



Australian Government
Australian Institute of Criminology

Juveniles in detention in Australia, 1981–2008

Kelly Richards
Mathew Lyneham

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Foreword

The Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC's) national Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program was established to contribute to the evidence base on juvenile detention in Australia, with a particular focus on Indigenous juveniles. Findings date back to 1981 and have been reported annually.

This report provides an overview of the numbers and rates of juveniles in detention in Australia since 1981 and juveniles in detention for the financial year 2007–08. As with the AIC's previous report on juveniles in detention (Taylor 2009), it also provides contextual information on young people sentenced in the children's courts.

The collation of data for these reports is supported by statutory juvenile justice agencies in each of Australia's jurisdictions, as well as the NSW Department of Corrective Services.

As described in more detail in this report, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) administers the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set and also reports annually on juveniles in detention. Given this development, the AIC is conducting a review of the Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Report in 2010–11, to ensure that AIC's research and monitoring does not duplicate the AIHW's work and that it makes a useful contribution to the field and enables more in-depth analysis of key issues.

Disclaimer

Minor updates have been made to some data in this report since the previous report (Taylor 2009) was published.

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Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
JJNMDS	Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set
RCIADIC	Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody

Executive summary

The Australian Institute of Criminology's (AIC) juveniles in detention database contains data on the numbers of young people who are in juvenile detention on the last day of each quarter from 1981 until June 2008. This report documents changes in juvenile detention over this time and specifically, provides a statistical overview for the financial year 2007–08.

The report also contributes to existing knowledge about the numbers and rates of Indigenous young people placed into detention, a concern first highlighted by the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (RCIADIC).

Background information about the outcomes (custody and a range of non-custody outcomes) for young people sentenced in the children's courts during 2007–08, taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) *Criminal Courts Australia* report, is provided as context (ABS 2009).

Key findings

- Although there has been an overall decrease since 1981 in both the number and rate of juveniles being placed in detention, in recent years, numbers and rates have begun to increase.
- At 30 June 1981, there were a total of 1,352 juveniles in detention throughout Australia and at 30 June 2008, there were a total of 841 juveniles in detention. Although this represents a 38 percent reduction in the total number of juveniles in detention over the past 27 years, numbers have increased steadily since 2004.
- The rate of detention for all juveniles showed a steady decline between 1981 and 2002, decreasing from 65 juveniles detained per 100,000 population in 1981, to an all-time low of 25 per 100,000 in 2002. Over the past six years, there have been modest yearly increases to a rate of 37 per 100,000 in 2008.
- While there are differences among jurisdictions, these trends are most closely reflected in New South Wales, which has the largest population.
- There has been a 31 percent decline in the number of male juveniles detained since 1981 and a 70 percent decline in the number of female juveniles detained over the same period. However, there has been an increase in the number and rate of both male and female juveniles in detention since 2004.
- Indigenous juveniles remain substantially over-represented in detention compared with their non-Indigenous counterparts. At 30 June 2008, Indigenous juveniles were 24 times as likely to be in detention, a small decline from 2006–07 when Indigenous juveniles were 28 times as likely to be detained as non-Indigenous juveniles.
- Of the 30,732 juveniles who were found guilty of an offence in the children's court in the 2007–08 financial year, 1,744 (6%) were sentenced to custody in a juvenile correctional facility. The most frequent court outcomes were other non-custodial orders (38%), followed by monetary orders (29%) and community supervision/work orders (24%).
- The most frequent types of offences for which young people were sentenced to juvenile detention were unlawful entry with intent (32%), acts intended to cause injury (28%), robbery, extortion and related offences (16%) and theft and related offences (10%).
- The overwhelming majority of young people placed into detention each year are male. On 30 June 2008, there were 769 males in detention (91%) and 71 females (8%).
- The proportion of young people remanded in juvenile detention prior to a court hearing, outcome or sentence (rather than being convicted and sentenced) has been gradually increasing since 2002. Over the past six years, the proportion of juveniles on remand has increased from 48 percent to 60 percent at 30 June 2008.



Introduction and context

Introduction

This report provides a comprehensive overview of juveniles in detention in Australia from 1981 to 2008. It includes an analysis of the number and rate of juveniles in detention over time, as well as a detailed analysis of the 2007–08 financial year. Statistics are derived from the AIC's Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program dataset.

Prior to the 1981–2007 report (Taylor 2009), the juveniles in detention dataset was compiled from quarterly data submitted to the AIC by the relevant juvenile custodial authorities in each Australian jurisdiction, being:

- Department of Juvenile Justice, New South Wales;
- Department of Corrective Services, New South Wales;
- Department of Human Services, Victoria;
- Department of Communities, Queensland;
- Department of Corrective Services, Western Australia;
- Department for Families and Communities, South Australia;
- Department of Health and Human Services, Tasmania;
- Northern Territory Correctional Services; and

- Office for Children, Youth and Family Support, Australian Capital Territory.

In November 2004, responsibility for the Kariiong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales was transferred from the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice to the NSW Department of Corrective Services. In December 2004, the Kariiong Juvenile Correctional Centre was proclaimed a juvenile correctional centre for offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years (NSW Ombudsman 2005). The NSW Department of Corrective Services has provided the AIC with quarterly data on young people detained at Kariiong Juvenile Correctional Centre between March 2005 and June 2008.

In this report, data from Kariiong Juvenile Correctional Centre have been combined with data provided by NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and then disaggregated. That is, tables that contain data on 10 to 17 year olds relate to 10 to 17 year olds in both Kariiong Juvenile Correctional Centre and juvenile correctional facilities operated by the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice. Data on juveniles in detention in New South Wales from March 2005 therefore include juveniles detained in NSW Department of Juvenile Justice correctional facilities and those detained in Kariiong Juvenile Correctional Centre.

Most data in this report, covering the 2007–08 financial year, were sourced from the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJNMDS), which the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) administers and maintains. Data for New South Wales were provided directly to the AIC by the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and data for the Northern Territory were provided directly to the AIC by the NT Department of Justice. Data for South Australia for the first two quarters of the 2007–08 financial year (for the quarters ending 30 September 2007 and 31 December 2007) were sourced from JJNMDS, with data for the last two quarters of 2007–08 (for the quarters ending 31 March 2008 and 30 June 2008) being provided directly by the Department for Families and Communities South Australia.

The JJNMDS provides ‘flow’ data about juveniles who are placed on community and supervision orders, as well as in detention (see AIHW 2009). The detention data between the two datasets differ, however, as the AIC data presented in this report are quarterly census or ‘stock’ data, rather than ‘flow’ data. Further, JJNMDS does not include data on juveniles who are detained at Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre; and it provides information about young people under the supervision of juvenile justice agencies (including juveniles on community supervision orders), while the AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program only provides information about all young people detained in juvenile correctional facilities across Australia.

Each of the juvenile justice authorities listed above was provided with a copy of this report prior to publication and given the opportunity to comment. It should be noted that although this report provides data on juveniles in detention, the vast majority of juveniles under the supervision of juvenile justice agencies are not placed into detention, but are placed under community supervision orders or other types of orders (AIHW 2009).

Overview of data collected

The data presented in this report cover the number of young people detained in a juvenile correctional

facility on the last day of each quarter of the year; that is, 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. A census count is taken in each juvenile correctional facility on each of these dates; data therefore reflect only the number of young people in juvenile detention in each jurisdiction at that time. These data are not necessarily representative of the daily average of juvenile detainees in each state or territory or across Australia as a whole, since daily averages may vary substantially.

The AIHW (2009) found that in 2007–08, the number of juveniles in detention on an average day was 512, but this figure is exclusive of NSW data and the figure would be much higher if NSW data were included. The daily average in 2006–07 was 797 juveniles (AIHW 2008), which is slightly higher than the 742 juveniles in detention reported by AIC (Taylor 2009). This discrepancy highlights that the average population on any one day—and over time—may not correlate with the end of quarter counts used by the AIC.

In jurisdictions with small populations, such as the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and Tasmania, small changes in the number of juveniles in detention may produce large fluctuations in proportions and rates. For example, an increase of two juveniles in detention on an existing population of four juveniles would be reported as an increase of 50 percent. This should be considered when interpreting data in this report.

The original counting rules for the Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program specified that the census was to be conducted at midnight on the last day of each quarter. This is consistent with the rule used by the ABS in its *Prisoners in Australia* publication (eg see ABS 2008). The ABS specifies that the prison census is of all persons in custody ‘as at midnight 30 June’, with midnight referring to ‘the night of 30 June’. In the past, however, there have been slight variations among jurisdictions as to the timing of their census counts for the juveniles in detention collection. Prior to 2006–07, New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory conducted their census at midnight on the last day of each quarter, consistent with the ABS rule outlined above. South Australia and Tasmania, however, conducted their count at 7.00 am on the

last day of each quarter. This difference should be considered when comparing data from South Australia and Tasmania with other jurisdictions prior to 2006–07. For 2006–07 and 2007–08, the counts for juveniles in detention were all taken at midnight on the last day of each quarter.

The quarterly data on juveniles in detention presented in this report provides aggregate information on the number of young people detained in juvenile correctional facilities according to six variables:

- sex;
- age;
- Indigenous status (in this report, 'Indigenous' incorporates both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples);
- legal status (remanded or sentenced);
- jurisdiction; and
- quarterly census date.

Queensland and Western Australia have an additional category of remanded *and* sentenced, which includes young people who are serving a sentence and simultaneously awaiting trial or sentence on another charge or charges. In this report, these young people are categorised as sentenced.

The data provided to the AIC reflect the total number of juveniles in detention and the number of Indigenous juveniles in detention. The number of non-Indigenous juveniles in detention is assumed to be the difference between the two. In some cases, however, the Indigenous status of juveniles is unknown. These young people are classified as non-Indigenous, which means that the proportion of Indigenous juveniles in detention is likely to be underestimated in this report.

Hunter and Ayyar's (2009) research highlights the importance of addressing data quality on the Indigenous status of those who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (see also Hardman 2010 for a discussion of the limitations of data on Indigenous status in the criminal justice context). Hunter and Ayyar's (2009: 16) recent research into the quality of data where Indigenous status is provided in administrative data collections found that

Indigenous involvement in the criminal justice system will be severely underestimated if no

attempt is made to establish or estimate the true identity of the large number of people with unknown ATSI [Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander] status within the criminal justice system.

The likelihood of an underestimation of the number of Indigenous juveniles is important to bear in mind when interpreting the data presented in this report.

Differences among jurisdictions' juvenile justice systems

Each jurisdiction in Australia has a discrete juvenile justice system, separate from adult correctional systems, of which detention is one part (see Richards 2009). Differences among these systems are important to consider prior to viewing the data in this report. Differences relevant to this report primarily relate to the way in which jurisdictions define a 'juvenile' and how they manage a juvenile offender once they reach 18 years of age (17 years in Queensland) at which time they are treated as an adult in the correctional system.

In every jurisdiction, except Queensland, a 'juvenile' is defined as a person aged 10 to 17 years inclusive. In Queensland, a 'juvenile' is defined as a person aged 10 to 16 years inclusive. While Queensland defines juveniles differently, rates of juvenile detention for Queensland are based on the numbers of young people detained per population aged 10 to 17 years of age. This is consistent with previous AIC reports on juveniles in detention.

It is important to recognise that the definition of a 'juvenile' has varied among jurisdictions in the past. Until 2005, Victoria classified 17 year old offenders as adults; this was also the case in the Northern Territory until 2000 (see Hutchinson 2006 for a discussion of these changes). In this report, data relate to persons aged 10 to 17 years inclusive in all jurisdictions.

Data on Indigenous status of juveniles in detention in Tasmania were unreliable for a period until 2003. This was rectified, however, following the implementation of a new custodial information management system.

A proportion of young people in juvenile detention in each jurisdiction is aged over 17 years of age. Table 1 shows the number and proportion of persons aged 18 years and over in juvenile detention centres in Australia at 30 June 2008. Data on young people aged under 18 years who are detained in adult prisons have been excluded from this report. Forty persons aged under 18 years were detained in an adult prison at 30 June 2008 (ABS 2008). Data on young people aged 18 years and over detained in juvenile correctional facilities are reported separately in this report.

There are substantial differences among jurisdictions in the management of young offenders aged 18 years and over. New South Wales and Victoria have traditionally detained juvenile offenders in a juvenile detention centre until completion of their sentence, resulting in detainees of an adult age remaining in juvenile detention. On 30 June 2008, there were 98 persons aged 18 years or over in juvenile detention centres in New South Wales and 69 in Victoria. In Victoria, young offenders aged 18 to 20 years inclusive can be detained in a juvenile, rather than adult, correctional facility under the 'dual-track' system. Under this system, persons aged 18 to 20 years inclusive can be detained either in a juvenile or an adult correctional facility. This is the main reason for the high proportion of people in juvenile detention in Victoria aged 18 years and over.

Methods of calculating rates of detention per relevant population

The population estimates used to calculate the rate of people aged 10 to 17 years in detention per 100,000 population aged 10 to 17 years, are taken from *Population by Age and Sex* (ABS 2009a) for 30 June of each year. Rates for Indigenous populations and over-representation ratios will vary depending on whether high or low series data are used. For statistics from 1991 to 2000, Indigenous population figures are based on 'high-level' estimates from June 1996 to June 2006 (ABS 1998). For statistics from 2001 to 2008, Indigenous estimates are based on high-level estimates from June 2001 to June 2009 (ABS 2004). The ABS does not publish these population estimates with the detail required for this report. The AIC therefore purchases statistics from the ABS that are based on these projections. Prior to 1996, a number of different sources of Indigenous population figures were used.

The AIC uses high-level estimates for all figures relating to Indigenous detention rates, as these provide the most accurate estimate of the Indigenous population that is used as the denominator. High-level estimates of the Indigenous

Table 1 Number and proportion of persons detained in a juvenile correctional facility aged 18 years or over at 30 June 2008, by jurisdiction

	Number of persons aged 18 years or over	Percentage of total persons detained in juveniles detention aged 18 years or over
New South Wales	98	21
Victoria	69	47
Queensland	11	8
Western Australia	12	7
South Australia	17	24
Tasmania	4	13
Northern Territory	0	0
Australian Capital Territory	1	11
Australia	212	20

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

population are derived from projections of both natural population growth and an increased propensity for Australians to identify as Indigenous. The high series, also known as Series A, assumes higher levels than other series for the components of Indigenous population change (fertility, life expectancy and natural population growth) and therefore results in a more rapidly increasing Indigenous population (an annual average rate of 5.3%). High series data provide a larger base population compared with low series data and therefore result in lower rates than those that would be derived using other series.

Methods of calculating Indigenous over-representation

The term *Indigenous over-representation* in this report refers to the fact that Indigenous persons in Australia are incarcerated at higher rates per population than non-Indigenous persons.

In this report, the *rate ratio* method is used to demonstrate levels of Indigenous over-representation. The rate ratio method refers to a comparison of two rates—the detention rate per 100,000 of Indigenous juveniles and the detention rate per 100,000 of non-Indigenous juveniles. At

30 June 2008, there were 420.4 Indigenous juveniles detained per 100,000 Indigenous juveniles in the population. On the same date, there were 17.6 non-Indigenous juveniles detained per 100,000 non-Indigenous juveniles in the population. The over-representation ratio is therefore $420.4/17.6=23.9$. This is expressed as 'Indigenous juveniles were 24 times as likely as non-Indigenous juveniles to be detained in a juvenile justice centre'. This approach to calculating Indigenous over-representation is consistent with previous reports in this series (Bareja & Charlton 2003; Cahill & Marshall 2002; Carcach & Muscat 1998; Charlton & McCall 2004; Taylor 2009, 2007, 2006; Veld & Taylor 2005).

Elsewhere in the series, rates of detention per relevant population are used to reflect the rate of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles in detention compared with the proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles (aged 10 to 17 years) in the general population. For example, if Indigenous juveniles comprised two percent of all juveniles in the Australian population, then it would be expected that they would comprise approximately two percent of the detained juvenile population also. If Indigenous juveniles actually comprise four percent of this detainee population, the ratio—using the population ratio method—would be $4/2=2$. This can be expressed as 'there were twice as many Indigenous juveniles detained as might be expected from their representation in the general community'.

Young people found guilty in children's courts, 2007–08

In Australia, detention is legislated in each jurisdiction as a 'last resort' for juveniles. Each jurisdiction's juvenile justice legislation focuses on juvenile diversion; detention is traditionally used by the courts only for very serious crimes and/or when other forms of punishment or rehabilitation are not appropriate.

In Australia, the criminal jurisdiction of the children's courts adjudicates matters involving young people who were aged between 10 and 17 years of age inclusive at the time the alleged offence was committed. Some young people adjudicated as juveniles are therefore aged 18 years or above at the time of the finalisation of the case in the court. As a result, data on young people found guilty in the children's court include some young people aged 18 years or over.

During 2007–08, 39,412 defendants were finalised in the children's courts across Australia (ABS 2009b). Eighty-one percent of these defendants (n=31,986) had their charges adjudicated. Other defendants had their cases finalised by withdrawal of charges, transfers to other courts, or via a non-adjudicated finalisation.

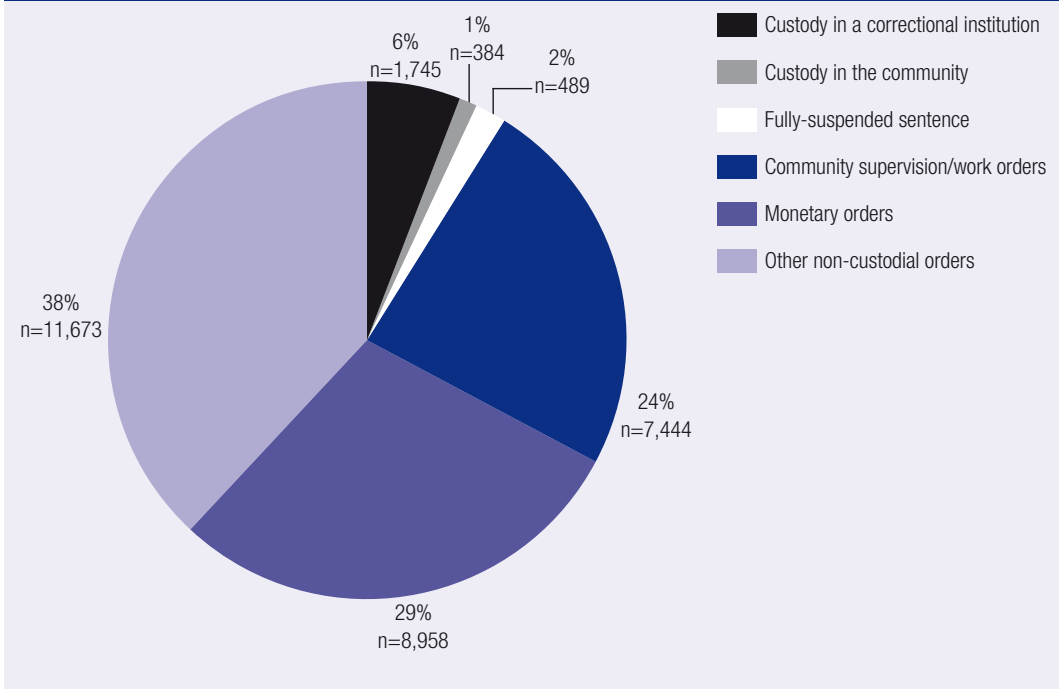
The vast majority of young people adjudicated in the children's courts are found guilty. During 2007–08, 96 percent of all young people adjudicated in Australia's children's courts were found guilty (ABS

2009b). Little is known about how juveniles plead in the children's courts and/or the relationship between juveniles' pleas and rates of conviction. Data are rarely reported on this aspect of juveniles' contact with the children's courts (see Richards 2009).

Only a small proportion of young offenders who are found guilty of an offence, however, are placed into juvenile detention. During 2007–08, only six percent of young people found guilty in the children's court were sentenced to custody in a correctional institution (ABS 2009b; Figure 1). Juveniles issued with fully-suspended sentences accounted for two percent and juveniles sentenced to 'custody in the community' (such as home detention) accounted for one percent of all juveniles found guilty of an offence. More common outcomes for adjudicated juveniles include community supervision, monetary orders and other non-custodial orders, as depicted in Figure 1. As is shown in Figure 2, the distribution of custodial sentences was fairly even across the age groups, with the exception of those young people aged 10–12 years.

The most common offence for which young people who were found guilty were placed into detention were unlawful entry with intent (32%), acts intended to cause injury (28%), robbery, extortion and related offences (16%) and theft and related offences (10%). Only three percent of all young people placed into

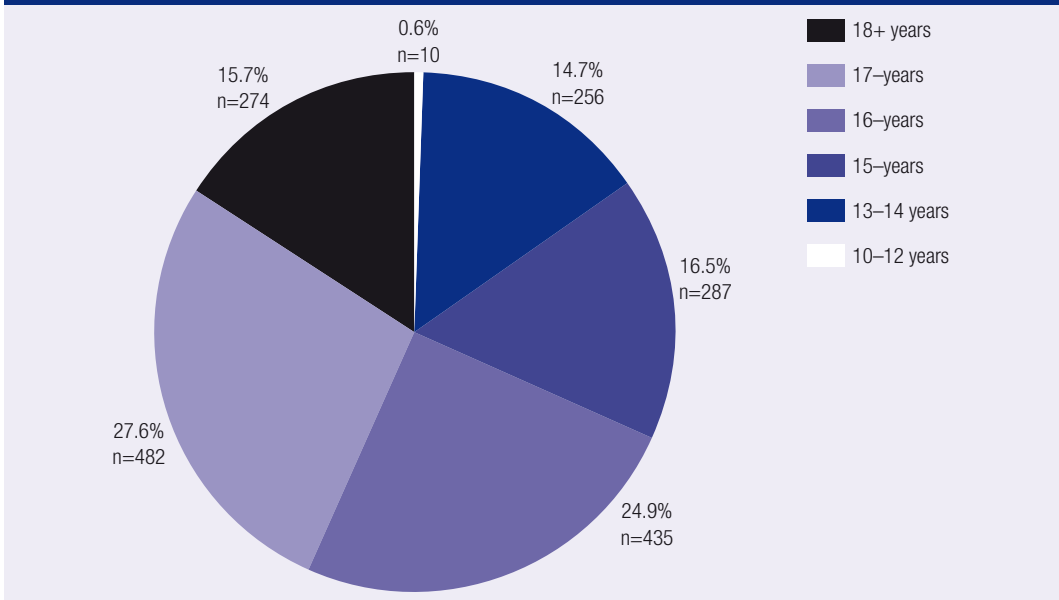
Figure 1 Finalised defendants found guilty in children's courts by type of penalty, 2007–08 (n=30,732)^a



a: Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

Source: ABS (2009b)

Figure 2 Children's court defendants sentenced to custody in a correctional facility by age, 2007–08 (n=1,744)



Source: ABS (2009b)

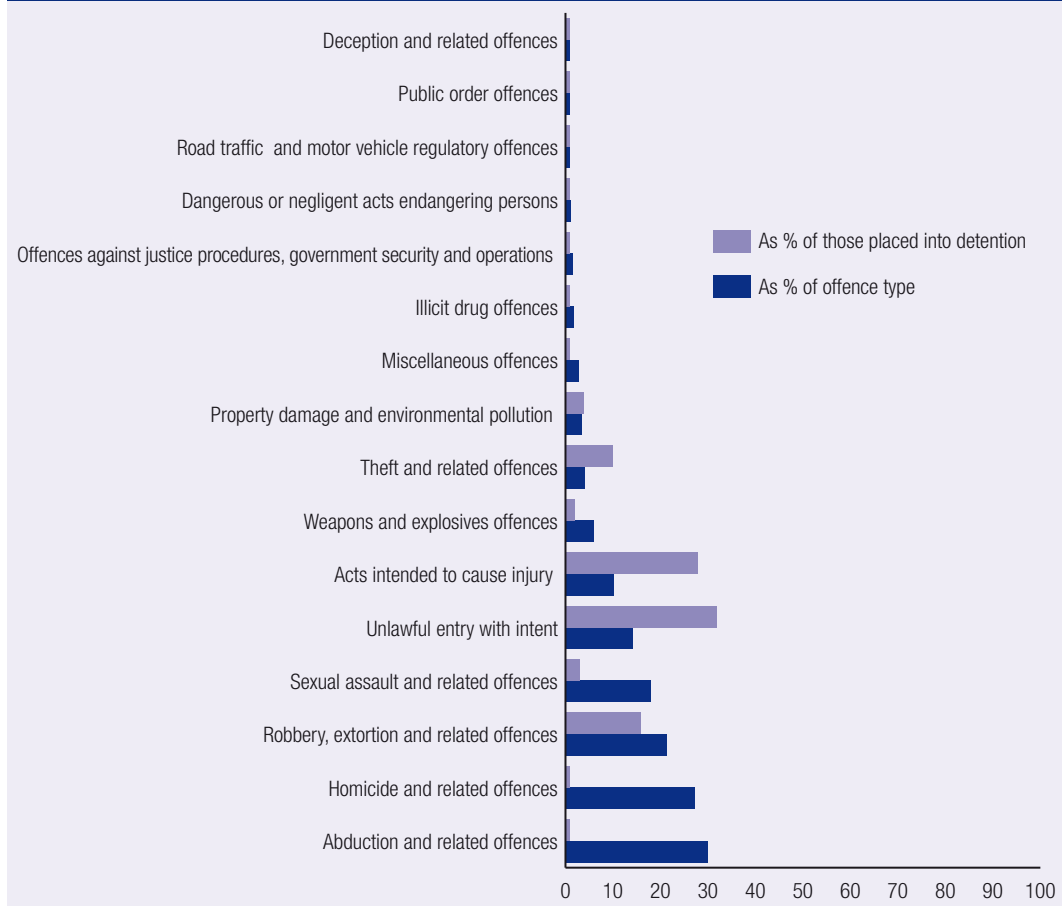
detention had been found guilty of sexual assault; less than one percent of all young people placed into detention had been convicted of homicide and related offences (Figure 3).

The likelihood of being placed into detention as a result of a particular offence type, however, showed a different pattern. As Figure 3 shows, the penalty of detention was most likely to be applied to young people found guilty of abduction and related offences (30% of abduction and related offenders were sentenced to detention), followed by homicide and related offences (27%). As the raw number of young people sentenced to serve time in a juvenile detention facility for either of these offence types was very low (3 young people for both abduction and related offences and homicide and related

offences), these proportions must be cautiously interpreted. Following these offences, the penalty of detention was most likely to be applied to young people convicted of robbery, extortion and related offences (21%), sexual assault and related offences (18%), unlawful entry with intent (14%) and acts intended to cause injury (10%). Although sexual assault offenders accounted for only three percent of all young people placed into detention during 2007–08, nearly one in five young people found guilty of a sexual assault or related offence received a custodial sentence as their principal sentence.

This does not necessarily mean that detention is always more likely to be applied to certain types of offence categories. In addition to offence seriousness, the courts also consider the offence

Figure 3 Principal offence for young offenders sentenced to custody in correctional institution, 2007–08 (%)



Source: ABS (2009b)

history of the young person and previous penalties applied to a young person. It is important to bear this in mind when interpreting Figure 3. It should also be noted that offence categories used by the ABS, such as 'homicide and related offences', 'sexual assault and related offences' and 'abduction and related offences', group together offences of varying levels of seriousness under the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC; ABS 2009c). For example, 'homicide and related offences' includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and driving causing death. 'Sexual assault and related offences'

includes sexual assault and non-assaultive sexual offences. 'Abduction and related offences' includes abduction and kidnapping, deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment and harassment and threatening behaviour (see ABS 2009c). While it is therefore likely that almost all juveniles convicted of a very serious offence such as homicide, sexual assault or kidnapping are sentenced to serve time in a custodial facility, juveniles convicted of less serious 'related offences' are less likely to be sentenced to detention.

Juveniles in detention, 1981–2008

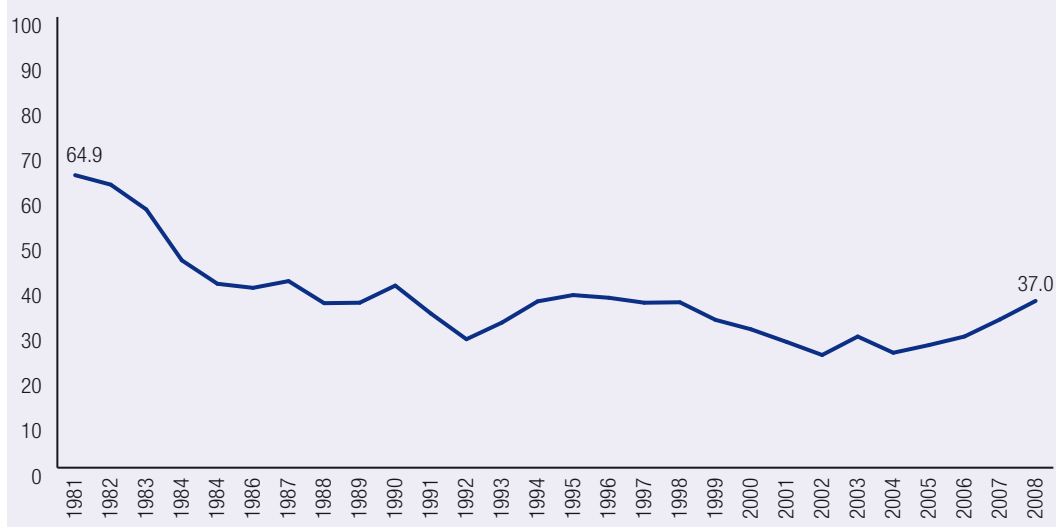
Summary of findings and trends, 1981–2008

Since the collection of data on juveniles in detention began in 1981, there has been an overall general decline in both the number and rate of persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention in Australia (Figure 4). While this decrease was most evident

between 1981 and 2002 (a 61% decline in rates occurred during this period), a small but steady increase in both numbers and rates is evident since 2004.

At 30 June 1981, there were 64.9 juvenile detainees per 100,000 population compared with 37 juvenile detainees per 100,000 population at 30 June 2008.

Figure 4 Rates of juvenile detention per 100,000 population at 30 June 1981–2008



Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

As Tables 2 and 3 indicate, the number and rate of both males and females in juvenile detention have decreased substantially since 1981. There has been a 31 percent decline in the number of male juveniles detained since 1981 (Table 2) and a 70 percent decline in the number of females detained since 1981 (Table 3). Males have always been over-represented in juvenile detention, with females consistently comprising only a small proportion of total persons detained. At 30 June 2008, males were 10 times as likely as females to be in juvenile detention.

As shown in Table 4, at 30 June 1981, 1,352 young people were detained in juvenile detention facilities

across Australia compared with 841 young people at 30 June 2008. This represents a 38 percent decline over the 27 year period, with the period of greatest consecutive decline occurring between 1981 and 1989, during which time the number of detainees in juvenile detention facilities decreased by 44 percent to 759.

As shown in Table 5, the proportion of females in juvenile detention has steadily declined from 17 percent in 1981 to only eight percent in 2008. The period of greatest decline was between 1981 and 1991, where the proportion of females in the detainee population decreased from 17 to six percent.

Table 2 Males aged 10 to 17 in juvenile detention at 30 June 1981–2008 (number and rate per 100,000 relevant population)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1981	521	253	89	145	71	26	1	13	1,119
1982	551	232	94	138	67	17	8	13	1,120
1983	518	224	103	88	55	25	14	16	1,043
1984	378	209	85	69	37	20	15	6	819
1984	248	218	114	96	40	16	23	10	765
1986	257	204	78	93	38	20	26	17	733
1987	357	156	83	79	40	18	24	11	768
1988	249	164	89	76	42	14	37	12	683
1989	249	136	73	124	30	14	39	6	671
1990	325	127	100	114	36	9	27	9	747
1991	311	65	70	111	43	17	30	6	653
1992	250	47	71	84	50	5	25	9	541
1993	292	49	83	97	56	9	20	5	611
1994	352	61	90	119	56	9	13	8	708
1995	374	72	127	95	37	10	15	13	743
1996	319	68	128	94	71	23	13	6	722
1997	331	64	89	100	71	20 ^b	21	14	710 ^b
1998	321	62	116	123	46	18	25	10	721
1999	252	57	127	112	29	30	12	12	631
2000	251	43	93	103	49	34	15	14	602
2001	210	59	78	81	49	36	6	22	541
2002	187	53	82	71	40	25	21	12	491
2003	206	71	90	95	61	17	23	20	583
2004	185	57	87	102	47	18	10	15	521
2005	206(23)	52	92	91	52	32	17	8	550

Table 2 (continued)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2006	244(20)	31	125	98	39	27	24	13	601
2007	256(22)	47	136	123	54	14	32	11	673
2008	343(28)	73	110	142	46	25	23	7	769
Rate per 100,000 relevant population									
1981	145.9	88.6	51.8	149.8	75.4	81.9	10.8	75.8	105.2
1982	152.8	80.8	52.8	139.0	71.4	53.9	79.1	72.6	103.9
1983	142.6	77.6	56.5	87.5	58.8	79.6	130.7	87.0	95.8
1984	103.5	72.1	45.9	68.3	39.9	63.2	134.6	31.8	74.7
1984	67.6	75.5	60.9	94.7	43.4	50.8	199.5	52.1	69.6
1986	70.0	71.2	41.3	91.2	41.8	63.8	222.2	87.4	66.8
1987	97.5	55.5	44.1	77.3	44.9	58.7	203.4	56.0	70.5
1988	68.4	59.3	47.3	73.8	48.2	46.6	316.2	60.5	63.2
1989	69.8	50.3	38.7	120.8	35.3	47.5	337.8	30.4	63.0
1990	92.9	47.9	53.1	111.8	43.3	30.7	237.5	46.3	71.2
1991	89.6	24.9	37.0	108.5	52.3	58.2	265.4	31.1	62.7
1992	72.4	18.2	37.4	81.5	61.1	17.2	218.2	47.4	52.1
1993	84.7	19.1	43.1	93.3	68.8	30.9	172.5	26.4	58.7
1994	101.7	23.9	45.9	113.3	68.6	31.1	111.3	42.2	67.9
1995	107.2	28.2	63.7	89.2	45.3	34.4	127.9	68.7	70.7
1996	90.3	26.6	63.0	87.1	86.3	78.8	108.5	31.8	67.9
1997	93.3	25.1	43.5	91.5	86.2	69.1	171.3	74.7	64.2
1998	89.9	24.2	56.2	110.9	55.7	63.0	200.8	53.9	67.2
1999	70.1	22.1	60.9	99.8	34.9	105.5	95.4	64.8	58.3
2000	69.0	16.4	44.0	90.7	58.7	120.1	118.1	75.4	53.3
2001	56.9	22.2	36.3	70.5	58.6	127.6	46.4	118.2	48.8
2002	50.3	19.8	37.5	61.6	48.0	89.1	160.9	65.1	44.0
2003	55.1	26.3	40.3	81.8	73.2	60.7	177.9	109.3	51.8
2004	49.5	21.0	38.3	87.5	56.5	63.7	76.6	82.8	46.0
2005	55.0	19.0	39.8	77.9	62.4	113.0	128.1	44.4	48.3
2006	65.0	11.3	53.1	83.2	46.6	95.5	179.6	72.5	52.4
2007	68.0	16.8	56.4	101.6	64.0	50.0	261.2	61.4	57.8
2008	91.2	26.0	45.0	116.0	54.6	89.0	166.0	39.4	65.8

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariang Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

b: One male aged 16 years who was detained in a juvenile detention facility without being sentenced or remanded has been included

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 3 Females aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention at 30 June 1981–2008 (number and rate per 100,000 relevant population)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1981	90	81	22	14	5	8	0	13	233
1982	95	67	13	13	4	6	3	4	205
1983	83	58	11	8	5	8	1	4	178
1984	48	72	20	12	3	7	2	3	167
1984	30	51	11	14	2	1	0	3	112
1986	33	56	17	5	4	2	4	1	122
1987	37	44	13	5	1	4	7	2	113
1988	23	34	10	5	3	7	3	2	87
1989	30	31	8	9	0	3	7	0	88
1990	29	24	9	11	1	1	3	0	78
1991	15	5	6	5	3	0	6	1	41
1992	12	5	3	9	3	0	3	1	36
1993	20	2	2	7	5	1	3	1	41
1994	18	3	5	12	2	1	0	1	42
1995	20	2	9	7	2	0	2	1	43
1996	21	2	8	12	12	3	0	1	59
1997	26	7	11	11	6	3	0	2	66
1998	15	5	10	13	4	1	0	1	49
1999	25	3	10	13	5	1	2	4	63
2000	23	9	9	12	10	3	0	1	67
2001	22	7	7	16	7	1	0	3	63
2002	16	4	15	8	7	1	0	3	54
2003	16	5	11	10	10	2	0	3	57
2004	13	5	4	16	4	0	0	1	43
2005	11	11	6	15	7	3	0	2	55
2006	12	7	12	9	2	3	1	4	50
2007	23	2	16	16	6	2	2	2	69
2008	25	5	16	15	7	1	1	1	71
Rate per 100,000 relevant population									
1981	26.4	29.5	13.3	15.2	5.6	25.9	0.0	78.9	22.9
1982	27.6	24.2	7.6	13.8	4.5	19.6	31.4	23.3	19.8
1983	23.9	20.9	6.3	8.4	5.6	26.1	9.9	22.6	17.1
1984	13.7	25.9	11.3	12.5	3.4	22.9	19.2	16.6	15.9
1984	8.6	18.4	6.1	14.6	2.3	3.3	0.0	16.2	10.7
1986	9.4	20.5	9.5	5.2	4.7	6.6	36.4	5.3	11.7
1987	10.6	16.4	7.2	5.2	1.2	13.6	63.4	10.5	10.9
1988	6.6	12.9	5.6	5.2	3.7	24.2	27.7	10.4	8.5

Table 3 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1989	8.8	12.1	4.5	9.3	0.0	10.6	66.6	0.0	8.7
1990	8.7	9.6	5.0	11.4	1.3	3.6	28.9	0.0	7.8
1991	4.6	2.0	3.4	5.2	3.9	0.0	57.9	5.4	4.2
1992	3.7	2.0	1.7	9.3	3.9	0.0	28.4	5.5	3.7
1993	6.1	0.8	1.1	7.2	6.5	3.6	27.8	5.5	4.2
1994	5.5	1.2	2.7	12.2	2.6	3.6	0.0	5.5	4.2
1995	6.0	0.8	4.8	7.0	2.6	0.0	18.2	5.5	4.3
1996	6.2	0.8	4.2	11.7	15.3	10.7	0.0	5.5	5.8
1997	7.7	2.9	5.7	10.6	7.6	10.8	0.0	11.1	6.5
1998	4.4	2.0	5.1	12.4	5.1	3.6	0.0	5.6	4.8
1999	7.3	1.2	5.0	12.2	6.3	3.6	16.9	22.4	6.1
2000	6.6	3.6	4.5	11.1	12.6	11.1	0.0	5.6	6.4
2001	6.3	2.7	3.4	14.6	8.8	3.7	0.0	16.7	6.0
2002	4.5	1.6	7.2	7.3	8.8	3.7	0.0	16.8	5.1
2003	4.5	1.9	5.2	9.1	12.6	7.4	0.0	17.1	5.3
2004	3.7	1.9	1.9	14.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	4.0
2005	3.1	4.2	2.7	13.5	8.9	11.2	0.0	11.6	5.1
2006	3.4	2.7	5.4	8.0	2.5	11.2	8.2	23.5	4.6
2007	6.4	0.8	7.0	14.2	7.5	7.5	15.6	11.6	6.3
2008	7.0	1.9	6.9	13.2	8.7	3.8	7.8	5.9	6.4

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 4 Persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention at 30 June 1981–2008 (number and rate per 100,000 relevant population)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1981	611	334	111	159	76	34	1	26	1,352
1982	646	299	107	151	71	23	11	17	1,325
1983	601	282	114	96	60	33	15	20	1,221
1984	426	281	105	81	40	27	17	9	986
1984	278	269	125	110	42	17	23	13	877
1986	290	260	95	98	42	22	30	18	855
1987	394	200	96	84	41	22	31	13	881
1988	272	198	99	81	45	21	40	14	770
1989	279	167	81	133	30	17	46	6	759
1990	354	151	109	125	37	10	30	9	825
1991	326	70	76	116	46	17	36	7	694
1992	262	52	74	93	53	5	28	10	577
1993	312	51	85	104	61	9	23	6	651
1994	370	64	95	131	58	10	13	9	750

Table 4 (continued)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1995	394	74	136	102	39	10	17	14	786
1996	340	70	136	106	83	26	13	7	781
1997	357	71	100	111	77	23 ^b	21	16	776 ^b
1998	336	67	126	136	50	19	25	11	770
1999	277	60	137	125	34	31	14	16	694
2000	274	52	102	115	59	37	15	15	669
2001	232	66	85	97	56	37	6	25	604
2002	203	57	97	79	47	26	21	15	545
2003	222	76	101	105	71	19	23	23	640
2004	198	62	91	118	51	18	10	16	564
2005	217(23)	63	98	106	59	35	17	10	605
2006	256(20)	38	137	107	41	30	25	17	651
2007	279(22)	49	152	139	60	16	34	13	742
2008	368(28)	78	126	157	54 ^c	26	24	8	841
Rate per 100,000 relevant population									
1981	87.6	59.6	32.9	84.3	41.3	54.3	5.5	77.3	64.9
1982	91.6	53.0	30.7	78.1	38.8	37.0	55.9	48.5	62.8
1983	84.6	49.8	31.9	49.0	32.9	53.2	72.1	55.4	57.3
1984	59.6	49.5	29.0	41.2	22.1	43.4	78.9	24.3	46.0
1984	38.8	47.6	34.1	55.7	23.4	27.4	103.3	34.5	40.8
1986	40.4	46.4	25.8	49.3	23.8	35.7	132.2	47.1	39.9
1987	55.1	36.4	26.1	42.2	23.7	36.6	135.7	33.6	41.4
1988	38.2	36.6	26.9	40.5	26.6	35.6	177.5	35.9	36.5
1989	40.0	31.7	22.0	66.6	18.2	29.4	208.6	15.5	36.6
1990	51.8	29.3	29.7	63.0	22.9	17.5	138.0	23.6	40.4
1991	48.2	13.7	20.7	58.3	28.7	29.9	166.2	18.5	34.2
1992	38.9	10.3	20.1	46.5	33.3	8.8	127.1	26.8	28.5
1993	46.4	10.2	22.7	51.6	38.5	15.8	102.7	16.2	32.2
1994	54.8	12.9	24.9	64.3	36.4	17.6	57.5	24.3	36.9
1995	57.8	14.9	35.1	49.3	24.4	17.5	74.8	37.8	38.3
1996	49.3	14.0	34.4	50.4	51.6	45.4	56.1	18.9	37.7
1997	51.5	14.2	25.1	52.2	47.8	24.1	88.2	43.5	36.6
1998	48.2	13.3	31.3	63.0	31.0	33.8	103.0	30.3	36.7
1999	39.4	11.8	33.7	57.1	20.9	55.5	57.3	44.0	32.8
2000	38.5	10.1	24.7	51.9	36.2	40.5	49.5	41.2	30.7
2001	32.2	12.7	20.3	43.3	34.4	67.0	24.0	68.4	27.9
2002	28.0	10.9	22.7	35.1	28.9	47.3	83.8	41.4	25.0
2003	30.5	14.4	23.2	46.3	43.7	34.6	92.1	64.2	29.1
2004	27.2	11.7	20.6	51.9	31.5	32.7	39.8	45.1	25.5
2005	29.7	11.8	21.7	46.5	36.4	63.5	66.8	28.4	27.2

Table 4 (continued)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2006	35.0	7.1	29.9	46.6	25.2	54.6	97.5	48.6	29.1
2007	38.0	9.0	32.3	59.4	36.5	29.1	127.9	37.0	32.8
2008	50.1	14.3	26.4	66.4	32.9	47.6	90.0	22.9	37.0

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

b: One male aged 16 years who was detained in a juvenile detention facility without being sentenced or remanded has been included

c: Includes 1 Indigenous juvenile 16 years of age whose gender was unknown

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 5 Females aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention at 30 June 1981–2008 (percentage of total detainees)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1981	14.7	24.3	19.8	8.8	6.6	23.5	0.0	50.0	17.2
1982	14.7	22.4	12.1	8.6	5.6	26.1	27.3	23.5	15.5
1983	13.8	20.6	9.6	8.3	8.3	24.2	6.7	20.0	14.6
1984	11.3	25.6	19.0	14.8	7.5	25.9	11.8	33.3	16.9
1984	10.8	19.0	8.8	12.7	4.8	5.9	0.0	23.1	12.8
1986	11.4	21.5	17.9	5.1	9.5	9.1	13.3	5.6	14.3
1987	9.4	22.0	13.5	6.0	2.4	18.2	22.6	15.4	12.8
1988	8.5	17.2	10.1	6.2	6.7	33.3	7.5	14.3	11.3
1989	10.8	18.6	9.9	6.8	0.0	17.6	15.2	0.0	11.6
1990	8.2	15.9	8.3	8.8	2.7	10.0	10.0	0.0	9.5
1991	4.6	7.1	7.9	4.3	6.5	0.0	16.7	14.3	5.9
1992	4.6	9.6	4.1	9.7	5.7	0.0	10.7	10.0	6.2
1993	6.4	3.9	2.4	6.7	8.2	11.1	13.0	16.7	6.3
1994	4.9	4.7	5.3	9.2	3.4	10.0	0.0	11.1	5.6
1995	5.1	2.7	6.6	6.9	5.1	0.0	11.8	7.1	5.5
1996	6.2	2.9	5.9	11.3	14.5	11.5	0.0	14.3	7.6
1997	7.3	9.9	11.0	9.9	7.8	13.0	0.0	12.5	8.5
1998	4.5	7.5	7.9	9.6	8.0	5.3	0.0	9.1	6.4
1999	9.0	5.0	7.3	10.4	14.7	3.2	14.3	25.0	9.1
2000	8.4	17.3	8.8	10.4	16.9	8.1	0.0	6.7	10.0
2001	9.5	10.6	8.2	16.5	12.5	2.7	0.0	12.0	10.4
2002	7.9	7.0	15.5	10.1	14.9	3.8	0.0	20.0	9.9
2003	7.2	6.6	10.9	9.5	14.1	10.5	0.0	13.0	8.9
2004	6.6	8.1	4.4	13.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.6
2005	5.1	17.5	6.1	14.2	11.9	8.6	0.0	20.0	9.1
2006	4.7	18.4	8.8	8.4	4.9	10.0	4.0	23.5	7.7
2007	8.2	4.1	10.5	11.5	10.0	12.5	5.9	15.4	9.3
2008	6.8	6.4	12.7	9.6	13.0	3.8	4.2	12.5	8.4

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Age of juvenile detainees

Table 6 contains information about the number of juveniles in detention aged 10 to 14 years. Table 7 contains information about the number of juveniles in detention aged 15 to 17 years. The vast majority of young people detained in juvenile facilities across Australia are in the older age group (83% at 30 June

2008). The proportion of Indigenous juveniles in each of these age groups varies among the jurisdictions. Indigenous juveniles comprised the majority of 10 to 14 year olds detained in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory at 30 June 2008.

Table 6 Persons aged 10 to 14 years in juvenile detention at 30 June 1994–2008 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
1994	27	0	6	18	0	0	1	0	52
1995	22	3	14	10	0	0	4	0	53
1996	20	0	13	7	0	3	1	0	44
1997	25	2	11	13	4	n/a	2	0	57 ^a
1998	14	1	19	22	2	n/a	5	0	63 ^a
1999	15	1	10	14	0	n/a	4	2	46 ^a
2000	19	0	15	15	3	n/a	6	0	58 ^a
2001	21	1	11	23	1	n/a	0	1	58 ^a
2002	13	1	12	13	3	n/a	0	0	42 ^a
2003	19	1	6	14	6	1	0	0	47
2004	20	0	10	8	4	1	0	1	44
2005	28	0	18	17	4	2	3	0	72
2006	21	0	22	15	4	2	3	1	68
2007	23	2	32	26	4	2	3	3	95
2008	37	2	28	29	2	1	2	1	102
Non-Indigenous									
1994	30	6	2	8	7	2	1	1	57
1995	37	5	9	3	4	4	0	0	62
1996	25	7	30	2	12	6	1	0	83
1997	31	7	9	5	11	n/a	1	3	67 ^a
1998	29	10	4	6	4	n/a	4	3	60 ^a
1999	22	2	8	3	3	n/a	0	4	42 ^a
2000	12	3	4	4	8	n/a	0	3	34 ^a
2001	15	4	5	2	6	n/a	0	4	36 ^a
2002	11	5	6	0	3	n/a	1	3	29 ^a
2003	14	2	3	2	6	5	0	6	38
2004	5	5	8	3	3	1	0	1	26
2005	7	2	5	3	10	4	0	0	31
2006	13	2	14	3	6	3	0	1	42
2007	15	5	7	4	10	1	0	1	43
2008	13	10	8	1	6	5	0	0	43

Table 6 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Total									
1994	57	6	8	26	7	2	2	1	109
1995	59	8	23	13	4	4	4	0	115
1996	45	7	43	9	12	9	2	0	127
1997	56	9	20	18	15	7	3	3	131 ^a
1998	43	11	23	28	6	3	9	3	126 ^b
1999	37	3	18	17	3	8	4	6	96 ^b
2000	31	3	19	19	11	4	6	3	96 ^b
2001	36	5	16	25	7	6	0	5	100 ^b
2002	24	6	18	13	6	6	1	3	77 ^b
2003	33	3	9	16	12	6	0	6	85
2004	25	5	18	11	7	2	0	2	70
2005	35	2	23	20	14	6	3	0	103
2006	34	2	36	18	10	5	3	2	110
2007	38	7	39	30	14	3	3	4	138
2008	50	12	36	30	8	6	2	1	145

a: Between 1997 and 2002, Tasmania was unable to provide data disaggregated by Indigenous status. Australian totals therefore exclude Tasmania

b: Totals include Tasmania

n/a=not available

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 7 Persons aged 15 to 17 years in juvenile detention at 30 June 1994–2008 (n)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
1994	88	5	44	58	16	1	7	0	219
1995	79	8	62	44	6	1	6	1	207
1996	82	4	70	54	18	3	8	1	240
1997	107	6	44	57	13	n/a	18	3	248 ^b
1998	89	10	57	65	16	n/a	16	3	256 ^b
1999	78	9	66	72	10	n/a	6	0	241 ^b
2000	90	4	45	60	12	n/a	5	2	218 ^b
2001	77	8	45	55	7	n/a	6	5	203 ^b
2002	71	6	46	43	17	n/a	15	3	201 ^b
2003	77	9	56	64	26	4	16	3	255
2004	90	12	45	83	17	3	8	4	262
2005	84(13)	20	36	62	22	6	12	3	245
2006	109(11)	5	49	58	9	6	21	5	262
2007	130(10)	8	65	77	26	4	26	1	337

Table 7 (continued)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2008	154(16)	10	53	89	19	8	21	4	358
Non-Indigenous									
1994	225	53	43	47	35	7	4	8	422
1995	256	58	51	45	29	5	7	13	464
1996	213	59	23	43	53	14	3	6	414
1997	194	56	36	36	49	n/a	0	10	381 ^b
1998	204	46	46	43	28	n/a	0	5	372 ^b
1999	162	48	53	36	21	n/a	4	10	334 ^b
2000	153	45	38	36	36	n/a	4	10	322 ^b
2001	119	53	24	17	42	n/a	0	15	270 ^b
2002	108	45	33	23	24	n/a	5	9	247 ^b
2003	112	64	36	25	33	9	7	14	300
2004	83	45	28	24	27	13	2	10	232
2005	98(10)	41	39	24	23	23	2	7	257
2006	113(9)	31	52	31	22	19	1	10	279
2007	111(12)	34	48	32	20	9	5	8	267
2008	164(9)	56	37	38	27	12	1	3	338
Total									
1994	313	58	87	105	51	8	11	8	641
1995	335	66	113	89	35	6	13	14	671
1996	295	63	93	97	71	17	11	7	654
1997	301	62	80	93	62	16	18	13	645 ^c
1998	293	56	103	108	44	16	16	8	644 ^c
1999	240	57	119	108	31	23	10	10	598 ^c
2000	243	49	83	96	48	33	9	12	573 ^c
2001	196	61	69	72	49	31	6	20	504 ^c
2002	179	51	79	66	41	20	20	12	468 ^c
2003	189	73	92	89	59	13	23	17	555
2004	173	57	73	107	44	16	10	14	494
2005	182(23)	61	75	86	45	29	14	10	502
2006	222(20)	36	101	89	31	25	22	15	541
2007	241(22)	42	113	109	46	13	31	9	604
2008	318(28)	66	90	127	46	20	22	7	696

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

b: Between 1997 and 2002, Tasmania was unable to provide data disaggregated by Indigenous status. Australian totals therefore exclude Tasmania

c: Totals include Tasmania

n/a=not available

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

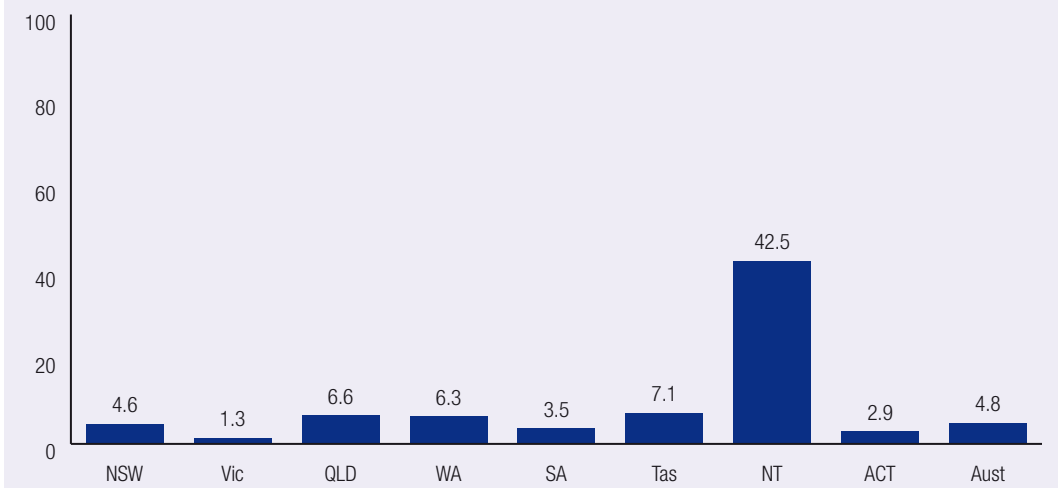
Rates of Indigenous juvenile detention and over-representation

Rates of Indigenous juvenile detention

This section presents data on the number and rates (per 100,000 relevant population) of Indigenous persons in juvenile detention from the first quarter of 1994 through to the second quarter of 2008. With the exception of Tasmania, all jurisdictions have been able to provide data on the Indigenous status of young people in juvenile detention from the beginning of 1994. Tasmania was unable to provide

a breakdown of the data by Indigenous status between the third quarter of 1996 and the end of 2002. As a result, no Tasmanian figures are presented for either Indigenous or non-Indigenous persons between the third quarter of 1996 and the end of 2002 in this section. Australian totals given by Indigenous status during this period exclude Tasmania ('total persons' figures include Tasmania). Rates calculated for Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons over this period have used population estimates that exclude Tasmania.

Figure 5 Proportion of Indigenous population aged 10 to 17 years at 30 June 2008, by jurisdiction (%)



Source: ABS 2009a

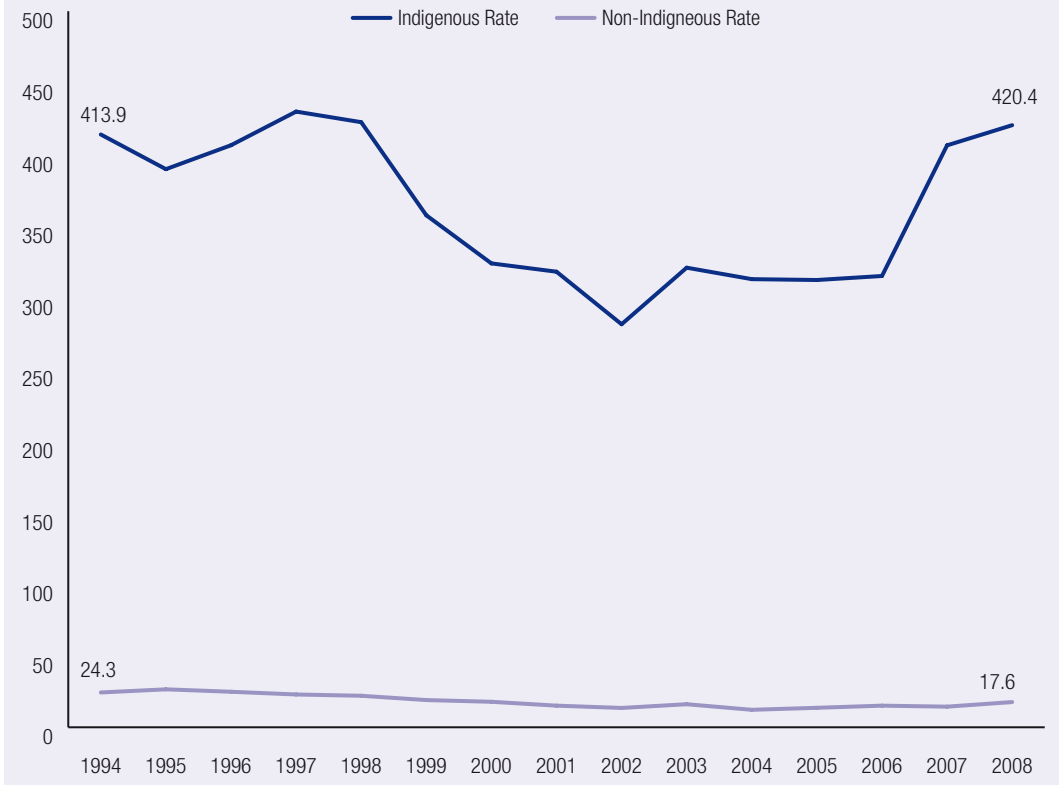
When looking at the numbers and rates of Indigenous juvenile detention by jurisdiction, it is important to note that jurisdictions differ in terms of their Indigenous juvenile population compositions.

From Figure 5, it is apparent that Indigenous juveniles (aged 10 to 17 years) comprised about five percent of the total Australian juvenile population at 30 June 2008. Victoria has the lowest relative Indigenous juvenile population (1%), while the Northern Territory's Indigenous juvenile population comprises 43 percent of its total juvenile population. These jurisdictional differences need to be considered when interpreting the numbers and rates of Indigenous juveniles in detention presented in this section.

From Figure 6, it is apparent that rates of detention for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous young

people declined between 1994 and 2002 (the Indigenous rate declined by 32% and the non-Indigenous rate by 44%). The decline for Indigenous young people was greatest between 1997 and 2002. Rates were relatively stable between 2003 and 2006. An increase in the rate of Indigenous juvenile detention occurred during 2007. Overall, the rate ratio of Indigenous over-representation remains high, with Indigenous persons aged 10 to 17 years 24 times as likely to be in detention as non-Indigenous persons of the same age group at 30 June 2008. This represents a small decline from the previous year's 28:1 over-representation ratio (Taylor 2009), but remains much higher than in 1994 when data on over-representation began to be collected (at 30 June 1994, the over-representation rate was 17 times; see Table 14).

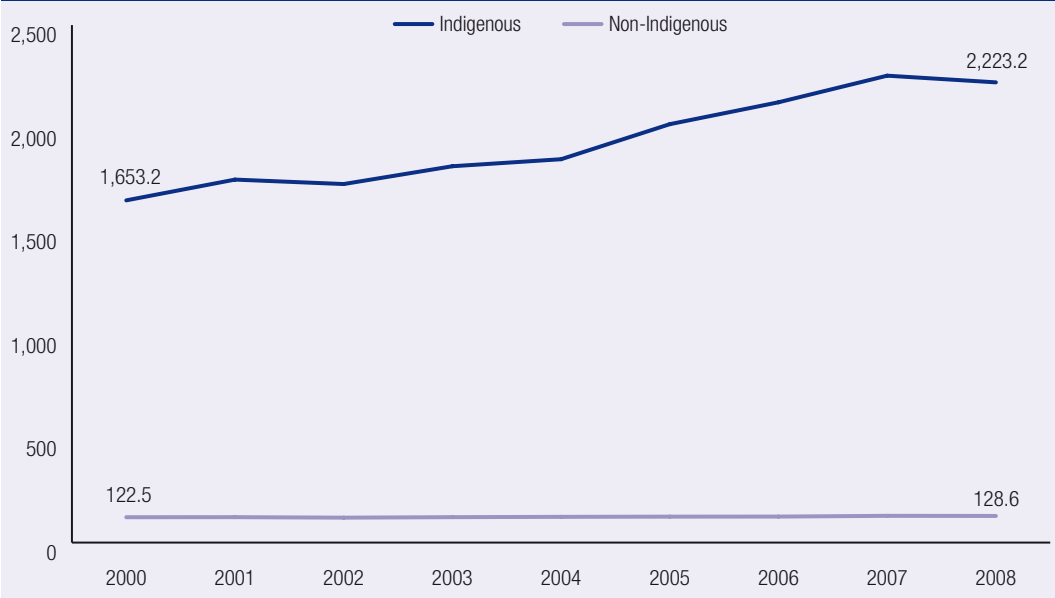
Figure 6 Indigenous and non-Indigenous persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention in Australia at 30 June 1994–2008 (rate per 100,000 relevant population)^a



a: Excludes Tasmania between 1997 and 2002

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 7 Adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous imprisonment in Australia at 30 June 2000–08



Note: Rates for earlier years not available

Source: ABS 2009b

The decline in rates of Indigenous juveniles in detention between 2000 and 2002, and the relative stability of rates between 2003 and 2006, contrasts with rates of imprisonment for Indigenous adults (Figure 7). Since 2000, rates of Indigenous adult imprisonment have been increasing, as has the over-representation ratio (ie Indigenous adults have been incarcerated at increasingly higher rates than non-Indigenous adults). Rates of Indigenous adult imprisonment increased by 26 percent between 2000 and 2008. In 2000, Indigenous adults were 13 times as likely as non-Indigenous adults to be imprisoned compared with 2008, when the over-representation ratio was 17:1. Rates of Indigenous imprisonment for adults remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2008. Rates of detention for Indigenous juveniles increased

slightly between 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2008, by four percent.

Tables 8 to 11 contain data on the numbers and rates of persons in juvenile detention for each quarter since the beginning of 1994, by Indigenous status and jurisdiction. Tables 12 and 13 provide the total numbers and rates of 10 to 17 year olds in detention for each quarter since 1994. At 30 June 2008, there were 420.4 Indigenous persons and 17.6 non-Indigenous persons per 100,000 aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention facilities across Australia. This is equivalent to a rate ratio of 24, meaning that Indigenous juveniles were 24 times as likely to be detained per population as non-Indigenous juveniles at 30 June 2008.

Table 8 Indigenous persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention, 1994–2008 (n)

		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1994	31 Mar	90	5	49	76	25	3	9	0	257
	30 Jun	115	5	50	76	16	1	8	0	271
	30 Sep	96	5	59	60	15	3	10	0	248
	31 Dec	83	7	69	56	14	7	13	0	249
1995	31 Mar	115	10	84	69	9	3	17	2	309
	30 Jun	101	11	76	54	6	1	10	1	260
	30 Sep	105	9	61	58	24	3	13	1	274
	31 Dec	92	11	64	56	17	2	8	4	254
1996	31 Mar	91	5	84	64	18	4	7	3	276
	30 Jun	102	4	83	61	18	6	9	1	284
	30 Sep	109	10	77	56	18	n/a	6	4	280 ^b
	31 Dec	92	12	78	43	19	n/a	11	1	256 ^b
1997	31 Mar	127	18	76	67	26	n/a	15	3	332 ^b
	30 Jun	132	8	55	70	17	n/a	20	3	305 ^b
	30 Sep	125	12	65	88	19	n/a	17	0	326 ^b
	31 Dec	103	14	92	62	10	n/a	15	3	299 ^b
1998	31 Mar	109	9	87	70	16	n/a	20	5	316 ^b
	30 Jun	103	11	76	87	18	n/a	21	3	319 ^b
	30 Sep	97	6	78	84	15	n/a	23	2	305 ^b
	31 Dec	101	9	70	63	17	n/a	13	1	274 ^b
1999	31 Mar	93	10	85	86	15	n/a	22	2	313 ^b
	30 Jun	93	10	76	86	10	n/a	10	2	287 ^b
	30 Sep	83	9	54	68	17	n/a	10	3	244 ^b
	31 Dec	77	11	54	80	10	n/a	12	2	246 ^b
2000	31 Mar	95	9	71	86	9	n/a	6	2	278 ^b
	30 Jun	109	4	60	75	15	n/a	11	2	276 ^b
	30 Sep	81	7	53	69	15	n/a	10	2	237 ^b
	31 Dec	77	6	43	63	17	n/a	20	6	232 ^b
2001	31 Mar	86	6	60	75	12	n/a	13	2	254 ^b
	30 Jun	98	9	56	78	8	n/a	6	6	261 ^b
	30 Sep	105	11	46	78	14	n/a	6	6	266 ^b
	31 Dec	89	4	46	78	20	n/a	14	5	256 ^b
2002	31 Mar	89	7	63	71	23	n/a	14	4	271 ^b
	30 Jun	84	7	58	56	20	n/a	15	3	243 ^b
	30 Sep	88	12	51	68	24	n/a	20	7	270 ^b
	31 Dec	93	5	45	75	29	n/a	21	0	268 ^b

Table 8 (continued)										
		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2003	31 Mar	114	13	58	100	26	7	19	4	341
	30 Jun	96	10	62	78	32	5	16	3	302
	30 Sep	89	13	51	92	17	2	17	5	286
	31 Dec	90	13	49	88	12	11	12	2	277
2004	31 Mar	104	18	62	97	21	7	9	4	322
	30 Jun	110	12	55	91	21	4	8	5	306
	30 Sep	117	12	48	79	22	5	14	9	306
	31 Dec	101	8	54	80	29	9	27	4	312
2005	31 Mar	114(2)	6	56	109	34	6	20	7	352
	30 Jun	112(13)	20	54	79	26	8	15	3	317
	30 Sep	132(15)	15	54	77	15	7	8	1	309
	31 Dec	115(13)	9	70	92	17	4	15	7	329
2006	31 Mar	131(13)	16	95	86	12	4	18	7	369
	30 Jun	130(11)	5	71	73	13	8	24	6	330
	30 Sep	154(11)	9	59	80	13	8	24	4	351
	31 Dec	138(10)	12	86	89	16	6	19	6	372
2007	31 Mar	143(7)	8	128	116	24	5	22	5	451
	30 Jun	153(10)	10	97	103	30	6	29	4	432
	30 Sep	171(8)	15	82	102	24	12	25	7	438
	31 Dec	164(9)	12	87	124	25	11	18	9	450
2008	31 Mar	207(11)	13	103	133	28	11	24	11	530
	30 Jun	191(9)	12	81	118	21	9	23	5	460

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

b: Between 1997 and 2002, Tasmania was unable to provide data disaggregated by Indigenous status. Australian totals therefore exclude Tasmania

n/a=not available

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file].

Table 9 Indigenous persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention, 1994–2008 (rate)										
		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1994	31 Mar	491.7	140.2	273.3	798.3	692.2	105.2	98.8	0.0	392.5
	30 Jun	628.3	140.2	278.9	798.3	443.0	35.1	87.8	0.0	413.9
	30 Sep	524.5	140.2	329.1	630.2	415.3	105.2	109.8	0.0	378.8
	31 Dec	453.5	196.2	384.9	588.2	387.6	245.5	142.7	0.0	380.3
1995	31 Mar	613.3	275.6	460.2	710.8	244.5	101.8	185.5	367.5	463.2
	30 Jun	538.6	303.1	416.3	556.3	163.0	33.9	109.1	183.8	389.7
	30 Sep	560.0	248.0	334.2	597.2	651.9	101.8	141.8	183.8	410.7
	31 Dec	490.6	303.1	350.6	576.9	461.7	67.8	87.3	735.0	380.8

Table 9 (continued)

		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1996	31 Mar	459.9	132.6	439.1	629.2	467.9	123.5	74.9	537.6	394.9
	30 Jun	515.5	106.1	433.9	599.7	467.9	185.2	96.3	179.2	406.4
	30 Sep	550.8	265.2	402.5	550.6	467.9	n/a	64.2	716.8	420.1 ^b
	31 Dec	464.9	318.2	407.8	422.8	493.9	n/a	117.2	179.2	384.1 ^b
1997	31 Mar	588.3	455.6	375.2	621.3	626.4	n/a	157.1	467.3	467.9 ^b
	30 Jun	611.5	202.5	271.5	649.2	409.5	n/a	209.5	467.3	429.9 ^b
	30 Sep	579.1	303.7	320.9	816.1	457.7	n/a	178.0	0.0	459.5 ^b
	31 Dec	477.1	354.3	454.2	575.0	240.9	n/a	157.1	467.3	421.4 ^b
1998	31 Mar	464.7	214.4	404.5	610.5	362.0	n/a	205.8	701.3	418.5 ^b
	30 Jun	439.1	262.0	353.4	758.8	407.2	n/a	216.1	420.8	422.5 ^b
	30 Sep	413.6	142.9	362.7	732.6	339.4	n/a	236.7	280.5	403.9 ^b
	31 Dec	430.6	214.4	325.5	549.5	384.6	n/a	133.8	140.3	362.9 ^b
1999	31 Mar	365.6	255.0	369.6	714.3	320.9	n/a	222.4	261.8	389.9 ^b
	30 Jun	365.6	255.0	330.5	714.3	213.9	n/a	101.1	261.8	357.5 ^b
	30 Sep	326.2	202.5	234.8	564.8	363.6	n/a	101.1	392.7	303.9 ^b
	31 Dec	302.7	247.5	234.8	664.5	213.9	n/a	121.3	261.8	306.4 ^b
2000	31 Mar	347.0	192.2	289.2	676.9	182.7	n/a	59.3	241.0	326.3 ^b
	30 Jun	398.1	85.4	244.4	590.3	304.5	n/a	108.8	241.0	323.9 ^b
	30 Sep	295.8	149.5	215.9	543.1	304.5	n/a	98.9	241.0	278.1 ^b
	31 Dec	281.2	128.2	175.2	495.9	345.1	n/a	197.8	722.9	272.3 ^b
2001	31 Mar	337.8	116.7	257.4	599.2	248.3	n/a	129.2	283.7	309.5 ^b
	30 Jun	384.9	175.0	240.2	623.2	165.6	n/a	59.6	851.1	318.1 ^b
	30 Sep	412.4	213.9	197.3	623.2	289.7	n/a	59.6	851.1	324.2 ^b
	31 Dec	349.6	77.8	197.3	623.2	413.9	n/a	139.2	709.2	312.0 ^b
2002	31 Mar	331.0	125.8	254.9	545.6	454.2	n/a	135.5	535.5	313.8 ^b
	30 Jun	312.4	125.8	234.7	430.3	394.9	n/a	145.2	401.6	281.4 ^b
	30 Sep	327.2	215.6	206.4	522.6	473.9	n/a	193.6	937.1	312.7 ^b
	31 Dec	345.8	89.8	182.1	576.3	572.7	n/a	203.3	0.0	310.4 ^b
2003	31 Mar	402.8	219.8	222.1	741.6	495.6	186.5	181.1	512.8	362.3
	30 Jun	339.2	169.1	237.4	578.4	610.0	133.2	152.5	384.6	320.9
	30 Sep	314.5	219.8	195.3	682.2	324.1	53.2	162.0	541.0	303.9
	31 Dec	318.0	219.8	187.6	652.6	228.7	293.0	114.4	256.4	294.3
2004	31 Mar	352.2	290.5	226.5	697.8	390.0	183.5	83.6	495.7	329.2
	30 Jun	372.5	193.7	200.9	654.6	390.0	104.9	74.3	619.6	312.9
	30 Sep	396.2	193.7	175.4	568.3	408.6	131.1	130.1	1115.2	312.9
	31 Dec	342.0	129.1	197.3	575.5	538.6	236.0	250.8	495.7	319.0
2005	31 Mar	371.1	91.1	195.1	766.2	615.4	154.4	182.1	823.5	346.8
	30 Jun	364.6	303.8	188.1	555.3	470.6	205.9	136.6	352.9	312.3
	30 Sep	429.7	227.8	188.1	541.3	271.5	180.2	72.9	117.6	304.5
	31 Dec	374.4	136.7	243.9	646.7	307.7	103.3	136.6	823.5	324.2

Table 9 (continued)

		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2006	31 Mar	411.3	234.3	317.1	592.5	213.6	130.4	161.0	774.3	352.4
	30 Jun	408.1	73.2	237.0	503.0	231.4	206.7	214.7	663.7	315.1
	30 Sep	483.5	131.8	196.7	551.2	231.4	206.7	214.7	442.5	335.1
	31 Dec	433.2	175.8	287.1	613.2	284.8	155.0	170.0	663.7	335.1
2007	31 Mar	436.4	113.6	413.6	791.4	422.3	128.5	194.3	520.8	420.3
	30 Jun	467.0	142.0	313.5	702.7	528.0	154.2	256.1	416.7	403.3
	30 Sep	507.6	208.1	259.0	686.3	415.8	161.4	220.9	687.6	400.3
	31 Dec	486.9	166.5	274.8	834.3	433.1	147.9	159.1	884.1	411.2
2008	31 Mar	614.5	180.3	325.3	894.9	485.1	147.9	212.1	1,080.6	484.3
	30 Jun	567.0	166.5	255.8	794.0	363.8	121.0	203.3	491.2	420.4

a: Rates are calculated including males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales

b: Between 30 September 1996 and 31 December 2002, Australian rates have been calculated using detainee totals excluding Tasmania and population estimates excluding Tasmania

n/a=not available

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 10 Non-Indigenous persons aged 10 to 17 in juvenile detention, 1994–2008 (n)

		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1994	31 Mar	250	63	56	55	73	8	8	12	525
	30 Jun	255	59	45	55	42	9	5	9	479
	30 Sep	231	58	50	58	40	7	5	15	464
	31 Dec	244	44	53	41	36	14	5	25	462
1995	31 Mar	278	65	60	35	40	14	7	10	509
	30 Jun	293	63	60	48	33	9	7	13	526
	30 Sep	276	62	55	39	41	8	6	10	497
	31 Dec	261	57	61	38	43	15	6	10	491
1996	31 Mar	239	53	57	43	49	21	9	7	478
	30 Jun	238	66	53	45	65	20	4	6	497
	30 Sep	230	65	60	57	63	n/a	2	14	491 ^b
	31 Dec	227	61	51	30	55	n/a	4	14	442 ^b
1997	31 Mar	246	66	60	44	74	n/a	4	16	510 ^b
	30 Jun	225	63	45	41	60	n/a	1	13	448 ^b
	30 Sep	177	66	60	45	62	n/a	6	13	429 ^b
	31 Dec	160	62	65	35	37	n/a	0	4	363 ^b
1998	31 Mar	201	66	72	50	35	n/a	0	9	433 ^b
	30 Jun	233	56	50	49	32	n/a	4	8	432 ^b
	30 Sep	206	77	56	46	31	n/a	7	7	430 ^b
	31 Dec	174	68	48	47	21	n/a	7	6	371 ^b
1999	31 Mar	190	57	58	49	33	n/a	4	2	393 ^b
	30 Jun	184	50	61	39	24	n/a	4	14	376 ^b
	30 Sep	167	74	69	42	37	n/a	6	5	400 ^b
	31 Dec	151	52	43	34	26	n/a	6	7	319 ^b

Table 10 (continued)

		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2000	31 Mar	158	46	53	40	31	n/a	5	10	343 ^b
	30 Jun	165	48	42	40	44	n/a	4	13	356 ^b
	30 Sep	149	54	34	46	40	n/a	6	14	343 ^b
	31 Dec	144	49	34	34	47	n/a	6	9	323 ^b
2001	31 Mar	121	59	39	28	50	n/a	7	10	314 ^b
	30 Jun	134	57	29	19	48	n/a	0	19	306 ^b
	30 Sep	149	55	35	35	37	n/a	2	15	328 ^b
	31 Dec	112	54	31	52	45	n/a	3	17	314 ^b
2002	31 Mar	119	61	36	37	36	n/a	3	7	299 ^b
	30 Jun	119	50	39	23	27	n/a	6	12	276 ^b
	30 Sep	130	47	44	23	34	n/a	4	8	290 ^b
	31 Dec	117	46	44	26	35	n/a	4	10	282 ^b
2003	31 Mar	116	56	41	28	42	23	3	14	323
	30 Jun	126	66	39	27	39	14	7	20	338
	30 Sep	134	50	45	29	31	24	2	17	332
	31 Dec	114	45	30	33	31	19	3	13	288
2004	31 Mar	107	45	35	29	35	24	0	14	289
	30 Jun	88	50	36	27	30	14	2	11	258
	30 Sep	99	47	29	19	32	28	3	6	263
	31 Dec	110	28	33	20	31	27	2	9	260
2005	31 Mar	114(11)	46	38	26	24	20	3	13	284
	30 Jun	105(10)	43	44	27	33	27	2	7	288
	30 Sep	110(9)	43	37	26	23	24	1	6	270
	31 Dec	100(8)	46	50	31	24	15	1	5	272
2006	31 Mar	131(14)	43	64	41	24	22	1	8	334
	30 Jun	126(9)	33	66	34	28	22	1	11	321
	30 Sep	126(11)	44	45	38	25	17	0	11	306
	31 Dec	121(9)	34	44	29	22	13	3	13	279
2007	31 Mar	145(12)	36	38	35	25	12	3	5	299
	30 Jun	126(12)	39	55	36	30	10	5	9	310
	30 Sep	134(10)	42	56	33	24	12	1	9	311
	31 Dec	148(9)	35	61	30	29	11	1	4	319
2008	31 Mar	160(13)	57	58	37	36	13	2	5	368
	30 Jun	177(16)	66	45	39	33	17	1	3	381

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

b: Between 1997 and 2002, Tasmania was unable to provide data disaggregated by Indigenous status. Australian totals therefore exclude Tasmania

n/a=not available

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 11 Non-Indigenous persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention, 1994–2008 (rate)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1994	31 Mar	38.0	12.8	15.4	28.3	46.9	14.8	59.2	32.8	26.7
	30 Jun	38.8	12.0	12.4	28.3	27.0	16.7	37.0	24.6	24.3
	30 Sep	35.1	11.8	13.8	29.9	25.7	13.0	37.0	41.1	23.6
	31 Dec	37.1	8.9	14.6	21.1	23.1	25.9	37.0	68.4	23.5
1995	31 Mar	42.0	13.2	16.2	17.8	25.7	25.8	51.6	27.4	25.7
	30 Jun	44.2	12.7	16.2	24.4	21.2	16.6	51.6	35.6	26.5
	30 Sep	41.7	12.5	14.9	19.8	26.3	14.8	44.2	27.4	25.1
	31 Dec	39.4	11.5	16.5	19.3	27.6	27.7	44.2	27.4	24.7
1996	31 Mar	35.7	10.7	15.2	21.5	31.2	38.9	65.2	19.2	23.9
	30 Jun	35.5	13.3	14.1	22.5	41.4	37.0	29.0	16.5	24.8
	30 Sep	34.4	13.1	16.0	28.5	40.2	n/a	14.5	38.4	25.2 ^b
	31 Dec	33.9	12.3	13.6	15.0	35.1	n/a	29.0	38.4	22.7 ^b
1997	31 Mar	36.7	13.3	15.9	21.8	47.2	n/a	28.0	44.3	26.1 ^b
	30 Jun	33.5	12.7	11.9	20.3	38.3	n/a	7.0	36.0	22.9 ^b
	30 Sep	26.4	13.3	15.9	22.3	39.5	n/a	42.1	36.0	21.9 ^b
	31 Dec	23.8	12.5	17.2	17.3	23.6	n/a	0.0	11.1	18.6 ^b
1998	31 Mar	29.8	13.2	18.9	24.5	22.3	n/a	0.0	25.3	22.0 ^b
	30 Jun	34.6	11.2	13.1	24.0	20.4	n/a	27.5	22.5	22.0 ^b
	30 Sep	30.6	15.4	14.7	22.5	19.7	n/a	48.1	19.7	21.9 ^b
	31 Dec	25.8	13.6	12.6	23.0	13.4	n/a	48.1	16.9	18.9 ^b
1999	31 Mar	28.0	11.3	15.1	23.7	20.9	n/a	27.5	5.6	19.9 ^b
	30 Jun	27.2	10.0	15.9	18.9	15.2	n/a	27.5	39.3	19.0 ^b
	30 Sep	24.7	14.7	18.0	20.3	23.5	n/a	41.3	14.0	20.2 ^b
	31 Dec	22.3	10.3	11.2	16.4	16.5	n/a	41.3	19.6	16.1 ^b
2000	31 Mar	23.1	9.0	13.7	19.1	19.6	n/a	24.7	28.1	17.2 ^b
	30 Jun	24.1	9.4	10.8	19.1	27.9	n/a	19.8	36.5	17.8 ^b
	30 Sep	21.8	10.6	8.8	22.0	25.3	n/a	29.7	39.3	17.2 ^b
	31 Dec	21.1	9.6	8.8	16.3	29.8	n/a	29.7	25.3	16.2 ^b
2001	31 Mar	17.4	11.4	9.9	13.2	31.6	n/a	46.9	27.9	15.5 ^b
	30 Jun	19.3	11.1	7.3	9.0	30.4	n/a	0.0	53.0	15.1 ^b
	30 Sep	21.4	10.7	8.9	16.5	23.4	n/a	13.4	41.9	16.2 ^b
	31 Dec	16.1	10.5	7.8	24.6	28.5	n/a	20.1	47.4	15.5 ^b
2002	31 Mar	17.0	11.8	8.9	17.4	22.9	n/a	20.4	19.7	14.7 ^b
	30 Jun	17.0	9.6	9.7	10.8	17.2	n/a	40.8	33.8	13.5 ^b
	30 Sep	18.6	9.1	10.9	10.8	21.6	n/a	27.2	22.5	14.2 ^b
	31 Dec	16.7	8.9	10.9	12.3	22.2	n/a	27.2	28.2	13.8 ^b

Table 11 (continued)										
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2003	31 Mar	16.6	10.7	10.0	13.1	26.7	45.0	20.7	39.9	15.4
	30 Jun	18.0	12.6	9.5	12.7	24.8	27.4	48.4	57.1	16.1
	30 Sep	19.2	9.6	11.0	13.6	19.7	47.0	13.9	48.5	15.8
	31 Dec	16.3	8.6	7.3	15.5	19.7	37.2	20.8	37.1	13.7
2004	31 Mar	15.3	8.6	8.4	13.6	22.4	46.8	0.0	40.4	13.7
	30 Jun	12.6	9.5	8.7	12.6	19.2	27.3	13.9	31.7	12.2
	30 Sep	14.2	9.0	7.0	8.9	20.5	54.7	21.0	17.3	12.5
	31 Dec	15.8	5.4	7.9	9.4	19.8	52.7	14.0	26.0	12.3
2005	31 Mar	16.3 ^b	8.7	9.0	12.2	15.3	39.0	20.7	37.9	13.4
	30 Jun	15.1 ^b	8.1	10.4	12.6	21.1	52.7	13.8	20.4	13.6
	30 Sep	15.7 ^b	8.2	8.7	12.2	14.7	46.9	6.9	17.5	12.7
	31 Dec	14.3 ^b	8.7	11.8	14.5	15.3	29.3	6.9	14.6	12.8
2006	31 Mar	18.7 ^b	8.1	14.9	19.0	15.3	43.0	6.9	23.5	15.7
	30 Jun	18.0 ^b	6.2	15.4	15.8	17.8	43.0	6.9	32.3	15.1
	30 Sep	18.0 ^b	8.2	10.2	17.3	15.7	33.2	0.0	32.2	14.3
	31 Dec	17.3 ^b	6.3	10.0	13.2	13.8	25.4	19.7	38.1	13.0
2007	31 Mar	20.7 ^b	6.7	8.6	16.0	15.7	23.5	19.7	14.6	13.8
	30 Jun	18.0 ^b	7.2	12.5	16.4	18.9	19.6	32.8	26.3	14.4
	30 Sep	19.1 ^b	7.8	12.6	14.9	15.1	25.4	6.5	26.6	14.4
	31 Dec	21.1 ^b	6.5	13.7	13.5	18.3	23.3	6.5	11.8	14.8
2008	31 Mar	22.8 ^b	10.6	13.0	16.7	22.7	27.5	13.0	14.8	17.0
	30 Jun	25.3 ^b	12.2	10.1	17.6	20.8	36.0	6.5	8.9	17.6

a: Rates are calculated including males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales

b: Between 30 September 1996 and 31 December 2002, Australian rates have been calculated using detainee totals excluding Tasmania and population estimates excluding Tasmania

n/a=not available

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 12 Persons aged 10 to 17 in juvenile detention, 1994–2008 (n)										
		NSW ^a	VIC	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1994	31 Mar	340	68	105	131	98	11	17	12	782
	30 Jun	370	64	95	131	58	10	13	9	750
	30 Sep	327	63	109	118	55	10	15	15	712
	31 Dec	327	51	122	97	50	21	18	25	711
1995	31 Mar	393	75	144	104	49	17	24	12	818
	30 Jun	394	74	136	102	39	10	17	14	786
	30 Sep	381	71	116	97	65	11	19	11	771
	31 Dec	353	68	125	94	60	17	14	14	745

Table 12 (continued)

		NSW ^a	VIC	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1996	31 Mar	330	58	141	107	67	25	16	10	754
	30 Jun	340	70	136	106	83	26	13	7	781
	30 Sep	339	75	137	113	81	18	8	18	789
	31 Dec	319	73	129	73	74	18	15	15	716
1997	31 Mar	373	84	136	111	100	23 ^b	19	19	865 ^b
	30 Jun	357	71	100	111	77	23 ^b	21	16	776 ^b
	30 Sep	302	78	125	133	81	21	23	13	776
	31 Dec	263	76	157	97	47	17	15	7	679
1998	31 Mar	310	75	159	120	51	19	20	14	768
	30 Jun	336	67	126	136	50	19	25	11	770
	30 Sep	303	83	134	130	46	27	30	9	762
	31 Dec	275	77	118	110	38	31	20	7	676
1999	31 Mar	283	67	143	135	48	27	26	4	733
	30 Jun	277	60	137	125	34	31	14	16	694
	30 Sep	250	83	123	110	54	36	16	8	680
	31 Dec	228	63	97	114	36	30	18	9	595
2000	31 Mar	253	55	124	126	40	22	11	12	643
	30 Jun	274	52	102	115	59	37	15	15	669
	30 Sep	230	61	87	115	55	57	16	16	637
	31 Dec	221	55	77	97	64	35	26	15	590
2001	31 Mar	207	65	99	103	62	44	20	12	612
	30 Jun	232	66	85	97	56	37	6	25	604
	30 Sep	254	66	81	113	51	21	8	21	615
	31 Dec	201	58	77	130	65	30	17	22	600
2002	31 Mar	208	68	99	108	59	30	17	11	600
	30 Jun	203	57	97	79	47	26	21	15	545
	30 Sep	218	59	95	91	58	26	24	15	586
	31 Dec	210	51	89	101	64	24	25	10	574
2003	31 Mar	230	69	99	128	68	30	22	18	664
	30 Jun	222	76	101	105	71	19	23	23	640
	30 Sep	223	63	96	121	48	26	19	22	618
	31 Dec	204	58	79	121	43	30	15	15	565
2004	31 Mar	211	63	97	126	56	31	9	18	611
	30 Jun	198	62	91	118	51	18	10	16	564
	30 Sep	216	59	77	98	54	33	17	15	569
	31 Dec	211	36	87	100	60 ^c	36	29	13	572 ^c
2005	31 Mar	228(13)	52	94	135	58	26	23	20	636
	30 Jun	217(23)	63	98	106	59	35	17	10	605
	30 Sep	242(24)	58	91	103	38	31	9	7	579
	31 Dec	215(21)	55	120	123	41	19	16	12	601

Table 12 (continued)

		NSW ^a	VIC	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2006	31 Mar	262(27)	59	159	127	36	26	19	15	703
	30 Jun	256(20)	38	137	107	41	30	25	17	651
	30 Sep	280(22)	53	104	118	38	25	24	15	657
	31 Dec	259(19)	46	130	118	38	19	22	19	651
2007	31 Mar	288(22)	44	166	151	49	17	25	10	750
	30 Jun	279(18)	49	152	139	60	16	34	13	742
	30 Sep	305 ^c	57	138	135	48	24	26	16	749
	31 Dec	312(20)	47	148	154	54	22	19	13	769
2008	31 Mar	367(27)	70	161	170	64	24	26	16	898
	30 Jun	368(28)	78	126	157	54	26	24	8	841

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

b: One male aged 12 years and 1 female aged 12 years in March 1997 and 1 male aged 16 years in June 1997 who were not remanded or sentences have been included

c: Data on sex were missing for 1 juvenile in South Australia

Table 13 Persons aged 10 to 17 in juvenile detention, 1994–2008 (rate)

		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1994	31 Mar	50.3	13.7	27.6	64.3	61.5	19.3	75.1	32.4	38.5
	30 Jun	54.8	12.9	24.9	64.3	36.4	17.6	57.5	24.3	36.9
	30 Sep	48.4	12.7	28.6	57.9	34.5	17.6	66.3	40.5	35.0
	31 Dec	48.4	10.3	32.0	47.6	31.4	36.9	79.5	67.4	35.0
1995	31 Mar	57.7	15.1	37.1	50.3	30.7	29.8	105.6	32.4	39.9
	30 Jun	57.8	14.9	35.1	49.3	24.4	17.5	74.8	37.8	38.3
	30 Sep	55.9	14.3	29.9	46.9	40.7	19.3	83.6	29.7	37.6
	31 Dec	51.8	13.7	32.2	45.5	37.6	29.8	61.6	37.8	36.3
1996	31 Mar	47.9	11.6	35.7	50.9	41.7	43.6	69.1	27.0	36.4
	30 Jun	49.3	14.0	34.4	50.4	51.6	45.4	56.1	18.9	37.7
	30 Sep	49.2	15.0	34.7	53.7	50.4	31.4	34.5	48.6	38.0
	31 Dec	46.3	14.6	32.7	34.7	46.0	31.4	64.8	40.5	34.5
1997	31 Mar	53.8	16.8	34.1	52.2	62.1	24.1	79.8	51.7	41.5
	30 Jun	51.5	14.2	25.1	52.2	47.8	24.1	88.2	43.5	37.3
	30 Sep	43.6	15.6	31.4	62.5	50.3	22.0	96.6	35.4	37.3
	31 Dec	38.0	15.2	39.4	45.6	29.2	17.8	63.0	19.0	32.6
1998	31 Mar	44.5	14.9	39.5	55.6	31.6	33.8	82.4	38.6	36.6
	30 Jun	48.2	13.3	31.3	63.0	31.0	33.8	103.0	30.3	36.7
	30 Sep	43.4	16.5	33.3	60.3	28.5	48.0	123.7	24.8	36.3
	31 Dec	39.4	15.3	29.3	51.0	23.5	55.1	82.4	19.3	32.2
1999	31 Mar	40.3	13.2	35.2	61.7	29.6	48.3	106.4	11.0	34.7
	30 Jun	39.4	11.8	33.7	57.1	20.9	55.5	57.3	44.0	32.8
	30 Sep	35.6	16.4	30.2	50.3	33.3	64.4	65.5	22.0	32.2
	31 Dec	32.4	12.4	23.8	52.1	22.2	53.7	73.7	24.7	28.1

Table 13 (continued)

		NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
2000	31 Mar	35.6	10.7	30.1	56.9	24.6	24.1	44.6	32.9	30.1
	30 Jun	38.5	10.1	24.7	51.9	36.2	40.5	60.8	41.2	31.3
	30 Sep	32.3	11.9	21.1	51.9	33.8	62.4	64.9	43.9	29.8
	31 Dec	31.1	10.7	18.7	43.8	39.3	38.3	105.4	41.2	27.6
2001	31 Mar	28.7	12.5	23.7	45.9	38.1	79.6	80.1	32.8	28.3
	30 Jun	32.2	12.7	20.3	43.3	34.4	67.0	24.0	68.4	27.9
	30 Sep	35.2	12.7	19.4	50.4	31.3	38.0	32.0	57.5	28.4
	31 Dec	27.9	11.1	18.4	58.0	39.9	54.3	68.1	60.2	27.7
2002	31 Mar	28.7	13.0	23.2	48.0	36.3	54.6	67.9	30.3	27.5
	30 Jun	28.0	10.9	22.7	35.1	28.9	47.3	83.8	41.4	25.0
	30 Sep	30.0	11.3	22.2	40.4	35.7	47.3	95.8	41.4	26.9
	31 Dec	28.9	9.7	20.8	44.9	39.4	43.7	99.8	27.6	26.3
2003	31 Mar	31.6	13.1	22.8	56.5	41.9	54.7	88.1	50.2	30.2
	30 Jun	30.5	14.4	23.2	46.3	43.7	34.6	92.1	64.2	29.1
	30 Sep	30.7	11.9	22.1	53.4	29.5	47.4	76.1	61.4	28.1
	31 Dec	28.0	11.0	18.2	53.4	26.5	54.7	60.1	41.9	25.7
2004	31 Mar	28.9	11.9	21.9	55.4	34.6	56.3	35.8	50.7	27.7
	30 Jun	27.2	11.7	20.6	51.9	31.5	32.7	39.8	45.1	25.5
	30 Sep	29.7	11.1	17.4	43.2	33.4	60.0	67.8	42.3	25.8
	31 Dec	29.0	6.8	19.7	44.1	37.1	65.4	115.6	36.7	26.0
2005	31 Mar	31.2	9.7	20.9	59.2	35.8	47.2	90.4	56.8	28.6
	30 Jun	29.7	11.8	21.7	46.5	36.4	63.5	66.8	28.4	27.2
	30 Sep	33.1	10.9	20.1	45.2	23.4	56.3	35.4	19.9	26.1
	31 Dec	29.4	10.3	26.6	53.9	25.3	34.5	62.9	34.1	27.0
2006	31 Mar	35.8	11.0	34.7	55.3	22.1	47.3	74.1	42.9	31.5
	30 Jun	35.0	7.1	29.9	46.6	25.2	54.6	97.5	48.6	29.1
	30 Sep	38.2	9.7	22.5	50.9	23.1	45.4	91.0	42.5	29.2
	31 Dec	35.4	8.5	28.1	50.9	23.1	34.5	83.4	53.8	28.9
2007	31 Mar	39.2	8.1	35.3	64.5	29.8	30.9	94.1	28.5	33.1
	30 Jun	38.0	9.0	32.3	59.4	36.5	29.1	127.9	37.0	32.8
	30 Sep	41.5	10.4	28.9	57.1	29.2	43.9	97.5	45.9	33.1
	31 Dec	42.5	8.6	31.0	65.2	32.9	40.3	71.3	37.3	33.8
2008	31 Mar	50.0	12.8	33.8	71.9	39.0	43.9	97.5	45.9	39.5
	30 Jun	50.1	14.3	26.4	66.4	32.9	47.6	90.0	22.9	37.0

a: Rates are calculated including males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Indigenous over-representation by jurisdiction

Over-representation ratios reflect the rate of Indigenous juveniles in detention relative to the rate of non-Indigenous juveniles in detention. They are calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate of incarceration by the non-Indigenous rate. A high over-representation rate ratio may be due to there being a high number of Indigenous juveniles in detention relative to non-Indigenous juveniles, or a low number of non-Indigenous juveniles in detention relative to Indigenous juveniles.

Table 14 presents the over-representation rate ratios of juveniles in detention by jurisdiction as at 30 June from 1994 to 2008. Figures 8 to 15 illustrate these trends. Clearly, the over-representation of Indigenous juveniles in detention remains very high across Australia. The year 2006–07 recorded the highest over-representation ratio since 1994—with Indigenous juveniles 28 times as likely to end up in juvenile detention; the ratio decreased slightly in 2007–08 to 24:1.

It should be noted that rates of juvenile detention and the resulting over-representation ratios can be highly variable in jurisdictions with:

- small populations of Indigenous people;
- small juvenile detention populations; and/or
- small numbers of Indigenous people in juvenile detention.

These issues are particularly important to consider in relation to the Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania and Victoria, as these jurisdictions have one or more of these characteristics.

At 30 June 2008, Indigenous juveniles were over-represented in detention in all jurisdictions (see Table 14), although the rate of over-representation varied considerably:

- Australian Capital Territory—Indigenous juveniles were 55 times as likely to be detained per population;
- Western Australia—45 times;
- Northern Territory—31 times;
- Queensland—25 times;
- New South Wales—22 times;
- South Australia—18 times;
- Victoria—14 times; and
- Tasmania—three times.

The over-representation ratio of Indigenous juveniles in detention is highest in the Australian Capital Territory due to a range of factors. A very small proportion of the Australian Capital Territory's population is Indigenous compared with most other jurisdictions, therefore, rates of Indigenous juvenile detention appear very high. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory's rate of detention for non-Indigenous juveniles is very low. This combination of high Indigenous rates and low non-Indigenous rates compounds the level of over-representation.

As can be seen from Figures 8 to 15, national over-representation rate ratios are most closely aligned to New South Wales. This is largely due to the fact that New South Wales has the largest population among the jurisdictions, which impacts heavily on national detention trends. In addition, it is important to bear in mind quarterly fluctuations of the juvenile detention population in Australia.

Table 14 Over-representation of Indigenous persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention at 30 June 1994–2008 (rate ratios)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
1994	16.2	11.7	22.5	28.2	16.4	2.1	2.4	0.0	17.0
1995	12.2	23.8	25.7	22.8	7.7	2.0	2.1	5.2	14.7
1996	14.5	8.0	30.8	26.7	11.3	5.0	3.3	10.9	16.4
1997	18.2	15.9	22.8	32.0	10.7	n/a	29.9	13.0	18.8 ^c
1998	12.7	23.4	27.0	31.6	20.0	n/a	7.9	18.7	19.2 ^c
1999	13.4	22.5	20.8	37.8	14.1	n/a	3.7	6.7	18.8 ^c
2000	16.5	9.1	22.6	30.9	10.9	n/a	5.5	6.6	18.2 ^c
2001	19.9	15.8	32.9	69.2	5.4	n/a	– ^b	16.1	21.1 ^c
2002	18.4	13.1	24.2	39.8	23.0	n/a	3.6	11.9	20.8 ^c
2003	18.8	13.3	25.0	45.5	24.6	4.9	3.2	6.7	19.9
2004	29.6	20.4	23.1	51.9	20.3	3.8	5.3	19.5	25.6
2005	24.1 ^a	37.4	18.1	44.1	22.3	3.9	9.9	17.3	23.0
2006	22.7 ^a	11.8	15.4	31.9	13.0	4.8	31.0	20.6	20.9
2007	25.9 ^a	19.7	25.1	42.8	27.9	7.9	7.8	15.8	28.0
2008	22.4 ^a	13.6	25.3	45.1	17.5	3.4	31.3	55.2	23.9

a: Includes Kariiong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales

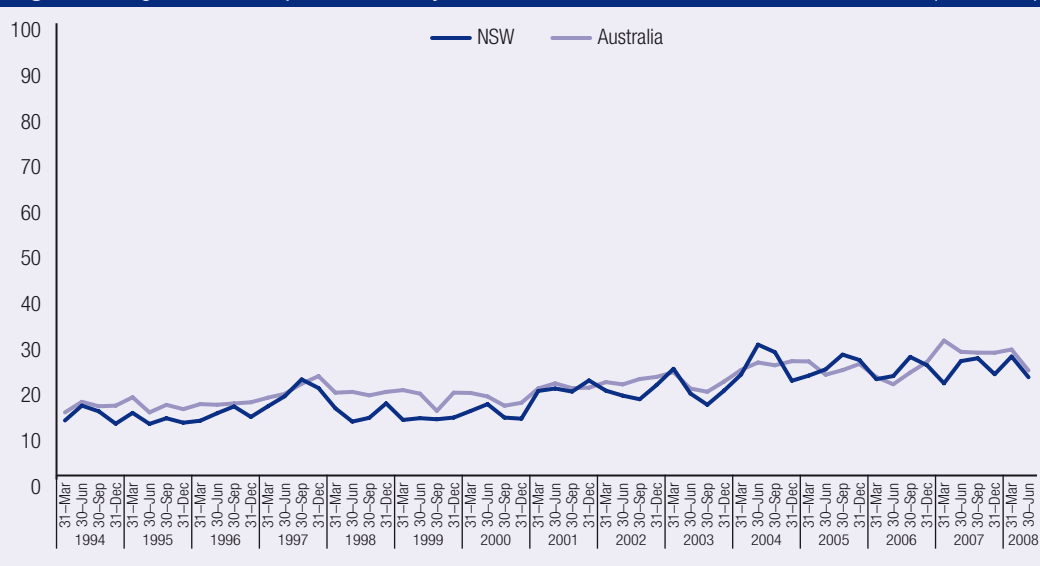
b: Non-Indigenous rate was 0 so over-representation ratio could not be calculated

c: Excludes Tasmania

n/a=not available

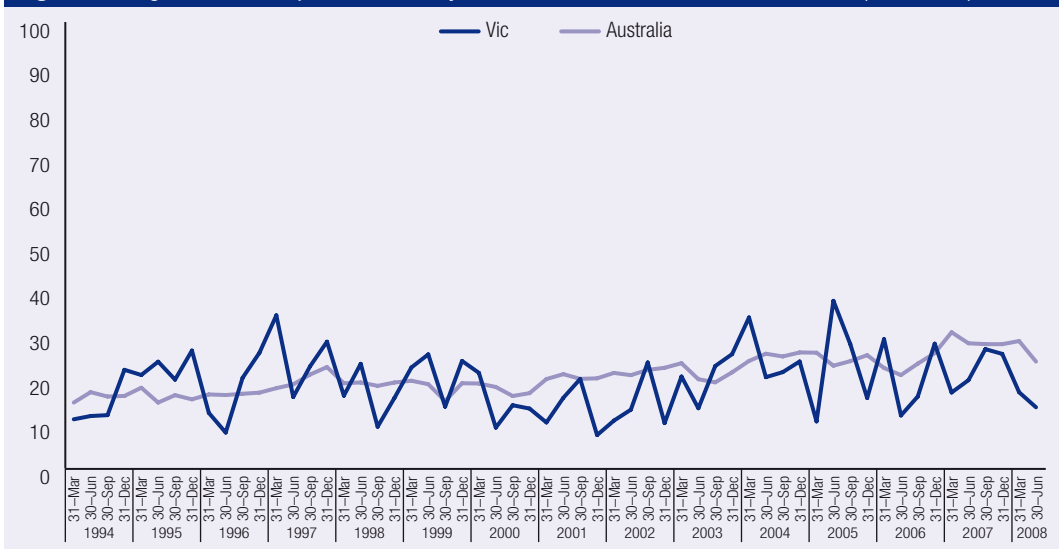
Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 8 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in New South Wales, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



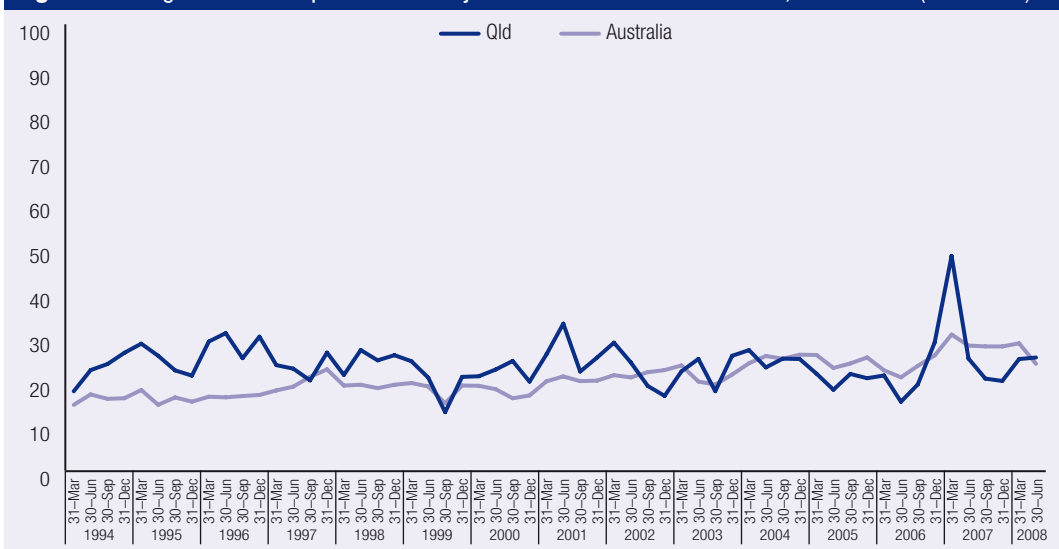
Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 9 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in Victoria, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



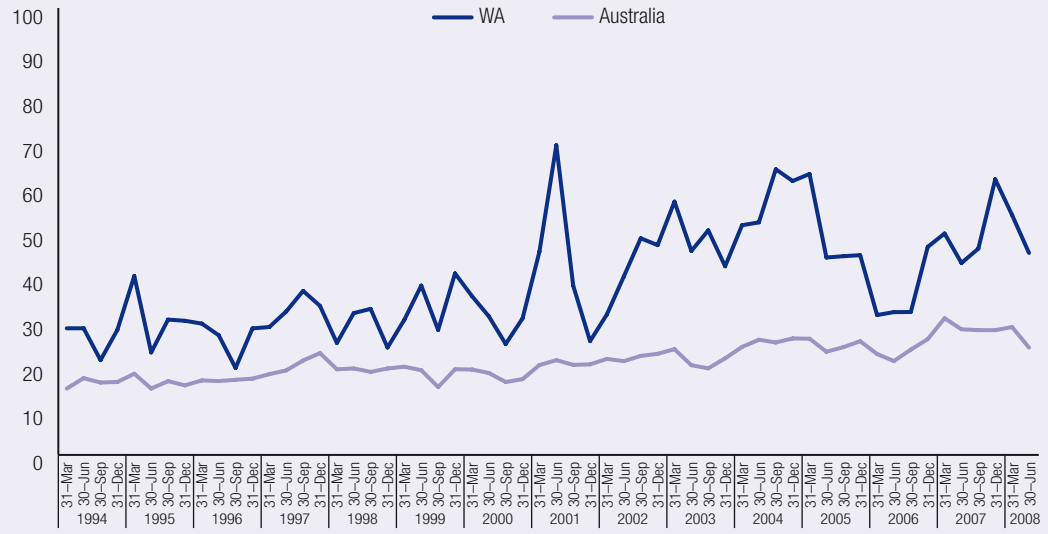
Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 10 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in Queensland, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



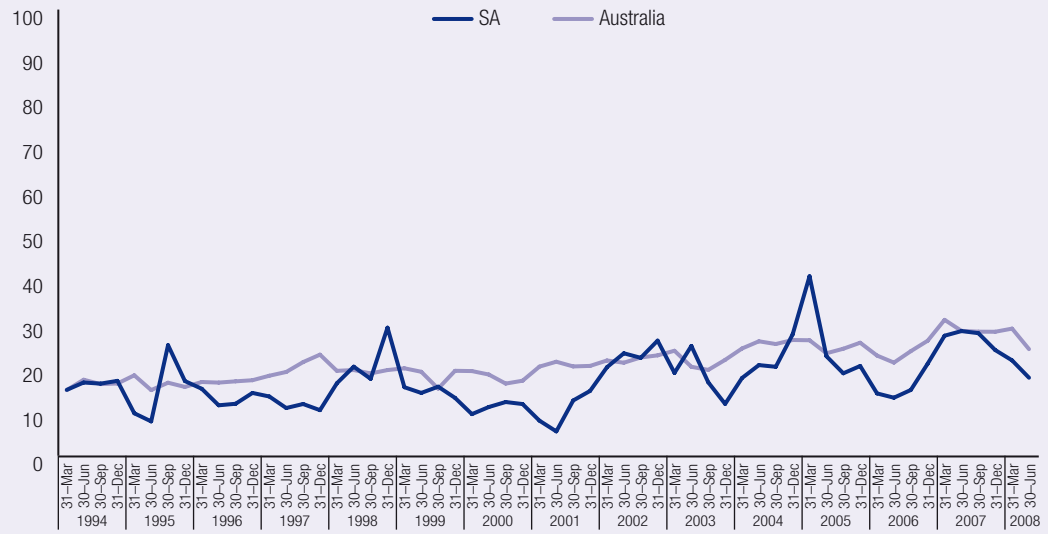
Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 11 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in Western Australia, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



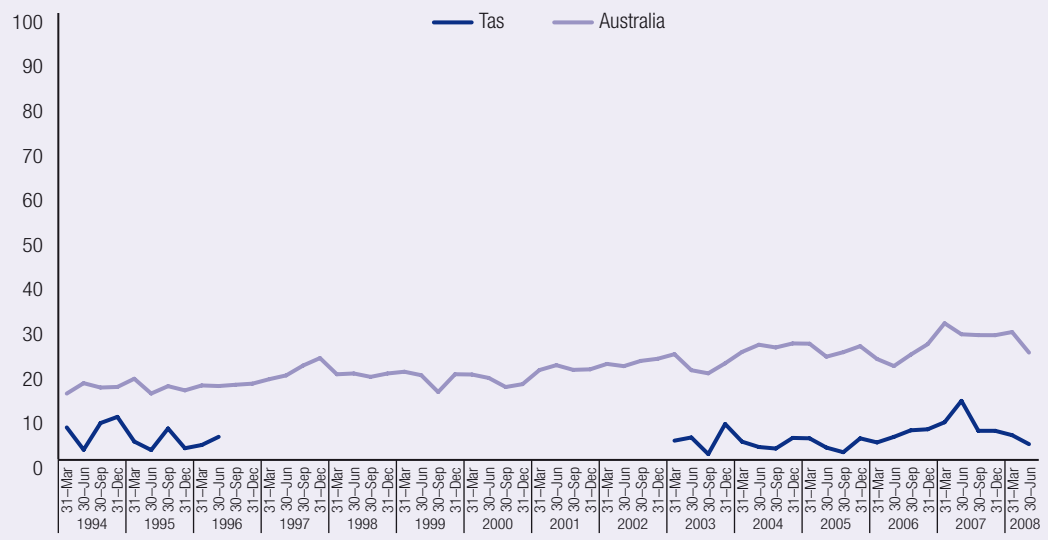
Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 12 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in South Australia, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file].

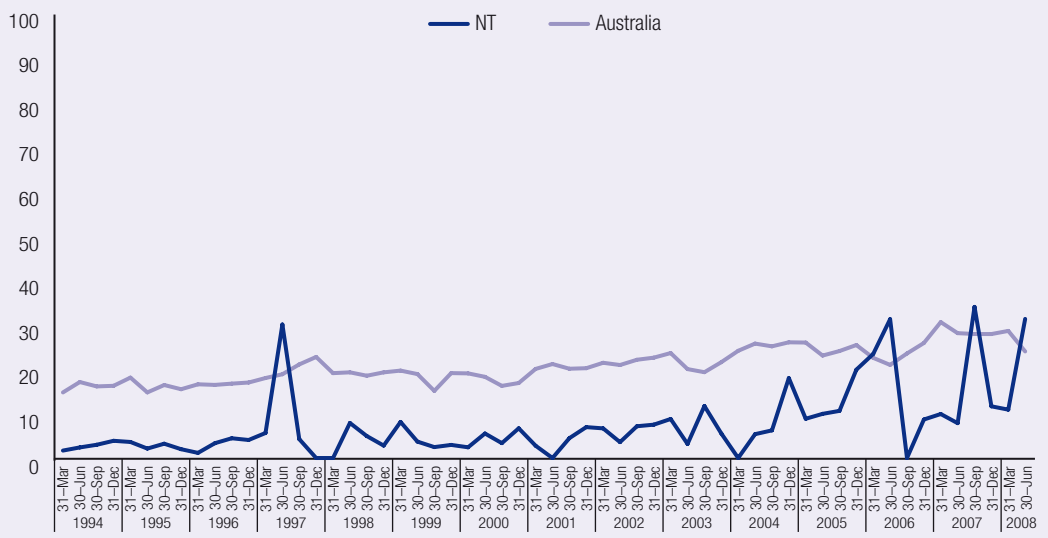
Figure 13 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in Tasmania, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



Note: data on Indigenous status of juveniles were not available in Tasmania between 1997 and 2002

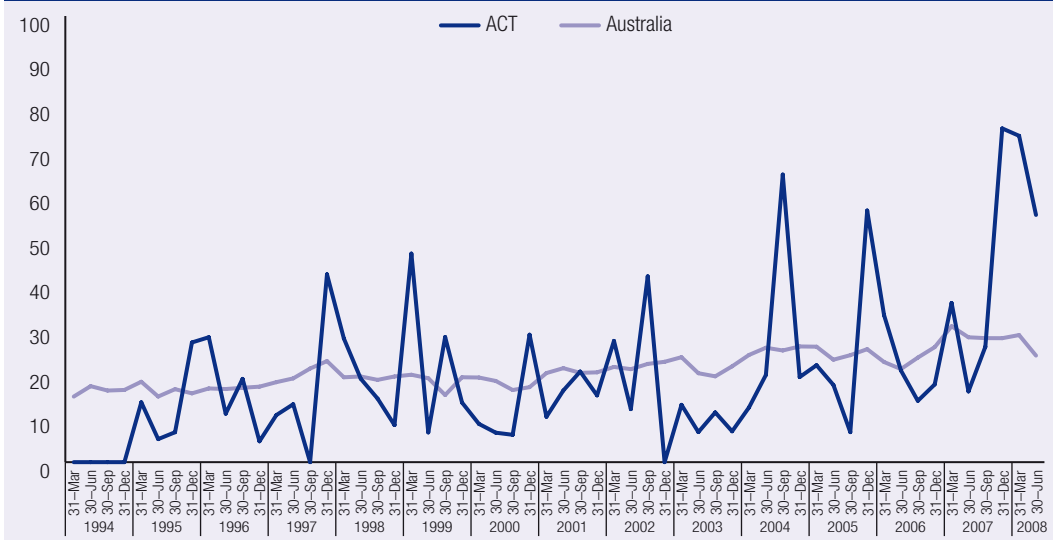
Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 14 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in the Northern Territory, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 15 Indigenous over-representation in juvenile detention in the Australian Capital Territory, 1994–2008 (rate ratios)



Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file].



Statistical review: Financial year 2007–08

This section presents a statistical overview of the numbers of persons in juvenile detention in 2007–08 by sex, Indigenous status, legal status (whether remanded or sentenced) and jurisdiction. It also presents information on the numbers of young people aged 18 years and over in juvenile detention facilities for the four quarters of 2007–08. It can be seen that:

- In total, 1,053 young people were detained in juvenile detention facilities across Australia at 30 June 2008.
- The largest numbers of young people detained were in New South Wales, followed by Western Australia. Victoria recorded the lowest rates of detention for total (all) juveniles across the four quarters of 2007–08.
- On average, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory had the highest rates of Indigenous male detention.

- Tasmania recorded the lowest rates of detention for Indigenous juveniles across the four quarters of 2007–08.
- The proportion of all young people on remand in juvenile correctional facilities was higher during 2007–08 than at any time since these data began to be collected.
- New South Wales and Victoria have consistently had the highest numbers of young people aged 18 or over in juvenile detention. Nationally, an average of 22 percent of young people in juvenile detention were aged 18 or over during the 2007–08 financial year.

Tables 15 to 17 present information on the numbers and rates of males, females and all persons aged 10 to 17 years in detention in each jurisdiction, by Indigenous status, for the four quarters of 2007–08.

Table 15 Males aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention, 2007–08 (number and rate per 100,000—relevant population)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
n									
Indigenous									
30 Sep	163(8)	15	73	91	20	11	24	6	403
31 Dec	153(9)	11	82	112	24	10	17	8	417
31 Mar	190(11)	12	94	115	25	9	21	10	476
30 Jun	180(9)	11	70	107	18	9	22	5	422
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	123(10)	36	49	27	21	9	1	8	274
31 Dec	131(11)	33	54	27	27	9	1	3	285
31 Mar	142(16)	48	52	34	30	11	2	4	323
30 Jun	163(19)	62	40	35	28	16	1	2	347
Total									
30 Sep	286(18)	51	122	118	41	20	25	14	677
31 Dec	284(20)	44	136	139	51	19	18	11	702
31 Mar	332(27)	60	146	149	55	20	23	14	799
30 Jun	343(28)	73	110	142	46	25	23	7	769
Rate per 100,000 relevant population									
Indigenous									
30 Sep	933.5	413.1	450.4	1,181.8	680.5	550.3	408.2	1,129.9	715.1
31 Dec	876.2	302.9	505.9	1,454.5	816.6	500.3	289.2	1,506.6	739.9
31 Mar	1,088.1	330.5	580.0	1,493.5	850.6	450.2	357.2	1,883.2	844.6
30 Jun	1,030.8	302.9	431.9	1,389.6	612.5	450.2	374.2	941.6	748.8
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	34.3	13.7	21.5	23.5	25.8	34.5	12.5	46.4	24.6
31 Dec	36.5	12.5	23.7	23.5	33.2	34.5	12.5	17.4	25.6
31 Mar	39.6	18.2	22.8	29.6	36.9	42.2	25.1	23.2	29.1
30 Jun	45.4	23.5	17.5	30.5	34.5	61.3	12.5	11.6	31.2
Total									
30 Sep	76.0	18.2	49.9	96.4	48.7	71.2	180.4	78.8	58.0
31 Dec	75.5	15.7	55.6	113.6	60.6	67.7	129.9	61.9	60.1
31 Mar	88.3	21.4	59.7	121.8	65.3	71.2	166.0	78.8	68.4
30 Jun	91.2	26.0	45.0	116.0	54.6	89.0	166.0	39.4	65.8

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariung Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 16 Females aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention, 2007–08 (number and rate per 100,000 relevant population)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
n									
Indigenous									
30 Sep	8	0	9	11	4	1	1	1	35
31 Dec	11	1	5	12	1	1	1	1	33
31 Mar	17	1	9	18	2	2	3	1	53
30 Jun	11	1	11	11	2	0	1	0	37
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	11	6	7	6	3	3	0	1	37
31 Dec	17	2	7	3	2	2	0	1	34
31 Mar	18	9	6	3	6	2	0	1	45
30 Jun	14	4	5	4	5	1	0	1	34
Total									
30 Sep	19	6	16	17	7	4	1	2	72
31 Dec	28	3	12	15	3	3	1	2	67
31 Mar	35	10	15	21	8	4	3	2	98
30 Jun	25	5	16	15	7	1	1	1	71
Rate per 100,000 relevant population									
Indigenous									
30 Sep	49.3	0.0	58.2	153.6	141.2	53.5	18.4	205.3	66.0
31 Dec	67.8	27.9	32.4	167.6	35.3	53.5	18.4	205.3	62.2
31 Mar	104.8	27.9	58.2	251.3	70.6	107.1	55.2	205.3	99.9
30 Jun	67.8	27.9	71.2	153.6	70.6	0.0	18.4	0.0	69.7
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	3.2	2.3	3.2	5.6	3.9	12.1	0.0	6.0	3.5
31 Dec	5.0	0.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	8.1	0.0	6.0	3.2
31 Mar	5.3	3.4	2.8	2.8	7.8	8.1	0.0	6.0	4.3
30 Jun	4.1	1.5	2.3	3.7	6.5	4.0	0.0	6.0	3.2
Total									
30 Sep	5.3	2.3	6.9	14.9	8.7	15.1	7.8	11.7	6.5
31 Dec	7.8	1.1	5.2	13.2	3.7	11.3	7.8	11.7	6.1
31 Mar	9.8	3.8	6.5	18.4	10.0	15.1	23.4	11.7	8.9
30 Jun	7.0	1.9	6.9	13.2	8.7	3.8	7.8	5.9	6.4

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 17 Persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention, 2007–08 (number and rate per 100,000 relevant population)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
n									
Indigenous									
30 Sep	171	15	82	102	24	12	25	7	438
31 Dec	164	12	87	124	25	11	18	9	450
31 Mar	207	13	103	133	28	11	24	11	530
30 Jun	191	12	81	118	21	9	23	5	460
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	134	42	56	33	24	12	1	9	311
31 Dec	148	35	61	30	29	11	1	4	319
31 Mar	160	57	58	37	36	13	2	5	368
30 Jun	177	66	45	39	33	17	1	3	381
Total									
30 Sep	305	57	138	135	48	24	26	16	749
31 Dec	312	47	148	154	54	22	19	13	769
31 Mar	367	70	161	170	64	24	26	16	898
30 Jun	368	78	126	157	54	26	24	8	841
Rate per 100,000 relevant population									
Indigenous									
30 Sep	507.6	208.1	259.0	686.3	415.8	161.4	220.9	687.6	400.3
31 Dec	486.9	166.5	274.8	834.3	433.1	147.9	159.1	884.1	411.2
31 Mar	614.5	180.3	325.3	894.9	485.1	147.9	212.1	1,080.6	484.3
30 Jun	567.0	166.5	255.8	794.0	363.8	121.0	203.3	491.2	420.4
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	19.1	7.8	12.6	14.9	15.1	25.4	6.5	26.6	14.4
31 Dec	21.1	6.5	13.7	13.5	18.3	23.3	6.5	11.8	14.8
31 Mar	22.8	10.6	13.0	16.7	22.7	27.5	13.0	14.8	17.0
30 Jun	25.3	12.2	10.1	17.6	20.8	36.0	6.5	8.9	17.6
Total									
30 Sep	41.5	10.4	28.9	57.1	29.2	43.9	101.3	45.9	32.9
31 Dec	42.5	8.6	31.0	65.1	32.9	40.3	71.3	37.3	33.8
31 Mar	50.0	12.8	33.8	71.9	38.3	43.9	97.5	45.9	39.5
30 Jun	50.1	14.3	26.4	66.4	32.9	47.6	90.0	22.9	37.0

a: Rates are calculated including males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Persons aged 10 to 17 remanded or sentenced by jurisdiction

Table 18 shows the number of male and female juveniles who were in juvenile detention at the end of each quarter during the 2007–08 financial year, broken down by legal status (ie whether the juvenile was remanded or sentenced). In total, 60 percent of young people detained at 30 June 2008 were on remand; that is, had been remanded in custody awaiting trial or sentencing.

Tables 19 to 21 show the proportion of males, females and total juveniles in detention who were remanded, as opposed to sentenced. At 30 June

2008, more than half of all detained juveniles in each jurisdiction were remanded. The highest percentages of remandees at 30 June were in the Northern Territory (71%) and Tasmania (69%). The lowest percentages of remandees at 30 June were in Victoria and Western Australia (both 54%).

In Figure 16, it is shown that across Australia, the proportion of young people remanded in detention was 48 percent in 2002 and that this proportion has begun to increase since 2004. The proportion of all young people detained in juvenile correctional facilities on remand was higher during 2007–08 than during any other year since these data began to be collected and peaked at the end of the March quarter (see Figure 16).

Table 18 Persons aged 10 to 17 years remanded or sentenced by jurisdiction, 2007–08 (n)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Males									
Remanded									
30 Sep	158(7)	31	89	65	20	14	13	10	400
31 Dec	178(13)	19	96	77	24	12	12	7	425
31 Mar	206(15)	34	108	87	35	13	16	9	508
30 Jun	207(12)	40	66	76	29	18	16	4	456
Sentenced									
30 Sep	128(11)	20	33	53	21	6	12	4	277
31 Dec	106(7)	25	40	62	27	7	6	4	277
31 Mar	127(12)	26	38	62	20	7	7	5	292
30 Jun	136(16)	33	44	66	17	7	7	3	313
Females									
Remanded									
30 Sep	11	6	12	13	3	1	1	2	49
31 Dec	19	1	9	11	2	0	1	2	45
31 Mar	17	7	12	18	5	2	3	1	65
30 Jun	18	2	8	9	6	1	1	1	46
Sentenced									
30 Sep	8	0	4	4	4	3	0	0	23
31 Dec	9	2	3	4	1	3	0	0	22
31 Mar	18	3	3	3	3	2	0	1	33
30 Jun	7	3	8	6	1	0	0	0	25

Table 18 (continued)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Total									
Remanded									
30 Sep	169(7)	37	101	78	23	15	14	12	449
31 Dec	197(13)	20	105	88	26	12	13	9	470
31 Mar	223(15)	41	120	105	40	15	19	10	573
30 Jun	225(12)	42	74	85	35	19	17	5	502
Sentenced									
30 Sep	136(11)	20	37	57	25	9	12	4	300
31 Dec	115(7)	27	43	66	28	10	6	4	299
31 Mar	144(12)	29	41	65	24	9	7	6	325
30 Jun	143(16)	36	52	72	19	7	7	3	339

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 19 Remanded males aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention as a percentage of total detained males, 2007–08

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	49.1	60.0	67.1	54.9	40.0	63.6	54.2	66.7	54.6
31 Dec	54.9	27.3	74.4	55.4	50.0	50.0	64.7	62.5	58.3
31 Mar	58.9	50.0	73.4	60.0	64.0	44.4	66.7	60.0	62.2
30 Jun	53.9	45.5	54.3	53.3	72.2	44.4	68.2	60.0	55.0
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	63.4	61.1	81.6	55.6	57.1	77.8	0.0	75.0	65.7
31 Dec	71.8	48.5	64.8	55.6	44.4	77.8	100.0	66.7	63.9
31 Mar	66.2	58.3	75.0	52.9	63.3	81.8	100.0	75.0	65.6
30 Jun	67.5	56.5	70.0	54.3	57.1	81.3	100.0	50.0	64.3
Total									
30 Sep	55.2	60.8	73.0	55.1	48.8	70.0	70.0	71.4	59.1
31 Dec	62.7	43.2	70.6	55.4	47.1	63.2	66.7	63.6	60.5
31 Mar	62.0	56.7	74.0	58.4	63.6	65.0	69.6	64.3	63.6
30 Jun	60.3	54.8	60.0	53.5	63.0	68.0	69.6	57.1	59.2

a: Percentages are calculated including males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 20 Remanded females aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention as a percentage of total detained females, 2007–08

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	62.5	n/a	88.9	81.8	25.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.3
31 Dec	81.8	0.0	80.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	n/a	100.0	75.0
31 Mar	23.5	0.0	77.8	83.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.6
30 Jun	63.6	100.0	36.4	63.6	50.0	n/a	100.0	n/a	56.8
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	54.5	100.0	57.1	66.7	66.7	0.0	n/a	100.0	62.2
31 Dec	58.8	50.0	71.4	33.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	60.0
31 Mar	72.2	77.8	83.3	100.0	83.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	73.9
30 Jun	78.6	25.0	80.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	n/a	100.0	73.5
Total									
30 Sep	57.9	100.0	75.0	76.5	42.9	25.0	100.0	100.0	68.1
31 Dec	67.9	33.3	75.0	73.3	66.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	67.2
31 Mar	48.6	70.0	80.0	85.7	62.5	50.0	100.0	50.0	66.3
30 Jun	72.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.8

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

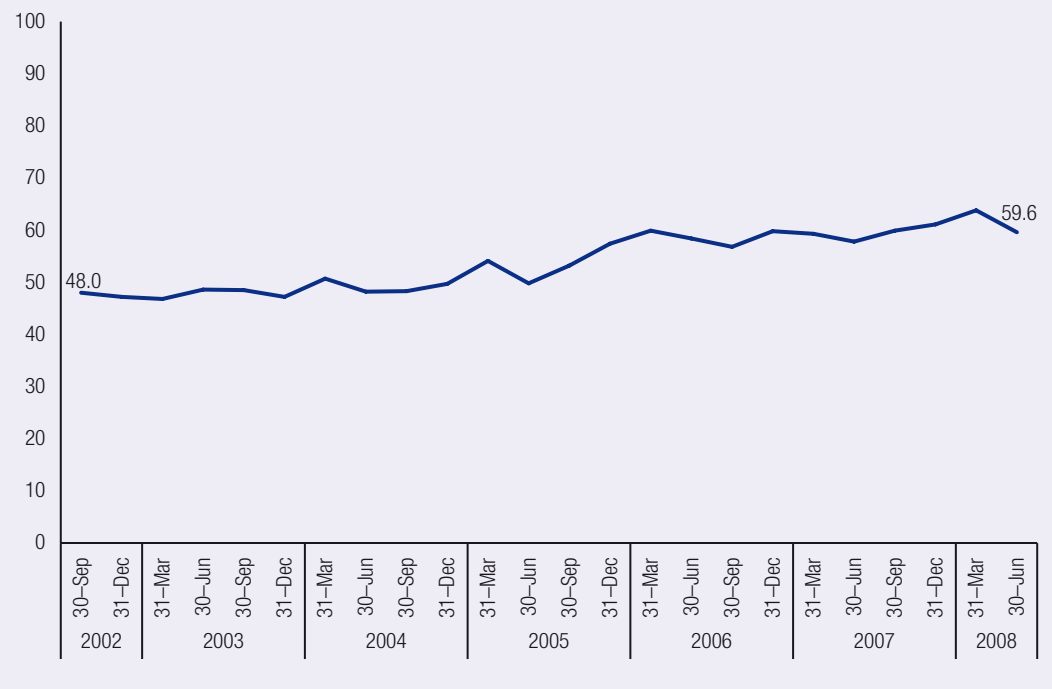
Table 21 Remanded persons aged 10 to 17 years in juvenile detention as a percentage of total detained persons, 2007–08

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	49.7	60.0	69.5	57.8	37.5	66.7	56.0	71.4	56.2
31 Dec	56.7	25.0	74.7	58.1	48.0	45.5	66.7	66.7	59.6
31 Mar	56.0	46.2	73.8	63.2	57.1	54.5	70.8	63.6	62.0
30 Jun	54.5	50.0	51.9	54.2	66.7	44.4	69.6	60.0	55.1
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	62.7	66.7	78.6	57.6	58.3	58.3	0.0	77.8	65.3
31 Dec	70.3	48.6	65.6	53.3	48.3	63.6	100.0	75.0	63.3
31 Mar	66.9	61.4	75.9	56.8	66.7	69.2	100.0	60.0	66.6
30 Jun	68.4	54.5	71.1	53.8	63.6	82.4	100.0	66.7	65.1
Total									
30 Sep	55.4	64.9	73.2	57.8	47.9	62.5	53.8	75.0	59.9
31 Dec	63.1	42.6	70.9	57.1	48.1	54.5	68.4	69.2	61.1
31 Mar	60.8	58.6	74.5	61.8	62.5	62.5	73.1	62.5	63.8
30 Jun	61.1	53.8	58.7	54.1	64.8	69.2	70.8	62.5	59.6

a: Percentages are calculated including males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 16 Detained persons aged 10 to 17 years across Australia remanded since 2002 (%)



Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Persons in juvenile detention aged 18 years and over

Table 22 contains data on the number of persons in juvenile detention during the 2007–08 financial year who were aged 18 years or over. The manner in which young people are dealt with once they have reached adulthood varies among the jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, young people who have reached adulthood can continue their sentence in a juvenile detention facility; in others, young people are transferred to an adult correctional facility.

While New South Wales and Victoria have consistently had the highest numbers of adults in juvenile detention (Table 22), Table 23 shows that

Victoria's juvenile detention population has a much higher proportion of people aged 18 years and over, compared with New South Wales and all other jurisdictions. On average over the four quarters of the 2007–08 financial year, nearly one-quarter of those detained in juvenile detention facilities in New South Wales were aged 18 years and over, compared with nearly two-thirds in Victoria. This reflects the fact that Victoria has a dual-track system that allows offenders aged 18 to 20 years appearing in the adult court to serve terms of detention in a juvenile correctional facility. The proportions of the detainee population aged 18 years and over in other jurisdictions were considerably lower. Nationally, it was 22 percent on average over the 2007–08 financial year.

Table 22 Persons aged 18 years and over in juvenile detention, 2007–08 (n)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	36(8)	7	1	7	6	1	0	0	58
31 Dec	42(9)	11	1	6	4	2	0	0	66
31 Mar	42(11)	10	0	7	7	1	0	0	67
30 Jun	32(9)	11	0	10	6	2	0	1	62
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	60(10)	98	7	4	3	3	0	2	177
31 Dec	56(11)	92	8	6	4	4	0	1	171
31 Mar	63(16)	80	11	0	5	1	0	1	161
30 Jun	66(19)	58	11	2	11	2	0	0	150
Total									
30 Sep	96(18)	105	8	11	9	4	0	2	235
31 Dec	98(20)	103	9	12	8	6	0	1	237
31 Mar	105(27)	90	11	7	12	2	0	1	228
30 Jun	98(28)	69	11	12	17	4	0	1	212

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Kariong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 23 Total persons in detention aged 18 years and over, 2007–08 (percentage of total persons)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	17.4	31.8	1.2	6.4	20.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	11.7
31 Dec	20.4	47.8	1.1	4.6	13.8	15.4	0.0	0.0	12.8
31 Mar	16.9	43.5	0.0	5.0	20.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	11.3
30 Jun	14.3	47.8	0.0	7.8	22.2	18.2	0.0	16.7	11.9
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	30.9	70.0	11.1	10.8	11.1	20.0	0.0	18.2	36.3
31 Dec	27.5	72.4	11.6	16.7	12.1	26.7	0.0	20.0	34.8
31 Mar	28.3	58.4	15.9	0.0	12.2	7.1	0.0	16.7	30.4
30 Jun	27.2	46.8	19.6	4.9	25.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	28.2
Total									
30 Sep	23.9	64.8	5.5	7.5	15.8	14.3	0.0	11.1	23.9
31 Dec	23.9	68.7	5.7	7.2	12.9	21.4	0.0	7.1	23.6
31 Mar	22.2	56.3	6.4	4.0	15.8	7.7	0.0	5.9	20.2
30 Jun	21.0	46.9	8.0	7.1	23.9	13.3	0.0	11.1	20.2

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Total persons in juvenile detention (all ages)

Tables 24 to 26 show the numbers of males, females and total persons of all ages detained in juvenile detention facilities across Australia over the 2007–08 financial year. It can be seen that 1,053 young people were detained in juvenile detention facilities

across Australia at 30 June 2008. Figure 17 shows the proportion of all persons detained by jurisdiction, averaged over the four quarters. The largest numbers of young people detained were in New South Wales, which accounted for 42 percent of all persons detained in 2007–08, followed by Western Australia (16%), and Victoria and Queensland (both 15%).

Table 24 Males of all ages in juvenile detention 2007–08 (n)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	198(8)	22	74	98	26	12	24	6	460
31 Dec	194(9)	21	83	118	28	12	17	8	481
31 Mar	231(11)	22	94	122	32	10	21	10	542
30 Jun	211(9)	22	70	116	24	11	22	6	482
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	182(10)	128	56	31	24	12	1	10	444
31 Dec	186(11)	123	62	33	31	13	1	4	453
31 Mar	204(16)	126	62	34	35	12	2	5	480
30 Jun	227(19)	119	51	37	39	18	1	2	494
Total									
30 Sep	380(18)	150	130	129	50	24	25	16	904
31 Dec	380(20)	144	145	151	59	25	18	12	934
31 Mar	435(27)	148	156	156	67	22	23	15	1,022
30 Jun	438(28)	141	121	153	63	29	23	8	976

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Table 25 Females of all ages in juvenile detention 2007–08 (n)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	9	0	9	11	4	1	1	1	36
31 Dec	12	2	5	12	1	1	1	1	35
31 Mar	18	1	9	18	2	2	3	1	54
30 Jun	12	1	11	12	2	0	1	0	39
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	12	12	7	6	3	3	0	1	44
31 Dec	18	4	7	3	2	2	0	1	37
31 Mar	19	11	7	3	6	2	0	1	49
30 Jun	16	5	5	4	5	1	0	1	37
Total									
30 Sep	21	12	16	17	7	4	1	2	80
31 Dec	30	6	12	15	3	3	1	2	72
31 Mar	37	12	16	21	8	4	3	2	103
30 Jun	28	6	16	16	7	1	1	1	76

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

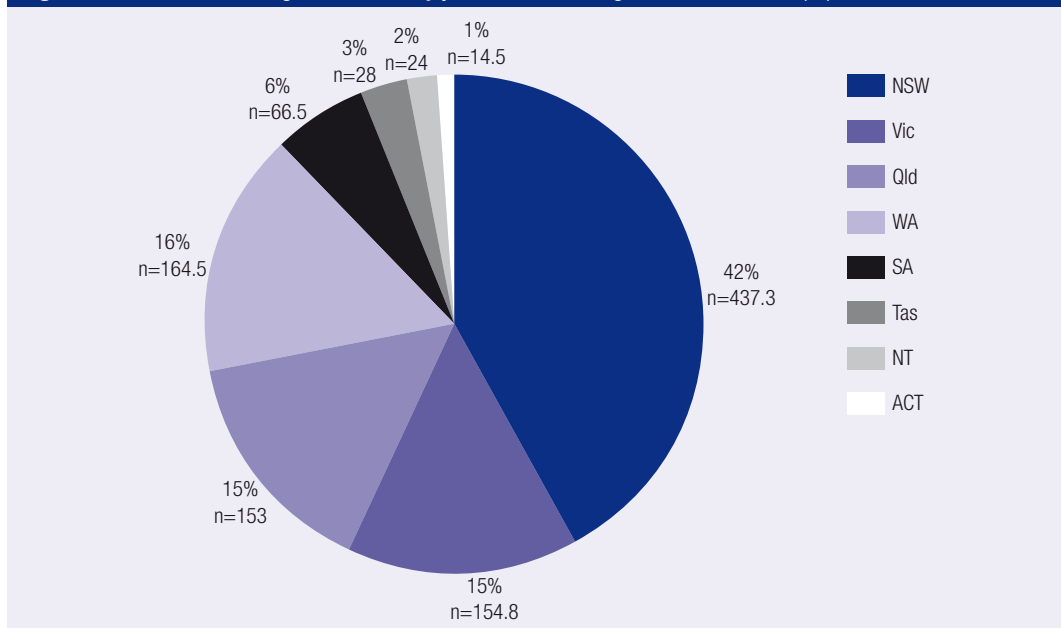
Table 26 Persons of all ages in juvenile detention 2007–08 (n)

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT	Australia
Indigenous									
30 Sep	207(8)	22	83	109	30	13	25	7	496
31 Dec	206(9)	23	88	130	29	13	18	9	516
31 Mar	249(11)	23	103	140	35	12	24	11	597
30 Jun	223(9)	23	81	128	27	11	23	6	522
Non-Indigenous									
30 Sep	194(10)	140	63	37	27	15	1	11	488
31 Dec	204(11)	127	69	36	33	15	1	5	490
31 Mar	223(16)	137	69	37	41	14	2	6	529
30 Jun	243(19)	124	56	41	44	19	1	3	531
Total									
30 Sep	401(18)	162	146	146	57	28	26	18	984
31 Dec	410(20)	150	157	166	62	28	19	14	1,006
31 Mar	472(27)	160	172	177	76 ^b	26	26	17	1,126
30 Jun	466(28)	147	137	169	71 ^b	30	24	9	1,053

a: Number in parentheses is number of males in detention at 30 June 2008 at Karijong Juvenile Correctional Centre in New South Wales. Totals for New South Wales and Australia and rates are inclusive of this number

b: Includes 1 juvenile of unknown sex

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Figure 17 Persons of all ages detained by jurisdiction averaged over 2007–08 (%)

Source: AIC Juveniles in Detention Monitoring Program 1981–2008 [computer file]

Conclusion



This report has provided an overview of data on juveniles in detention in Australia from 1981–2008, with a focus on the most recent period of data collection, 2007–08. In addition to contributing to the evidence base on juveniles in detention in Australia, a number of key issues have been highlighted that should inform future research priorities on juvenile justice.

Continuing over-representation of Indigenous juveniles in detention

As has been demonstrated in this report, Indigenous juveniles continue to be substantially over-represented in detention in Australia. Although the rate of over-representation decreased slightly between 2006–07 and 2007–08, from 28:1 to 24:1, reasons for this continuing over-representation need to be explored.

While rates of non-Indigenous juveniles in detention have declined, rates of Indigenous juveniles in detention have remained at very high levels. A key area of examination should therefore be what initiatives have worked in reducing rates of detention

for non-Indigenous juveniles and how these or other initiatives might be used to reduce rates of Indigenous juveniles in detention.

Increase in the proportion of remanded juveniles in detention

The proportion of unsentenced juveniles in detention (ie awaiting a court hearing, outcome or sentence) has increased steadily in recent years and was higher during 2007–08 than during any previous year for which data have been collected.

A number of explanations for the increasing use of juvenile remand have been proposed in the literature, including:

- changes to bail legislation, which may increase both the number of juveniles remanded and the length of time juveniles spend on remand (Stubbs 2009);
- higher numbers of bail conditions being placed on juveniles than adults (Stubbs 2009; Wong, Bailey & Kenny 2010) and/or juveniles being more robustly monitored by police while on bail than adults (UnitingCare Burnside 2009; Vignaendra et al. 2009);

- a lack of appropriate accommodation options for juveniles due to homelessness (Boyle 2009) or housing instability (UnitingCare Burnside 2009);
- that some juveniles do not apply for bail. One NSW study (Wong, Bailey & Kenny 2010) found that 20 percent of juveniles did not apply for bail;
- inadequate legal representation for remanded juveniles (UnitingCare Burnside 2009); and
- a range of administrative delays, such as the time required for pre-sentence reports for juveniles to be prepared (Commissioner for Children Tasmania 2006).

The relationship between juvenile bail conditions and the apparent increase in juvenile remand will form the basis of forthcoming research by the AIC (see also Richards forthcoming).

Decrease in proportion of female juveniles in detention

Both the number and rate of female juveniles in detention were much lower in 2007–08 than when

data collection began in 1981. The decrease in the proportion of female juvenile detainees was largest during the 1980s; since 1990 the proportion of female detainees has fluctuated only slightly.

Although increasing levels of violence perpetrated by young women has been identified as a key crime trend (Carrington 2006), there has not been a concomitant increase in female juveniles being detained. This may be due, in part, to women's generally shorter and less serious offending histories in comparison with men (Sentencing Advisory Council 2010); rates of females in juvenile detention may increase in the future as their offending histories become more substantial. It may also be the case that diversionary measures and other programs to reduce juveniles' contact with the criminal justice system may have disproportionately impacted on females and been more successful in keeping female juveniles out of detention than male juveniles. If this is the case, one important area for future research may be what strategies have worked most effectively to reduce rates of detention of females and to what extent these, or other measures, could be built on to divert young males from detention where appropriate.

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