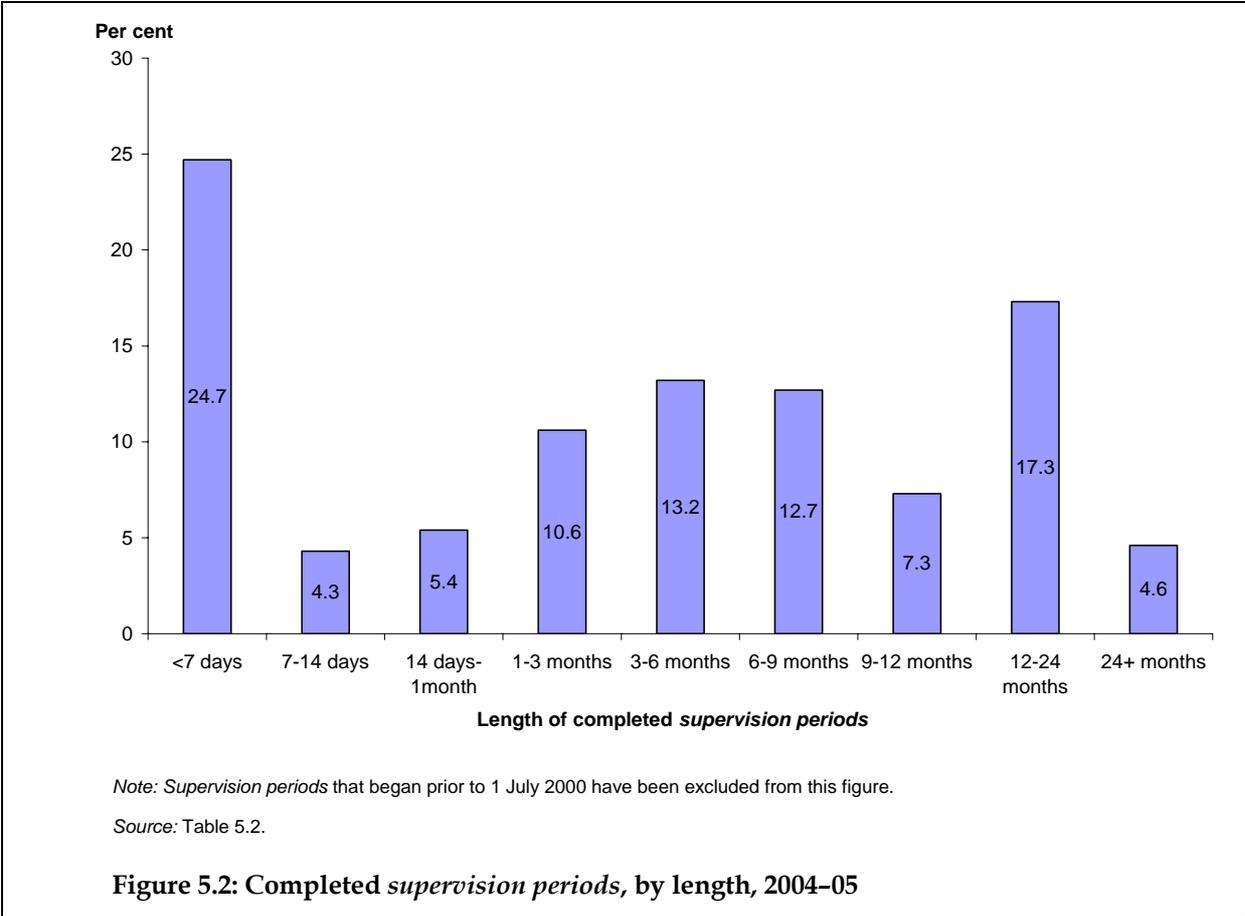
Supervision periods completed during 2004–05 varied in length from less than 7 days (25%) to 12 months or more (22%) (Table 5.2). The vast majority of *supervision periods* that lasted for less than 7 days contained pre-sentence detention *episodes* (96%, see Table 5.6).

Table 5.2: Completed *supervision periods*, by length, states and territories, 2004–05

Length	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(number of <i>supervision periods</i>)									
Less than 7 days	1,385	41	133	716	274	2	15	46	2,612
7 to less than 14 days	124	7	22	239	43	—	9	10	454
14 days to less than 1 month	149	21	29	251	91	—	21	7	569
1 to less than 3 months	304	121	83	377	164	5	28	35	1,117
3 to less than 6 months	373	180	140	527	109	9	23	29	1,390
6 to less than 9 months	390	247	217	324	112	16	21	19	1,346
9 to less than 12 months	279	162	110	119	62	6	13	16	767
12 to less than 24 months	452	331	444	112	226	111	93	63	1,832
24 months+	107	27	222	6	51	46	12	12	483
Total	3,563	1,137	1,400	2,671	1,132	195	235	237	10,570
(per cent of <i>supervision periods</i>)									
Less than 7 days	38.9	3.6	9.5	26.8	24.2	1.0	6.4	19.4	24.7
7 to less than 14 days	3.5	0.6	1.6	8.9	3.8	—	3.8	4.2	4.3
14 days to less than 1 month	4.2	1.8	2.1	9.4	8.0	—	8.9	3.0	5.4
1 to less than 3 months	8.5	10.6	5.9	14.1	14.5	2.6	11.9	14.8	10.6
3 to less than 6 months	10.5	15.8	10.0	19.7	9.6	4.6	9.8	12.2	13.2
6 to less than 9 months	10.9	21.7	15.5	12.1	9.9	8.2	8.9	8.0	12.7
9 to less than 12 months	7.8	14.2	7.9	4.5	5.5	3.1	5.5	6.8	7.3
12 to less than 24 months	12.7	29.1	31.7	4.2	20.0	56.9	39.6	26.6	17.3
24 months+	3.0	2.4	15.9	0.2	4.5	23.6	5.1	5.1	4.6
Total	100.0								

Note: Supervision periods that began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.

The variation in the average length of *supervision periods* completed during 2004–05 is illustrated in Figure 5.2. Data are presented for each length as the percentage of all *supervision periods*. Peaks can be seen at less than 7 days, 3–6 months and 12–24 months.



The relationship between the number and length of *supervision periods* completed in 2004–05 shows that the more *supervision periods* completed, the shorter they were likely to be (Table 5.3). When young people completed three or more *supervision periods* within a year, over 60% of those *supervision periods* lasted for less than 1 month. The majority of young people (84%) completed one *supervision period* during the year. While almost half (43%) of these lasted for less than 6 months, 31% were over 12 months long.

Further analysis revealed that approximately half of these long *supervision periods* contained *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision of over 12 months in length. The other half of these long *supervision periods* were made up of several shorter *episodes*. This meant that 13% of young people remained in supervision for over 12 months, completing multiple short *episodes* during that time.

Table 5.3: Young people, completed *supervision periods*, by number and average length, Australia, 2004–05

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	1,015	140	235	600	982	1,114	689	1,703	455	6,933
2	236	46	77	169	247	104	43	32	—	954
3	80	33	46	77	42	11	4	—	—	293
4+	57	47	33	29	7	1	1	—	—	175
Total	1,388	266	391	875	1,278	1,230	737	1,735	455	8,355
(per cent of young people)										
1	14.6	2.0	3.4	8.7	14.2	16.1	9.9	24.6	6.6	100.0
2	24.7	4.8	8.1	17.7	25.9	10.9	4.5	3.4	—	100.0
3	27.3	11.3	15.7	26.3	14.3	3.8	1.4	—	—	100.0
4+	32.6	26.9	18.9	16.6	4.0	0.6	0.6	—	—	100.0

Notes

1. *Supervision periods* that 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.

5.2 Community supervision and detention

This section examines community-based and detention-based supervision. It is important to remember when reading this section that the NMDS captures information only on young people subject to juvenile justice supervision. Many young people are given unsupervised bail pre-sentence, and this is not reflected in the NMDS data. The relatively common occurrence of bail is apparent in the reasons for exit from remand (see Table 5.9).

The proportion of time spent by young people in either community-based supervision or detention can be expressed as the percentage of the total duration spent under juvenile justice supervision, measured in person days. Person days is calculated simply by summing up the total number of days spent by all people in either detention or community supervision (as used in calculating average daily numbers, see Chapter 4). Due to jurisdictional differences in legislation and practice it is not appropriate to examine pre-sentence supervision in this way and the analysis is restricted to sentenced community supervision and detention. Other sentenced *episode* types are also excluded due to jurisdictional differences.

Table 5.4 shows the proportion of time within a *supervision period* that is spent in sentenced community and detention-based supervision, regardless of the length of the *supervision period*.

On average, young people spent most of their time in sentenced supervision in community-based supervision rather than in detention. In fact, overall for Australia, 90% of the sentenced time was spent in community-based supervision and only 10% in detention. Western Australia (16%) had the highest proportion of days in detention-based supervision.

Table 5.4: Proportion of person days in supervision, by sentenced *episode* type, states and territories, 2004–05 (per cent)

Sentenced supervision type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(per cent of person days in sentenced supervision)									
Community	86.0	85.1	97.1	84.4	93.0	86.2	93.0	93.0	90.1
Detention	14.0	14.9	2.9	15.6	7.0	13.8	7.0	7.0	9.9
Total	100.0								

Note: The denominator for the proportions is the total time in sentenced supervision across the entire jurisdiction, with the numerator being either the total time in sentenced community or detention across the entire jurisdiction.

At both pre-sentence and sentenced stage, detention-based *episodes* were generally much shorter than community-based *episodes* (Table 5.5). Pre-sentence *episodes* had a median length of 3 days when detention-based (that is *episodes* of remand), compared with 43 days for community-based (that is *episodes* of supervised bail). For sentenced *episodes*, community supervision was almost two times longer than detention (median lengths 144 days and 82 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 5.5: *Episodes*, median length in days, by *episode* type, states and territories, 2004–05

Episode type	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Pre-sentence									
Community	40	84	55	12	28	n.a.	26	25	43
Detention	2	15	7	6	2	n.a.	4	3	3
Sentenced									
Community	110	226	153	119	121	382	181	130	144
Detention	53	117	84	86	58	186	133	38	82
Parole or supervised release	69	123	49	97	..	n.r.	89

Notes

1. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* that are lower on the hierarchy.
2. In this table, contiguous detention *episodes* of the same type that are separated by a transfer within detention are considered to be one *episode* and their length summed.
3. Victoria has special sentencing options for 18–20 year olds (see Section 1.2, The juvenile justice process in Australia).
4. Cells are not reported (n.r.) where the number of *episodes* is less than 5.
5. *Episodes* that began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
6. Pre-sentence data in Tasmania were unavailable.

Table 5.6 examines the proportion of time spent in particular types of *episodes* that ended in 2004–05 by the length of the *supervision period*. In this table, proportions are based on the total duration of all *supervision periods* of a particular length.

For example, for the first row of the table, there were approximately 4,000 days (4 x 1,000) served by young people in supervision periods of less than 7 days in 2004–05. Of this time about 3,800 days (96.1%) were served in pre-sentence detention. Table 5.6 shows that shorter *supervision periods* of less than 14 days mostly comprised pre-sentence detention *episodes*. For longer *supervision periods* of between 6 and 24 months, more than 78% of the total *supervision period* duration consists of sentenced community *episodes*.

Overall, 69% of the total duration of *supervision periods* finished in 2004–05 were spent in sentenced community *episodes*.

Table 5.6: Proportion of person days in supervision, by supervision period length and episode type, Australia, 2004-05 (row per cent)

Length of supervision period	Episode type					Total	Total number of days ('000)
	Pre-sentence community	Pre-sentence detention	Sentenced community	Sentenced detention	Sentenced other		
	(per cent of person days)						
Less than 7 days	1.1	96.1	0.3	1.8	0.7	100.0	4
7 to less than 14 days	6.9	82.9	4.7	4.2	1.3	100.0	4
14 days to less than 1 month	18.9	53.9	17.9	5.1	4.3	100.0	12
1 to 3 months	24.9	16.8	37.3	7.7	13.3	100.0	63
3 to 6 months	12.5	5.1	61.0	8.0	13.4	100.0	178
6 to 9 months	4.7	2.7	73.8	6.1	12.7	100.0	278
9 to 12 months	4.7	3.0	72.0	7.0	13.3	100.0	233
12 to less than 24 months	3.2	4.2	72.7	6.4	13.5	100.0	845
24 months+	1.8	7.1	66.7	10.7	13.7	100.0	469
Total	4.8	5.6	68.8	7.6	13.3	100.0	2,085

Supervision periods may contain several *episode* types, and it is also possible for a young person to move from sentenced to pre-sentence *episodes* within the one *supervision period*. Each cell in Table 5.7 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 in that jurisdiction (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.

Table 5.7 examines the relative frequency with which different types of *episodes* occur in *supervision periods*. Where a young person was subject to pre-sentence supervision (which does not include unsupervised bail), detention-based supervision occurred more frequently than community-based. For sentenced *episodes* the opposite was found. Community-based sentenced *episodes* occurred four times as often as detention-based.

Table 5.7: Supervision periods, by episode type, states and territories, 2004–05 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Pre-sentence									
Community	12.0	28.2	5.6	0.3	24.2	n.a.	47.4	0.0	10.3
Detention	68.3	13.4	35.9	42.0	57.7	n.a.	52.8	47.9	46.0
Sentenced									
Community	37.1	62.9	89.1	40.4	43.9	80.7	72.4	61.8	55.1
Detention	11.5	20.5	7.6	7.7	6.9	16.6	11.1	15.1	10.2
Other	9.7	14.2	13.5	22.4	10.3	29.8	0.9	14.3	14.8

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS and hence are not included in the pre-sentence figures.
2. Column percentages will not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.
3. Other includes immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.
4. Pre-sentence data in Tasmania were unavailable.

Table 5.8 provides an overview of the frequency of particular combinations of pre-sentence and sentenced *episode* types, which form *supervision periods*. Each *supervision period* is counted once with the total accounting for all of the *supervision periods* ended in 2004–05.

The two most common types of *supervision periods* were those containing only community-based sentenced episodes (36%), and those containing only pre-sentence detention episodes (32%).

Table 5.8: Supervision periods, by type, Australia, 2004-05

Pre-sentence episodes included in supervision periods	Sentenced episodes included in supervision periods					Total
	Community ^(a)	Detention ^(a)	Community and detention ^(a)	Other only ^(b)	No sentenced episodes	
	(number of supervision periods)					
Community only	174	8	7	6	360	555
Detention only	629	322	247	104	3,396	4,698
Community and detention	156	30	50	12	383	631
No pre-sentenced episodes	3,762	396	56	472	..	4,686
Total	4,721	756	360	594	4,139	10,570
	(per cent of supervision periods)					
Community only	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	5.3
Detention only	6	3	2.3	1	32.1	44.4
Community and detention	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.6	6
No pre-sentenced episodes	35.6	3.7	0.5	4.5	..	44.3
Total	44.7	7.2	3.4	5.6	39.2	100

(a) With or without other.

(b) Other includes immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced 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. The use of the episode hierarchy may shorten or hide episodes that are lower on the hierarchy.

The number of young people in detention on pre-sentence detention (remand) is an area of concern for many states and territories in Australia. It is of interest to examine the outcome of sentencing following this remand. This is an area in which policy differences among jurisdictions may be particularly relevant. For example, diversion and supported bail may impact on pre-sentence detention.

The 'reason for exit from remand *episodes*' is shown by jurisdiction in Table 5.9. Overall, it can be seen that about half (51%) of all remand *episodes* ended with the young person being released on bail during 2004–05. A further 18% (1,676) of remand *episodes* ended with the young person being sentenced; however, only 5% of all remand *episodes* were ended by 'sentenced' with an *episode* of detention immediately following. There is some variation among states and territories in the outcomes of remand *episodes*.

Table 5.9: Reason for exit from remand *episodes*, states and territories, 2004–05

Reason for exit from remand	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(number of remand <i>episodes</i>)									
Released on bail	2,846	17	111	735	794	n.a.	76	71	4,650
Matters proven/charges dismissed	46	—	—	14	20	n.a.	—	14	108
Sentenced	516	107	649	74	132	n.a.	105	92	1,675
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	277	53	61	32	—	n.a.	10	35	468
Other	860	80	1,043	521	165	n.a.	7	93	2,773
Total	4,268	204	1,803	1,344	1,111	n.a.	188	270	9,206
(per cent of remand <i>episodes</i>)									
Released on bail	66.7	8.3	6.2	54.7	71.5	n.a.	40.4	26.3	50.5
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.1	—	—	1.0	1.8	n.a.	—	5.2	1.2
Sentenced	12.1	52.5	36.0	5.5	11.9	n.a.	55.9	34.1	18.2
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	6.5	26.0	3.3	2.4	—	n.a.	5.4	13.0	5.1
Other	20.1	39.2	57.8	38.8	14.9	n.a.	3.7	34.4	30.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Other includes breached, transferred, more serious order begun, escaped/absconded, died and other reasons for exit.
2. Pre-sentence data in Tasmania were unavailable.

5.3 Sex comparisons

Proportionally there were no marked differences between males and females in the number of *supervision periods* completed in 2004–05 (Table 5.10). The proportion of young people who completed four or more *supervision periods* during the year was slightly higher for females (3.2%) than males (1.9%).

Table 5.10: Young people, by number of completed *supervision periods* and sex, 2004–05

Number of completed <i>supervision periods</i>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
(number of young people)				
1	5,766	1,163	4	6,933
2	798	156	—	954
3	247	46	—	293
4+	130	45	—	175
Total	6,941	1,410	4	8,355
(per cent of young people)				
1	83.1	82.5	..	83.0
2	11.5	11.1	..	11.4
3	3.6	3.3	..	3.5
4+	1.9	3.2	..	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

There was a slight tendency for females to have shorter *supervision periods* than males during 2004–05 (Table 5.11). About 34% of *supervision periods* completed by females were less than 14 days in length compared with 28% for males.

The results of Tables 5.10 and 5.11 combine to show that females had a higher proportion of short *supervision periods* during 2004–05 than males.

Table 5.11: Completed *supervision periods*, by length and sex, Australia, 2004–05

Length of completed <i>supervision periods</i>	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
	<i>(number of supervision periods)</i>			
Less than 7 days	2,074	537	1	2,612
7 to less than 14 days	358	96	—	454
14 days to less than 1 month	454	115	—	569
1 to less than 3 months	933	183	1	1,117
3 to less than 6 months	1,166	223	1	1,390
6 to less than 9 months	1,124	222	—	1,346
9 to less than 12 months	639	127	1	767
12 to less than 24 months	1,563	269	—	1,832
24 months+	415	68	—	483
Total	8,726	1,840	4	10,570
	<i>(per cent of supervision periods)</i>			
Less than 7 days	23.8	29.2	..	24.7
7 to less than 14 days	4.1	5.2	..	4.3
14 days to less than 1 month	5.2	6.3	..	5.4
1 to less than 3 months	10.7	9.9	..	10.6
3 to less than 6 months	13.4	12.1	..	13.2
6 to less than 9 months	12.9	12.1	..	12.7
9 to less than 12 months	7.3	6.9	..	7.3
12 to less than 24 months	17.9	14.6	..	17.3
24 months+	4.8	3.7	..	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

Notes

1. *Supervision periods* that began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.
2. Percentages in the total column are based on the total minus unknowns.

The median length of sentenced community-based episodes for females was 174 days, compared to 139 days for males during 2004–05 (Table 5.12). For sentenced detention, the opposite was found, with the median length for females (67 days) shorter than for males (83 days).

Table 5.12: Episodes, median length in days, by episode type and sex, Australia, 2004–05

<i>Episode type</i>	Male	Female	Total
Pre-sentence			
Community	48	35	43
Detention	3	2	3
Sentenced			
Community	139	174	144
Detention	83	67	82
Parole or supervised release	89	64	89

Notes

1. In this table, contiguous 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. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable.

Supervision periods may contain several *episode* types in different sequences. During 2004–05 there were few differences between males and females in the pre-sentence *episode* types occurring within *supervision periods* (Table 5.13).

The most pronounced difference was for sentenced detention *episodes*, which appeared in 11% of the *supervision periods* of males and 5% for females during 2004–05. For both males and females around 55% of *supervision periods* in 2004–05 contained *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision.

Table 5.13: Supervision periods, by episode type and sex, Australia, 2004–05 (per cent)

<i>Episode type</i>	Male	Female	Total
Pre-sentence			
Community	10.1	11.2	10.3
Detention	45.7	47.2	46.0
Sentenced			
Community	55.1	55.2	55.1
Detention	11.4	4.8	10.2
Other	15.8	9.8	14.8

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.
4. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentenced as pre-sentence data were unavailable.

Females were more often released on bail from remand than males. In 2004–05, bail was the exit for 50% of remand *episodes* of males and 56% for females (Table 5.14). Ending a remand *episode* by being sentenced was less common among females than males (19% for males and 15% for females in 2004–05). Where the reason for exit was sentenced, it was more common for males than females that the immediately following *episode* would be detention-based. Around 6% of sentenced *episodes* immediately following remand were detention-based for males and 2% for females.

Table 5.14: Reason for exit from remand *episodes*, by sex, 2004–05

Reasons for exit from remand	Male	Female	Total
(number of remand <i>episodes</i>)			
Released on bail	3,832	818	4,650
Matters proven/charges dismissed	82	26	108
Sentenced	1,462	213	1,675
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	445	23	468
Other	2,365	408	2,773
Total	7,741	1,465	9,206
(per cent of remand <i>episodes</i>)			
Released on bail	49.5	55.8	50.5
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.1	1.8	1.2
Sentenced	18.9	14.5	18.2
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	5.7	1.5	5.1
Other	30.6	27.8	30.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Other includes breached, transferred, more serious order begun, escaped/absconded, died and other reasons for exit.
2. Tasmania is excluded as pre-sentence data were unavailable.

5.4 Age comparisons

It may be expected that the experiences of people who are younger during juvenile justice supervision may be different from those who are older at that time. The following section compares older and younger people in terms of the number and length of *supervision periods*, and the types of supervision they experienced during 2004–05.

There was a tendency for young people aged 13 or under to have completed more *supervision periods* during 2004–05 (Table 5.15). Of young people aged 13 or under, 13% completed at least 3 supervision periods during 2004–05, compared to 4% of those aged 16 or older. A more complete picture of these differences is found when looking at these results in combination with the results in Table 5.16 regarding the length of completed *supervision periods*.

Table 5.15: Young people, by number of completed *supervision periods* and age, Australia, 2004–05

Number of completed <i>supervision periods</i>	(number of young people)										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown	
1	8	47	121	296	639	1,127	1,614	1,882	1,198	1	6,933
2	—	16	27	79	119	186	247	221	59	—	954
3	1	2	14	26	37	69	79	54	11	—	293
4+	2	3	13	25	32	35	37	25	3	—	175
Total	11	68	175	426	827	1,417	1,977	2,182	1,271	1	8,355
	(per cent of young people)										
1	72.7	69.1	69.1	69.5	77.3	79.5	81.6	86.3	94.3	..	83.0
2	—	23.5	15.4	18.5	14.4	13.1	12.5	10.1	4.6	..	11.4
3	9.1	2.9	8.0	6.1	4.5	4.9	4.0	2.5	0.9	..	3.5
4+	18.2	4.4	7.4	5.9	3.9	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.2	..	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

Note: Age is calculated as at first date of supervision during 2004–05.

On average, the younger a person was at the start of juvenile justice supervision, the shorter the *supervision period* completed during 2004–05 (Table 5.16). One-third (32%) of *supervision periods* of young people aged 10–12 years were less than 7 days in length, compared with 23% for 17 year olds and 16% for those aged 18 years or over during 2004–05. There was less difference for longer *supervision periods*: 18% of *supervision periods* completed by young people who were aged 10–12 years upon entry were more than 12 months long, compared with 19% for those aged 17 years or older.

Young people aged 11–14 years were most likely to have completed a higher number of relatively short *supervision periods*.

Table 5.16: Completed *supervision periods*, by length and age, Australia, 2004–05

Length of completed <i>supervision periods</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Unknown	Total
	(number of completed <i>supervision periods</i>)										
Less than 7 days	21	55	133	294	438	555	579	455	82	—	2,612
7 to less than 14 days	1	13	29	58	89	93	91	73	7	—	454
14 days to less than 1 month	4	6	38	72	86	133	112	101	17	—	569
1 to less than 3 months	5	22	50	115	163	213	242	239	68	—	1,117
3 to less than 6 months	2	16	47	119	190	274	333	313	96	—	1,390
6 to less than 9 months	6	21	37	105	213	294	316	289	65	—	1,346
9 to less than 12 months	—	9	22	53	114	177	209	137	45	1	767
12 to less than 24 months	2	22	70	164	263	414	482	303	112	—	1,832
24 months+	3	4	19	54	103	118	92	54	36	—	483
Total	44	168	445	1,034	1,659	2,271	2,456	1,964	528	1	10,570
	(per cent of completed <i>supervision periods</i>)										
Less than 7 days	47.7	32.7	29.9	28.4	26.4	24.4	23.6	23.2	15.5	..	24.7
7 to less than 14 days	2.3	7.7	6.5	5.6	5.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	1.3	..	4.3
14 days to less than 1 month	9.1	3.6	8.5	7.0	5.2	5.9	4.6	5.1	3.2	..	5.4
1 to less than 3 months	11.4	13.1	11.2	11.1	9.8	9.4	9.9	12.2	12.9	..	10.6
3 to less than 6 months	4.5	9.5	10.6	11.5	11.5	12.1	13.6	15.9	18.2	..	13.2
6 to less than 9 months	13.6	12.5	8.3	10.2	12.8	12.9	12.9	14.7	12.3	..	12.7
9 to less than 12 months	—	5.4	4.9	5.1	6.9	7.8	8.5	7.0	8.5	..	7.3
12 to less than 24 months	4.5	13.1	15.7	15.9	15.9	18.2	19.6	15.4	21.2	..	17.3
24 months+	6.8	2.4	4.3	5.2	6.2	5.2	3.7	2.7	6.8	..	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

Notes

1. Age is calculated as at entry to the *supervision period*.
2. *Supervision periods* that began prior to 1 July 2000 have been excluded from this table.

After ages 13 and 14 years, there is a pattern of increasing median *episode* lengths with increasing age (Table 5.17). For young people aged less than 13 years, it is more difficult to discern trends in the median length of *episodes* of various types of juvenile justice supervision, especially with low numbers of 10, 11 and 12 year olds during 2004–05.

Table 5.17: Episodes, median length in days, by episode type and age, Australia, 2004–05

<i>Episode type</i>	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	n.r.	27.0	31.0	29.0	32.0	42.5	43.0	56.0	65.0
Detention	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
Sentenced									
Community	n.r.	133.0	102.0	117.0	127.0	136.0	152.0	157.0	181.0
Detention	—	n.r.	55.0	58.0	50.0	76.0	77.0	84.0	120.0
Parole or supervised release	—	—	n.r.	63.0	44.0	70.0	63.0	88.0	141.0

Notes

1. 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.
2. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* which are lower on the hierarchy.
3. Age is calculated as at entry to the *episode*.
4. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as pre-sentence data were unavailable.
5. Cells are not reported (n.r.) where N<5.

Table 5.18 shows the per cent of *supervision periods* that contain various types of *episodes*. Some patterns were apparent in the proportion of *supervision periods* containing community and detention *episodes* experienced by young people of different ages (Table 5.18). The *supervision periods* of 11–13 year olds more often included *episodes* of pre-sentence and sentenced detention than those of young people aged 15–17 years. Sentenced detention was most often seen for those aged 18 years or over, with 26% of *supervision periods* for young people in this age group, containing sentenced detention *episodes*.

For community-based supervision, a more complicated pattern emerges. The supervision periods of 11–13 year olds more often included episodes of pre-sentence community-based supervision than those of young people aged 15 years or older. However, for sentenced community supervision, the reverse was found. Percentages will not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.

Table 5.18: Supervision periods, by episode type and age, Australia, 2004–05 (per cent)

Episode type	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+
Pre-sentence									
Community	22.4	11.7	13.7	13.8	12.2	9.9	8.6	8.0	12.1
Detention	79.6	64.4	64.6	63.3	54.5	47.4	41.2	34.9	17.7
Sentenced									
Community	32.7	47.3	47.9	51.1	56.7	58.2	59.3	54.3	36.1
Detention	6.1	12.7	12.5	13.9	10.3	9.4	8.0	7.4	26.3
Other	4.1	12.7	15	15.7	14.1	13.9	12.6	14.4	33.1

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS.
2. Percentages will not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.
3. Other includes immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.
4. Age is calculated as at entry to the *supervision period*.

The frequency of reasons for exit from remand varied with age, with 'sentenced' becoming relatively more common with increasing age (Table 5.19). Around 20% of remand *episodes* for those aged 15 years or over ended with 'sentenced' and 6% (or about one-third of those sentences) led to an immediately following *episode* of detention for those young people. The ending of a remand *episode* by being released on bail was least common for those young people aged 14–16 years.

Table 5.19: Reason for exit from remand *episodes*, by age, Australia, 2004–05

Reason for exit from remand	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total
(number of remand <i>episodes</i>)										
Released on bail	10	60	173	420	689	931	1,067	1,100	200	4,650
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	2	10	13	13	18	21	16	15	108
Sentenced	1	14	51	129	264	418	447	277	74	1,675
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	—	1	7	19	48	111	125	127	30	468
Other	6	39	118	278	480	628	665	467	92	2,773
Total	17	115	352	840	1,446	1,995	2,200	1,860	381	9,206
(per cent of remand <i>episodes</i>)										
Released on bail	58.8	52.2	49.1	50.0	47.6	46.7	48.5	59.2	52.6	50.5
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	1.7	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.9	1.2
Sentenced	5.9	12.2	14.5	15.4	18.3	21.0	20.3	14.9	19.5	18.2
<i>Next episode type: detention</i>	—	0.9	2.0	2.3	3.3	5.6	5.7	6.8	7.9	5.1
Other	35.3	33.9	33.5	33.1	33.2	31.5	30.2	25.1	24.1	30.1
Total	100.0									

Notes

1. Other includes breached, transferred, more serious order begun, escaped/absconded, died and other reasons for exit.
2. Tasmania is excluded as pre-sentence data were unavailable.
3. Age is calculated as at entry to the *episode*

5.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people

In this section, comparisons are made between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous young people, including the number and length of *supervision periods* and the types of supervision.

In 2004–05 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people had a higher proportion of two or more *supervision periods* during the year than non-Indigenous young people (Table 5.20). Around 22% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people completed two or more *supervision periods* during the year, compared with around 15% of non-Indigenous young people.

Table 5.20: Young people, by number of completed *supervision periods* and Indigenous status, Australia, 2004–05

Number of <i>supervision periods</i> completed	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown/ not recorded	Total
(number of young people)				
1	2,442	4,101	390	6,933
2	461	476	17	954
3	149	139	5	293
4+	88	85	2	175
Total	3,140	4,801	414	8,355
(per cent of young people)				
1	77.8	85.4	94.2	83.0
2	14.7	9.9	4.1	11.4
3	4.7	2.9	1.2	3.5
4+	2.8	1.8	0.5	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people on average completed shorter *supervision periods* during 2004–05 than non-Indigenous young people (Table 5.21). Over 38% of *supervision periods* completed by Indigenous young people during 2004–05 were less than 1 month long, compared with 33% of those completed by non-Indigenous young people. Non-Indigenous young people completed relatively more *supervision periods* of 6–24 months in length than Indigenous young people. This may be due to Indigenous young people having generally shorter *episodes* of supervision (see Table 5.22) or to the types of *episodes* contained in their *supervision periods* (see Table 5.23).

Table 5.21: Completed *supervision periods*, by length and Indigenous status, Australia, 2004–05

Length of completed <i>supervision periods</i>	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown/ not recorded	Total
(number of completed <i>supervision periods</i>)				
Less than 7 days	1,078	1,473	61	2,612
7 to less than 14 days	254	196	4	454
14 days to less than 1 month	291	261	17	569
1 to less than 3 months	521	558	38	1,117
3 to less than 6 months	572	732	86	1,390
6 to less than 9 months	483	795	68	1,346
9 to less than 12 months	268	457	42	767
12 to less than 24 months	589	1,146	97	1,832
24+ months	174	275	34	483
Total	4,230	5,893	447	10,570
(per cent of completed <i>supervision periods</i>)				
Less than 7 days	25.5	25.0	13.6	24.7
7 to less than 14 days	6.0	3.3	0.9	4.3
14 days to less than 1 month	6.9	4.4	3.8	5.4
1 to less than 3 months	12.3	9.5	8.5	10.6
3 to less than 6 months	13.5	12.4	19.2	13.2
6 to less than 9 months	11.4	13.5	15.2	12.7
9 to less than 12 months	6.3	7.8	9.4	7.3
12 to less than 24 months	13.9	19.4	21.7	17.3
24+ months	4.1	4.7	7.6	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: *Supervision periods* that began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.

Consistent with the finding that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people tended to complete shorter *supervision periods*, the median length of *episodes* of most types of juvenile justice supervision was also shorter than those of non-Indigenous young people (Table 5.22). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people had shorter median *episode* lengths in community-based pre-sentence supervision and in all types of sentenced supervision. Remand *episodes* were the only type in which Indigenous young people had a greater median length than non-Indigenous young people (5 and 2 days respectively).

Table 5.22: Episodes, median length in days, by episode type and Indigenous status, Australia, 2004–05

<i>Episode type</i>	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown/not recorded	Total
Pre-sentence				
Community	38	49	57	43
Detention	5	2	1	3
Sentenced				
Community	114	173	183	144
Detention	68	94	202	82
Parole or supervised release	74	96	126	89

Notes

1. In this table, contiguous 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. *Episodes* that began prior to 1 July 2000 are excluded from this table.
3. The use of the *episode* hierarchy may shorten or hide *episodes* which are lower on the hierarchy.
4. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as data were unavailable.

In 2004–05 a lower proportion of the *supervision periods* of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people contained *episodes* of community-based supervision, and a higher proportion contained *episodes* of detention, than comparable *supervision periods* of non-Indigenous young people (Table 5.23). This pattern was found for both pre-sentence and sentenced *episodes*.

In 2004–05, 52% of *supervision periods* experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people contained *episodes* of pre-sentence detention (remand), compared with 43% for non-Indigenous young people. While pre-sentence community supervision was relatively uncommon for all young people (10%), almost twice as many *supervision periods* of non-Indigenous young people contained such *episodes* compared with those of Indigenous young people.

Supervision periods of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were more likely than those of non-Indigenous young people to contain sentenced detention. The proportion of *supervision periods* containing sentenced detention for Indigenous young people was 12% in 2004–05. For non-Indigenous young people the proportion was 9% in 2004–05. The likelihood of *supervision periods* to contain *episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision was consistently greater for non-Indigenous than Indigenous young people. In 2004–05, 51% of *supervision periods* of Indigenous young people contained sentenced community-based supervision compared with around 57% for non-Indigenous young people. Percentages will not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one type of *episode*.

Table 5.23: *Supervision periods, by episode type and Indigenous status, Australia, 2004–05 (per cent)*

<i>Episode type</i>	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown/ not recorded	Total
Pre-sentence				
Community	7.3	13.1	4.7	10.3
Detention	51.9	43.4	20.5	46.0
Sentenced				
Community	51.5	56.5	72.6	55.1
Detention	12.3	8.9	7.2	10.2
Other	18.7	11.7	15.1	14.8

Notes

1. Data on unsupervised bail are not collected in the NMDS.
2. Column percentages will not add to 100% because each *supervision period* may contain more than one *episode* type.
3. Tasmania excluded from pre-sentence as data were unavailable.
4. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.

Differences were found between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous young people for reasons for exiting remand *episodes*, both in the proportion released on bail and the proportion having an immediate detention *episode* after being sentenced (Table 5.24).

In 2004–05, the proportion of remand *episodes* of Indigenous young people ending by being released on bail was less than the proportion for non-Indigenous young people (43% for Indigenous and 58% for non-Indigenous). A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people had a detention *episode* immediately following a remand episode ending with 'sentenced' than non-Indigenous young people.

Table 5.24: Reason for exit from remand episodes, by Indigenous status, 2004–05

Reason for exit from remand	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Unknown/ not recorded	Total
(number of remand episodes)				
Released on bail	1,977	2,587	85	4,649
Matters proven/charges dismissed	49	51	8	108
Sentenced	909	754	13	1,676
<i>Next episode type: sentenced detention</i>	252	213	3	468
Other	1,696	1,058	17	2,771
Total	4,631	4,450	123	9,204
(per cent of remand episodes)				
Released on bail	42.7	58.1	69.1	50.5
Matters proven/charges dismissed	1.1	1.1	6.5	1.2
Sentenced	19.6	16.9	10.6	18.2
<i>Next episode type: sentenced detention</i>	5.4	4.8	2.4	5.1
Other	36.6	23.8	13.8	30.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Other includes breached, transferred, more serious order begun, escaped/absconded, died and other reasons for exit.
2. Tasmania is excluded as pre-sentence data were unavailable.

5.6 Reasons for exit from *episodes*

The relationship among the various types of juvenile justice supervision, as represented by *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, breach and more serious order begun. When reading Table 5.25, it should be remembered that the NMDs can count only one *episode* occurring at any one time. Therefore where more than one *episode* is current, the most serious type according to the *episode* hierarchy is counted. This may hide the outcomes of some *episode* types, as indicated by the use of reason for exit 'more serious order begun'.

Just under 60% of community supervision *episodes* ended with 'conditions of sentence met'. Detention *episodes* were likely to end with either 'conditions of sentence met' (30%) or 'released on parole/supervised release' (41%). The *episode* type with the highest record of 'breached' was parole or supervised release (27%).

The proportion of community-based *episodes* ending with a reason for exit of 'more serious order begun' was relatively high, ranging from 18% to 37%. Further analysis revealed that over two-thirds (68%) of *episodes* following this reason for exit were of pre-sentence detention.

Table 5.25: Completed *episodes*, by *episode* type and reason for exit, Australia, 2004–05 (per cent)

Reason for exit	Pre-sentence community	Pre-sentence detention	Community supervision	Detention	Immediate release or suspended detention	Parole or supervised release	Other
Released on bail	—	63.3	—	1.8	—	—	9.9
Sentenced	7.9	22.8	—	0.8	—	—	0.6
Transferred	—	0.9	0.3	9.0	0.2	—	—
Breached	11.2	—	7.8	0.0	16.3	26.6	2.5
More serious order begun	36.8	0.2	26.1	0.0	17.9	18.4	3.7
Conditions of sentence met	0.2	0.1	59.1	29.8	51.4	52.7	17.4
Released on parole/supervised release	—	0.2	—	41.3	—	—	—
Matters proven/charges dismissed	—	1.5	—	0.3	—	—	—
Other	43.9	11	6.7	17.2	14.2	2.2	65.8
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 in the same *supervision period*.
2. Pre-sentence excludes Tasmania for which reason for exit data were unavailable.
3. Some reasons for exit may be due to the result of an appeal.

5.7 Age at first supervision

This section examines the relationship between contact with juvenile justice supervision at an early age and subsequent experience of supervision in later years. The population of interest for the tables and figures includes young people whose first ever contact with juvenile justice supervision occurred during 2000–2001, and who were aged between 10 and 14 years at that time. The supervision periods of these young people are followed from their initial contact during 2000–01 through until 2004–05. Young people in this age group in 2000–01 are within the age range for having further contact with the juvenile justice system over the entire 2000–01 to 2004–05 period. People who were aged 15 or older in 2000–01 are not included in this analysis as they would be aged over 18 by 2004–05. For example, those aged 16 in 2000–01 would be less likely to be under juvenile justice supervision in 2004–05 as they would be aged 19 or 20 years and as seen in Section 3.3, young people are much less likely to be in juvenile justice supervision when aged 18 or over because of the legislative definition of juveniles.

Many young people who experience juvenile justice supervision appear once and do not return to juvenile justice supervision. One of the factors associated with returning to juvenile justice supervision is the age of first contact.

Tables 5.26 and 5.27 represent two ways of examining the subsequent supervision experience of this group of young people (aged 10–14 years) who had their first ever juvenile justice supervision during 2000–01. Table 5.26 shows the number who had their last *supervision period* in each of the five years. For example, of the 31 young people aged 11 in 2000–01, 7 had their last *supervision period* in that year.

The younger people were when they entered their first *supervision period*, the more likely they were to re-enter juvenile justice supervision during subsequent years; 44% of those aged 14 years in 2000–01 had their first and last *supervision period* during that year, compared to around 20% (29 of 146) of those aged 10–12 years. Over one-third of this latter age group (52 of 146 or 36%) were under juvenile justice supervision four years later in 2004–05.

Table 5.26: Young people with first ever juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01, year of entry to last supervision period, by age at first supervision, 2000–01 to 2004–05

Age at first supervision in 2000–01	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	Total
(number of young people)						
10	3	1	—	4	4	12
11	7	4	3	6	11	31
12	19	7	21	19	37	103
13	105	33	49	48	54	289
14	277	99	107	106	39	628
(per cent of young people)						
10	25.0	8.3	—	33.3	33.3	100.0
11	22.6	12.9	9.7	19.4	35.5	100.0
12	18.4	6.8	20.4	18.4	35.9	100.0
13	36.3	11.4	17.0	16.6	18.7	100.0
14	44.1	15.8	17.0	16.9	6.2	100.0

Notes

1. May not represent the young person's last ever supervision period. Data are subject to change as data for later years become available. For example, the proportion of those aged 10 years in 2000–01 and who entered their last recorded supervision period that year (25%) would decrease if at least one of these young people had a supervision period in 2005–06.
2. Caution should be taken in interpreting these results as those aged 14 years in 2000–01 would turn 18 years old in 2004–05, and many jurisdictions do not encompass 18 year olds in their juvenile justice legislation (see AIHW 2006 Appendix B).
3. Australian Capital Territory excluded as data from 2000–01 to 2002–03 were unavailable.

Table 5.27 shows the number of young people who have begun a new supervision period during each year from 2000–01 to 2004–05. For example, of the 31 people aged 11 who had their first ever supervision period in 2000–01, 10 also began a supervision period in 2001–02, 10 in 2002–03 and so on. The number does not necessarily decrease from year to year as a person may have, for example, no supervision period in 2001–02, but begin one in 2002–03.

There was a generally decreasing proportion of young people returning to juvenile justice supervision each year. Those aged 10–12 in 2000–01 were likely to remain in the NMDS for longer than those who were older during that initial juvenile justice supervision. Around 35% of young people aged 10–12 during 2000–01 were still in supervision during 2004–05 (Table 5.27). This drops to 19% for those who began supervision when aged 13 years, and to 6% for those who began when aged 14 years.

Table 5.27: Young people with first ever juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01, number in new supervision period each year, by age at first supervision, 2000–01 to 2004–05

Age at first supervision in 2000–01	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
(number of young people)					
10	12	6	4	5	4
11	31	10	10	10	11
12	103	39	44	36	37
13	289	103	100	71	54
14	628	218	177	127	39
15	877	216	150	43	16
16	1,182	217	74	27	8
17	880	81	23	2	2
18	219	12	2	—	—
(per cent of young people)					
10	100.0	50.0	33.3	41.7	33.3
11	100.0	32.3	32.3	32.3	35.5
12	100.0	37.9	42.7	35.0	35.9
13	100.0	35.6	34.6	24.6	18.7
14	100.0	34.7	28.2	20.2	6.2
15	100.0	24.6	17.1	4.9	1.8
16	100.0	18.4	6.3	2.3	0.7
17	100.0	9.2	2.6	0.2	0.2
18	100.0	5.5	0.9	—	—

Notes

1. This table shows young people who had their first ever juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01 and who began a new supervision period at some point in subsequent years. Young people are entering and leaving juvenile justice supervision on a regular basis so it should not be assumed those under juvenile justice 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 in 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 5.16.
3. Caution should be taken in interpreting these results as those aged 14 years in 2000–01 would turn 18 years old in 2004–05, and many jurisdictions do not encompass 18 year olds in their juvenile justice legislation (see AIHW 2006 Appendix B).
4. Australian Capital Territory excluded as data from 2000–01 to 2002–03 were unavailable.

Table 5.28 shows the total number of supervision periods per young person during 2000–01 to 2004–05 for young people aged 10–14 years at first contact in 2000–01. From age 12, young people experienced fewer supervision periods as the age of first contact increased: 45% of 10–12 years olds at first contact experienced at least 4 supervision periods during the five years compared to 27% of those aged 13 or 14 years at first contact.

Table 5.28: Young people with first juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01, total number of completed *supervision periods*, by age at first supervision, 2000–01 to 2004–05

Total number of completed <i>supervision periods</i>	Age at first supervision in 2000–01					Total
	10	11	12	13	14	
	(number of young people)					
1	3	6	14	79	238	340
2	—	8	29	57	142	236
3	3	8	9	53	98	171
4+	6	9	51	100	150	316
Total	12	31	103	289	628	1,063
	(per cent of young people)					
1	25.0	19.4	13.6	27.3	37.9	32.0
2	—	25.8	28.2	19.7	22.6	22.2
3	25.0	25.8	8.7	18.3	15.6	16.1
4+	50.0	29.0	49.5	34.6	23.9	29.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Australian Capital Territory excluded as data from 2000–01 to 2002–03 were unavailable.

Table 5.29 shows the total number of *supervision periods* per person for the period 2000–01 to 2004–05 for young people aged 10–14 years at first contact in 2000–01, by Indigenous status. The relationship found in Table 5.28 between the age of first contact and the overall number of supervision periods completed is stronger for Indigenous than non-Indigenous young people. For non-Indigenous young people, 41% of those aged 10–12 in 2000–01 had at least 4 supervision periods, compared to 50% of Indigenous 10–12 year olds.

Table 5.29: Young people with first juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01, total number of supervision periods, by age at first supervision and Indigenous status, 2000–01 to 2004–05

Total number of supervision periods	Age at first supervision in 2000–01					Total
	10	11	12	13	14	
	(number of young people)					
Indigenous						
1	—	—	6	20	45	71
2	—	6	13	17	36	72
3	2	4	7	22	34	69
4+	4	4	30	50	63	151
Total	6	14	56	109	178	363
Non-Indigenous						
1	3	5	8	51	176	243
2	—	2	15	39	103	159
3	1	4	2	31	63	101
4+	2	5	21	50	86	164
Total	6	16	46	171	428	667
(per cent of young people)						
Indigenous						
1	—	—	10.7	18.3	25.3	19.6
2	—	42.9	23.2	15.6	20.2	19.8
3	33.3	28.6	12.5	20.2	19.1	19.0
4+	66.7	28.6	53.6	45.9	35.4	41.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous						
1	50.0	31.3	17.4	29.8	41.1	36.4
2	—	12.5	32.6	22.8	24.1	23.8
3	16.7	25.0	4.3	18.1	14.7	15.1
4+	33.3	31.3	45.7	29.2	20.1	24.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Caution should be taken in interpreting these results, as those aged 14 years in 2000–01 would be 18 years old in 2004–05, and many jurisdictions do not encompass 18 year olds in their juvenile justice legislation (see AIHW 2006 Appendix B).
2. Australian Capital Territory excluded as data for age at first contact were unavailable.
3. 33 young people whose Indigenous status was unknown or not recorded were excluded.

Table 5.30 examines the supervision experience of young people in the year they turned 14, which may be any time in the period 2000–01 to 2004–05. For this group the table shows the proportion of sentenced *episode* types following remand (pre-sentence detention) by their age at first contact with juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01.

People who were older at first contact tended to receive more community supervision following remand than did those who were younger at first contact (Table 5.30). When aged 14, just over one-third (35%) of sentenced *episode* types following remand were community supervision for those aged 10 years at first contact, compared to 76% for those aged 14 years at first contact.

Conversely, those who were older at first contact tended to receive sentenced detention less often than those who were younger at first contact. Those aged 10 or 11 years at first contact experienced sentenced detention at least 40% of the time after remand, compared to 13% for those aged 14 years at first contact.

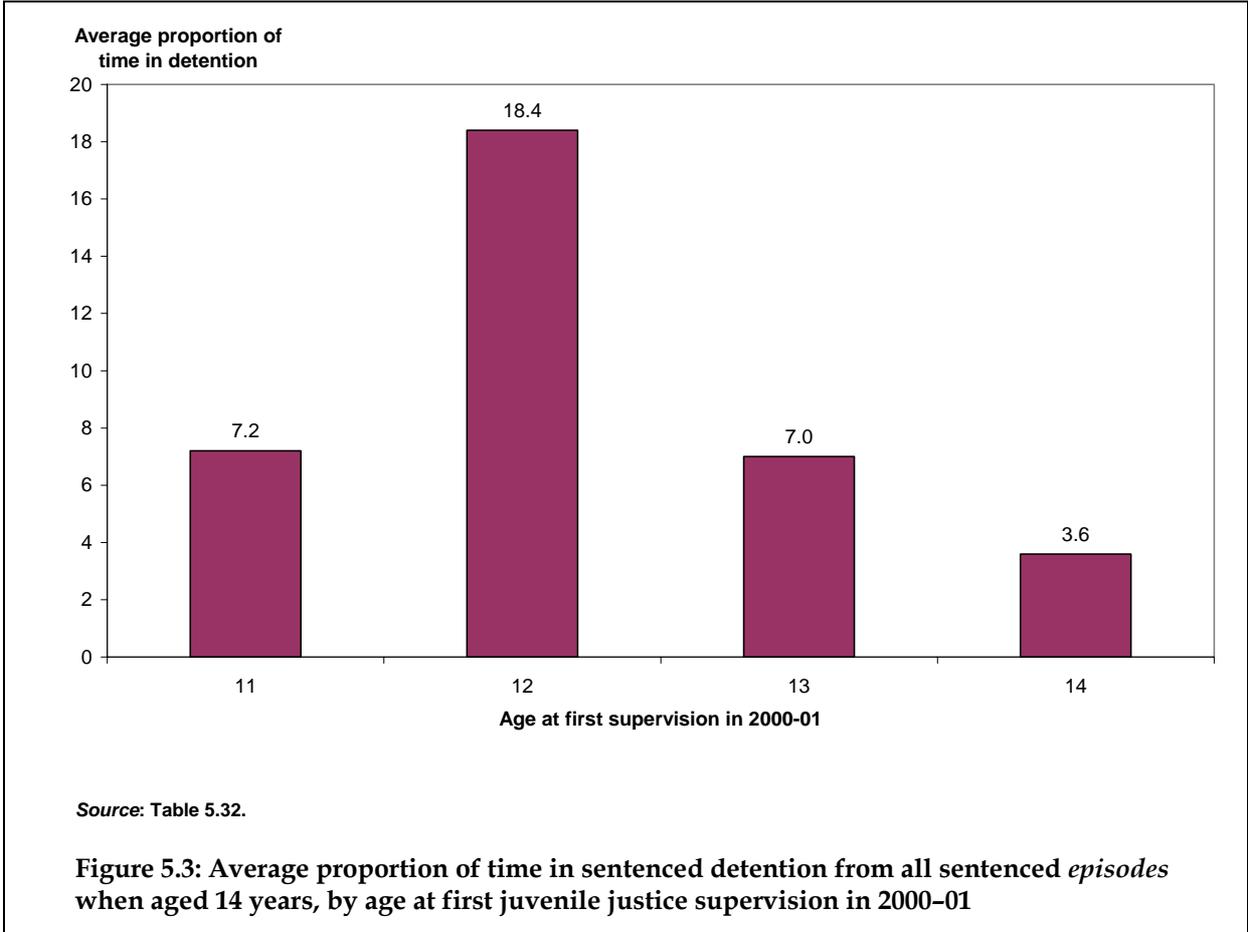
Table 5.30: Sentenced *episode* types following remand, young people aged 14 years, by age at first juvenile justice supervision, 2000–01 to 2004–05

Sentenced <i>episode</i> type	Age at first supervision in 2000–01				
	10	11	12	13	14
	(number of <i>episodes</i>)				
Community	31	47	183	353	2,154
Detention	43	50	87	127	363
Other	15	28	55	84	325
Total	89	125	325	564	2,842
	(per cent of <i>episodes</i>)				
Community	35.0	38.0	56.0	63.0	76.0
Detention	48.0	40.0	27.0	23.0	13.0
Other	17.0	22.0	17.0	15.0	11.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Totals will not equal number of young people as some young people had more than one sentenced *episode*.
2. Only *supervision periods* where the age of the young person was 14 years at the beginning of the *supervision period* contribute to this table.
3. Other includes: immediate release or suspended detention, parole or supervised released, home detention, other sentenced *episode* type.

Regardless of the age at first contact, the proportion of time in sentenced detention increased over the five years. Those who had first contact at a younger age tended to spend a higher proportion of time in sentenced detention than those who had first contact at an older age. Figure 5.3 shows that those who were aged 12 years at first contact in 2000–01 spent, on average, 18% of their time in sentenced detention when they were aged 14 years in 2002–03. In comparison, those who were aged 14 years at first contact in 2000–01 spent, on average, only 4% of their time in sentenced detention that year.



Tables 5.31 and 5.32 give the underlying figures used to calculate the proportion of sentenced person days spent in detention.

Table 5.31: Young people aged 10 to 14 years at first ever juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01, number of person days spent in *episodes*, by age at first contact, 2000–01 to 2004–05

Age at first supervision in 2000–01	Episode type	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
		(number of person days)				
10	Sentenced detention	—	43	—	—	183
	Sentenced community	2,583	3,076	1,337	412	—
	Sentenced other	—	622	39	87	49
	Total	2,583	3,741	1,376	499	232
11	Sentenced detention	552	164	260	103	3
	Sentenced community	6,148	1,718	2,050	1,270	354
	Sentenced other	210	140	—	65	232
	Total	6,910	2,022	2,310	1,438	589
12	Sentenced detention	1,729	1,448	1,752	1,192	248
	Sentenced community	23,369	10,356	6,671	3,249	819
	Sentenced other	2,250	849	1,089	1,336	337
	Total	27,348	12,653	9,512	5,777	1,404
13	Sentenced detention	4,299	1,865	3,618	2,225	848
	Sentenced community	68,981	21,621	15,447	7,286	1,018
	Sentenced other	3,866	3,305	3,722	1,191	417
	Total	77,146	26,791	22,787	10,702	2,283
14	Sentenced detention	5,814	5,232	5,491	3,926	415
	Sentenced community	144,851	53,266	32,235	12,557	756
	Sentenced other	10,039	5,168	7,004	3,680	765
	Total	160,704	63,666	44,730	20,163	1,936

Table 5.32: Young people aged 10 to 14 years at first ever juvenile justice supervision in 2000–01, per cent of person days spent in *episodes*, by age at first contact, 2000–01 to 2004–05

Age at first supervision in 2000–01	Episode type	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05
		(per cent of person days)				
10	Sentenced detention	—	1.1	—	—	78.9
	Sentenced community	100.0	82.2	97.2	82.6	—
	Sentenced other	—	16.6	2.8	17.4	21.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	Sentenced detention	8.0	8.1	11.3	7.2	0.5
	Sentenced community	89.0	85.0	88.7	88.3	60.1
	Sentenced other	3.0	6.9	—	4.5	39.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	Sentenced detention	6.3	11.4	18.4	20.6	17.7
	Sentenced community	85.5	81.8	70.1	56.2	58.3
	Sentenced other	8.2	6.7	11.4	23.1	24.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13	Sentenced detention	5.6	7.0	15.9	20.8	37.1
	Sentenced community	89.4	80.7	67.8	68.1	44.6
	Sentenced other	5.0	12.3	16.3	11.1	18.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	Sentenced detention	3.6	8.2	12.3	19.5	21.4
	Sentenced community	90.1	83.7	72.1	62.3	39.0
	Sentenced other	6.2	8.1	15.7	18.3	39.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.8 Age at first detention

This section examines the age at which young people first experience detention (either pre-sentence or sentenced) and the relationship between this and their age at initial juvenile justice supervision as well as the overall number of *supervision periods* completed during 2000–01 to 2004–05.

Table 5.33 shows that overall 43% of young people experienced pre-sentence or sentenced detention in their first *supervision period*. Some young people experienced both. From age 12, the proportion of young people experiencing detention during their first *supervision period* decreased as the age at first contact increased. In the younger age groups, detention in a first *supervision period* was most often pre-sentence remand. Sentenced detention *episodes* in a first *supervision period* were unusual, except for those aged 18 years or over.

Table 5.33: Age at first juvenile justice supervision, by presence or absence of detention *episodes* in the first *supervision period*, 2000–01 to 2004–05

	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	86	210	482	1,011	1,693	2,250	2,526	1,760	711	10,729
<i>Pre-sentence detention</i>	84	202	466	994	1,666	2,189	2,469	1,668	272	10,010
<i>Sentenced detention</i>	4	18	35	76	106	159	176	185	466	1,225
First <i>supervision period</i> did not contain detention	107	257	454	1,102	2,012	2,962	3,644	2,797	838	14,173
Total	193	467	936	2,113	3,705	5,212	6,170	4,557	1,549	24,902
(per cent of young people)										
First <i>supervision period</i> contained detention	44.6	45.0	51.5	47.8	45.7	43.2	40.9	38.6	45.9	43.1
<i>Pre-sentence detention</i>	43.5	43.3	49.8	47.0	45.0	42.0	40.0	36.6	17.6	40.2
<i>Sentenced detention</i>	2.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.1	30.1	4.9
First <i>supervision period</i> did not contain detention	55.4	55.0	48.5	52.2	54.3	56.8	59.1	61.4	54.1	56.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes

1. Excludes ACT as data on date of first contact were unavailable.
2. The first supervision period for some young people contained both pre-sentence detention and sentenced detention

Table 5.34 compares the total number of *supervision periods* per young person for those who experienced detention in their first *supervision period* and those who did not. The population for this table is young people aged 10 to 14 years in 2000–01. In Australia overall, 80% of young people who experienced early detention had more than one *supervision period*, compared to 55% for other young people. This pattern was consistent across the jurisdictions.

Table 5.34: Young people aged 10 to 14 years at first supervision period in 2000-01, detention in first supervision period by total number of supervision periods, states and territories, 2000-01 to 2004-05

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		NT		Australia		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
First supervision period contained JJ detention?																	
Total number of supervision periods per young person	(number of young people)																
1	36	38	5	71	41	80	13	8	9	24	3	3	3	6	110	230	
2	28	18	8	40	47	54	9	1	19	9	—	—	3	—	114	122	
3	41	12	5	17	31	34	2	3	12	12	1	—	1	—	93	78	
4+	125	17	17	28	24	23	21	6	30	18	—	—	7	—	224	92	
Total	230	85	35	156	143	191	45	18	70	63	4	3	14	6	541	522	
	(per cent of young people)																
1	15.7	44.7	14.3	45.5	28.7	41.9	28.9	44.4	12.9	38.1	75.0	100.0	21.4	100.0	20.3	44.1	
2	12.2	21.2	22.9	25.6	32.9	28.3	20.0	5.6	27.1	14.3	—	—	21.4	—	21.1	23.4	
3	17.8	14.1	14.3	10.9	21.7	17.8	4.4	16.7	17.1	19.0	25.0	—	7.1	—	17.2	14.9	
4+	54.3	20.0	48.6	17.9	16.8	12.0	46.7	33.3	42.9	28.6	—	—	50.0	—	41.4	17.6	
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	

Notes

1. ACT excluded as data from 2000-01 to 2002-03 were unavailable.
2. The population of this table is young people who first had juvenile justice supervision during 2000-01 whilst aged 10-14 years. The number of supervision periods experienced per young person is affected by how old each client was at the start of the collection period. For example young people aged 17 in 2000-01 could only accumulate supervision periods in 2000-01 and 2001-02 (in most jurisdictions). Young people aged 10 to 14 years in 2000-01 can accumulate supervision periods in all five years in most jurisdictions.

Overall, 41% of those who had detention in their first supervision period in 2000–01 while aged 10 to 14 years had 4 or more supervision periods compared to 18% of those who did not have detention in their first supervision period in 2000–01 while aged 10 to 14 years (Figure 5.4).

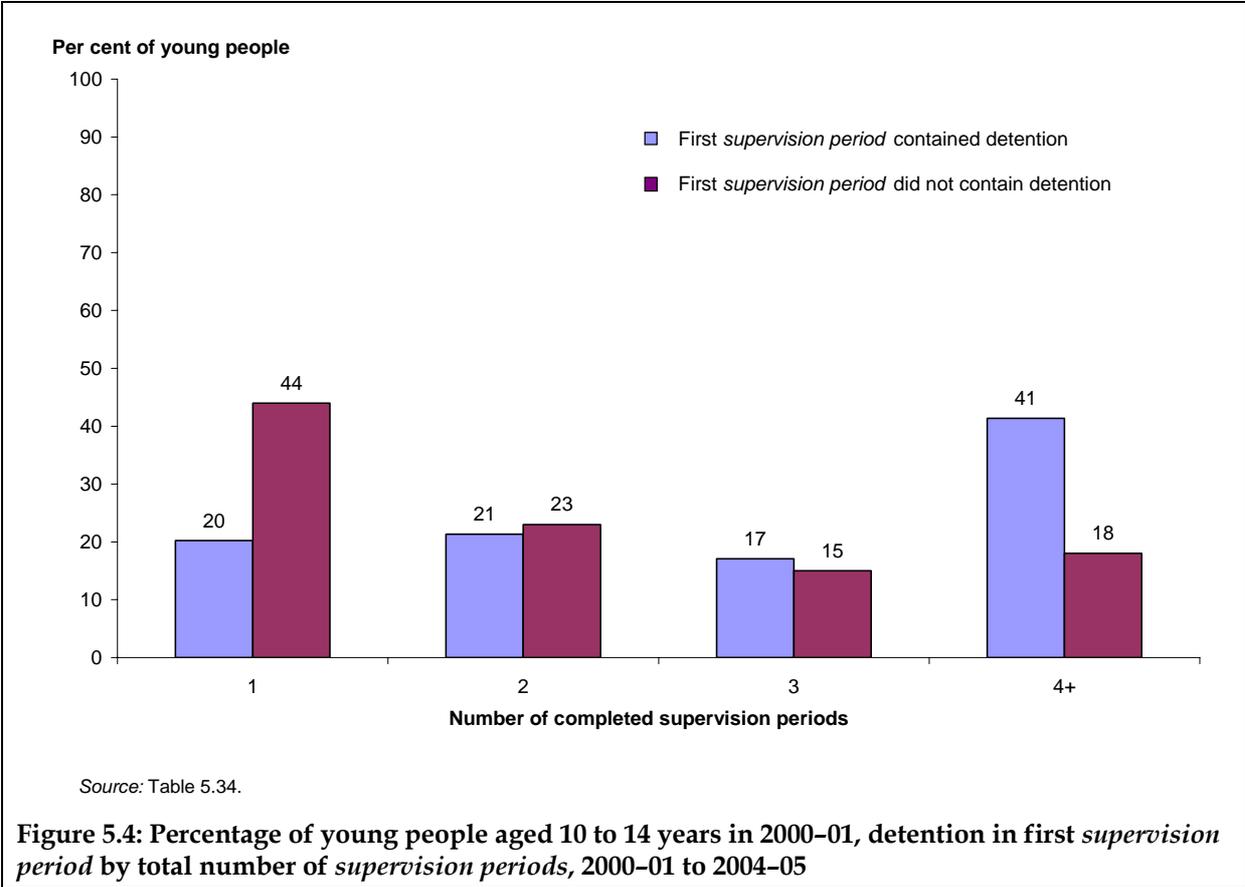


Table 5.35 examines the relationship between experiencing detention in the first *supervision period*, and the total number of *supervision periods* for the young person, by age at first contact. The table shows young people aged 10 to 14 years at their first *supervision period* in 2000–01 who either did or did not have a *detention episode* during that first *supervision period*. The association between early detention and a higher overall number of *supervision periods* is more evident the younger the age at first contact with juvenile justice supervision. Over two-thirds (68%) of young people who experienced early detention when aged 12 or under at the time completed at least 3 supervision periods. This compares to 55% for those whose first contact, including detention, occurred at 14 years of age.

Table 5.35: Young people aged 10 to 14 years in 2000–01 at first supervision period, detention in first supervision period by total number of supervision periods per young person, by age at first contact, 2000–01 to 2004–05

First supervision period contained JJ detention?	Age at first contact											
	10		11		12		13		14		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total number of supervision periods per young person	(number of young people)											
1	—	3	1	5	6	8	27	52	76	162	110	230
2	—	—	5	3	14	15	34	23	61	81	114	122
3	2	1	5	3	3	6	28	25	55	43	93	78
4+	3	3	4	5	38	13	69	31	110	40	224	92
Total	5	7	15	16	61	42	158	131	302	326	541	522
	(per cent of young people)											
1	—	42.9	6.7	31.3	9.8	19.0	17.1	39.7	25.2	49.7	20.3	44.1
2	—	—	33.3	18.8	23.0	35.7	21.5	17.6	20.2	24.8	21.1	23.4
3	40.0	14.3	33.3	18.8	4.9	14.3	17.7	19.1	18.2	13.2	17.2	14.9
4+	60.0	42.9	26.7	31.3	62.3	31.0	43.7	23.7	36.4	12.3	41.4	17.6
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

Notes

1. Australian Capital Territory excluded as data from 2000–01 to 2002–03 were unavailable.
2. The population of this table is young people who first had juvenile justice supervision during 2000–01 whilst aged 10–14 years. The number of supervision periods experienced per young person is affected by how old each client was at the start of the collection period. For example young people aged 17 in 2000–01 could only accumulate supervision periods in 2000–01 and 2001–02 (in most jurisdictions). Young people aged 10 to 14 years in 2000–01 can accumulate supervision periods in all four years in most jurisdictions

Summary

Supervision periods

Over 80% of young people completed one period of continuous juvenile justice supervision during 2004–05. A further 11% completed two *supervision periods*, leaving around 6% returning to the system frequently enough to complete 3 or more *supervision periods* within a year. Some young people may have also had a *supervision period* that was not completed by 30 June 2005.

The length of *supervision periods* completed during 2004–05 varied greatly from less than 7 days (25%) to 12 months or longer (22%). These represent very different types of experiences, with very short *supervision periods* likely to contain *episodes* of pre-sentence detention (remand). *Supervision periods* of medium length were more likely to contain *episodes* of sentenced detention, whereas *supervision periods* of longer length were more likely to contain *episodes* of community-based supervision.

For about 31% of those young people completing one *supervision period* during 2004–05, that *supervision period* lasted for over 12 months. About half of these young people were likely to have one long sentenced community-based *episode*. However, for about 13% of all young people, that one long *supervision period* contained multiple discrete *episodes* rather than one long *episode*.

Community supervision and detention

The majority of juvenile justice supervision was community-based rather than detention-based. Detention usually occurred less frequently and was shorter in length than community supervision. The median length of sentenced community-based supervision *episodes* was 153 days compared with 82 days for *episodes* of sentenced detention. For pre-sentence *episodes*, the median length of remand was 3 days. Overall, almost 70% of the total durations of *supervision periods* finished in 2004–05 were spent in sentenced community *episodes*.

The two most common *supervision periods* were those containing community-based sentenced *episodes* with no pre-sentence *episodes* (36%), and those with pre-sentence detention *episodes* and no sentenced *episodes* (32%).

Sex comparisons

The relationship between the sex of the young person and the experience of juvenile justice supervision is complex. The proportion completing a high number of short *supervision periods* within a year was higher for females than males during 2004–05. There was a small difference seen in the proportion of males (1.9%) and females (3.2%) completing 4 or more *supervision periods* during the year. *Supervision periods* were likely to be shorter for females (34% were less than 14 days) than males (28% were less than 14 days).

The *supervision periods* experienced by females were less likely than those of males to contain sentenced detention *episodes* (5% and 11% respectively during 2004–05). When sentenced *episodes* did occur though, they had a longer median length than those of males. *Episodes* of sentenced community-based supervision of females during 2004–05 were 35 days longer

than those of males. For sentenced detention *episodes*, however, males had a median *episode* length 16 days longer than females.

Release on bail as an exit from a remand *episode* was more common among females than males.

Age comparisons

The experience of juvenile justice supervision varies considerably with the age of the young person. These differences are apparent in the number and length of *supervision periods*, as well as in the likelihood of experiencing community and detention *episode* types, and the length of that community or detention-based supervision.

The youngest people completed fewer and shorter *supervision periods*, while those aged 15 years or older also completed fewer but longer *supervision periods*. Young people aged 11–14 were the most likely to have completed a high number of short *supervision periods*.

Supervision periods experienced by 11–13 year olds were more likely to have included *episodes* of pre-sentence and sentenced detention than those of young people aged 15–17 years. Sentenced detention was most likely to be included in *supervision periods* of those aged 18 years or over.

The likelihood of remand *episodes* ending with being sentenced and an immediately following *episode* of detention increased with age.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were over-represented within juvenile justice supervision and also experienced differences in supervision compared with non-Indigenous young people. Indigenous young people under juvenile justice supervision tended to be younger than non-Indigenous young people, and also younger when they experienced their first ever juvenile justice supervision. Indigenous young people under juvenile justice supervision included a greater proportion of females than non-Indigenous young people.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were more likely to complete a high number of short *supervision periods* in a year. During 2004–05, 38% of *supervision periods* completed by Indigenous young people were less than 1 month long compared with 33% for non-Indigenous young people.

Around 22% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people under juvenile justice supervision completed two or more *supervision periods* in 2004–05, compared with around 15% of non-Indigenous young people.

Supervision periods experienced by Indigenous young people were more likely to contain *episodes* of detention and less likely to contain *episodes* of community-based supervision than those of non-Indigenous young people.

The proportion of Indigenous young people to exit *episodes* of remand by being released on bail was less than the proportion for non-Indigenous young people in 2004–05.

Reasons for exit from *episodes*

Just under 60% of sentenced community-based *episodes* ended with 'conditions of sentence met'. For pre-sentence detention *episodes* (remand), over 60% ended with the young person being released on bail. Sentenced detention was often followed by parole or supervised release (41%).

Age at first supervision

For young people aged 10–14 years during their first ever supervision, the younger people were when they entered that supervision, the more likely they were to re-enter juvenile justice supervision during subsequent years. Around 35% of young people who were aged 10–12 years during 2000–01 were also in supervision in 2004–05, compared to 19% for those who started aged 13 years, and 6% for 14 year olds.

The experience of juvenile justice supervision at an early age was also related to the likelihood of experiencing detention later on. For young people aged 14 years in remand, the likelihood of sentenced detention following remand varied with the age of the young person at their initial contact with juvenile justice supervision. For young people who were 10 or 11 at their first contact, the sentenced *episode* following a remand was detention at least 40% of the time when they were aged 14 years. This compares to 13% for those who were aged 14 years at first contact.

Age at first detention

Overall, 43% of young people experienced detention during their first ever juvenile justice supervision. This was usually pre-sentence detention, although of young people aged 18 years or over, 30% experienced sentenced detention in their initial juvenile justice supervisions.

Young people who had an early experience of detention were more likely to be in juvenile justice supervision in subsequent years. For 10–14 year olds who began supervision during 2000–01, of those who had early detention, 80% then had more than one *supervision period*, compared to 55% of young people who did not have detention during their initial juvenile justice supervision.