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PREFACE

Crime and Justice in South Australia is published annually by the Office of Crime Statistics as a three volume set. This particular volume deals exclusively with young offenders and the juvenile justice system. Statistics in this report cover the period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2001 and incorporate six main areas:

police apprehensions of juveniles and actions taken (source of data: South Australia Police);
formal cautions administered by police (source of data: South Australia Police);
attendance by juveniles at family conferences (source of data: Courts Administration Authority);
appearances by juveniles before the Youth Court (source of data: Courts Administration Authority);
community service orders serviced by the Family and Youth Services Division of the Department of Human Services (source of data: Family and Youth Services); and
juveniles held in custody in the Youth Training Centres (source of data: Family and Youth Services).

Through its statistical monitoring of the juvenile justice system, the Office of Crime Statistics seeks to provide an overview of how the system is currently operating, and by so doing, contribute to the ongoing public, political and academic interest in and debate about issues associated with youth offending and the State's response to it.

We trust that readers will find this report useful and informative.

Joy Wundersitz
Director
Office of Crime Statistics

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INTRODUCTION

The *Young Offenders Act* 1993, which came into operation on 1 January 1994, provides the legislative framework for dealing with young people alleged to have committed a criminal offence in South Australia. The objects and statutory policies of the Act are set out in s 3, which states:

- “3. (1) *The object of this Act is to secure for youths who offend against the criminal law the care, correction and guidance necessary for their development into responsible and useful members of the community and the proper realisation of their potential.*
- (2) The powers conferred by this Act are to be directed towards that object with proper regard to the following statutory policies:
- (a) a youth should be made aware of his or her obligations under the law and of the consequences of breach of the law;
- *****
- (c) the community, and individual members of it, must be adequately protected against violent or wrongful acts.
- (2a) In imposing sanctions on a youth for illegal conduct –
- (a) regard should be had to the deterrent effect any proposed sanction may have on the youth; and
- (b) if the sanctions are imposed by a court on a youth who is being dealt with as an adult, regard should also be had to the deterrent effect any proposed sanction may have on other youths.
- (3) Effect is to be given to the following statutory policies so far as the circumstances of the individual case allow:
- (a) compensation and restitution should be provided, where appropriate, for victims of offences committed by youths;
- (b) family relationships between a youth, the youth’s parents and other members of the youth’s family should be preserved and strengthened;
- (c) a youth should not be withdrawn unnecessarily from the youth’s family environment;

- (d) there should be no unnecessary interruption of a youth's education or employment;
- (e) a youth's sense of racial, ethnic or cultural identity should not be impaired."

To translate these guiding principles into practice, *the Young Offenders Act* 1993 introduced a multi-tiered system of pre-court diversion designed to deal with all 'minor' offences. It also established the Youth Court of South Australia to deal with more serious and/or repeat offenders. More specifically, this new system of juvenile justice, which applies to youths who at the time of the alleged offence are aged 10 to 17 years inclusive, provides four processing options.

- If a youth commits an offence which, according to police guidelines, can be classed as 'trivial' an operational police officer may administer an *informal caution*. These are given 'on the spot' and are not formally recorded. (Although an ancillary report is completed for the purposes of intelligence gathering no statistical data on informal cautions are included in this report.)
- Alternatively, a police officer may decide that the offence warrants a *formal police caution*. This is usually delivered either by a cautioning officer or a specially appointed Youth and Community Officer in the presence of either a parent or guardian, or an adult closely involved with the youth. As part of a formal caution, a cautioning officer has the power to require the young person to enter into a formal undertaking. This may involve apologising to the victim, completing up to 75 hours of community work, paying compensation or performing any other tasks considered appropriate. In determining the nature of the undertaking, police are required to take into account the needs of the victim and to consult with the parents. The youth also has the right to refuse an undertaking, but such a refusal may result in the original allegations being referred to a family conference for resolution. (Details of formal police cautions are included in Section 2 of this report.)
- Offences which are considered too serious for a caution may be referred to a *family conference*. This constitutes the next diversionary level in the South Australian system. As is the case with a police caution, family conferences occur only if the youth admits to the commission of the offence. If the young person denies the allegations, (s)he is sent to court. Each conference is convened by a specialist Youth Justice Coordinator, whose task is to bring together in an informal setting those people most directly affected by the young person's offending behaviour. The young offender, the Coordinator and a police representative are statutorily required to be present. Other participants may include the offender's parents, family or friends, the victim and his/her supporters and any other person whom it is considered could make a contribution to the conference.

The aim of the conference is to give all participants the opportunity to discuss the offending behaviour, to identify the harm that has been caused and to decide on an appropriate outcome which is acceptable to the victim, the young person and the police. In most instances, the young person agrees to enter into an undertaking which may involve various conditions, such as apologising to the victim, paying compensation, performing community work or anything else that the conference participants consider appropriate. If the conference cannot reach an agreement, the matter is referred to the Youth Court where a Judge or magistrate will convene a second conference. (Statistical information on family conferences are detailed in Section 3 of this report.)

- If a youth commits a serious offence, is a repeat offender or fails to comply with a family conference undertaking, then (s)he may be formally charged and sent to the *Youth Court*. This court is presided over by a Judge of District Court status and, although it functions as a court of summary jurisdiction, it has the authority to hear all but a few major indictable offences. If the allegations are proved, the Youth Court may convict the young offender and impose a range of penalties including fines, community service and obligations. It may also impose a period of detention in a secure care facility for up to three years. Alternatively, the *Young Offenders Act 1993* allows the court to order a period of home detention, to be served either as a stand-alone option or as a joint secure care/home detention order. Responsibility for organising community work and for providing appropriate supervision for youths placed on an obligation by the court rests with Family and Youth Services (FAYS), which is also required to provide pre-sentence and bail reports as requested by the court. FAYS also runs the State's two detention centres and operates a home detention program. (Statistical information relating to cases finalised by the Youth Court, together with data on community service supervision undertaken by FAYS, is contained in Section 4 of this report. Occupancy data for South Australia's two secure care facilities are presented in Section 5.)

The decision regarding the type of action taken against a youth – ie whether (s)he will receive a caution, be referred to a conference or be directed to the Youth Court – rests primarily with police and, in particular, with specialist Community Programs Unit Managers. However, the Youth Court does have some gate-keeping powers. It can, for example, overturn any court referral decision made by a Community Programs Unit Manager and send the matter back for either a caution or conference. It also exercises a referral role in the case of those youths who have been arrested but not granted police bail. Youths held under police custody (usually at the Magill Training Centre) must be brought before the court within a specified time following their arrest and at this court hearing, the presiding Judge or Magistrate may decide to deal with the case themselves or refer it back to a caution or conference. While this report provides details on the referral outcomes (see Section 2), it does not identify whether the referring agent is the police or the Youth Court.

Under some circumstances, a matter involving a young person who, at the time of offending, was aged under 18 years may be transferred to the District or Supreme Court either for trial or sentence, and that court may choose to deal with him or her as an adult. Youths who are charged with homicide are automatically transferred to a higher court if a committal hearing in the Youth Court finds that there is a case to answer. The Director of Public Prosecution or a police prosecutor may also apply for the youth to be dealt with in a higher court either because of the gravity of the offence or because the offence is part of a pattern of repeat offending. Finally, a youth charged with an indictable offence may request a hearing in an adult court. No details regarding cases referred to a higher court are contained in this report.

Summary of juvenile justice statistics for the year 2001

Police statistics

Police apprehensions

- During 2001 there were 8,157 police apprehension reports involving young people, which was 9.3% lower than the 8,992 reports in 2000 and 19.4% lower than the peak of 10,118 recorded in 1995.
- The majority of juvenile apprehensions in 2001 involved males (81.6%) and youths aged 16 and over (52.1%).
- Aboriginal youths accounted for 17.8% of those apprehension reports where this information was recorded. A higher proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal apprehensions involved relatively young individuals (with over six in ten Aboriginal youth aged 15 years and under compared with less than half of non-Aboriginals.)
- *Larceny and receiving* constituted the major allegation in 30.6% of all apprehensions, with the most prominent being *larceny from shops* (12.0%) and *larceny/illegal use of vehicle* (motor vehicle and other) (6.6%). *Offences against good order* accounted for 17.1% of all apprehensions while *criminal trespass* accounted for a further 12.0%. This offending profile was similar to that recorded in previous years.
- Of the 8,157 juvenile apprehensions in 2001, 36.5% were brought about by way of an arrest rather than a report. The figure was higher for those apprehensions involving Aboriginal youths, with 54.0% being arrest-based.
- For those 7,257 apprehension reports where the type of action taken was recorded, 34.3% resulted in a referral to a formal police caution, while 44.9% were directed to the Youth Court. A further 19.3% were referred to a family conference while 1.5% were withdrawn. These referral patterns were comparable with those recorded in previous years.
- The level of referrals to the Youth Court varied depending on the nature of the charge involved, as well as the age and racial appearance of the young person. Older youths and Aboriginal youths were more likely to be referred to court and less likely to be diverted to a police caution. Over six in ten Aboriginal apprehensions (64.7%) were directed to court compared with just over four in ten non-Aboriginal apprehensions (44.3%).
- The 8,157 apprehension reports submitted in 2001 involved 5,168 discrete individuals. This gives an average of 1.6 apprehensions per youth which is

a little lower than that recorded in the previous four years. On average, males recorded 1.62 apprehensions in 2001 while females recorded 1.42.

Formal cautions

- *Larceny and receiving* was listed as the major allegation in one in three (31.1%) of the apprehensions referred to a formal caution in 2001, followed by *offences against good order* (28.4%) and *drug offences* (12.3%).
- In total, the 2,486 referrals to a caution in 2001 resulted in 2,460 formal cautions being administered.
- In just over one quarter of these formal cautions (26.7%), the young person was required to apologise to the victim while 11.9% involved the payment of compensation, 5.8% required the young person to perform community work, and 40.9% involved some 'other' condition.
- One half (51.7%) of the compensation payments were for \$50 or less, while only 1.7% were for amounts in excess of \$500. The maximum amount which a young person agreed to pay as part of a cautionary undertaking was \$1,670.
- Almost seven in ten (67.8%) community work agreements involved 10 hours or less, while the highest was 48 hours.

Family Conferences

Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team

- In 2001, 1,668 case referrals were finalised by the Family Conference Team. This is 6.3% lower than the 1,781 cases finalised in 2000.
- For the majority of these referrals (88.2%), a conference was successfully convened and an agreement was reached. (Note that this figure does not take account of whether any undertakings entered into at a conference were subsequently completed.)
- In a small number of cases (1.7%), a conference was held but no resolution was achieved.
- In a further 10.0% of cases, no conference was held, primarily because the youth failed to attend the scheduled meeting or could not be located.
- As in previous years, referrals involving Aboriginal youths were proportionately less likely to result in a 'successful' conference than those

involving non-Aboriginal youths. Eight in ten (79.0%) Aboriginal referrals were resolved at a conference compared with 89.7% of non-Aboriginal referrals. The main contributor to this difference was the higher level of non-attendance recorded for Aboriginal youths (14.1% compared with 3.9% for non-Aboriginal youths.)

Cases dealt with at a family conference

- There were 1,502 cases for which a conference was actually held in 2001. The majority of these involved males (81.2%) and young people aged 15 years and under (61.4%). Aboriginal youths accounted for 13.8% of those cases for which racial identity was recorded.
- *Larceny and receiving* dominated the offence profile. It was listed as the major allegation in 33.5% of cases dealt with at a conference, followed by *criminal trespass* (16.8%), *offences against good order* (13.8%) and *offences against the person, excluding sexual offences* (13.6%).
- Six in ten cases (61.2%) involved one offence only while very few (4.1%) involved five or more allegations.
- Of the 1,335 cases dealt with in 2001 which resulted in the young person agreeing to enter into an undertaking, six in ten (61.9%) involved an apology, while over seven in ten (77.3%) entailed 'other' conditions (such as agreement not to associate with certain peers, participate in counselling sessions etc). A further 27.0% of undertakings involved community work while 23.1% required the payment of compensation.
- Undertakings agreed to by Aboriginal youths were less likely than non-Aboriginal undertakings to involve apologies, compensation or community work, but were more likely to involve 'other' conditions.
- Of the 309 cases that resulted in a compensation agreement, just over one half (63.4%) were for amounts of \$100 or less. The average amount agreed to was \$170 while the maximum was \$3,743.
- The average number of hours of community work agreed to was 26 (the same as in the previous year), while the maximum was 200 (compared with 300 in 2000).
- Of the 1,335 conference cases finalised in 2001 by way of an undertaking, information on undertaking compliance was available for 1,108 (83.0%). In 86.6% of these cases all undertakings were listed as having been complied with, while 11.2% were referred back to police for non-compliance and 2.3% were waived.

- While the level of compliance for Aboriginal youths was relatively high, a slightly greater proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal cases were referred back to police for non-compliance (17.5% compared with 9.8% respectively). However, the level of non-compliance by Aboriginal youths has decreased over the past four years, from 26.7% in 1997 to 17.5% this year.
- When information on undertaking compliance is combined with information on conference outcomes for all referrals, a more accurate measure of the level of positive resolution achieved by the conference process is obtained. Of the 1,668 conference referrals recorded in 2001, by the end of the survey period 67.3% were positively finalised, with all undertakings having been complied with. In a further 13.6% of cases, compliance data for undertakings were not available at the time the database was closed off, and so these matters still had the potential to be positively resolved at this level. In contrast, 19.1% of referrals were not resolved, either because the conference had not gone ahead (10.0%) or, if held, had not reached agreement (1.7%) or the resultant undertaking had not been subsequently complied with (7.4%).
- The level of positive finalisation was lower for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal referrals (62.5% compared with 68.4% respectively) largely because of the higher level of non-compliance with undertakings and the higher proportion of cases where no conference was convened because the youth failed to attend or could not be located.

Number of actual conferences held

- In 2001, 1,329 discrete conferences were held, which was 6.1% lower than in the previous year.
- The vast majority of these conferences (91.1%) involved one young offender only, while at the other end of the scale, only six conferences dealt with five or more young offenders.
- Four in ten (40.6%) had at least one victim present.

Youth Court

Cases finalised

- The Youth Court finalised 2,769 cases in 2001, which was 3.4% more than the 2,678 finalised in 2000.
- Males accounted for 84.3% of the finalised court cases for which sex was recorded, while 63.2% of juveniles for whom age was listed were 16 years and over. Aboriginal youths comprised 18.5% of those defendants for whom racial appearance was recorded.
- As at the cautioning and conferencing level, *larceny and receiving* offences dominated, being listed as the major charge in 24.4% of all cases.
- In the majority of cases (70.9%) the major charge was proved. In a further 198 appearances (7.2%), the major charge was not proved but there was a finding of guilt to a lesser or other charge. In total then, of the 2,769 cases finalised in 2001, 78.0% resulted in at least one charge being proved.
- Obligations were listed as the major penalty in 26.4% of the cases where at least one charge was proved. Fines accounted for 19.8% of cases and community service orders for 13.0%.
- The number of 'proved' cases resulting in a detention order was relatively low (5.8%) while a further 7.6% received a suspended sentence.
- The likelihood of receiving a detention order varied according to the seriousness of the charge involved. At one end of the scale, 28.6% of proven *robbery and extortion* cases resulted in detention, while at the other end, only 0.7% of cases involving a proven *offence against good order* had this outcome.
- Of the 428 fines imposed as the major penalty, the average amount payable was \$97 while the maximum was \$500. Of the 280 community service orders listed as the major penalty, the average duration was 51 hours while the maximum was 320.
- Of the 125 cases where detention constituted the most serious penalty imposed, the majority (87.2%) involved detention in a secure care facility while 16 (12.8%) were home detentions. None of the 125 cases involved a combined secure care/home detention order.
- Of the secure detention orders, the average duration was 21 weeks (higher than the four previous years), while the maximum was 65 weeks. For home detention orders the average was 17 weeks and the maximum 26 weeks.

- Just over one fifth (21.1%) of all secure detention orders were of less than eight weeks duration. The most frequently imposed duration was that of two to less than six months, with this category accounting for 38.5% of all secure care orders. Longer orders of six to 12 months accounted for 35.8% of all secure detention orders.

Community service orders and fines payment orders supervised by Family and Youth Services

- In total, 560 community service orders were referred to FAYS by the Youth Court in 2001 for supervision, which is 10.5% higher than the 507 orders recorded in 2000 but 10.5% lower than the 625 referred in 1998.
- Of these, the majority involved males (87.5%) and youths aged 16 and over (70.7% of those orders for which this information was recorded). Aboriginal youths accounted for 18.0% of the total.
- The 560 orders involved a total of 34,653 hours, which is 15.2% higher than the 30,075 recorded in 2000 and 10% higher than the figure for 1999.
- In 2001, there were 23,468 hours actually worked, representing a small decline (of 6.7%) since 2000.
- During 2001, a total of 978 fines payment orders were referred to FAYS to be worked off by community service. Males and older youths aged 16 years and over accounted for the majority (79.7% and 90.3% respectively). One in ten orders involved Aboriginal youth.
- A total of 58,592 hours of community service were involved in these 978 orders.
- In 2001, a total of 1,053 fines payment orders were actually worked off by community service.

Juveniles in custody

Admissions

- In 2001, there were 1,099 admissions to the State's two youth training centres. This figure was 8.5% lower than the 1,201 admissions recorded in 2000 and 28.3% lower than in 1993, the year preceding the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act*.
- The majority of admissions involved males (80.0%) and juveniles aged 16 years or over (57.3%). There were 37 admissions involving young persons aged 12 years or under.
- Aboriginal youths comprised three in ten admissions (31.5%) where racial identity was known, a higher proportion than was the case in 2000 (27.9%). The 2001 figure was higher than any recorded in the previous eight years. Four in ten of all females admitted into secure care in 2001 were Aboriginal, compared with approximately three in ten male admissions.

Census figures

- There were 72 young people who spent at least some time in secure care on the 30 June 2001. This figure is 7.5% higher than the 67 recorded as being present one year earlier, on 30 June 2000, and is higher than both the 1999 and 1998 figures. However, it is substantially lower than those recorded in 1997 and 1996 (84 and 92 respectively).
- Forty (56.3%) of those youths in custody on 30 June 2001 were serving a detention order while 31 (43.7%) were on remand.
- Only eight were female, while one in five (15 or 21.1%) were Aboriginal.

Average daily occupancy

- On average, 73.99 youths were held in custody per day during 2001 compared with 65.90 in 2000.
- In 2001, on average there were 36.60 youths serving a detention order. This figure was 8.3% higher than the average of 33.80 recorded in 2000 but 40% lower than the peak of 61.05 recorded in 1996. The remand daily average of 31.72 was higher than in 2000 (28.25) and in fact was the second highest recorded in the period, 1996 onwards.
- Aboriginal daily occupancy numbers in 2001 were the second lowest in the period since 1994. The figure of 20.15 recorded in 2001 was 16.2%

lower than the peak of 24.05 recorded in 1999. In contrast, the non-Aboriginal daily average of 52.91 was higher than the figures for the three previous years. As a result of these opposite trends, in 2001 Aboriginals accounted for 27.6% of the average daily occupancy compared with 29.3% in 2000, 36.2% in 1999 and 33.0% in 1998.

Using crime and justice reports

As with all quantitative data, the tables in this publication can give rise to misunderstanding and confusion unless interpreted carefully. The notes that follow are designed to assist understanding of the data in this *Crime and Justice in South Australia: Juvenile Justice* report. Readers are also urged to read the footnotes appended to the individual tables and the detailed explanatory notes in the Appendix.

Comprehensiveness

In using this report it is important to understand that, although it encompasses all major areas of the juvenile justice system, it does not purport to provide a comprehensive picture of the nature or level of youth offending in the community. The statistics presented here relate only to those young people who have actually been apprehended by police and have therefore come within the purview of the formal criminal justice system. The statistics do not include offences which were never reported to police or, if reported, were never cleared by way of an apprehension. Nor does this publication include those young people dealt with by way of an informal police caution (see Appendix for further discussion). Moreover, because of resource constraints, it does not include prosecutions for minor traffic offences, breaches of local government by-laws, etc.

Another factor which should be borne in mind in assessing these *Crime and Justice* figures is that, because they derive from operational records, they are affected by changes to the criminal law or justice administration. For example, the number of youths apprehended for drug offences in a given year may rise significantly if the South Australia Police dedicates more resources to enforcing the laws applying to this type of criminal behaviour. Changes in police recording practices also impact on the statistics. In 1999, for example, a modification to SAPOL work practices altered the way in certain driving related offences (notably *licencing*, *motor registration* and *dangerous or reckless driving*) were entered onto the data base, with the result that more of these offences were counted than previously (see Appendix for a more detailed explanation). Any observed increase in these categories between 1998 and subsequent years may therefore be due, not to an increase in the actual number of persons caught for these offences, but to a change in data recording practices.

In many ways then, official crime statistics do not provide a reliable insight into what crimes are being committed and by whom. However, they do provide a valuable source of information about how the criminal justice system itself operates.

Before attempting to derive conclusions from the tables contained in Sections 2 to 5 of this report, readers should review the relevant explanatory text provided in the Appendix and take careful note of the scope of each collection.

‘Snapshot’ rather than ‘flow’ statistics

Readers should not see this report as a source of information about the ‘flow’ of business through the juvenile justice system. It would be tempting, for example, to try to link police apprehension figures (Section 2) with figures relating to finalised Youth Court cases (Section 4) in an attempt to estimate the extent to which young persons apprehended for a particular offence are subsequently sentenced to detention. However, this would not be a valid exercise. Many young offenders who came to the attention of police in 2001 may not have had their cases finalised by the end of the year, and so would not appear in the caution, conference or court statistics for 2001. Conversely, the conference and court data will contain cases which commenced in the previous year. Similarly, statistics relating to the number of youths held in a detention centre will contain persons apprehended and/or sentenced in 2001 or earlier. In other words, this publication provides a ‘snapshot’ of the relevant operations at each level of the system, rather than a ‘tracking’ system which follows the same group of offenders from the point of apprehension to final disposition.

Differences between agencies

Counting and classification differences between agencies also affect the statistics. For example, the main counting unit used in the police section is the apprehension report. In the family conference section, two counting units are used: the number of cases referred to and dealt with at a conference as well as the number of actual conferences held. Here, the term ‘case’ does not equate with a police apprehension report because, if the Conference Team receives several apprehension reports relating to the one offender, they may consolidate these into the one case. At the Youth Court level, the counting unit used is also described as a ‘case’ but the way in which the term is defined here differs from that at the conference level. In the final set of statistical tables, which relate to youths in secure care, three counting units are used: the number of admissions; the number of youths in custody on a particular date; and average daily occupancies.

Detailed explanations of counting rules and definitions employed in each section of the report are outlined in the Appendix. Readers who wish to make proper use of this publication are again urged to read that section and take account of footnotes to tables.

1

OVERVIEW

Introduction

The tables contained in this report provide data on the various stages of the South Australian juvenile justice system that commenced operation on 1 January 1994. The 2001 statistics presented here are the same as those included in the reports covering the four previous years. However, the current tables are not comparable in all respects with data contained in *Crime and Justice* publications prior to 1997 (see Appendix for further details).

As outlined earlier, Section 2 of this report (Tables 2.1 to 2.29) provide details on the number of police apprehensions of juveniles in 2001, the type of action taken in relation to these young people, and formal cautions administered by police. Section 3 (Tables 3.1 to 3.19) provide information on the number of referrals finalised and the number of cases dealt with by way of a family conference as well as the number of actual conferences held. In Section 4, Tables 4.1 to 4.14 focus on cases finalised by the Youth Court, while Tables 4.15 to 4.21 detail the number of community service orders¹ referred to and supervised by the Family and Youth Services Division (FAYS) of the Department of Human Services. Finally, Section 5 (Tables 5.1 to 5.7) deals with juveniles held in custody in the State's two Youth Training Centres at Cavan and Magill.

Recent changes to the criminal law or justice administration

There have been some major changes in criminal legislation and justice administration in the past two years that are likely to have impacted on the statistics presented in this report. Last year's *Crime and Justice Report* detailed the changes brought about by the *Criminal Law Consolidation (Serious Criminal Trespass) Amendment Act*², which came into effect on 25th December 1999. In that legislation, *break and enter offences* were replaced with a range of *serious criminal trespass offences*, including the major indictable offence of *aggravated serious criminal trespass*. This legislation may have had a number of effects. For example, anecdotal evidence suggests that because some of the new offences are classified as 'major indictable' and need to be heard before a Judge rather than a magistrate these matters may take longer to process than was previously the case.

Last year's report also noted that during 1999, major organisational changes were introduced by South Australia Police (see Appendix for details). As might be expected with a new system, it took some time for the new structure to be

¹ In previous years, the Crime and Justice Report has provided information on mandates serviced by the Family and Youth Services Division. However, in July 2000 the legislation relating to penalty enforcement (*Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*) was amended. New computer systems needed to be developed to handle the associated changes in criminal justice processing. Unfortunately, this has meant that the required extract of data relating to fines enforcement was not available in time for this report.

² For more information on the changes associated with this legislation see the Appendix.

firmly established and it was not until the end of 2000 that the re-organisation was thought to be working smoothly. This means that 2001 was the first complete year with the new organisation well established and it might be anticipated that this would impact on the apprehension and caution statistics.

There have been further changes during 2001, with the Police Drug Diversion Initiative being implemented in September of that year. The aim of this program is to provide people with the opportunity to address their drug use problems and to bring about a reduction in both the numbers of illicit drug users in South Australia and the health, criminal and social harms associated with illicit drug use. The Initiative targets illicit drug users early in their involvement in the criminal justice system and diverts eligible offenders into compulsory drug education, assessment and treatment programs. Instead of being formally apprehended, offenders are diverted into one of these programs. This means then that juveniles who in previous years may have appeared in the apprehension statistics for *drug offences* might now be diverted. Hence, it would be expected that the 2001 figure for drug related apprehensions would be somewhat lower than in previous years.

This initiative might be expected to impact differentially on the statistics for different groups. For example, in previous years the data indicated that *drug offences* were listed against a higher proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal apprehensions. Hence, it might be anticipated that the diversion program would impact more markedly on non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal apprehension statistics. In addition, it would be expected that the Drug Diversion Initiative will result in lower numbers of young people being referred to family conferences and the Youth Court for drug offences.

Finally, there has been one other initiative that may impact on the statistics for police apprehensions, police referrals, family conferences and Youth Court cases. This is South Australia Police's move to a problem solving policing model. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this approach involves increased use of arrest for some categories of offence, greater targeting of recidivists, more stringent checking for compliance with bail conditions and more opposition to bail at both the point of arrest and in court. These measures could impact on a range of statistics, from arrest levels to time spent in custody on remand. As is the situation with the Drug Diversion Initiative, this new approach may impact differentially on various sub-groups of people.

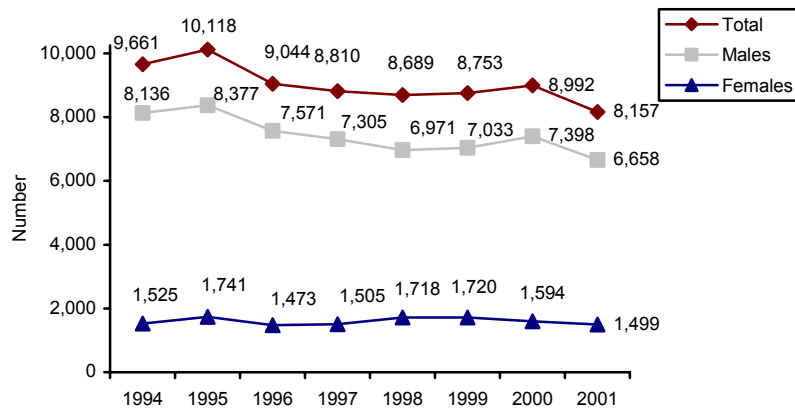
Police Statistics

Police apprehensions

In 2001, young people accounted for 8,157 apprehension reports lodged by police. This is 9.3% lower than the 8,992 apprehensions filed in 2000 and 19.4% lower than the peak of 10,118 recorded in 1995. In fact, the 2001 figure is the lowest of the eight years depicted.

Male apprehensions recorded a 10% decrease on the 2000 figure, with the figure of 6,658 being the lowest recorded in the period 1994 to 2001. Female apprehensions, too, showed a decrease. The 2001 figure, 6.0% lower than the previous year, was the second lowest in the period shown. Females accounted for 18.4% of all apprehensions, which is comparable with the figures for previous years.

Figure 1 Number of police apprehension reports involving juveniles, 1994 to 2001



As in previous years, only a small proportion (7.9%) of apprehensions in 2001 involved youths aged 10-12 years while approximately one half (52.1%) were aged 16 and over. Youths aged 13-15 years accounted for the remaining 40.1%. There were some age differences between males and females dealt with by police in 2001. Overall, a higher proportion of females than males were grouped in the middle age range of 13-15 years (50.7% compared with 37.7% respectively) while proportionately fewer were aged 16 and over (43.2% compared with 54.1% respectively).

Information on racial appearance was available for 7,420 (91.0%) of

the 8,157 apprehensions³. Persons identified by police as Aboriginal in appearance accounted for 17.8% of these – a finding which highlights the ongoing disproportionate involvement of this group with the criminal justice system. As in previous years, however, this over-representation was more pronounced for females than males, with Aboriginals accounting for 23.9% of all apprehensions involving young women compared with 16.5% of all apprehensions involving young men.

Aboriginal young people brought into contact with the system were generally younger than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. As Figure 2 shows, youths aged 12 years and under accounted for approximately one-fifth of Aboriginal apprehensions compared with only 5.1% of non-Aboriginal matters. Conversely, approximately one third of Aboriginal cases involved young people aged 16 years and over compared with over half of non-Aboriginal apprehensions.

Figure 2 Police apprehension reports: racial appearance by age, 2001

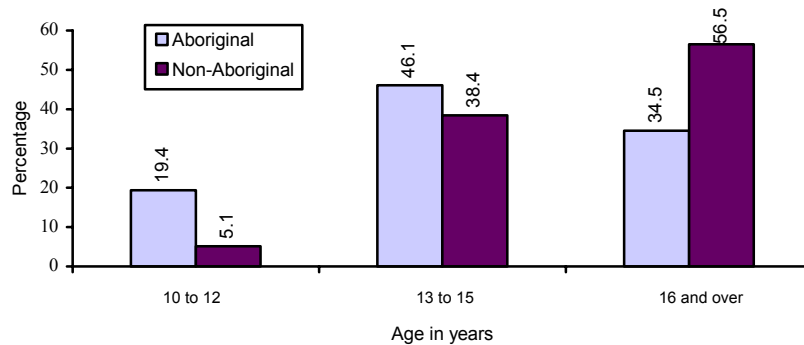


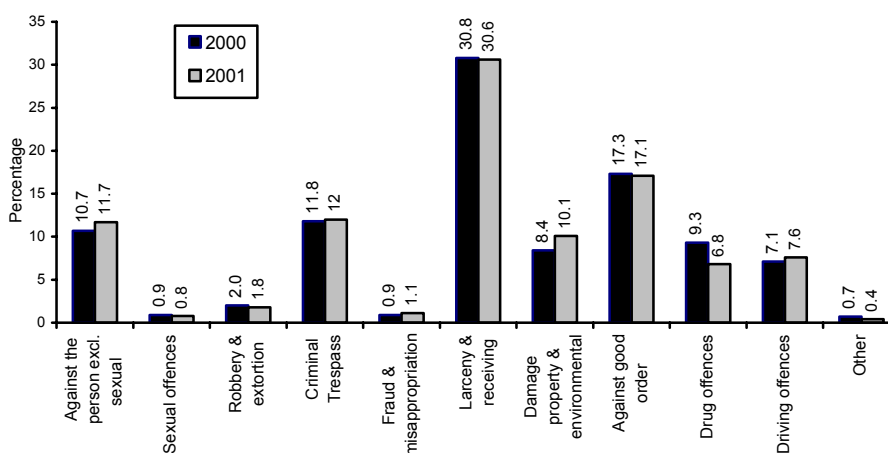
Figure 3 presents a breakdown of police apprehensions by the major offence alleged. This shows that in 2001 *larceny and receiving* was the most prominent offence, followed by *good order offences*, *criminal trespass*⁴, *offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)*, *damage property and environmental offences*, *driving* and *drug offences*. There were relatively few apprehension reports in which *robbery and extortion*, *fraud and misappropriation* or *sexual offences* were listed as the most serious offence alleged.

³ As for 1999 and 2000, the number of apprehensions where racial appearance was ‘known’ was higher than in previous years due to using other sources to ‘patch’ missing values (see Appendix for a detailed description). Because this method was not used in earlier reports, the data since 1999 are not directly comparable with those of previous years.

⁴ Readers should note that *the Criminal Law Consolidation (Serious Criminal Trespass) Amendment Act*, which came into effect on 25th December 1999, replaced *break and enter offences* with *criminal trespass offences*. However, persons apprehended in 2001 would be changed with *break and enter* if the offences had been committed prior to 25 December 1999. For more details see the Appendix.

Figure 3 also indicates that the major offences for which youths were apprehended in 2001 were very similar to those recorded in the previous year. As noted earlier⁵, the Police Drug Diversion Initiative began implementation in September 2001. Given this, it would be expected that, compared with 2000, there would be some decline in the proportion of apprehensions with a *drug offence* listed as the major allegation. As Figure 3 shows, this is the case with a drop from 9.3% in 2000 to 6.8% in 2001. However, it should be noted that the proportion of apprehensions involving this offence had already steadily decreased over the last four years (from 13.7% to 9.3% across the period 1997 to 2000).

Figure 3 Police apprehension reports: major offence alleged, 2000 and 2001



To provide a more detailed insight into the type of offences for which young people were apprehended in 2001, some of the broad offence categories outlined above have been broken down into sub-categories (see Table 2.2 and, for even greater detail, Tables 2.10 to 2.20 in Section 2 of this report).

Of the larceny-related offences, the most prominent ones included *larceny from shops* (12.0% of all apprehensions) and *larceny or illegal use of a vehicle* (6.6%). For those apprehensions involving a *drug offence*, the main one was that of *possess, use cannabis* (4.1% of all apprehensions). *Common assault*⁶ accounted for the majority of *offences against the person, excluding sexual offences* (7.2% of all apprehensions) while *assault occasioning actual or grievous bodily harm* was the major offence in only 2.2% of apprehensions.

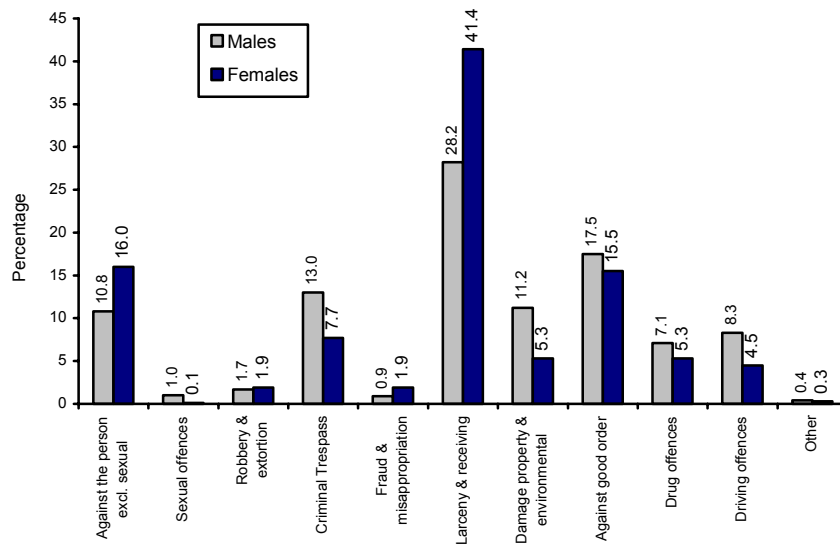
⁵ See comments under the heading 'Recent changes to the criminal law or justice administration'.

⁶ Including common assault of a family member

There were no apprehension reports in which the major offence was *murder* while only three reports involved *attempted murder*. Of the relatively small number of juvenile apprehension reports involving *robbery or extortion* as the major charge, the majority of these (111 out of 145) were unarmed, rather than armed, robberies.

In broad terms, the offence profiles for males and females were relatively similar, with *larceny and receiving* accounting for the highest proportion of both groups while *sexual offences, robbery and extortion, fraud and misappropriation* and *other* offences accounted for the lowest proportions.

Figure 4 Police apprehension reports: sex by major offence alleged, 2001



Nevertheless, as shown in Figure 4, some differences were apparent. While *larceny and receiving* offences were the most dominant for both males and females, this offence group featured in a higher proportion of female than male apprehensions. Within this charge group, *larceny from shops* constituted the major allegation in over one fifth (27.0%) of all female apprehensions compared with only 8.6% for males. *Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences* were also more prominent for females than males (16.0% compared with 10.8% respectively). Conversely, a lower proportion of female than male apprehension reports listed *criminal trespass offences* (7.7% compared with 13.0% respectively), *damage property and environmental offences* (5.3% compared with 11.2%) and *driving offences* (4.5% compared with 8.3% respectively).

Overall, the patterns of recorded offending by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal young people were similar. For both groups, *larceny and receiving* was the most dominant offence (approximately 30% of all apprehensions.) Nevertheless, some differences were apparent. *Criminal trespass offences* were more prominent for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal apprehensions (16.1% compared with 11.7% respectively), as were *good order offences* (18.9% compared with 16.8% respectively). In contrast, a lower proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal apprehensions involved *drug offences* (2.6% compared with 7.5% respectively) and *driving offences* (1.9% compared with 7.7% respectively).

Method of apprehension

In 2001, in 36.5% of apprehensions police opted to arrest rather than report the young person. This represents a small increase in the use of arrest compared with last year (32.8%). Given the earlier comments regarding South Australia Police's move to a problem solving model⁷ this may not be unexpected. However, it also needs to be noted that there has been a steady increase in the use of arrest over the previous five years (27.3% in 1996, 28.3% in 1997, 28.8% in 1998, 31.8% in 1999 and 32.8% in 2000).

For both males and females, more than three in ten apprehensions were by way of arrest. However, males were more likely than females to be arrested (37.5% compared with 32.1% respectively). This 2001 figure for males represents an increase on the proportion arrested in 2000 (33.0%). In contrast, the female arrest rate remained relatively constant across the two years (32.1% in 2001 and 31.9% in 2000).

As might be expected, older youths were proportionately more likely to be arrested than younger ones (with 39.3% of cases involving young people aged 16 years and over being arrest-based compared with only 24.2% of those involving youths aged 10-12 years). However, it was Aboriginal youths who were the most likely to be arrested. In 2001, as was the case in the previous three years, one in two Aboriginal apprehensions (54.0%) were arrest-based compared with one in three non-Aboriginal apprehensions (37.1%). Stated differently, Aboriginals accounted for 24.0% of all arrest-based apprehensions but only 13.6% of report-based apprehensions, where racial identity was recorded.

Type of action taken

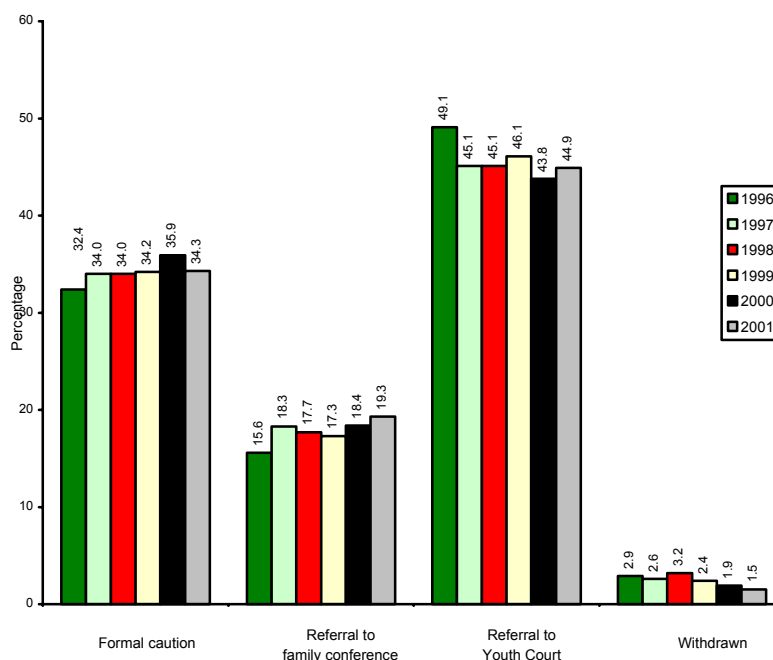
The type of action taken following the formal apprehension of a young person was not recorded in 11.0% of cases – an equivalent proportion to the 11.4% recorded last year. Of those 7,257 apprehensions where this information was available, 34.3% resulted in a referral to a formal caution with a further 19.3%

⁷ See comments under the heading 'Recent changes to the criminal law or justice administration'.

being diverted to a family conference. Youth Court referrals accounted for 44.9%, while police withdrew 1.5% of the allegations⁸.

As indicated in Figure 5, the distribution of cases across the main referral categories in 2001 was much the same as in each of the five preceding years, with referrals to the Youth Court remaining the most frequently used option.

Figure 5 Police apprehensions: type of action taken, 1996 to 2001

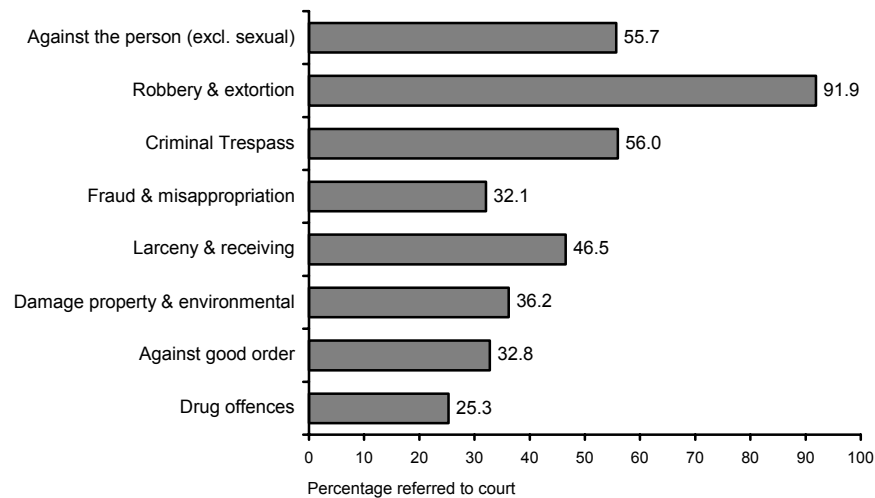


In calculating the percentages, apprehensions for which the type of action taken was not recorded have been excluded

As in previous years, the level of Youth Court referrals varied according to the nature of the major offence alleged. As Figure 6 shows, nine in ten apprehensions involving *robbery and extortion* were ultimately referred to court. Over one half of all the cases involving either *offences against the person*, *sexual offences* or *criminal trespass* were also directed to court. In contrast, for those apprehensions where the major allegation was a *drug offence* approximately one in four cases were directed to court.

⁸ It should be noted that these data reflect the final referral, rather than the first. For example, if a case was initially referred to the Youth Court, but the court chose to send it back to a family conference, the referral would be listed as 'family conference'. Similarly, if an apprehension report was initially referred to a family conference but was later redirected to the Youth Court (either because the youth could not be located, did not attend the conference or requested that the matter be dealt with in court), the referral would be counted as 'Youth Court'.

Figure 6 Police apprehensions: major offence alleged by proportion referred to Youth Court, 2001



In calculating these percentages, apprehensions where the type of action taken was not recorded have been excluded. *Driving offences* have been excluded because they generally by-pass the normal screening process and proceed straight to court. *Sexual and other offences* have been excluded because the small number of apprehensions for these offences make comparisons tenuous.

Overall, very few matters for which referral details were available were withdrawn by police. This level remained relatively constant across all offence categories, generally varying from approximately 1% to 3%. The offence category which recorded the highest proportion of withdrawals was that of *fraud and misappropriation* (with 6.0% of the total of 91 allegations dropped).

The referral patterns were similar for both males and females. For those apprehensions where the type of referral was recorded, 46.0% of males and 40.4% of females were referred to the Youth Court while approximately one third (33.5% and 37.3% respectively) were diverted to a police caution.

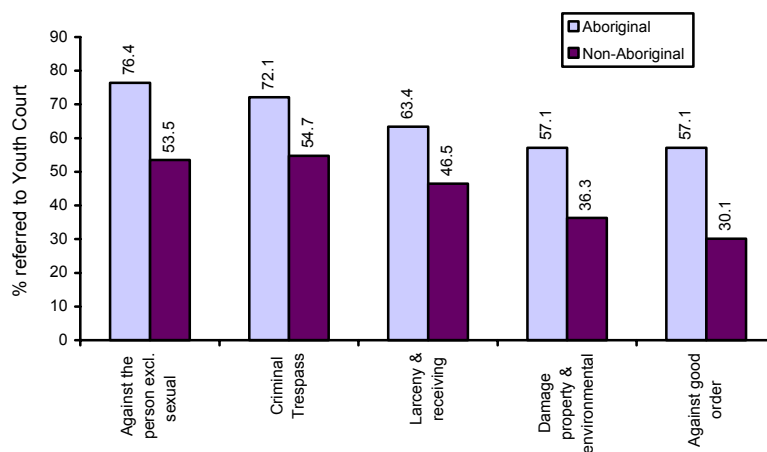
As in previous years, a substantially higher proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal apprehensions resulted in a referral to the Youth Court. Where relevant information was recorded, over six in ten (64.7%) Aboriginal apprehensions were referred to court compared with just over four in ten (44.3%) non-Aboriginal matters. Conversely, only 16.8% of Aboriginal apprehensions received a formal caution compared with just over one third (33.9%) of non-Aboriginal cases. Differences between the two groups were less pronounced in relation to referrals to a family conference but even here, the proportion of Aboriginal cases thus referred was still lower than that recorded for non-Aboriginal apprehensions (17.6% compared with 20.2% respectively).

Stated differently, for those cases where racial appearance and type of referral were recorded, Aboriginal young people accounted for 10.3% of all formal

caution referrals, 16.8% of all family conference referrals and 25.2% of all court referrals. Given that Aboriginal youth accounted for 17.8% of all apprehension reports, these figures indicate that they are under-represented in terms of the numbers receiving a formal caution and, albeit to a lesser degree, those referred to a family conference. Conversely, Aboriginal youth are substantially over-represented amongst those referred to the Youth Court.

These racial differences in type of action taken were evident across the great majority of offences. For example, as shown in Figure 7, for *offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)* three-quarters of Aboriginal apprehensions were referred to court compared with half of non-Aboriginal cases. Similar differences were apparent for *larceny and receiving* and *offences against good order*. For only one offence group, *robbery and extortion*, were approximately the same proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal apprehensions referred to court (22 out of 24 and 103 out of 111 respectively where referral details were recorded).

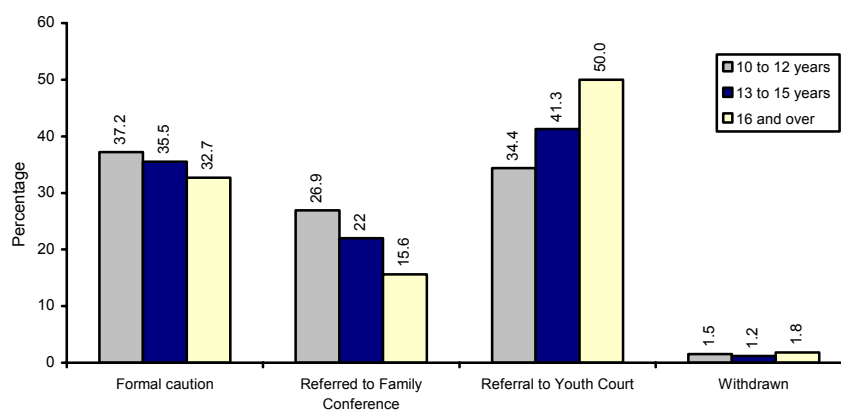
Figure 7 Police apprehensions by racial appearance: major offence alleged by proportion referred to court, 2001



Sexual offences, robbery, fraud and misappropriation, driving, drug and 'other' offences have been omitted because the very small number of Aboriginal apprehensions for these offences make comparisons tenuous. In calculating these percentages, apprehensions where the type of action taken was not recorded have been excluded.

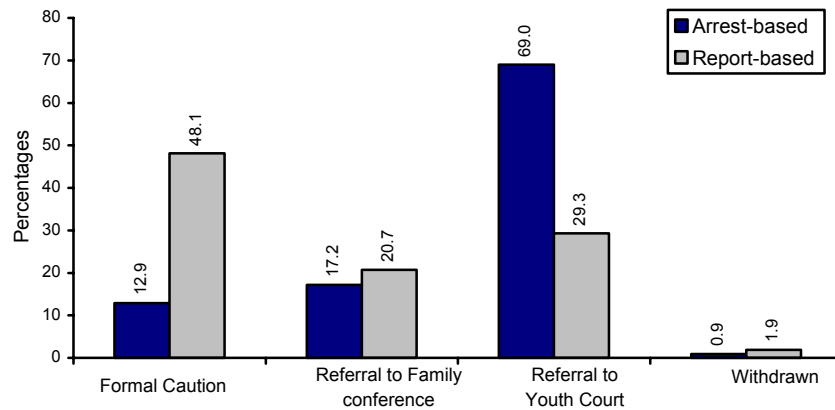
The type of action taken also varied according to the young person's age (see Figure 8). Generally, the younger the person, the greater the likelihood that (s)he would be referred for a formal caution or a family conference and the less likelihood that (s)he would be directed to the Youth Court. Almost two thirds of apprehensions involving young people aged 10 to 12 years were diverted compared with just under one half of those aged 16 and over. Conversely, only one third of those in the youngest age group were directed to court, compared with half in the oldest age group.

Figure 8 Police apprehensions: age by type of referral, 2001



The type of action taken also co-varied with the method of apprehension (see Figure 9). Of the 2,850 arrest-based apprehensions where the type of action taken was known, nearly seven in ten were directed to court, compared with approximately three in ten report-based apprehensions. In contrast, only 12.9% of arrest-based apprehensions resulted in a caution compared with nearly half of the reported cases. Stated differently, over one half (60.4%) of court referrals were arrest-based, compared with 35.0% of family conference referrals and 14.8% of those cases where the young person was referred for a formal caution.

Figure 9 Police apprehensions: method of apprehension by type of referral, 2001



Number of discrete individuals apprehended

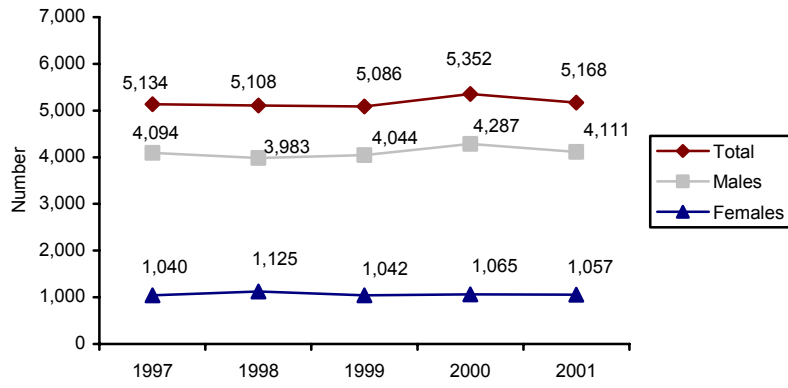
Whereas Tables 2.1 to 2.23 in Section 2 relate to apprehension reports, Table 2.24 details the number of discrete individuals apprehended during 2001. In this table, youths who were apprehended on more than one occasion during the 12 month reporting period are counted only once.

As shown in Figure 10, there were 5,168 juveniles apprehended in 2001. This figure was 3.4% lower than the 5,352 recorded in 2000, but higher than in each of the other three years depicted. The number of males apprehended was 4,111, 4.1% lower than the 4,287 recorded the previous year. In contrast, for females the number of discrete individuals apprehended was virtually the same as for 2000.

In 2001, the 8,157 apprehensions involved 5,168 individuals. This gives an average of 1.6 apprehensions per youth, which is slightly lower than the 1.7 recorded in the previous five years. As in 2000, the majority (71.5%) of young people were apprehended once only, while a very small proportion (3.8%) were apprehended on five or more occasions.

There was a small difference between males and females in the proportions experiencing more than one apprehension in the 12 month reporting period, with 76.7% of females and 70.2% of males being apprehended once only. On average, males recorded 1.62 apprehensions in 2001 while females recorded 1.42 apprehensions.

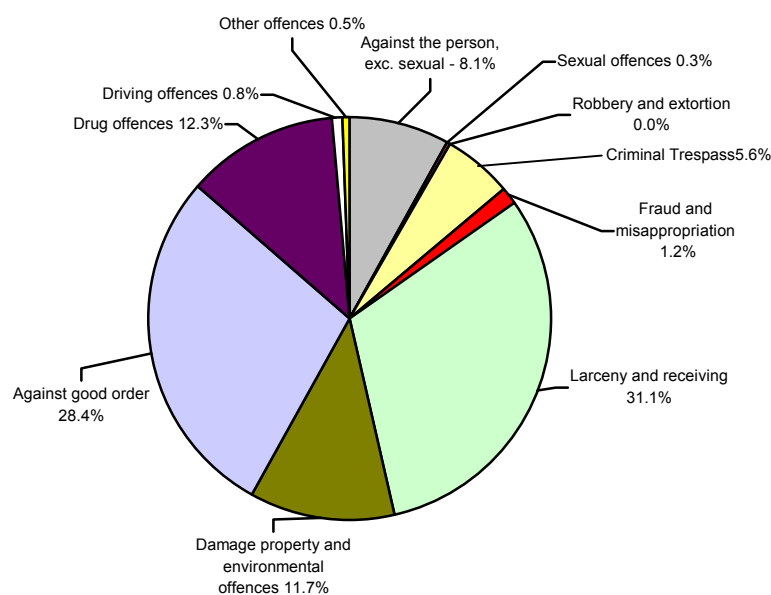
Figure 10 Number of discrete individuals apprehended, 1997 to 2001



Formal police cautions

As noted earlier, 2,486 apprehensions were referred for a formal caution. As Figure 11 shows, *larceny and receiving* offences were the most prominent for these apprehensions, followed by *offences against good order*, *drug offences* and *damage property and environmental offences*. At the other end of the scale, only eight cases involving a *sexual assault* were considered appropriate for a caution (compared with nine in 2000), as were two *robbery and extortion* matters (again compared with nine in 2000).

Figure 11 Referrals to a formal police caution: most serious allegation listed per apprehension report, 2001

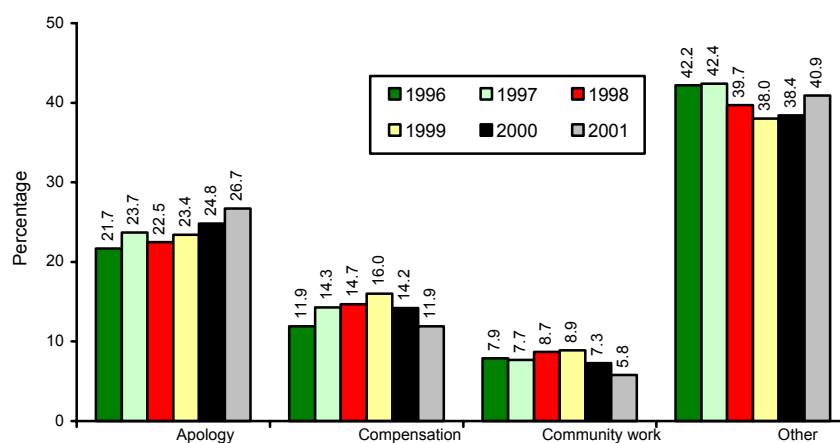


Whereas Tables 2.9 to 2.23 in Section 2 detail the number of apprehensions referred to a caution, Tables 2.25 to 2.29 focus on the actual number of formal cautions administered by police. It should be noted that in a small number of cases, the police may use the one formal caution to deal with two or more apprehension reports for the same young person. Thus, in 2001, while there were 2,486 apprehensions that were referred to a formal caution, only 2,460 cautions were actually given.

Under the terms of the *Young Offenders Act 1993*, police officers may, as part of a formal caution, require the young person to enter into an undertaking which could include apologising to the victim, performing community work, paying compensation or doing anything else considered appropriate by the police officer and agreed to by the youth. During 2001, 26.7% of formal police

cautions involved an apology, 11.9% resulted in the payment of compensation, 5.8% required the young person to undertake community work and 40.9% resulted in some other type of condition. As shown in Figure 12, these proportions are similar to the pattern of previous years. In each of the six years depicted, 'other' conditions have dominated, followed by apologies and then compensation and lastly, community work. However, some variation is evident. Over the last three years, there has been an increase in the proportion involving an apology so that the 2001 figure is the highest of the six years depicted. In contrast, a different pattern is evident for compensation. The proportion of cautions involving compensation increased over the years 1996 to 1999 but dropped back to its lowest point by 2001. Similarly, the community work figure for 2001 is the lowest of the six years shown.

Figure 12 Formal police cautions: proportion involving apologies, compensation, community work or 'other' conditions, 1996 to 2001



While the same pattern generally applied to both males and females in 2001, apologies featured slightly more prominently in female than male cautions (listed in 30.8% of female cautions compared with 25.6% of male cautions). In contrast, proportionately fewer females than males agreed to pay compensation (8.5% compared with 12.8% respectively) or do community work (3.1% compared with 6.5% respectively).

There were both similarities and differences in the types of conditions agreed to in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cautions. For both groups, the condition most frequently included was that of 'other', followed by apologies and then compensation and community work. However, a higher proportion of non-Aboriginal cautions involved compensation (11.3% compared with 9.6% respectively), and 'other' conditions (41.4% compared with 31.6%). Some care

should be taken, though, when interpreting these figures because of the high number of cautions where information regarding racial appearance was not available (436 out of 2,460 or 17.7%).

Approximately one half (51.7%) of the compensation payments agreed to as part of a police caution in 2001 were for \$50 or less, while only 1.7% involved amounts of more than \$500. The maximum amount agreed to was \$1,670. This was included as part of an undertaking for a caution where the major allegation listed was a *fraud and misappropriation offence*. The average amount of compensation required as part of a caution was \$114, a higher figure than the previous year's average of \$88 but virtually the same as the 1999 average of \$110.

The majority of community work agreements involved a relatively small number of hours, with almost seven in ten (67.8%) being for 10 hours or less. Only approximately one in ten (9.1%) involved between 20 and 50 hours of work. The minimum number of community work hours attached to a caution was one, while the maximum was 48 which was listed against an offence of *resist/hinder police*.

Family Conferences

Three sets of statistics on family conferences are presented in Section 3 of this report. One set (Tables 3.1 to 3.3) details the number of case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team. The second set (Tables 3.4 to 3.17) focuses only on those cases actually dealt with at a conference. They therefore exclude any referrals that did not come to a conference, either because the youth could not be located, refused to admit the allegation, failed to attend, or opted to have the allegations dealt with by the Youth Court. The third set of statistics (Tables 3.18 and 3.19) relates to the actual number of conferences held, irrespective of how many youths were dealt with at each one.

Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team

A total of 1,668 case referrals were finalised by the Family Conference Team in 2001. This figure is 6.3% lower than the 1,781 cases finalised in 2000 but virtually the same as the 1,655 finalised in 1999. Males accounted for eight in ten (80.6%) of all referrals, which is similar to the proportion recorded in previous years. Information on racial appearance was available for 1,604 referrals (96.2% of the total), with Aboriginal youth accounting for 15.5% of these. This figure is similar to that recorded in previous years.

As in the previous three years, for the overwhelming majority of referrals finalised in 2001 (88.2%) a 'successful' conference was held with some form of agreement being reached.¹⁰ In 1,335 of these 'successful' cases (i.e. 80.0% of all referrals), the young person entered into an undertaking. In a further 8.2%, a formal caution was all that participants thought was required.¹¹

For a small number of referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team in 2001 (31 or 1.9% of total referrals) a conference was convened but no resolution was achieved. In half of these (i.e. 16 of the 31) the matter remained unresolved because the young person did not admit the allegation, while in a further 12 matters, the youth elected to have the allegations heard in court. For 166 referrals (10.0% of the total), no conference was held. The non-appearance of the young person (5.3%) and inability to locate the youth (3.2%)

⁷ This figure includes a small number of referrals received by the Family Conference Team in 2000 but not finalised until 2001. It should also be noted that referrals received in 2001 but not finalised by the end of the year have not been included here.

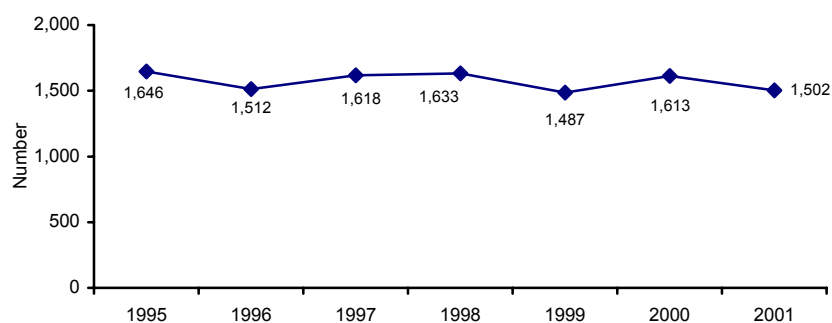
⁸ It should be stressed that the term 'success', as used here, does not take account of whether undertakings entered into at the conference were subsequently complied with. Levels of compliance with undertakings and conditions agreed to during a conference are discussed in a later section.

¹¹ The 2001 figure for formal cautions is not directly comparable for those for the years prior to 2000. This is because since 2000, conference outcomes that previously would have fallen into the category of 'no action' have been recorded as 'formal cautions'. For further information, see the Appendix.

were the main reasons for this.¹² Again, these results are very similar to those recorded in the three previous years. In each of those years, just under one in ten referrals did not result in a conference mainly because of the youth's non-appearance or an inability to locate the young person.

In total, of the 1,668 referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team in 2001, 1,502 resulted in a conference being held. Longitudinal trends in the number of cases where a conference was actually held (see Figure 13) indicate a decrease of 6.9% on the number of cases conferenced in 2000.

Figure 13 Cases for which a family conference was held, 1995 to 2001



In 2001 the referral outcomes recorded for both sexes were broadly similar. The majority of referrals for males and females resulted in a 'successful' conference (88.8% and 85.5% respectively). For both sexes, there were relatively few referrals where a conference was not convened (9.3% of male and 12.7% of female referrals).

As occurred in 2000, a lower proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal referrals resulted in a 'successful' conference. Of the 248 Aboriginal referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team in 2001, eight in ten (79.0%) were resolved at the conference compared with nine in ten non-Aboriginal referrals (89.7%). For 19.8% of Aboriginal referrals, a conference was not convened, mainly because the young person failed to attend (14.1%) or could not be located by the Family Conference Team (4.4%). In contrast, only 8.4% of non-Aboriginal cases did not proceed to a conference, including 3.9% who failed to appear. These figures mean that in 2001, for those cases where racial identity

¹² Due to a change in recording practices, the figure for the outcome of 'unable to locate youth' in 2001 may not be directly comparable with those for the years prior to 2000. See Appendix for further details.

¹³ It should be noted that the figure of 1,502 does not relate to discrete individuals. Instead, youths who attended more than one conference in the 12 month period are counted separately on each occasion. Nor does it refer to a discrete conference, because more than one young offender can be dealt with at the same conference.

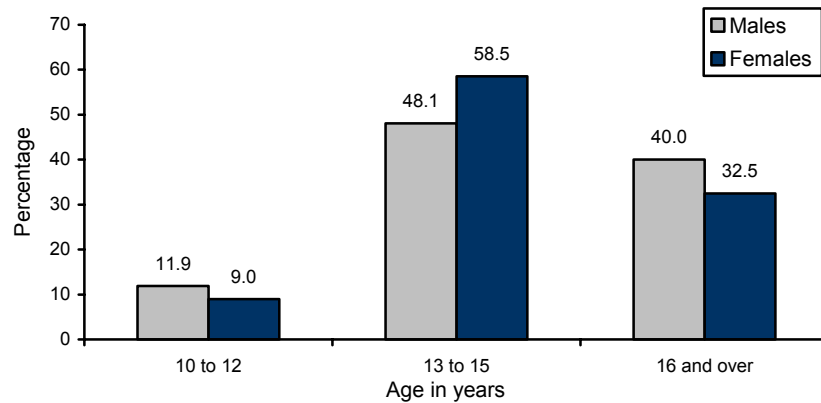
was recorded, Aboriginal young people made up 13.9% of those referrals where a conference was 'successfully' completed, but a substantial 30.1% of those referrals that did not get to a conference. However, the proportion of Aboriginal referrals resulting in a 'successful' conference was virtually the same as in 2000 and 1999 (80.3% and 79.7% respectively).

Cases dealt with at a family conference

Whereas Tables 3.1 to 3.3 in Section 3 of this report provide details on all case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team, Tables 3.4 through to 3.17 relate only to those 1,502 case referrals for which a conference was actually held. Males accounted for 81.2% of the 1,502 cases (compared with 81.6% in 2000, 80.1% in 1999 and 78.4% in 1998). Half (50.0%) of the 1,483 matters where age was recorded involved young people aged 13 to 15 years. A further 38.6% were aged 16 and over while only a small proportion (11.3%) were in the youngest age group of 10-12 years.

As in the previous year, the age profiles of males and females reveal some differences. As Figure 14 shows, a higher proportion of females than males fell within the middle age group of 13 to 15 years while conversely, males were more dominant in the oldest age group.

Figure 14 Cases dealt with at a family conference: sex by age, 2001



In 2001, Aboriginal youths accounted for 13.8% of all cases dealt with by way of a conference where information on racial identity was recorded. Approximately equal proportions of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cases dealt with at a conference involved young women (21.1% and 18.2% respectively).

There were marked age differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth. As shown in Figure 15, a much higher proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal cases involved young people aged 10-12 years. Conversely, while four in ten non-Aboriginal cases involved youth aged 16 and over, this age group accounted for only one fifth of the Aboriginal cases. The proportion of Aboriginal cases involving very young individuals was slightly higher in 2001 than in the two previous years.

Figure 15 Cases dealt with at a family conference: racial identity by age, 2001

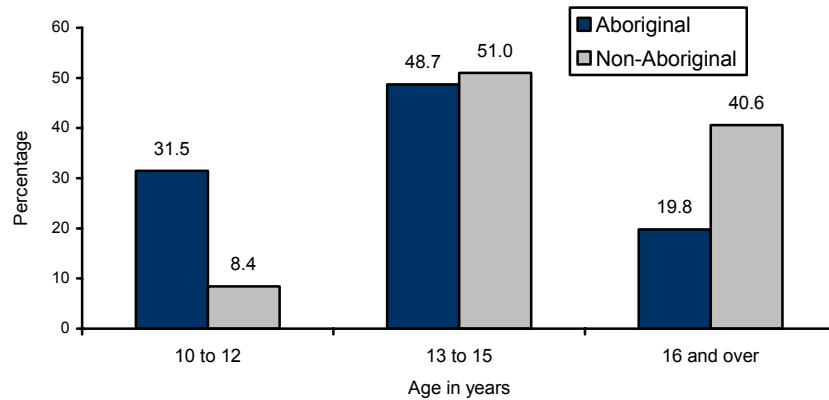


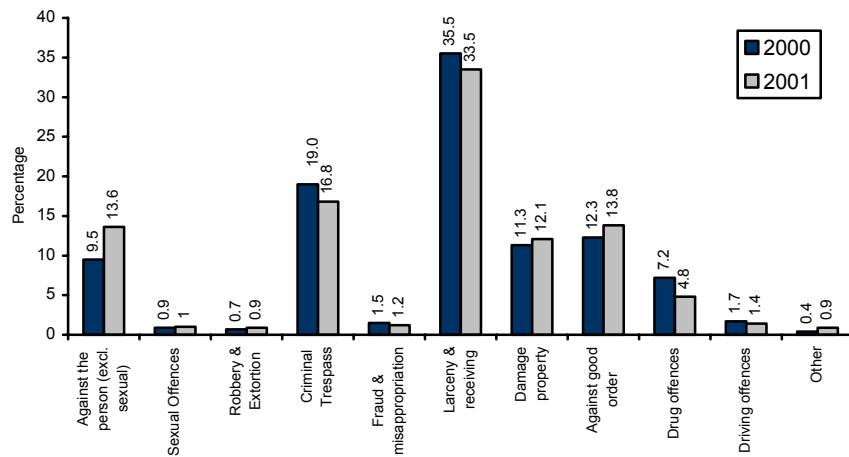
Figure 16 presents the most serious offence alleged in those cases dealt with at a family conference in 2001. As shown, *larceny and receiving* was the most prominent, accounting for 33.5% of all cases, followed by *criminal trespass*, *offences against good order*, *offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)* and *damage property and environmental offences*.

Larceny-related offence included a range of sub-categories. This year, it has been possible to distinguish between *larceny from shops* and *larceny-miscellaneous* and it can be seen that *larceny from shops* was the most prominent larceny offence, accounting for 13.2% of all cases. *Larceny/illegal use of a vehicle* accounted for a further 7.8% of cases. *Other assault* was the most prominent of the *offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)* category, accounting for 9.5% of all cases, while *serious assault* featured in only 3.2% of cases.

As can be seen in Figure 16, the major offences dealt with at a family conference in 2001 were very similar to those recorded in the previous year. However, some differences are apparent. *Offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)* were more prominent in 2001 than in 2000. In contrast, *drug offences* were less prominent, a result which may be related to the implementation of the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative.¹⁴

¹⁴ For further information on the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative see the Appendix.

Figure 16 Cases dealt with at a family conference: major offence alleged per case, 2000 and 2001



The offence profiles of males and females revealed some differences. In particular, a higher proportion of female than male cases had other assault listed as the major allegation (14.8% compared with 8.3% respectively). The same applied to larceny from shops (29.0% of female cases compared with only 9.6% of male cases). However, proportionately fewer female than male cases involved criminal trespass (12.0% compared with 18.0% respectively) or damage property and environmental offences (6.7% compared with 13.4% respectively).

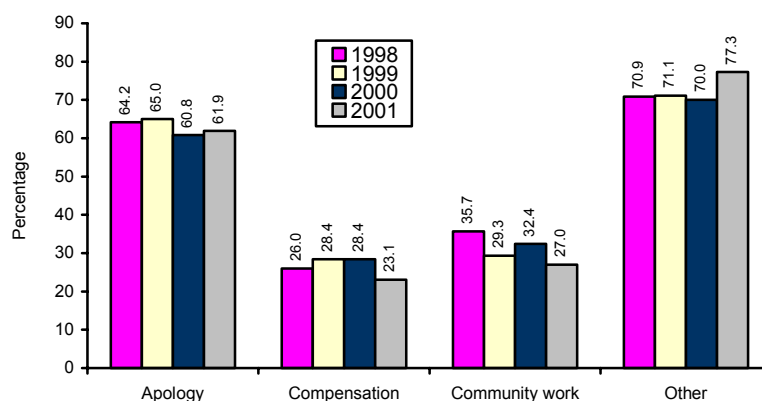
While the offence profiles of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cases were generally similar, some small differences were again evident. Good order offences were more prominent for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal youth (18.6% compared with 12.8% respectively) while drug offences accounted for a higher proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal cases.

Six in ten cases dealt with at a conference (61.2%) involved one offence only, while one in twenty (4.1%) involved five or more allegations. A higher proportion of male than female cases involved multiple allegations (39.7% compared with 35.0% respectively) as did a higher proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal cases (39.8% compared with 33.7% respectively.)

As noted earlier, in 2001 there were 1,335 cases dealt with at a family conference that resulted in the young person agreeing to enter into an undertaking. This was 6.6% fewer than the 1,430 cases with undertakings recorded in 2000.

The conditions associated with the undertakings are outlined in Table 3.9¹⁵ of Section 3. As in previous years, the condition most frequently agreed to was ‘other’, which was included in almost eight out of ten cases (77.3%) where an undertaking resulted. This condition of ‘other’ could include a wide range of requirements, such as agreement to attend school or a counselling session, adhere to a curfew or not associate with certain peers. The second most frequently invoked condition, an apology, featured in 61.9% of cases. Community work was part of an undertaking in 27.0% of cases while compensation was agreed to in 23.1%. These results are generally comparable with those recorded in each of the years 1998 to 2000 (see Figure 17). However, it can be seen that the proportion of undertakings resulting in ‘other’ conditions showed a substantial increase in 2001, the highest figure recorded in the four years shown. The reverse was true for community work and compensation, with undertakings in 2001 less likely than in the three previous years to involve these conditions.

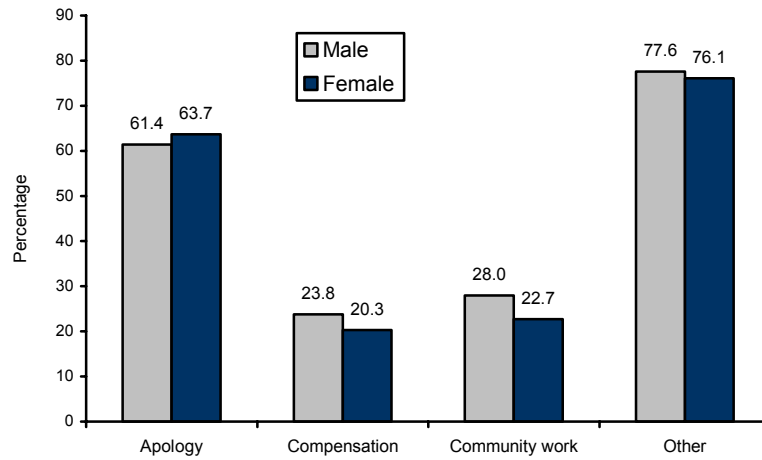
Figure 17 Cases dealt with at a conference which resulted in an undertaking: proportion involving an apology/compensation/community work/other condition, 1998 to 2001



As illustrated in Figure 18, the overall patterns for males and females were similar. However, there was a slight difference for community work which was agreed to in a higher proportion of male than female undertakings.

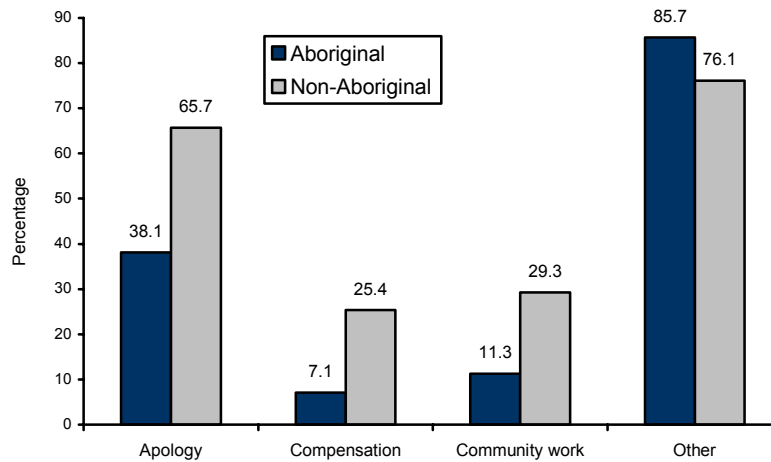
¹⁵ It should be noted that these conditions are not mutually exclusive – i.e. if an undertaking included both an apology and compensation, each would be counted separately in Tables 3.9 and 3.10 in Section 3. However, if there were two apologies included in the one undertaking, this would be counted only once. In the very small number of instances where a single case resulted in multiple undertakings, these undertakings have been combined for the purposes of deriving data for these tables. Thus, if a case resulted in one undertaking to apologise and do community work and a second undertaking to apologise and pay compensation, this would be counted once under each of the three types of conditions listed – namely, apology, compensation and community work.

Figure 18 Cases dealt with at a conference which resulted in an undertaking: proportion involving an apology/compensation/community work/other condition by sex, 2001



For both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal undertakings (see Figure 19) the conditions of community work and compensation were used sparingly compared with those of apologies and 'other'. However, some differences were apparent. Aboriginal undertakings were less likely than non-Aboriginal ones to involve an apology, compensation or community work, but more likely to involve 'other' conditions. Similar Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal differences in undertaking conditions have been evident since 1998.

Figure 19 Cases dealt with at a conference which resulted in an undertaking: proportion involving an apology/compensation/community work/other condition by racial identity, 2001



Of the 309 cases where the young person agreed to pay compensation, six in ten (63.4%) involved payment of \$100 or less, while only four cases involved the payment of more than \$1,000. The average amount of compensation agreed to was \$170 (compared with \$173 in 2000, \$231 in 1999 and \$197 in 1998), while the maximum was \$3,743 (compared with \$2,580 in 2000, \$2,176 in 1999 and \$2,499 in 1998). This amount was agreed to in a case where the major allegation was an offence in the category *fraud and misappropriation*.

The majority of community work agreements involved a relatively small number of hours, with over one half (58.7%) consisting of 20 hours or less, and a further 13.6% involving 21-30 hours. There were only three cases where the community work agreements were for periods of more than 100 hours. The average number of community work hours was 26 (the same as in 2000 but slightly less than the 28 in 1999) while the maximum was 200 (compared with 300 in the previous year and 150 in 1999). The maximum applied to a case where the major allegation was a *criminal trespass* offence.

Undertaking compliance

Of the 1,335 conference cases finalised by way of an undertaking in 2001, information on undertaking compliance was available for 1,108 (83.0%). This means that for the remaining 247 cases, the time allocated for completion of the undertaking had not expired by the end of mid April 2002, when the database was closed off for this statistical report. Each of these cases consisted of only one undertaking.

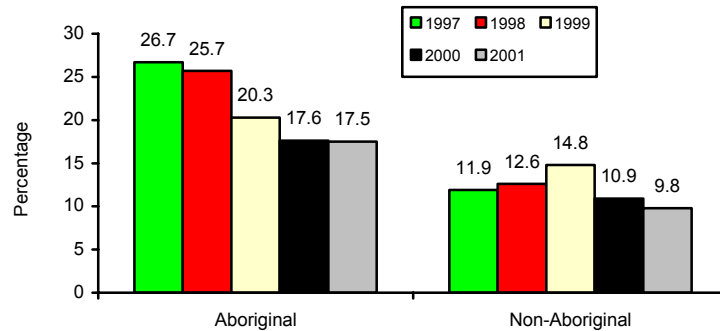
In 959 (86.6%) of these 1,108 cases, by mid April 2002 all undertakings were listed as having been complied with, while in a further 25 cases (2.3%) a decision was made to waive the outstanding requirements. In 124 cases (11.2%), the undertaking was not complied with and the matter was referred back to police, who then had the option to either not proceed with the matter or lay formal charges and refer the young person to the Youth Court for prosecution. This pattern of compliance is virtually the same as that recorded in 2000 (when 85.9% of undertakings were complied with) and slightly higher than the level recorded in the three years from 1997 to 1999.

In 2001, there was very little difference between males and females in relation to the levels of compliance with undertakings. For males, 11.1% of those cases where relevant information was available were referred back to police because of non-compliance, while 11.7% of female cases resulted in a re-referral to police.

There were differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cases. Of the 168 Aboriginal and 1,114 non-Aboriginal cases which resulted in an undertaking in 2001, information on undertaking compliance status was available for 154 (91.7%) and 911 (81.8%) respectively. Although the level of compliance was high for both groups, the proportion of cases referred back to police for non-compliance was more pronounced for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal matters (17.5% compared with 9.8% respectively.)

However, as shown in Figure 20, the proportion of Aboriginal cases referred back to police decreased over the four years 1997 to 2000 and the 2001 figure is virtually the same as the relatively low level recorded in the previous year. In contrast, the non-compliance trend for non-Aboriginal cases has been quite different, increasing slightly in each of the years 1998 and 1999, before dropping in 2000 and then again in 2001. These differing trends resulted in a gap of 7.7 percentage points between the two groups in 2001 compared with gaps of 5.5 and 14.8 percentage points in 1999 and 1997 respectively.

Figure 20 Cases dealt with at a conference which resulted in an undertaking: proportion of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cases referred back to police for non-compliance: 1997 to 2001



Condition compliance

While it is rare to have more than one undertaking per case, it is not unusual to have more than one condition attached to each undertaking. Whereas Tables 3.14 and 3.15 in Section 3 detail compliance data for each undertaking, Tables 3.16 and 3.17 present compliance data for all of the individual conditions included in those undertakings.

As noted earlier, by the time the database was closed off for this report in mid April 2002, compliance details had been entered for 1,108 of those 1,335 conference cases which had resulted in an undertaking. For these 1,108 cases, compliance data were recorded for 749 apologies, 235 compensation agreements, 276 community work conditions and 1,353 other conditions. (For further explanation of the counting rules used here, refer to the Appendix.) While the level of compliance was generally high across all categories, there was some variation according to the type of condition. Apologies exhibited the highest level of compliance, with 97.5% being completed by or after the due date. This was followed by compensation (91.5%), 'other' conditions (89.0%) and community work (87.0%).

As noted earlier, the level of undertaking compliance for males and females was equivalent. A similar pattern was evident for condition compliance. It was only for community work that a substantial difference was recorded (88.8% compliance for males compared with 75.0% for females). However, it should be noted that the actual number of community work conditions involving females was relatively small (36) which means that minor changes in the number of conditions complied with could produce relatively large percentage shifts. Hence, this comparison is rather tenuous.

While the great majority of apologies were complied with by both groups, Aboriginal compliance levels were slightly lower than non-Aboriginal levels

for 'other' conditions (82.2% compared with 90.1% respectively). The number of compensation and community work conditions entered into by Aboriginal youths in 2000 was too small to permit meaningful analysis (9 and 16 respectively).

Proportion of cases resolved by way of conferencing

The availability of information on undertaking compliance, when combined with the details (provided earlier) on conference outcomes, gives a more accurate insight into the level of positive resolution achieved by the conference system.

Table 1 Case referrals received by the Family Conference Team: finalised outcome taking into account levels of undertaking compliance, 2001

Case outcome	No.	%
Cases positively finalised		
• conference held, undertaking complied with	959	57.5
• conference held, undertaking waived	25	1.5
• conference held, formal caution	136	8.2
• conference held, no further action	0	0
• case not proceeded with	2	0.1
Sub-total	1,122	67.3
Not yet classifiable		
• conference held, compliance data not available	227	13.6
Cases not positively finalised		
• conference held, undertaking not complied with—referred back to police	124	7.4
• conference held, no agreement reached	29	1.7
• conference not held, not resolved	166	10.0
Sub-total	319	19.1
Total*	1,668	100.0

As shown in Table 1, of the 1,668 cases referred to a conference in 2001, 67.3% were positively finalised. In a further 13.6% of cases, compliance data for the undertakings were not available at the time the database was closed off for this report, and so these matters still had the potential to be appropriately resolved at this level. In contrast, 19.1% of referrals were not resolved at the conference level, either because the conference had not gone ahead (10.0%) or, if held, had not been able to reach agreement (1.7%), or the resultant undertaking had not subsequently been complied with (7.4%).

The proportion of cases not resolved at the conference level was slightly higher in 2001 than in 2000 (19.1% compared with 17.8% respectively) but lower than the figures recorded in the years 1997 to 1999 (22.0% in 1997 and 21.6%

in both 1998 and 1999). However, each year a differing proportion of cases has not been classified due to the unavailability of compliance data at the time of the report. Hence, the final figures for each year may be slightly different from the ones detailed above.

The level of positive resolution achieved for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cases finalised in 2001 is detailed in Table 2. Overall, a lower proportion of Aboriginal cases were positively finalised (62.5% compared with 68.4% of non-Aboriginal cases) largely because proportionately fewer conference undertakings were complied with (49.2% compared with 59.1% respectively). Conversely, a higher proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal cases were not positively resolved by way of a conference (31.9% compared with 16.7% respectively.) However, it should be noted that, at the time of data extraction, 15.0% of non-Aboriginal cases could not be classified because the time to complete the undertakings had not yet expired. In contrast, only 5.6% of Aboriginal cases were unclassifiable. In effect then, there were proportionately more non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal cases not counted which still had the potential to be positively completed. In turn, this means that the Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal differences in positive resolution noted above may be even larger once all relevant data are available.

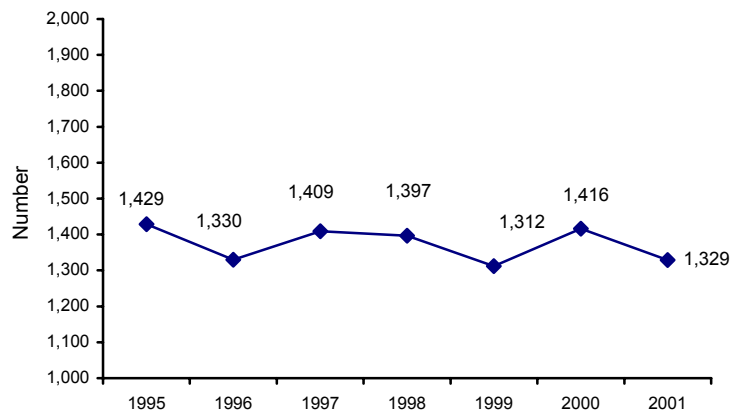
Table 2 Case referrals received by the Family Conference Team: finalised outcome taking into account levels of undertaking compliance by racial identity, 2001

Case outcome	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cases positively finalised				
• conference held, undertaking complied with	122	49.2	802	59.1
• conference held, undertaking waived	5	2.0	20	1.5
• conference held, formal caution	28	11.3	103	7.6
• conference held, no further action	0	0	0	0
• case not proceeded with	0	0	2	0.1
Sub-total	155	62.5	927	68.4
Not yet classifiable				
• Conference held, compliance data not available	14	5.6	203	15.0
Cases not positively finalised				
• conference held, undertaking not complied with- referred back to police	27	10.9	89	6.6
• conference held, no agreement reached	3	1.2	23	1.7
• conference not held	49	19.8	114	8.4
Sub-total	79	31.9	226	16.7
Total	248	100.0	1,356	100.0

Number of actual conferences held

While Tables 3.1 to 3.17 in Section 3 of this report relate to separate cases, Tables 3.18 and 3.19 detail the number of discrete conferences held, irrespective of the number of young offenders dealt with at each conference. In 2001, 1,329 conferences were held. As indicated in Figure 21, this is one of the lower numbers recorded in the seven years depicted. More specifically, the 2001 figure was 6.1% lower than in the previous year when 1,416 conferences were held.

Figure 21 Number of conferences held, 1995 to 2001



The vast majority of conferences held in 2001 (91.1%) involved one young offender, while six had five or more offenders present. Most of the conferences (82.8%) had at least one parent present¹⁶.

In 2001, 40.6% of conferences had at least one victim present which is similar to the figure recorded in 2000¹⁷ (40.8%) but lower than those recorded in earlier years (46.1% in 1999, 48.5% in 1998, 46.6% in 1997 and 47.7% in 1996). This year it has been possible to provide details on the number of conferences where a victim, rather than attending the conference themselves, chose to have someone represent them.¹⁸ These people are recorded as victim representatives and were present at 5.4% of conferences. One in ten conferences (11.9%) had a victim supporter present. As has been the situation

¹⁶ This year's figures for parents are not directly comparable with those for previous years, when parents and guardians were both included under the one category of 'parent'.

¹⁷ In interpreting these victim figures, it needs to be noted that some matters dealt with at conferences, such as drug offences, do not involve victims.

¹⁸ Prior to this year, the data did not allow for distinguishing between victim representatives and victim supporters. Both groups were included under the category of 'victim supporters'.

in earlier years, relatively few conferences were attended by youth supporters (25.1%). This year, for the first time, it is possible to report on the number of 'other' participants. These are people whose occupation or role is in some way relevant to the particular conference. For example, in cases where the offence occurred at a school, the school principal may attend as an 'other' party. When arson has been involved, the Metropolitan Fire Service may be the 'other' party. This year's figures indicate that 4.7% of conferences involved at least one 'other' participant.

In terms of the total number of participants¹⁹, 3.4% of conferences in 2001 were attended by only one person - the young offender (excluding the Youth Justice Co-ordinator and the police representative, both of whom are statutorily required to attend each conference). Six in ten (60.4%) had only two or three participants, while one in five (18.5%) had a total of five or more participants, with the maximum number of participants being 24.

¹⁹ Prior to this year, the total number of participants did not include participants other than the young offenders, youth supporters, parents, guardians victims, victim representatives and victim supporters. However, some conferences include 'other' participants. For example, in cases where the offence occurred at a school, the school principal may attend as an 'other' party. Where arson has been involved, the Metropolitan Fire Service may be the 'other' party.

Youth Court

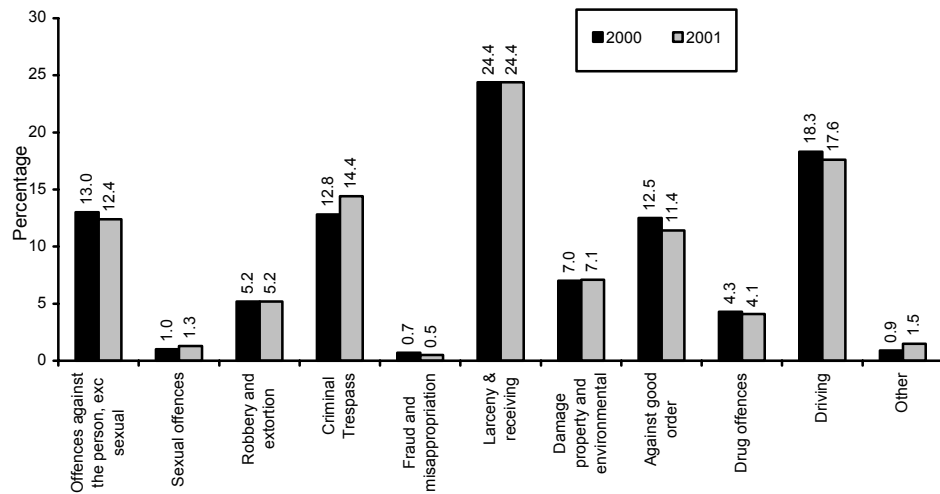
As in the 2000 *Juvenile Justice* report, two sets of tables are presented for finalised Youth Court appearances. One set (Tables 4.1 to 4.4 of Section 4) relate to all finalised appearances, including those where no charge was proved. The second set (Tables 4.5 to 4.15) provides details only on those finalised appearances where at least one charge was proved. It therefore excludes cases where there was no finding of guilt to any charge.

All finalised appearances before the Youth Court

In 2001, there were 2,769 cases finalised in the Youth Court in South Australia, which was 3.4% more than the 2,678 cases finalised in 2000 but 6.9% fewer than in 1999. In the majority of cases (70.9%) the major charge was proved. In a further 198 appearances (7.2% of the total), the major charge was not proved but there was a finding of guilt to a lesser or other charge. In total then, of the 2,769 cases finalised in the Youth Court in 2001, 2,161 (78.0%) resulted in at least one charge being proved. Of the 608 cases where neither the major charge nor another or lesser charge was proved, four resulted in an acquittal, while in the remainder, the charges were either withdrawn or dismissed.

Figure 22 presents a breakdown of finalised cases by the major offence charged for 2001. This shows that in 2001 *larceny and receiving* was the most prominent offence, accounting for nearly one in four cases. This was followed by *driving offences, criminal trespass, offences against the person, excluding sexual offences* and *offences against good order*. There were relatively few cases dealt with by the Youth Court which involved a *sexual offence* or *fraud and misappropriation* as the major charge. Figure 22 also illustrates that the major charge profile of cases in 2001 was similar to that observed in 2000.

Figure 22 Cases finalised in the Youth Court by major offence alleged, 2000 and 2001



Within the broad grouping of *offences against the person, excluding sexual offences*, *other assault* was the most prominent, accounting for 8.5% of all finalised cases. *Serious assault* accounted for only 2.7%. There were five *homicide*¹⁷ cases, two resulting in a conviction and three dismissed for want of prosecution. Of the 143 robbery cases finalised in 2001, only 35 involved *armed robbery*.

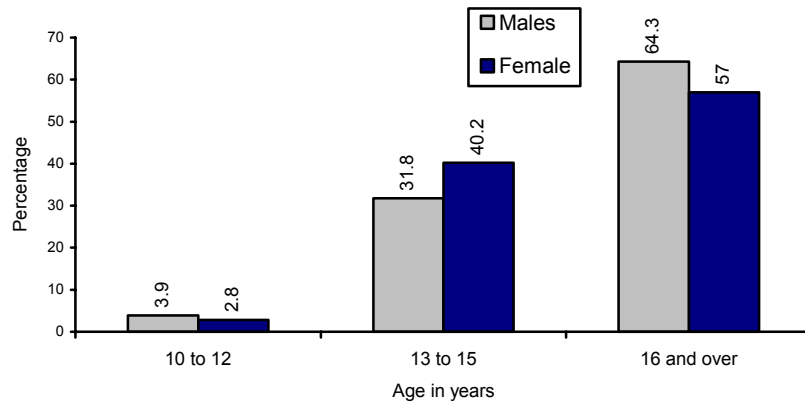
As was the case in 2000, a coding problem with the offence category of *larceny and receiving* meant that it was not possible to distinguish between *larceny from shops* and *larceny-miscellaneous*. However, the combined category constituted the major charge in 11.6% of cases, followed by *larceny, illegal use of a vehicle* (7.7%). A breakdown of the category of *offences against good order* reveals that the most prominent were *hinder/resist police* and *public order offences – miscellaneous* (3.6% and 3.2% respectively). Of the driving offences, *dangerous, reckless or negligent driving* was the most prominent, accounting for 11.9% of all cases finalised in the Youth Court, while *drink driving offences* constituted 3.1% of cases.

Details of the sex of the defendant were recorded on all cases, with males accounting for the great majority (84.3%), while 63.2% of the 2,743 cases where age was listed involved young people who were 16 years and over. Only 3.7% of Youth Court cases involved those in the very young age group of 12 years and under. As shown in Figure 23, females tended to be younger than their male counterparts, with 43.0% aged 15 years and under compared

¹⁷ Readers should note that the term ‘homicide’ as used in this report includes, in addition to *murder* and *manslaughter* (and *attempt to commit*, or *an assault with intent to commit*) *conspiracy to murder*, *drive causing death* and *offences involving suicide*.

with only 35.7% of males. Conversely, approximately two thirds of males (64.3%) were aged 16 years and over, compared with 57.0% of females.

Figure 23 Cases finalised in the Youth Court: sex by age, 2001

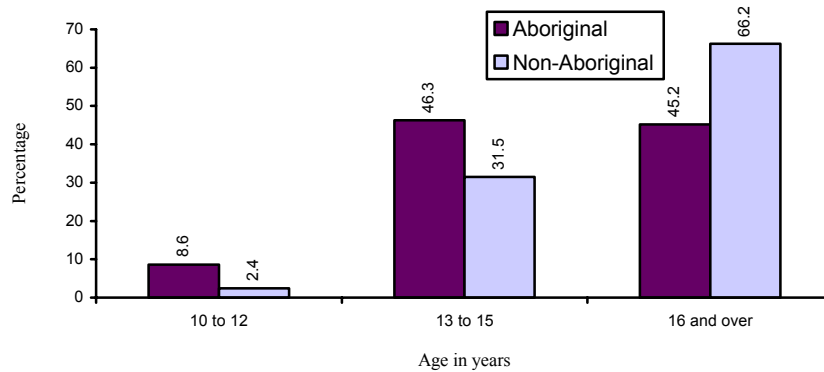


While there were broad similarities in the charge profiles of male and female court cases (with *larceny and receiving offences* dominant for both groups) there were also some differences. *Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving offences* were more prominent for males than females (12.7% compared with 7.6% respectively). In contrast, a higher proportion of female than male cases involved *other assault* (12.0% compared with 7.8% respectively), and *larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous* (18.6% compared with 10.2% respectively).

Aboriginal youths accounted for just over one in five cases (18.5%) finalised in the Youth Court where details on racial appearance were recorded. Females featured more prominently in Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal cases. More specifically, young women were involved in almost one in four Aboriginal cases (23.6%) compared with only 13.2% of non-Aboriginal cases. Stated differently, Aboriginal youths accounted for over three in ten female cases (28.9%) where relevant information was available, compared with only 16.6% of male cases.

As shown in Figure 24, Aboriginal youths dealt with by the Youth Court in 2001 also tended to be younger than their non-Aboriginal counterparts. Where age was recorded, 8.6% of Aboriginal cases involved young people aged 12 years or under compared with only 2.4% of non-Aboriginal cases. At the other end of the scale, approximately two thirds of non-Aboriginal cases involved youths aged 16 and over, compared with less than one half of the Aboriginal cases.

Figure 24 Cases finalised by the Youth Court: age by racial appearance, 2001



While the charge profiles for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youths were generally similar, there were several points of differences. A lower proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal cases involved a *driving offence* (1.9% compared with 17.5% respectively) while a higher proportion involved *good order offences* (15.6% of Aboriginal compared with 10.3% of non-Aboriginal cases) and *larceny and receiving offences* (30.8% compared with 24.4% respectively). The two sub-categories of *larceny/illegal use of a motor vehicle* and *illegal interference to a motor vehicle* accounted for the greater prominence of *larceny offences* for Aboriginal youth.

Finalised appearances where at least one charge was proved

As noted earlier, in 2,161 of the 2,769 cases finalised by the Youth Court in 2000, at least one charge was proved. However, for two of these cases, while the matter was found proved, the young person involved was released on licence. As this outcome is not regarded as a penalty, these two cases have been omitted from Tables 4.5 – 4.14 and are excluded from consideration as ‘proved’ cases in the following discussion.

The proportion of cases in which at least one charge was proved was virtually the same for both males and females (77.8% and 78.9% respectively). This is a different result from the previous two years when a higher proportion of male than female cases resulted in at least one charge being proved (78.2% compared with 70.0% respectively in 2000 and 77.2% compared with 68.4% in 1999). However, a comparison of the proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal cases with at least one charge proved revealed similarities with the figures for previous years. In 2001, Aboriginal youth were less likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to have a finding of guilt recorded (73.2% of Aboriginal compared with 78.9% of non-Aboriginal cases).

As has been the situation in previous years, a comparison of the profiles for the major offence charged (see Table 4.1 in Section 4 of this report) and the most serious offence proved (see Table 4.5) revealed only slight differences. In both situations, larceny and receiving offences were the most dominant. However,

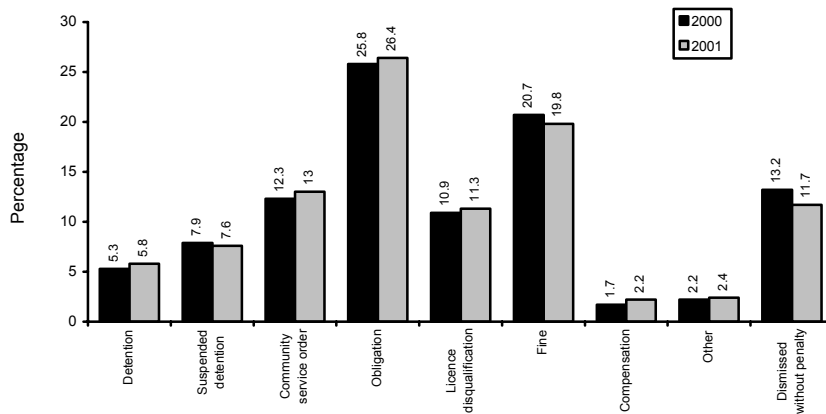
the ‘major offence proved’ profile showed a slightly lower proportion of offences against the person (excluding sexual offences) (9.7% compared with 12.4% of the major offence charged), robbery and extortion (2.9% compared with 5.2% respectively) and criminal trespass (11.4% compared with 14.4% respectively) but a slightly higher proportion of driving offences (22.2% compared with 17.6% respectively) and good order offences (13.6% compared with 11.4% respectively). This suggests a slight shift from potentially more serious to slightly less serious charges.

The sex, age and racial appearance profiles of cases where at least one charge was proved did not differ markedly from those already described for all cases finalised. Hence, these factors will not be further elaborated on.

Details on the major penalty for the 2,159 cases where at least one charge was proved is outlined in Figure 25. As shown, in 2001 an obligation was the most frequently imposed penalty, featuring in just over one quarter of cases. In a further 19.8% of cases, a fine was recorded as the major penalty. Community service orders and licence disqualifications were the next most frequently imposed penalties while in 11.7% of cases, despite a finding of guilt, the matter was dismissed without penalty. The number of detention orders imposed was relatively low, as was the number of suspended detention orders.

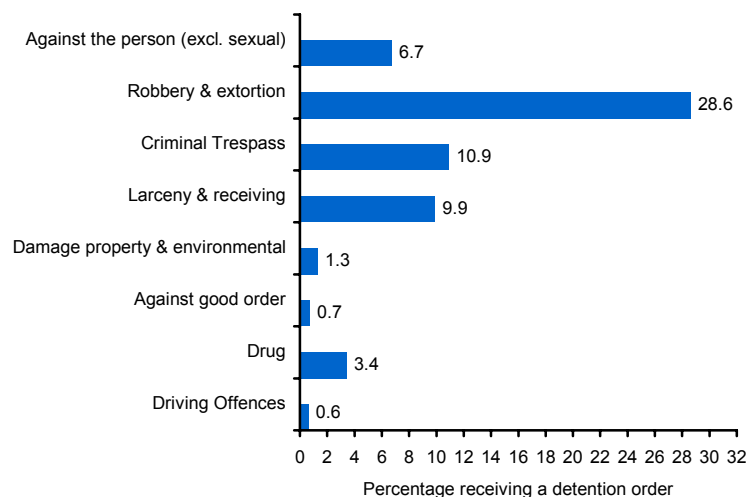
Figure 25 also shows that the major penalty profile for 2001 was similar to that for 2000. In each year, obligations were the most prominent followed by fines, while relatively few cases resulted in either a detention or a suspended detention order.

Figure 25 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major penalty imposed per case, 2000 and 2001



As might be expected, the likelihood of receiving a detention order varied according to the seriousness of the charge involved. As indicated in Figure 26, of the 63 *robbery and extortion* cases proved in 2001, 18 (28.6%) received a detention order. This figure was lower than in 2000 (31.1%) but higher than in 1999 and 1998 (15.3% of robbery cases in 1999 and 23.9% in 1998). Detention was also imposed in 27 (10.9%) of the 247 cases involving *criminal trespass offences*. In contrast, a detention order was rarely given when the major offence proved involved an *offence against good order* or a *driving offence*. Of the 14 cases where the major offence proved was a *sexual offence*, only one received a detention order. The same situation applied for those cases where the major offence proved fell in the category of *fraud and misappropriation* (1 of a total of 11 cases).

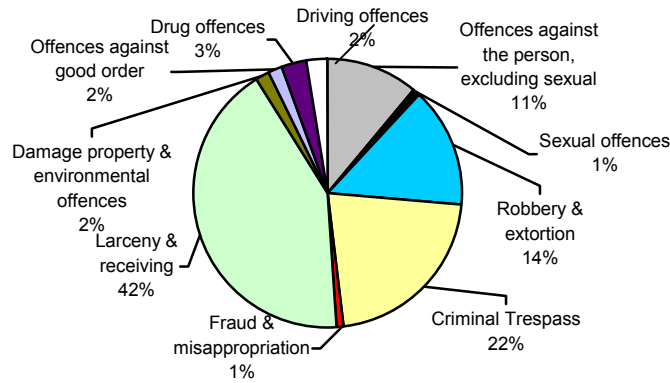
Figure 26 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: percentage of cases within each major offence category where detention was the most serious penalty, 2001



Sexual offences and fraud and misappropriation have been omitted because the very small numbers involved (n=14 and 11 respectively) make that the calculation of percentages inappropriate.

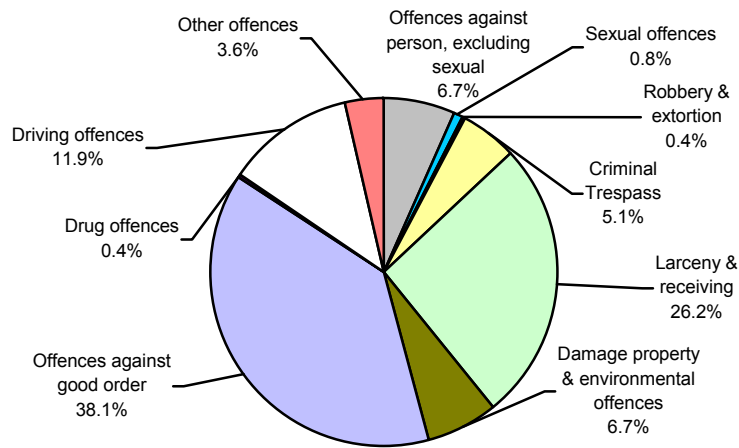
For those 125 cases that did receive a detention order, Figure 27 presents a breakdown of the major offence involved. This shows that *larceny and receiving* accounted for four in ten cases receiving a detention order, followed by *criminal trespass, robbery and extortion, offences against the person, excluding sexual offences*. Further study of the *larceny* cases revealed that one sub-category, *larceny/illegal use of a vehicle*, accounted for almost one third (30.4% or 38) of the 125 cases involving a detention order.

Figure 27 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major offence found proved in those cases where a detention order was imposed, 2001



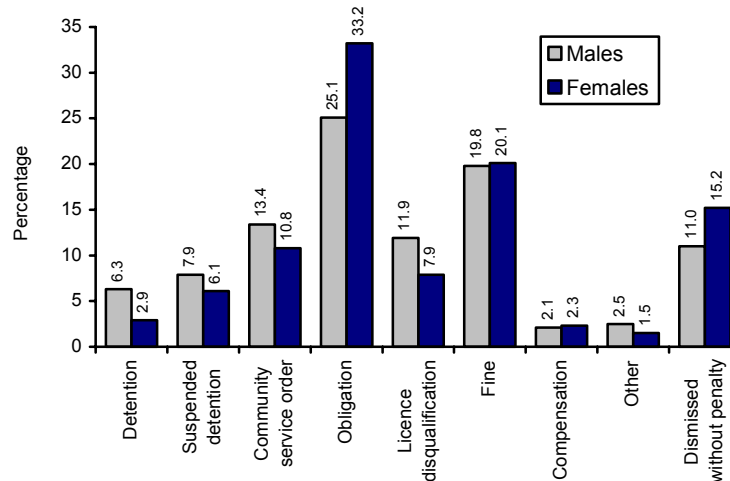
As noted earlier, in 11.7% of cases the matter was dismissed without penalty. Figure 28 presents for these 252 cases a breakdown of the major offence involved. This shows that *good order offences* were the most prominent, accounting for over one third, followed by *larceny and receiving*, *driving offences*, *offences against the person, excluding sexual offences* and *criminal trespass offences*.

Figure 28 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major offence found proved in those cases where the matter was dismissed without penalty, 2001



While the types of penalty imposed were broadly similar for males and females, Figure 29 indicates that there were some areas of difference. In particular, cases involving females were proportionately more likely than male cases to result in an obligation and to have the matter dismissed without penalty. However, females were proportionately less likely than male cases to attract a detention order, a licence disqualification or a community service order.

Figure 29 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major penalty by sex, 2001

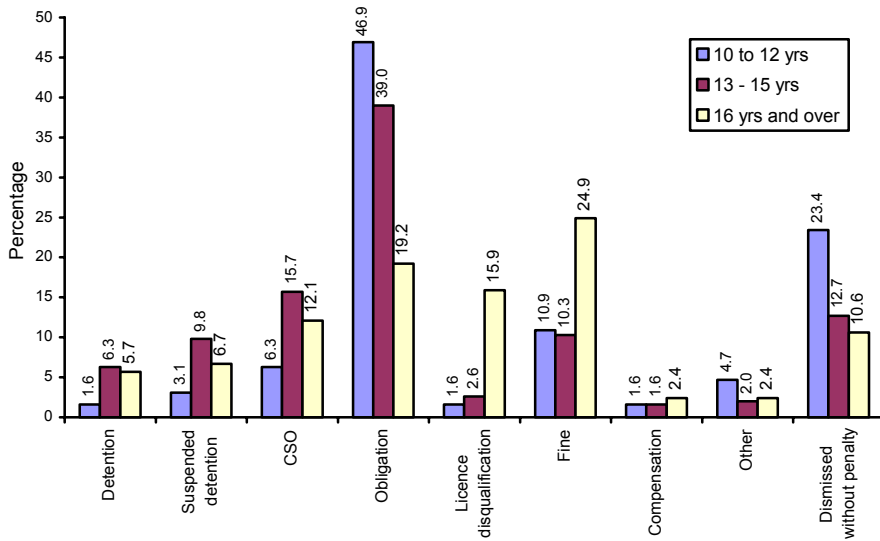


As in previous years, the type of penalty also varied somewhat according to age. In particular, as age increased, so the likelihood of receiving an obligation or having the matter dismissed without penalty decreased (see Figure 30). To illustrate, of those cases involving 10-12 year old youths, 46.9% received an obligation and for 23.4% the matter was dismissed without penalty. Corresponding figures for youths aged 16 and over were 19.2% and 10.6% respectively. Fines were far more prominent for the oldest group of youth compared with those in the younger age groups, with 24.9% those aged 16 and over receiving this penalty compared with only 10.9% of cases involving 10-12 year olds. As expected, detention and suspended detention orders were rarely imposed on those aged 12 years and under, while licence disqualifications were more prominent within the 16 years and over age group.

Figure 30 contains what may appear to be an unexpected finding. Approximately equal proportions of the middle and older age groups received a detention order. Further, those in the 13 to 15 years age group were more likely than the oldest age group to receive a suspended detention or community service order. This is contrary to the expectation that those in the older age group would be more likely than their younger counterparts to receive the

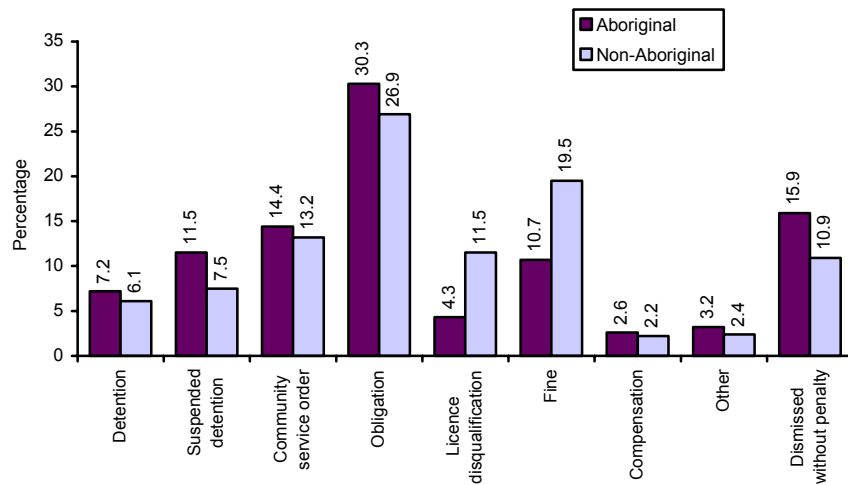
penalties at the serious end of the sentencing spectrum. However, as detailed in Table 4.6c, substantial differences are apparent in the ‘major offence proved’ profiles for these two age groups. A *driving offence* was listed as the major offence for only 3.2% of those in the middle age group but for almost one third of those aged 16 years and over (32.7% or 456 of a total of 1,393). This means that the penalty profile for the oldest age group has been substantially impacted by this one offence.

Figure 30 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major penalty by age, 2001



There were also some Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal differences in the types of penalties imposed. As shown in Figure 31, proportionately fewer Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal cases resulted in a fine or a licence disqualification. In contrast, proportionately more Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal matters were dismissed without penalty, while at the other end of the sentencing spectrum, proportionately more resulted in detention or suspended detention. Overall, Aboriginal young people accounted for 20% of those cases (25 out of a total of 125) in which a period of detention was imposed. This figure is higher than in 2000, when Aboriginal youth accounted for 16.5% of these cases, but lower than the 1999 figure of 29.1%.

Figure 31 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major penalty by racial identity, 2001



Of the 428 fines imposed as the major penalty, the average amount payable was \$97 (slightly less than the \$111 recorded in 2000 and the \$109 recorded in 1999). The maximum was \$500 (compared with \$1,000 in 2000 and \$1,500 in 1999). Of the 47 compensation orders listed as the major penalty, the average amount payable per case was \$199, while the maximum was \$800 (which was substantially lower than the \$2,368 recorded in 2000 but close to the \$837 maximum recorded in 1999). As noted earlier, at the family conference level, where compensation was agreed to, the maximum was \$3,743. However, this higher maximum for family conferences does not mean that family conferences require higher compensation payments than the Youth Court, because the figures are not comparable. The amount recorded for family conferences represents the total amount payable by the young person, irrespective of the number of separate compensation conditions agreed to during the one conference. For example, if a youth agreed to pay \$100 to one victim and \$80 to a second victim, the total amount recorded for the case would be \$180. However, in deriving the Youth Court statistics, only the most serious penalty in a case is taken. Hence, in the example given above, only the largest amount - the \$100 order - would be recorded.

Of the 280 community service orders listed as the major penalty at the Youth Court level, the maximum was 320 hours, while the average duration was 51 hours. This average is higher than the 46 hours recorded in 2000 but lower than those recorded in each of the three preceding years (57 hours, 63 hours and 84 hours for 1999, 1998 and 1997 respectively). In 2001, the maximum of 320 hours was imposed in a case involving *graffiti and related offences*.

As noted earlier, there were 125 cases where detention constituted the most serious penalty listed. The majority of these cases (109 out of 125 or 87.2%) involved detention in a secure care facility, while 16 (12.8%) were home detentions. In recent years, there have been two or three additional cases that have involved a combined order whereby the youth was required to serve a period in a training centre followed by a further period in home detention. However, in 2001 there were no cases involving a combined order.

The actual number of cases resulting in a secure detention order in 2001 (109) was 17.2% higher than the 93 recorded in 2000 and 21.1% higher than the 90 recorded in 1999.

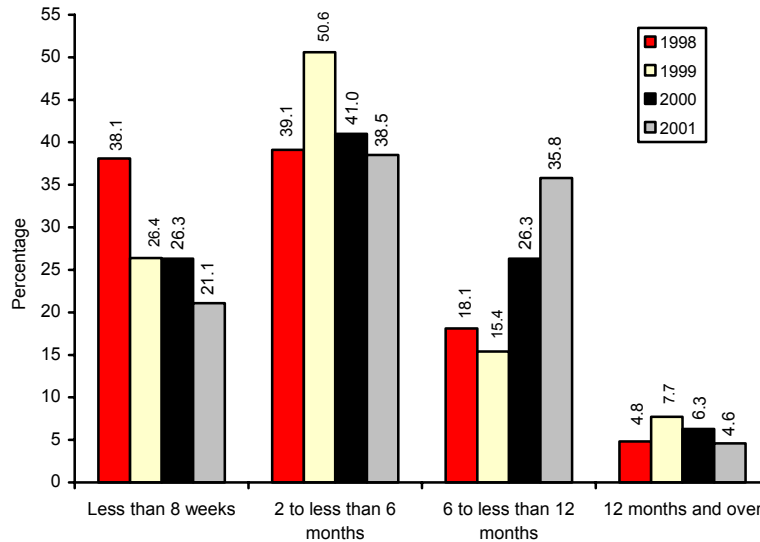
Of the 109 secure detention orders, the average duration was 21 weeks, which was longer than in any of the previous four years (19 weeks in both 1999 and 2000, 15 weeks in 1998 and 20 weeks in 1997). However, the maximum of 65 weeks was shorter than the 104 weeks maximum recorded in 2000. The maximum recorded since the *Young Offenders Act* came into operation on 1 January 1994 have been consistently well below the three years that can be imposed under that legislation. For the 16 home detention orders imposed in 2001, the average was 17 weeks while the maximum was 26 weeks. This average was comparable with those recorded in each of the four preceding years (16 weeks in 2000, 15 weeks in 1999, 16 weeks in 1998 and 17 weeks in 1997).

Further details about the length of the secure detention orders imposed as the major penalty in 2001 are provided in Table 4.14 of Section 4. (Note that while this table usually includes both the stand-alone secure orders and the secure component of any other orders that combined secure care and home detention, this year there were no combined orders.) Prior to the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act* 1993, the minimum length of detention which could be imposed by the then Children's Court was two months, while the maximum was two years. The new legislation removed the minimum requirement, while increasing the maximum to three years. In 2001, as in previous years, the Youth Court made fairly extensive use of its ability to impose short orders. Just over one fifth (21.1%) of all secure detention orders were of less than eight weeks duration, with 1.8% being less than two weeks. Of the longer detention orders recorded in 2001, nearly four in ten (38.5%) involved periods of two to less than six months. A further third (35.8%) were for six to less than 12 months duration while there were no orders of 18 months or more.

When detention order duration for 2001 is compared with 2000 both similarities and differences are apparent (see Figure 33). In particular, long orders of 12 months or more accounted for small proportions of all orders in both years (4.6% in 2001 and 6.3% in 2000). Further, the lower end of the middle range of orders accounted for similar proportions in both years. However, there were some differences apparent in the top end of the middle range. Orders of six to 12 months accounted for a substantially higher proportion of cases in 2001 than in 2000. A smaller level of variation was

evident for orders of short duration, with those of less than eight weeks accounting for 21.1% of all orders in 2001 compared with 26.3% in 2000.

Figure 32 Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: length of the longest secure detention order imposed per case, 1998 to 2001



It should be stressed, however, that these statistics on duration refer only to those detention orders recorded as the most serious penalty imposed in a case, rather than the total detention period which may be imposed for all charges in that case. To illustrate, if at the same hearing a youth received a twelve month order for one offence and a two month order for another offence, only the twelve month one would be counted here, even though in reality the youth received 14 months. The decision to report on the longest single order rather than the total per case is justified by the fact that detention orders are usually served concurrently, not cumulatively. Hence, in the above example, it is the twelve month order which would determine how long the youth would actually serve in a youth training centre.

Community service orders and fines payment orders supervised by Family and Youth Services

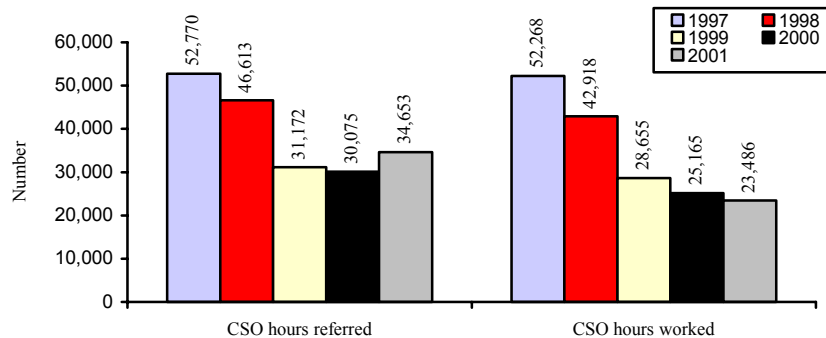
Under the *Young Offenders Act 1993*, Family and Youth Services (FAYS) are responsible for supervising community service orders imposed by the Youth

Court. In 2001 there were 560¹⁹ community service orders referred to FAYS. This was 10.5% higher than the 507 ordered in 2000 and 18.1% higher than the 474 recorded in 1999. However, it was 10.4% lower than the 625 referred in 1998.

Of the 560 orders referred in 2001, the majority (87.5%) involved males while youths aged 16 years and over accounted for 70.7% of the 560 orders. Aboriginal youths represented 18.0% of the 560 orders, an equivalent proportion to those recorded in 2000 and 1999. As has been the situation in previous years, Aboriginal juveniles ordered to undertake community service tended to be younger than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (with 41.6% of the Aboriginal orders applying to youths aged 15 years and under compared with 26.6% of the non-Aboriginal orders where age was recorded) and involved a higher proportion of females (19.8% compared with 10.9% respectively where gender was recorded).

The 560 orders referred to FAYS in 2001 involved a total of 34,653 hours. This figure is 15.2% higher than the 30,075 recorded in 2000 and 10% higher than the number of hours referred in 1999. However, the 2001 figure is markedly lower than those for 1998 and 1997. The average number of hours per order in 2001 was 61.9 hours, a higher figure than that recorded in 2000 (59.3) but lower than in any of the three preceding years (65.8 in 1999, 74.6 in 1999 and 101.5 in 1997).

Figure 33 Number of community service hours referred to FAYS and number of CSO hours worked; 1997 to 2001.



¹⁹ These data are not comparable with those on community service orders contained in Table 4.9. The figure of 507 recorded by Family and Youth Services includes *all* orders referred to them for supervision, whereas the 280 listed in Table 4.9 represents the number of court cases where a community service order was the most serious penalty imposed. Thus, if a case involved suspended detention and a community service order, the community service order would not be counted in Table 4.9, because the suspended detention would constitute the most serious outcome for that case. However, it would at some stage be referred to FAYS and so be counted in their statistics.

In 2001, as in previous years, males and older youths aged 16 years and over accounted for the highest proportion of hours referred (90.3% and 73.7% respectively where sex and age were known). Aboriginal youths accounted for 18.6% of the hours referred. As was the situation in 2000, the average number of hours per order tended to be higher for males than females (63.9 hours compared with 47.9 hours respectively). The average number of hours per order was slightly higher for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal youth (63.8 hours compared with 61.4 hours respectively). This is a reverse of the situation evident in previous years.

In 2001, there were 23,486 community service hours actually worked which, as again indicated in Figure 33, represents a relatively small decline (of 6.7%) since 2000. Overall, the sex and age patterns were similar to those recorded for 'hours referred', with males accounting for 90.8% and youth aged sixteen years and over for 76.8%. Aboriginal youth were recorded as working 4,035 hours which was 17.2% of the total.

In the years 1997 to 1999²⁰, *Crime and Justice in South Australia* provided information on mandates serviced by the Family and Youth Services Division. These applied to young people who defaulted on a fine²¹ or failed to pay the costs associated with a court hearing. Family and Youth Services was required to provide community work for these young people. In July 2000 the legislation relating to penalty enforcement (*Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*) was amended, and there were associated changes in the criminal justice processing of young people who defaulted on a fine. For example, one change related to the amount of outstanding fine 'worked off' by eight hours of community service. Previously, eight hours was required to 'work off' outstanding amounts of up to \$50²². Under the new legislation, the same period of community service 'works off' amounts of up to \$100. These changes mean that it is not possible to compare the 2001 figures with those for previous years. Hence, the following discussion presents only the 2001 data.

During 2001, a total of 978 fines payment orders were referred to FAYS to be worked off by community service. Males and older youths aged 16 years and over accounted for the majority (79.7% and 90.3% respectively). One in ten orders (10.6%) involved Aboriginal youth. These youth tended to be younger than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (23.1% of Aboriginal orders applying to youth 15 years or younger compared with only 8.1% of non-Aboriginal orders).

A total of 58,592 hours of community service were involved in these 978 fines payment orders referred to FAYS, giving an average of 59.9 hours per order.

²⁰ Information was not presented for the year 2000, as the relevant computer systems were being changed and the required extract of data relating to fines enforcement could not be provided.

²¹ Both court ordered fines and fines relating to 'expiation offences' may be 'worked off' by community service.

²² The situation was different if the young person made application to perform community work in lieu of payment (under the provision (section 67) of the Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act, 1988). In such circumstances the young person worked at a rate of eight hours for every \$100 owed.

The average number of hours per order was substantially higher for males than females (62.7 hours compared with 48.9 hours respectively), and slightly higher for Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal youth (61.8 hours compared with 59.7 hours respectively).

There were 1,053 fines payment orders actually worked off by community service during 2001. Again, males accounted for the great majority (83.1%) as did those 16 years and over (92.7%). Just under one in ten (8.7%) involved Aboriginal youth. Analysis of the number of community service hours actually worked off during 2001 indicated a similar pattern, with males accounting for 87.9% of the 27,334 hours worked, while those 16 years and over constituted 93.6% and Aboriginal youth 9.3%.

Juveniles in custody

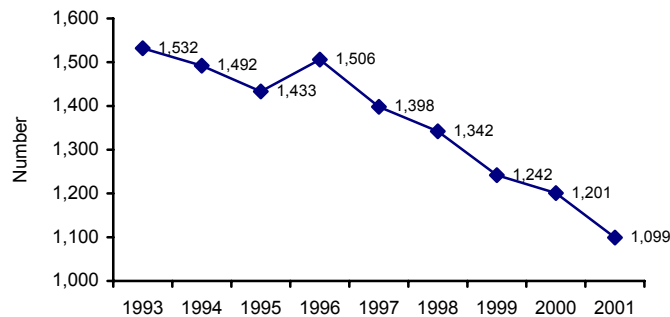
Admissions

South Australia has two training centres in which young people are incarcerated, either as a result of a detention order, police custody, court ordered remand or warrant. These centres are administered by Family and Youth Services (FAYS) which is part of the Department of Human Services.

The analysis provided in this section is based on data extracted from FAYS computer system. Readers should note that during 2001, there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of that system. In the time available for the preparation of this report, it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes. Hence, the results presented here are preliminary.

In 2001 there were 1,099 admissions into custody, which was 8.5% lower than the 1,201 admissions in 2000 and 11.5% lower than the 1,242 admissions recorded in 1999. As shown in Figure 34, with the exception of 1996, the number of custodial admissions has decreased steadily since 1993, with the 2001 figure the lowest recorded in that period. It was, in fact, 28.3% lower than in 1993, the year preceding the introduction of the *Young Offenders Act*.

Figure 34 Number of admissions into secure care, 1993 to 2001

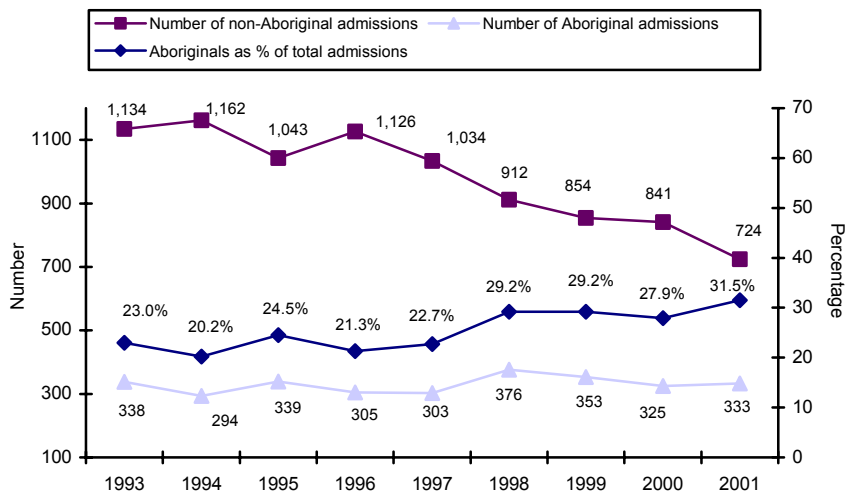


Males accounted for the great majority of admissions (80.0% where gender was recorded), the same proportion as in 2000 but a slightly higher proportion than in 1999 (78.1%). Nearly six in ten admissions where age details were recorded involved young people who were 16 years or over (57.3%). However, there were 37 admissions into custody that involved persons aged 12 years or under. A comparison of the age profiles for male and female admissions reveals that females tended to be younger than their male counterparts. Nearly half (46.0%) of the female admissions where age was recorded involved young

people aged 15 years or younger, compared with 41.8% of male admissions. However, this difference in the male/female age profiles is not as pronounced as that recorded in 1999 when almost two-thirds of female admissions involved young people aged 15 years or younger, compared with just over one third of male admissions.

As shown in Figure 35, in terms of absolute numbers, Aboriginal admissions in 2001 (333) were approximately the same as in 2000 but were slightly down on both 1999 and 1998. The number of non-Aboriginal admissions continued the downward trend of the preceding years, with the 2001 figure of 724 the lowest recorded during the nine years depicted. In 2001 Aboriginal youths comprised approximately three in ten admissions (31.5%) into secure care where information on racial identity was recorded. This figure is higher than for 2000 (27.9%) and is, in fact, the highest of the nine year period shown.

Figure 35 Number of admissions into secure care by racial identity, 1993 to 2001

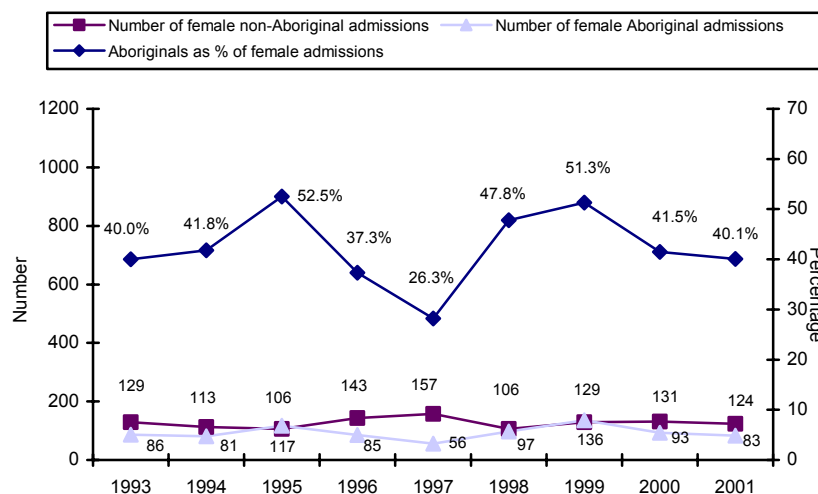


For those cases where relevant information was recorded, just over four in ten females (40.1%) admitted into secure care were Aboriginal compared with 29.4% of male admissions. As shown in Figure 36, the proportion of females identified as Aboriginal fluctuated considerably during the 1993 to 2001 period, ranging from a high of 52.5% in 1995 and 51.3% in 1999 to a low of 26.3% in 1997.

In terms of absolute numbers, admissions of Aboriginal females dropped in 2001 (by 10.8%). Non-Aboriginal female admissions were also slightly down on the previous year (by 5.3%). The number of Aboriginal male admissions

increased (by 7.8%). In contrast, the number of non-Aboriginal male admissions decreased substantially (by 15.5%).

Figure 36 Number of female admissions into secure care by racial identity, 1993 to 2001



There were some age variations between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youths admitted to secure care in 2001, with a higher proportion of Aboriginal admissions involving younger individuals aged 15 and under (50.2% compared with 39.7% of non-Aboriginal admissions.)

Of the 1,005 cases for which information on employment status was recorded in 2001, two thirds (66.9%) involved youths who were unemployed (i.e. they were not undertaking study of any kind but did not have a job). A further 27.2% were students while only 5.5% were listed as employed. These figures are generally comparable with those recorded in 2000²³. As would be expected, employment status varied according to age. Where relevant information was available, five in ten (54.3%) of those aged 10–12 were recorded as attending school, compared with 41.5% of those aged 13-15 and 15.5% of those aged 16 and over.

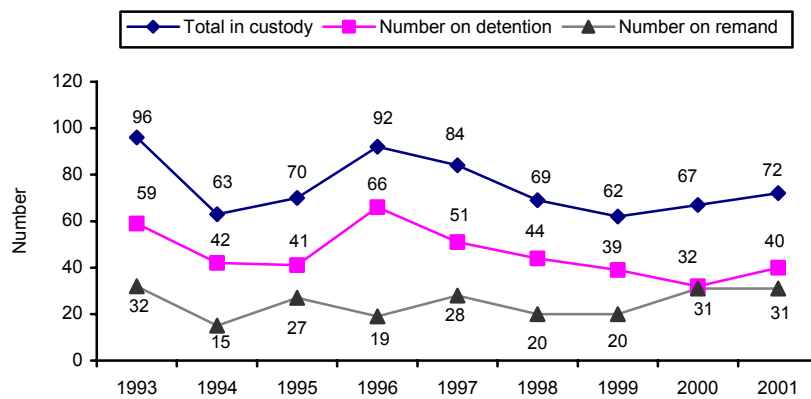
²³ While the figures are comparable with previous years, it should be noted that whereas in previous years, the student category covered only school students, this year it includes those undertaking TAFE or university studies.

Census figures

Because of the way in which admissions are recorded, they provide little insight into the actual number of individuals in custody at any given time or the reasons for their presence in secure care. An alternative way of recording information is to focus on occupancy figures for a single day.

Tables 5.3 to 5.5 in Section 5 detail the number of juveniles in custody on 30 June 2001 according to the most serious authority under which each youth was being held. On that date, 72 juveniles spent at least part of the 24 hour period in a training centre. This figure is 7.5% higher than the 67 youths in custody on 30 June 2000 and in fact is higher than both the 1999 and 1998 figures. However, it is substantially lower than those recorded in 1997 and 1996.

Figure 37 Young people in custody on 30th June by custodial status, 1993 to 2001



Forty (56.3%) of the 71 young people incarcerated on 30 June 2001 for whom the most serious authority was recorded were serving a detention order while 31 were on remand. As indicated in Figure 37, the 2001 figure of 40 on detention represents an increase on the number recorded in 2000. However, as there had been a steady decrease in detention numbers in the five years to 2000, the 2001 figure is still one of the lowest for the nine years depicted. In contrast, while the number on remand on 30 June 2001 was the same as that recorded the previous year, it is still the second highest figure recorded in the nine year period depicted.

Of the 72 young people in custody on 30 June 2001, only 8 were female. Of these, four were on detention and four were on remand.

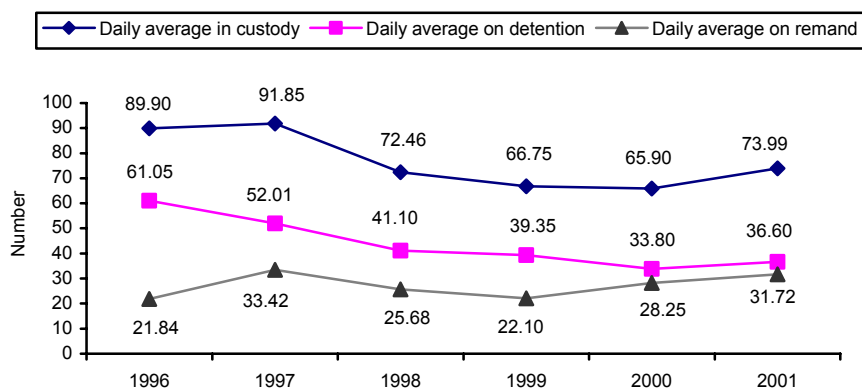
One in five (15 or 21.1%) of those persons in custody on 30 June 2001 were Aboriginal. This group accounted for one fifth of all males in secure care on that date (13 out of 64) but they represented more than one quarter of the females (two out of seven for whom racial identity details were recorded).

Of the 15 Aboriginals in custody on 30 June 2001, 11 were serving a detention order, while four were on remand.

Average daily occupancy

Data relating to a single day's occupancy at the training centres (as presented above) have some limitations because numbers can fluctuate markedly from one day to the next. An alternative is to consider daily occupancies averaged out over a twelve month period. Tables 5.6 and 5.7 in Section 5 of this report detail the average daily occupancy for 2001 according to the most serious authority under which each youth was being held. These tables show that, on average, 73.99 young people were held in custody per day during 2001. As shown in Figure 38, this is higher than the daily average recorded in 2000 (65.90) and 1999 (66.75). However, the 2001 figure is substantially lower than the 1997 peak.

Figure 38 Average daily occupancy by custodial status, 1996 to 2001



On average on any given day in 2001, there were 36.60 youths serving a detention order. This was 8.3% higher than the average of 33.80 recorded in 2000 but 40.0% lower than the peak recorded in 1996 (average of 61.05). The remand daily average in 2001 was higher than that recorded in 2000 (31.72 compared with 28.25), and in fact was the second highest recorded in the six year period.

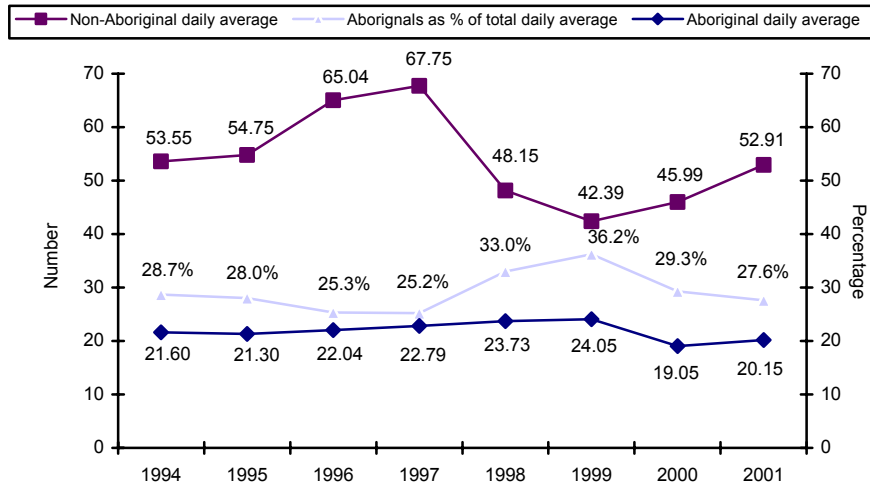
A comparison of daily averages for males and females reveals that males again dominated, accounting for 90.0% of average daily occupancy numbers in 2001 where gender was recorded. Of those for whom age was known, 66.4% were 16 years or over while only 0.9% were 12 years or less.

Figure 39 shows that the Aboriginal daily average in 2001 was 5.8% higher than that recorded in 2000 (20.15 compared with 19.05 respectively). Nonetheless, this figure is the second lowest recorded in the eight years depicted, and is considerably lower than the figures for both 1999 and 1998. In 2001, non-Aboriginal figures recorded a more substantial increase than was the case for their Aboriginal counterparts, with the 2001 figure of 52.91 being 15.0% higher than the 45.99 daily average in 2000. In fact, the 2001 non-Aboriginal daily average was higher than both the 1999 and 1998 figures. As a result of these different trends, in 2001 Aboriginal youth accounted for a lower proportion of the daily average than in any of the three preceding years.

This trend contrasts with that observed for admission data. As indicated earlier in Figure 35, although in recent years the number of Aboriginal admissions to secure care had decreased slightly, the drop in non-Aboriginal admissions was far more substantial. As a result, in 2001 Aboriginals accounted for a higher proportion of all admissions than previously. In contrast, as Figure 36 indicates, while Aboriginal daily averages have remained constant, non-Aboriginal daily averages have increased in the past two years, with the result that, Aboriginal youth now account for a lower percentage of daily averages than previously.

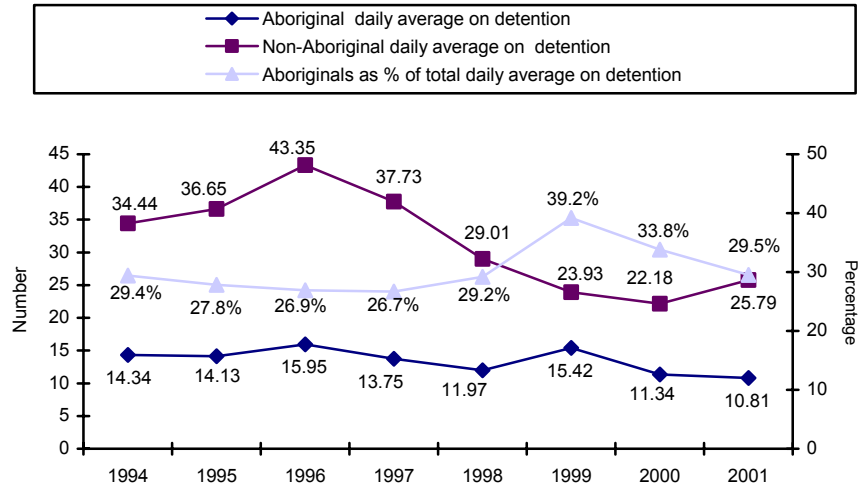
The difference in trends between admissions and daily averages (most evident for non-Aboriginal youths) can be explained by a third factor - time spent custody. Daily averages are a product of the actual number of admissions and time served by each youth once admitted to secure care. The fact that daily averages for non-Aboriginal youth have increased while admissions have decreased clearly indicates that on average, those admitted to secure care are now spending longer periods there.

Figure 39 Average daily occupancy by racial identity, 1994 to 2001



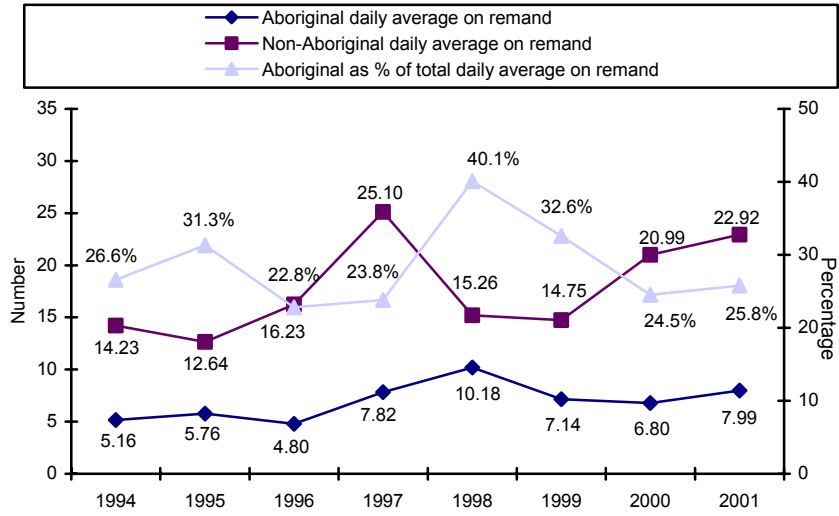
As shown in Figure 40, in terms of absolute numbers, the daily average for Aboriginal youths on a detention order in 2001 decreased by 4.7% from 11.34 to 10.81. In fact, the 2001 figure was the lowest of the eight years depicted. For non-Aboriginal youth, the situation was somewhat different, with the 2001 daily average 16.3% higher than in the previous year and 7.8% higher than the 1999 figure. However, the 2001 figure was lower than those recorded in the years preceding 1999. In 2001, Aboriginal youths constituted 29.5% of the average daily detention population, which is lower than in the two preceding years, but higher than in the 1994 to 1998 periods.

Figure 40 Average daily occupancy of youths on detention orders by racial identity, 1994 to 2001



The situation for remand is shown in Figure 41. The Aboriginal remand daily average increased in 2001. As a result, the 2001 figure is the second highest in the eight years depicted. However, it is substantially lower than the peak of 10.18 in 1998. For non-Aboriginal youth, too, the remand figures rose in 2001, augmenting the very substantial increase recorded in 2000. As a result, Aboriginal youths accounted for 25.8% of the average daily remand population which is approximately equivalent to the 2000 figure, but a substantially lower proportion than in either 1999 or 1998.

Figure 41 Average daily occupancy of youths on remand by racial identity, 1994 to 2001.



2

POLICE STATISTICS

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.1 Police apprehensions: sex by major offence alleged

Offence group	Males		Female		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)	716	10.8	240	16.0	0	0	956	11.7
Sexual offences	67	1.0	1	0.1	0	0	68	0.8
Robbery and extortion	116	1.7	29	1.9	0	0	145	1.8
Criminal trespass	863	13.0	115	7.7	0	0	978	12.0
Fraud and misappropriation	62	0.9	29	1.9	0	0	91	1.1
Larceny and receiving	1,876	28.2	621	41.4	0	0	2,497	30.6
Damage property and environmental offences	745	11.2	79	5.3	0	0	824	10.1
Offences against good order	1,164	17.5	233	15.5	0	0	1,397	17.1
Drug offences	473	7.1	80	5.3	0	0	553	6.8
Driving offences	552	8.3	67	4.5	0	0	619	7.6
Other offences	24	0.4	5	0.3	0	0	29	0.4
Total	6,658	100.0	1,499	100.0	0	0	8,157	
Percentage	81.6		18.4		0		100.0	

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.2a Police apprehensions: age by major offence alleged against males

Offence group	Males										Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	6	0.1
- Serious assault *	1	2	4	11	10	28	41	58	4	0	159	2.4
- Other assault *	7	7	18	39	76	106	109	117	10	0	489	7.3
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	2	0	7	8	8	7	16	13	1	0	62	0.9
Sexual offences	0	0	2	6	10	15	14	14	6	0	67	1.0
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	1	1	0	1	1	7	6	9	0	0	26	0.4
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	2	1	9	15	30	26	7	0	90	1.4
Criminal trespass	27	41	56	93	139	155	195	137	20	0	863	13.0
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	1	2	6	7	17	28	1	0	62	0.9
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	1	3	8	15	27	41	50	56	1	0	202	3.0
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	2	5	14	32	67	98	119	117	1	0	455	6.8
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	2	3	9	7	14	19	32	34	2	0	122	1.8
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	4	5	8	18	23	37	49	53	1	0	198	3.0
- Larceny from shops	10	24	35	60	103	118	110	109	3	0	572	8.6
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	6	11	23	32	42	51	77	81	4	0	327	4.9
Damage property and environmental offences	18	41	68	73	105	137	141	153	9	0	745	11.2
Offences against good order												
- Resist/hinder police	0	1	3	10	11	38	42	76	3	0	184	2.8
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	1	5	5	12	24	35	38	4	0	124	1.9
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	5	4	11	19	23	36	31	81	1	0	211	3.2
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	4	1	4	9	12	17	0	0	47	0.7
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	3	14	28	45	34	21	2	0	148	2.2
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	3	5	11	23	53	71	129	151	4	0	450	6.8
Drug offences	0	3	3	27	63	73	132	162	10	0	473	7.1
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	3	1	16	81	0	0	101	1.5
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	1	0	2	4	4	12	103	230	0	0	356	5.3
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	1	0	26	68	0	0	95	1.4
Other offences	1	3	1	4	5	2	5	3	0	0	24	0.4
Total	92	160	298	505	847	1,155	1,572	1,935	94	0	6,658	100.0

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at time of apprehension report.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.2b Police apprehensions: age by major offence alleged against females

Offence group	Females										Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	1	2	2	1	11	11	7	0	0	35	2.3
- Other assault *	2	1	5	21	37	52	43	36	2	0	199	13.3
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	0.4
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	6	0.4
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	1	0	8	4	8	2	0	0	23	1.5
Criminal trespass	1	5	8	13	17	26	24	19	2	0	115	7.7
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	19	0	0	29	1.9
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	3	8	9	15	13	0	0	48	3.2
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	1	0	6	10	16	23	19	8	0	0	83	5.5
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	6	4	0	1	0	0	13	0.9
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	10	0.7
- Larceny from shops	1	9	22	56	100	87	72	56	1	0	404	27.0
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	0	0	3	10	7	16	11	15	1	0	63	4.2
Damage property and environmental offences	1	2	9	8	17	13	15	13	1	0	79	5.3
Offences against good order												
- Resist/hinder police	0	0	2	4	10	9	12	16	0	0	53	3.5
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	7	0.5
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	1	3	5	5	8	9	15	0	0	46	3.1
- Indecent/offensive language	1	0	0	0	0	6	4	5	1	0	17	1.1
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	6	4	3	3	0	0	0	17	1.1
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	1	1	6	10	25	23	26	1	0	93	6.2
Drug offences	0	0	0	10	13	18	17	21	1	0	80	5.3
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	0	0	17	1.1
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	2	3	13	24	0	0	42	2.8
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	8	0.5
Other offences	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	5	0.3
Total	7	20	64	161	268	331	316	322	10	0	1,499	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at time of apprehension report.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.2c Police apprehensions: age by major offence alleged against all persons

Offence group	Total										Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	6	0.1
- Serious assault *	1	3	6	13	11	39	52	65	4	0	194	2.4
- Other assault *	9	8	23	60	113	158	152	153	12	0	688	8.4
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	2	0	7	8	10	8	18	14	1	0	68	0.8
Sexual offences	0	0	2	6	10	15	15	14	6	0	68	0.8
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	1	1	0	2	2	10	7	9	0	0	32	0.4
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	3	1	17	19	38	28	7	0	113	1.4
Criminal trespass	28	46	64	106	156	181	219	156	22	0	978	12.0
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	1	2	7	10	23	47	1	0	91	1.1
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	1	3	8	18	35	50	65	69	1	0	250	3.1
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	3	5	20	42	83	121	138	125	1	0	538	6.6
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	2	3	9	9	20	23	32	35	2	0	135	1.7
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	4	5	8	20	25	39	50	56	1	0	208	2.5
- Larceny from shops	11	33	57	116	203	205	182	165	4	0	976	12.0
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	6	11	26	42	49	67	88	96	5	0	390	4.8
Damage property and environmental offences	19	43	77	81	122	150	156	166	10	0	824	10.1
Offences against good order												
- Resist/hinder police	0	1	5	14	21	47	54	92	3	0	237	2.9
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	1	6	6	13	26	35	40	4	0	131	1.6
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	5	5	14	24	28	44	40	96	1	0	257	3.2
- Indecent/offensive language	1	0	4	1	4	15	16	22	1	0	64	0.8
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	4	20	32	48	37	21	2	0	165	2.0
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	3	6	12	29	63	96	152	177	5	0	543	6.7
Drug offences	0	3	3	37	76	91	149	183	11	0	553	6.8
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	3	3	19	93	0	0	118	1.4
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	1	0	2	4	6	15	116	254	0	0	398	4.9
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	75	0	0	103	1.3
Other offences	1	3	1	5	5	3	7	4	0	0	29	0.4
Total	99	180	362	666	1,115	1,486	1,888	2,257	104	0	8,157	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at time of apprehension report.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.3 Police apprehensions: racial appearance by major offence alleged

Offence group	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)								
- Homicide *	1	0.1	5	0.1	0	0	6	0.1
- Serious assault *	37	2.8	150	2.5	7	0.9	194	2.4
- Other assault *	122	9.2	518	8.5	48	6.5	688	8.4
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	12	0.9	52	0.9	4	0.5	68	0.8
Sexual offences	3	0.2	59	1.0	6	0.8	68	0.8
Robbery and extortion								
- Armed robbery*	6	0.5	25	0.4	1	0.1	32	0.4
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	19	1.4	94	1.5	0	0	113	1.4
Criminal trespass	212	16.1	713	11.7	53	7.2	978	12.0
Fraud and misappropriation	2	0.2	74	1.2	15	2.0	91	1.1
Larceny and receiving								
- Receiving/unlawful possession	46	3.5	184	3.0	20	2.7	250	3.1
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	137	10.4	388	6.4	13	1.8	538	6.6
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	37	2.8	82	1.3	16	2.2	135	1.7
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	34	2.6	164	2.7	10	1.4	208	2.5
- Larceny from shops	146	11.1	734	12.0	96	13.0	976	12.0
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	60	4.5	288	4.7	42	5.7	390	4.8
Damage property and environmental offences	132	10.0	591	9.7	101	13.7	824	10.1
Offences against good order								
- Resist/hinder police	52	3.9	181	3.0	4	0.5	237	2.9
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	15	1.1	106	1.7	10	1.4	131	1.6
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	63	4.8	176	2.9	18	2.4	257	3.2
- Indecent/offensive language	12	0.9	52	0.9	0	0	64	0.8
- Graffiti and related offences	21	1.6	120	2.0	24	3.3	165	2.0
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	86	6.5	392	6.4	65	8.8	543	6.7
Drug offences	34	2.6	460	7.5	59	8.0	553	6.8
Driving offences								
- Drink driving offences *	5	0.4	99	1.6	14	1.9	118	1.4
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	8	0.6	284	4.7	106	14.4	398	4.9
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	12	0.9	87	1.4	4	0.5	103	1.3
Other offences	6	0.5	22	0.4	1	0.1	29	0.4
Total	1,320	100.0	6,100	100.0	737	100.0	8,157	100.0

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Racial appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.4 Police apprehensions: sex and age by racial appearance

Racial appearance	Males										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	40	65	106	121	158	161	191	154	11	0	1,007
Non-Aboriginal	40	79	156	334	623	910	1,255	1,632	77	0	5,106
Unknown	12	16	36	50	66	84	126	149	6	0	545
Total	92	160	298	505	847	1,155	1,572	1,935	94	0	6,658

Racial appearance	Females										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	1	10	34	52	49	68	53	43	3	0	313
Non-Aboriginal	4	7	24	90	173	213	228	249	6	0	994
Unknown	2	3	6	19	46	50	35	30	1	0	192
Total	7	20	64	161	268	331	316	322	10	0	1,499

Racial appearance	Total										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	41	75	140	173	207	229	244	197	14	0	1,320
Non-Aboriginal	44	86	180	424	796	1,123	1,483	1,881	83	0	6,100
Unknown	14	19	42	69	112	134	161	179	7	0	737
Total	99	180	362	666	1,115	1,486	1,888	2,257	104	0	8,157

Racial appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. Age is at time of apprehension report.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.5a Police apprehensions: age by major offence alleged against persons of Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Aboriginal										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
- Serious assault *	0	0	3	2	2	6	14	10	0	0	37
- Other assault *	0	3	5	11	25	21	31	24	2	0	122
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	2	3	0	1	3	3	0	0	12
Sexual offences	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	6
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	2	0	5	3	7	2	0	0	19
Criminal trespass	14	24	20	29	25	37	34	24	5	0	212
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	3	4	8	11	9	6	5	0	0	46
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	3	2	14	16	31	30	20	21	0	0	137
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	1	2	5	6	7	7	7	1	1	0	37
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	2	3	4	6	6	4	5	4	0	0	34
- Larceny from shops	6	8	25	34	30	22	11	9	1	0	146
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	3	8	14	10	3	8	9	4	1	0	60
Damage property and environmental offences	8	11	17	17	18	15	25	20	1	0	132
Offences against good order											
- Resist/hinder police	0	1	2	7	7	11	11	13	0	0	52
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	2	2	0	5	4	1	1	0	15
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	2	6	5	7	14	12	17	0	0	63
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	4	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	12
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	2	4	6	1	5	2	0	0	21
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	2	4	6	6	16	16	21	13	2	0	86
Drug offences	0	1	2	2	4	10	10	5	0	0	34
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	8
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	12
Other offences	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Total	41	75	140	173	207	229	244	197	14	0	1,320

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix . Age is at time of apprehension report. Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

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TABLE 2.5b Police apprehensions: age by major offence alleged against persons of non-Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Non-Aboriginal										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
- Serious assault *	1	2	3	10	9	32	36	53	4	0	150
- Other assault *	9	5	13	46	82	121	110	123	9	0	518
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	1	0	4	4	10	6	15	11	1	0	52
Sexual offences	0	0	1	3	9	14	14	13	5	0	59
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	0	2	9	5	9	0	0	25
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	1	1	12	16	31	26	7	0	94
Criminal trespass	11	18	40	67	118	136	175	131	17	0	713
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	1	2	5	6	19	40	1	0	74
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	1	0	4	8	22	34	55	59	1	0	184
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	3	6	25	51	87	111	104	1	0	388
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	1	1	2	3	8	15	20	31	1	0	82
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	2	2	3	14	19	33	42	48	1	0	164
- Larceny from shops	4	21	28	69	147	158	157	147	3	0	734
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	2	3	11	28	38	53	72	78	3	0	288
Damage property and environmental offences	6	26	40	49	87	123	116	136	8	0	591
Offences against good order											
- Resist/hinder police	0	0	3	7	12	34	43	79	3	0	181
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	4	3	11	19	28	38	3	0	106
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	3	2	6	16	19	28	26	75	1	0	176
- Indecent/offensive language	1	0	0	1	4	12	15	18	1	0	52
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	7	22	41	31	16	2	0	120
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	1	1	6	20	39	63	114	146	2	0	392
Drug offences	0	1	1	33	63	66	121	166	9	0	460
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	81	0	0	99
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	1	3	3	12	81	184	0	0	284
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	64	0	0	87
Other offences	1	1	1	5	3	2	6	3	0	0	22
Total	44	86	180	424	796	1,123	1,483	1,881	83	0	6,100

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix . Age is at time of apprehension report.
Non-Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

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TABLE 2.5c Police apprehensions: age by major offence alleged against persons for whom racial appearance was not recorded

Offence group	Racial appearance not recorded										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	7
- Other assault *	0	0	5	3	6	16	11	6	1	0	48
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Sexual offences	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	6
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal trespass	3	4	4	10	13	8	10	1	0	0	53
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	6	0	0	15
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	2	2	7	4	5	0	0	20
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	0	0	0	13
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	0	2	0	5	1	5	3	0	0	16
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	10
- Larceny from shops	1	4	4	13	26	25	14	9	0	0	96
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	1	0	1	4	8	6	7	14	1	0	42
Damage property and environmental offences	5	6	20	15	17	12	15	10	1	0	101
Offences against good order											
- Resist/hinder police	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	1	0	1	2	2	3	1	0	0	10
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	0	0	18
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	9	4	6	1	3	0	0	24
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	1	0	3	8	17	17	18	1	0	65
Drug offences	0	1	0	2	9	15	18	12	2	0	59
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	9	0	0	14
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	2	2	35	67	0	0	106
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Other offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	19	42	69	112	134	161	179	7	0	737

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.

Racial appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. Age is at time of apprehension report.

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TABLE 2.6 Police apprehensions: method of apprehension and sex by age

Age in years	Method of Apprehension					
	Arrest			Report		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10	18	1	19	74	6	80
11	41	4	45	119	16	135
12	72	19	91	226	45	271
13	147	42	189	358	119	477
14	320	67	387	527	201	728
15	455	123	578	700	208	908
16	661	114	775	911	202	1,113
17	738	106	844	1,197	216	1,413
Over 17	44	5	49	50	5	55
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,496	481	2,977	4,162	1,018	5,180

Age is at time of apprehension report.

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TABLE 2.7 Police apprehensions: racial appearance by method of apprehension

Method of Apprehension	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arrest	713	54.0	2,262	37.1	2	0.3	2,977	36.5
Report	607	46.0	3,838	62.9	735	99.7	5,180	63.5
Total	1,320	100.0	6,100	100.0	737	100.0	8,157	100.0

Racial appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

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TABLE 2.8 Police apprehensions: sex and age by type of action

Type of Action	Males										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Formal caution	31	55	113	184	274	345	438	501	26	0	1,967
Transfer to Family conference	30	46	66	98	177	249	247	195	10	0	1,118
Transfer to Youth Court	25	53	101	189	339	497	673	766	54	0	2,697
Withdrawn	0	0	6	6	11	10	23	23	4	0	83
Unknown	6	6	12	28	46	54	191	450	0	0	793
Total	92	160	298	505	847	1,155	1,572	1,935	94	0	6,658

Type of Action	Females										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Formal caution	5	7	18	60	116	127	93	87	6	0	519
Transfer to Family conference	0	4	20	47	49	67	52	44	0	0	283
Transfer to Youth Court	1	8	24	49	91	122	140	124	4	0	563
Withdrawn	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	10	0	0	27
Unknown	0	0	1	2	9	11	27	57	0	0	107
Total	7	20	64	161	268	331	316	322	10	0	1,499

Type of Action	Total										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Formal caution	36	62	131	244	390	472	531	588	32	0	2,486
Transfer to Family conference	30	50	86	145	226	316	299	239	10	0	1,401
Transfer to Youth Court	26	61	125	238	430	619	813	890	58	0	3,260
Withdrawn	1	1	7	9	14	14	27	33	4	0	110
Unknown	6	6	13	30	55	65	218	507	0	0	900
Total	99	180	362	666	1,115	1,486	1,888	2,257	104	0	8,157

Age is at time of apprehension report.

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TABLE 2.9 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Summary of all offence groups

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)	202	183	510	21	40	956
Sexual offences	8	10	41	2	7	68
Robbery and extortion	2	9	125	0	9	145
Criminal trespass	140	268	528	7	35	978
Fraud and misappropriation	30	22	27	5	7	91
Larceny and receiving	772	471	1,103	24	127	2,497
Damage property and environmental offences	290	190	280	14	50	824
Offences against good order	705	172	438	21	61	1,397
Drug offences	305	63	130	15	40	553
Driving offences	19	3	74	0	523	619
Other offences	13	10	4	1	1	29
Total	2,486	1,401	3,260	110	900	8,157

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TABLE 2.10 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Murder *	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder*	0	0	3	0	0	3
Conspiracy to murder	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving causing death	0	0	3	0	0	3
Other homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	0	0	18	0	0	18
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	13	49	89	4	7	162
Assault with intent	0	0	2	0	0	2
Other major assault	0	1	11	0	0	12
Common assault						
- of a male	95	66	167	5	15	348
- of a female	61	36	101	7	8	213
- sex of victim unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common assault of family member	3	8	11	1	1	24
Other minor assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault police	18	14	66	1	4	103
Kidnapping and abduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defamation and libel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the person	12	9	39	3	5	68
Total	202	183	510	21	40	956

*The three apprehension reports for which attempted murder was the major offence alleged relate to three separate victims.

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TABLE 2.11 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Sexual offences

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Rape	0	1	19	0	1	21
Attempted rape	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent assault	4	5	6	0	4	19
Unlawful sexual intercourse	1	2	12	1	2	18
Attempted unlawful sexual intercourse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	1	0	0	1
Indecent behaviour/exposure	3	2	1	1	0	7
Gross indecency	0	0	2	0	0	2
Persistent sexual abuse of a child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	10	41	2	7	68

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TABLE 2.12 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Robbery and extortion

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Robbery with a firearm	0	0	1	0	0	1
Robbery with other weapon	1	1	26	0	3	31
Robbery - weapon type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unarmed robbery with violence	1	4	38	0	1	44
Unarmed robbery with no violence	0	3	59	0	5	67
Extortion	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	2	9	125	0	9	145

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TABLE 2.13 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Criminal trespass

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Burglary	0	0	1	0	0	1
Break and enter dwellings	0	0	6	0	0	6
Break and enter dwellings with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter dwellings at night with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter shops	0	0	1	0	0	1
Break and enter shops with intent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter schools	0	0	1	0	0	1
Break and enter schools with intent	0	0	1	0	0	1
Break and enter other buildings	5	2	7	0	0	14
Break and enter other buildings with intent	0	0	1	0	0	1
Break and enter building - type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter with intent - building type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences related to break and enter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-aggravated serious criminal trespass - non residential	63	70	125	1	12	271
- residential	14	41	70	2	9	136
Aggravated serious criminal trespass - non residential	42	119	195	3	7	366
- residential	8	33	100	1	6	148
Other criminal trespass - non residential	3	1	1	0	0	5
- residential	5	2	19	0	1	27
Total	140	268	528	7	35	978

The *Criminal Law Consolidation (Serious Criminal trespass) Amendment Act* which came into effect on 25th December 1999 replaced *break and enter offences* with *Criminal trespass offences*.

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TABLE 2.14 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Fraud and misappropriation

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
False pretences						
- credit/debit cards	4	1	3	0	3	11
- cheques	0	0	3	1	1	5
- other	8	5	5	0	2	20
- type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forge and utter (excluding cheques)	0	0	0	0	0	0
False statement - government benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud with respect to government benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fraud	6	3	5	1	0	15
Misappropriation/embezzlement	12	13	11	1	1	38
Counterfeiting	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	30	22	27	5	7	91

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TABLE 2.15 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Larceny and receiving

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Receiving	38	27	61	0	10	136
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	29	6	65	3	11	114
Handling of stolen goods - other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny of a motor vehicle	4	2	14	1	1	22
Illegal use of a motor vehicle	50	99	279	6	23	457
Interfere with a motor vehicle	46	19	57	0	13	135
Larceny from a motor vehicle	43	44	110	0	11	208
Larceny or illegal use of other vehicle	15	11	30	0	3	59
Larceny from the person	0	2	6	0	0	8
Larceny of livestock	2	0	0	0	0	2
Larceny from shops	408	197	335	10	26	976
Other larceny	137	64	146	4	29	380
Larceny - type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	772	471	1,103	24	127	2,497

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TABLE 2.16 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Damage property and environmental offences

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Arson or damage by explosives						
- dwellings	2	1	8	0	0	11
- shops	1	1	0	0	0	2
- schools	3	7	10	0	2	22
- factory/warehouse	0	0	0	0	0	0
- motor vehicle	0	0	1	0	0	1
- other/not known	18	19	12	1	0	50
Damage property (not arson or explosives)						
- dwellings	54	35	72	3	10	174
- shops	15	13	28	0	4	60
- schools	71	28	23	1	6	129
- factory/warehouse	0	0	1	0	0	1
- motor vehicle	42	23	46	3	15	129
- other/not known	78	63	75	5	13	234
Other property damage offences	6	0	4	1	0	11
Environmental offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	290	190	280	14	50	824

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TABLE 2.17 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged. Offences against good order

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Offences against government security and operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resist/hinder police	90	17	108	3	19	237
Conspiracy	0	2	0	0	0	2
Offences against justice procedures	16	9	1	1	3	30
Unlawful possession/use of firearms	9	3	4	0	1	17
Unlawful possession/use of bombs	54	12	42	1	5	114
Unlawful possession/use of other weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other weapon offences	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pornography and censorship offences	0	1	0	0	0	1
Liquor licensing offences	182	26	40	5	7	260
Betting and gaming offences	1	0	1	0	1	3
Trespassing offences	73	16	63	4	4	160
Consorting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Found with intent to commit a crime	0	0	1	0	0	1
Indecent/offensive language	33	7	22	0	2	64
Disorderly behaviour	118	30	91	0	14	253
Offensive behaviour	1	0	3	0	0	4
Loitering	36	6	13	0	1	56
Urinating/defecating in public	15	0	2	1	0	18
Graffiti and related offences	76	38	43	4	4	165
Other offences against good order	1	4	4	2	0	11
Total	705	172	438	21	61	1,397

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TABLE 2.18 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Drug offences

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Possess/use cannabis	218	26	62	10	21	337
Possess/use other drug	5	6	9	0	1	21
Possess/use drug - type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Import/export cannabis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Import/export other drug	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sell/possess for sale cannabis	9	10	14	1	4	38
Sell/possess for sale other drug	0	6	6	0	2	14
Sell/possess for sale - drug type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Produce/manufacture cannabis	6	5	7	0	0	18
Produce/manufacture other drug	0	0	0	0	0	0
Produce/manufacture drug - type unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraudulent prescription offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possess implements for drug use	66	10	29	4	9	118
Other drug offences	1	0	3	0	3	7
Total	305	63	130	15	40	553

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TABLE 2.19 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Driving offences

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs	1	0	5	0	19	25
Exceed prescribed concentration of alcohol	1	0	14	0	78	93
Refuse to supply blood sample	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refuse breath/alcotest	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous or reckless driving	16	3	33	0	346	398
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	1	0	22	0	80	103
Driving without a licence	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	3	74	0	523	619

The high number in the 'unknown' action category reflects the fact that many driving offences by-pass the normal screening process and are directed straight to court.

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TABLE 2.20 Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged
Other offences

Offence group	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	Total
Banking, financial & insurance offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taxation and stamp duty (excluding excise)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0	0
Customs, excise, imports/exports (non-drugs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration, passports, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electoral offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air navigation, airports and aircraft operations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health, mental health, quarantine, food standards etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bankruptcy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copyright and patents	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody (against prison rules)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences	13	10	4	1	1	29
Total	13	10	4	1	1	29

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.21a Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged against males

Offence group	Males					Total
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)						
- Homicide *	0	0	6	0	0	6
- Serious assault *	10	38	100	4	7	159
- Other assault *	118	88	251	7	25	489
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	11	8	35	3	5	62
Sexual offences	8	10	40	2	7	67
Robbery and extortion						
- Armed robbery*	1	0	22	0	3	26
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	1	4	82	0	3	90
Criminal trespass	125	228	473	5	32	863
Fraud and misappropriation	20	15	20	3	4	62
Larceny and receiving						
- Receiving/unlawful possession	56	23	105	3	15	202
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	62	92	270	7	24	455
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	40	17	52	0	13	122
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	39	42	106	0	11	198
- Larceny from shops	221	117	210	9	15	572
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	119	51	131	3	23	327
Damage property and environmental offences	258	178	253	13	43	745
Offences against good order						
- Resist/hinder police	72	12	81	2	17	184
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	60	14	44	0	6	124
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	101	25	73	0	12	211
- Indecent/offensive language	24	5	17	0	1	47
- Graffiti and related offences	64	35	41	4	4	148
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	267	54	111	8	10	450
Drug offences	267	50	109	9	38	473
Driving offences						
- Drink driving offences *	1	0	14	0	86	101
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	12	2	28	0	314	356
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	1	0	20	0	74	95
Other offences	9	10	3	1	1	24
Total	1,967	1,118	2,697	83	793	6,658

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.21b Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged against females

Offence group	Females					Total
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)						
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	3	12	20	0	0	35
- Other assault *	59	36	94	7	3	199
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	1	1	4	0	0	6
Sexual offences	0	0	1	0	0	1
Robbery and extortion						
- Armed robbery*	0	1	5	0	0	6
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	4	16	0	3	23
Criminal trespass	15	40	55	2	3	115
Fraud and misappropriation	10	7	7	2	3	29
Larceny and receiving						
- Receiving/unlawful possession	11	10	21	0	6	48
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	7	20	53	0	3	83
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	6	2	5	0	0	13
- Larceny from motor vehicle	4	2	4	0	0	10
- Larceny from shops	187	80	125	1	11	404
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	20	15	21	1	6	63
Damage property and environmental offences	32	12	27	1	7	79
Offences against good order						
- Resist/hinder police	18	5	27	1	2	53
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	3	1	2	1	0	7
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	18	5	21	0	2	46
- Indecent/offensive language	9	2	5	0	1	17
- Graffiti and related offences	12	3	2	0	0	17
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	57	11	14	5	6	93
Drug offences	38	13	21	6	2	80
Driving offences						
- Drink driving offences *	1	0	5	0	11	17
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	4	1	5	0	32	42
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	2	0	6	8
Other offences	4	0	1	0	0	5
Total	519	283	563	27	107	1,499

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.21c Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged against all persons

Offence group	Total					Total
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)						
- Homicide *	0	0	6	0	0	6
- Serious assault *	13	50	120	4	7	194
- Other assault *	177	124	345	14	28	688
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	12	9	39	3	5	68
Sexual offences	8	10	41	2	7	68
Robbery and extortion						
- Armed robbery*	1	1	27	0	3	32
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	1	8	98	0	6	113
Criminal trespass	140	268	528	7	35	978
Fraud and misappropriation	30	22	27	5	7	91
Larceny and receiving						
- Receiving/unlawful possession	67	33	126	3	21	250
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	69	112	323	7	27	538
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	46	19	57	0	13	135
- Larceny from motor vehicle	43	44	110	0	11	208
- Larceny from shops	408	197	335	10	26	976
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	139	66	152	4	29	390
Damage property and environmental offences	290	190	280	14	50	824
Offences against good order						
- Resist/hinder police	90	17	108	3	19	237
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	63	15	46	1	6	131
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	119	30	94	0	14	257
- Indecent/offensive language	33	7	22	0	2	64
- Graffiti and related offences	76	38	43	4	4	165
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	324	65	125	13	16	543
Drug offences	305	63	130	15	40	553
Driving offences						
- Drink driving offences *	2	0	19	0	97	118
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	16	3	33	0	346	398
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	1	0	22	0	80	103
Other offences	13	10	4	1	1	29
Total	2,486	1,401	3,260	110	900	8,157

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.22a Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged against persons of Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Aboriginal					Total
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)						
- Homicide *	0	0	1	0	0	1
- Serious assault *	2	3	29	0	3	37
- Other assault *	15	18	85	1	3	122
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	11	0	1	12
Sexual offences	1	1	1	0	0	3
Robbery and extortion						
- Armed robbery*	0	1	5	0	0	6
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	1	17	0	1	19
Criminal trespass	19	36	145	1	11	212
Fraud and misappropriation	1	0	1	0	0	2
Larceny and receiving						
- Receiving/unlawful possession	6	8	25	2	5	46
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	9	15	101	0	12	137
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	7	8	21	0	1	37
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	1	5	25	0	3	34
- Larceny from shops	33	38	72	2	1	146
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	9	15	32	1	3	60
Damage property and environmental offences	31	23	72	0	6	132
Offences against good order						
- Resist/hinder police	6	6	36	1	3	52
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	5	4	5	1	0	15
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	18	11	31	0	3	63
- Indecent/offensive language	5	0	6	0	1	12
- Graffiti and related offences	7	7	7	0	0	21
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	19	13	52	0	2	86
Drug offences	14	2	16	1	1	34
Driving offences						
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	4	0	1	5
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	2	0	3	0	3	8
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	3	0	9	12
Other offences	0	5	1	0	0	6
Total	210	220	807	10	73	1,320

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.
Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

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TABLE 2.22b Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged against persons of non-Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Non-Aboriginal					Total
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)						
- Homicide *	0	0	5	0	0	5
- Serious assault *	9	47	86	4	4	150
- Other assault *	133	98	253	12	22	518
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	11	7	28	2	4	52
Sexual offences	6	7	38	2	6	59
Robbery and extortion						
- Armed robbery*	0	0	22	0	3	25
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	1	7	81	0	5	94
Criminal trespass	101	207	378	4	23	713
Fraud and misappropriation	19	18	26	4	7	74
Larceny and receiving						
- Receiving/unlawful possession	48	21	99	1	15	184
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	52	94	221	7	14	388
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	27	9	36	0	10	82
- Larceny from motor vehicle	36	37	83	0	8	164
- Larceny from shops	299	150	255	7	23	734
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	96	49	118	3	22	288
Damage property and environmental offences	187	152	201	13	38	591
Offences against good order						
- Resist/hinder police	81	11	71	2	16	181
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	51	9	41	0	5	106
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	88	19	60	0	9	176
- Indecent/offensive language	28	7	16	0	1	52
- Graffiti and related offences	52	27	35	4	2	120
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	245	49	72	12	14	392
Drug offences	243	60	113	12	32	460
Driving offences						
- Drink driving offences *	1	0	13	0	85	99
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	9	2	27	0	246	284
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	1	0	19	0	67	87
Other offences	12	5	3	1	1	22
Total	1,836	1,092	2,400	90	682	6,100

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.
Non-Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 2.22c Police apprehensions: type of action by major offence alleged against persons for whom racial appearance was not recorded

Offence group	Racial appearance not recorded					Total
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)						
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	2	0	5	0	0	7
- Other assault *	29	8	7	1	3	48
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	1	2	0	1	0	4
Sexual offences	1	2	2	0	1	6
Robbery and extortion						
- Armed robbery*	1	0	0	0	0	1
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal trespass	20	25	5	2	1	53
Fraud and misappropriation	10	4	0	1	0	15
Larceny and receiving						
- Receiving/unlawful possession	13	4	2	0	1	20
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	8	3	1	0	1	13
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	12	2	0	0	2	16
- Larceny from motor vehicle	6	2	2	0	0	10
- Larceny from shops	76	9	8	1	2	96
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	34	2	2	0	4	42
Damage property and environmental offences	72	15	7	1	6	101
Offences against good order						
- Resist/hinder police	3	0	1	0	0	4
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	7	2	0	0	1	10
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	13	0	3	0	2	18
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Graffiti and related offences	17	4	1	0	2	24
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	60	3	1	1	0	65
Drug offences	48	1	1	2	7	59
Driving offences						
- Drink driving offences *	1	0	2	0	11	14
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	5	1	3	0	97	106
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	4	4
Other offences	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	440	89	53	10	145	737

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.
Racial appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 2.23 Police apprehensions: sex and type of action by method of apprehension

Method of Apprehension	Males					Total	
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	No.	%
Arrest	301	398	1,664	22	111	2,496	37.5
Report	1,666	720	1,033	61	682	4,162	62.5
Total	1,967	1,118	2,697	83	793	6,658	100.0

Method of Apprehension	Females					Total	
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	No.	%
Arrest	66	92	304	3	16	481	32.1
Report	453	191	259	24	91	1,018	67.9
Total	519	283	563	27	107	1,499	100.0

Method of Apprehension	Total					Total	
	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Transfer to Youth Court	Withdrawn	Unknown	No.	%
Arrest	367	490	1,968	25	127	2,977	36.5
Report	2,119	911	1,292	85	773	5,180	63.5
Total	2,486	1,401	3,260	110	900	8,157	100.0

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 2.24 Number of police apprehensions per person by sex

Number of apprehensions	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2,886	70.2	811	76.7	3,697	71.5
2	621	15.1	151	14.3	772	14.9
3	292	7.1	44	4.2	336	6.5
4	141	3.4	25	2.4	166	3.2
5-9	157	3.8	26	2.5	183	3.5
10-14	13	0.3	0	0	13	0.3
15 and over	1	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
Total	4,111	100.0	1,057	100.0	5,168	100.0

This table refers to individual young offenders who have been the subject of at least one apprehension report during 2001.
Each person is counted once regardless of the number of times they have been apprehended during the twelve month period.

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 2.25 Formal police cautions: sex by proportion of cautions involving an apology/compensation/community work/other condition

Males									
Undertaking as part of a caution	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other Undertaking		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	498	25.6	248	12.8	127	6.5	799	41.1	
No	1,446	74.4	1,696	87.2	1,817	93.5	1,145	58.9	
Total	1,944	100.0	1,944	100.0	1,944	100.0	1,944	100.0	
Females									
Undertaking as part of a caution	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other Undertaking		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	159	30.8	44	8.5	16	3.1	206	39.9	
No	357	69.2	472	91.5	500	96.9	310	60.1	
Total	516	100.0	516	100.0	516	100.0	516	100.0	
Total									
Undertaking as part of a caution	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other Undertaking		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes	657	26.7	292	11.9	143	5.8	1,005	40.9	
No	1,803	73.3	2,168	88.1	2,317	94.2	1,445	59.1	
Total	2,460	100.0	2,460	100.0	2,460	100.0	2,460	100.0	

Total figures refer to the actual number of cautions administered, rather than the number of referrals to a caution. This is the same counting rule used in for the 1998,1999 and 2000 reports, but differs from that used in the 1997 report when it was assumed that the number of cautions equalled the number of referrals.

Juvenile offenders
1 January – 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.26 Formal police cautions: racial appearance by proportion of cautions involving an apology/compensation/
community work/other condition

Undertaking as part of a caution	Aboriginal							
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other Undertaking	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	50	23.9	20	9.6	11	5.3	66	31.6
No	159	76.1	189	90.4	198	94.7	143	68.4
Total	209	100.0	209	100.0	209	100.0	209	100.0

Undertaking as part of a caution	Non-Aboriginal							
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other Undertaking	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	470	25.9	205	11.3	87	4.8	751	41.4
No	1,345	74.1	1,610	88.7	1,728	95.2	1,064	58.6
Total	1,815	100.0	1,815	100.0	1,815	100.0	1,815	100.0

Undertaking as part of a caution	Unknown							
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other Undertaking	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	137	31.4	67	15.4	45	10.3	188	43.1
No	299	68.6	369	84.6	391	89.7	248	56.9
Total	436	100.0	436	100.0	436	100.0	436	100.0

Racial appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

Total figures refer to the actual number of cautions administered, rather than the number of referrals to a caution. This is the same counting rule used in for the 1998,1999 and 2000 reports, but differs from that used in the 1997 report when it was assumed that the number of cautions equalled the number of referrals.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.27 Formal police cautions where compensation was agreed to: sex by amount of compensation per caution

Amount	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
\$1- \$25 *	57	14	0	71
\$26-50	71	9	0	80
\$51-100	44	8	0	52
\$101-150	27	6	0	33
\$151-200	13	2	0	15
\$201-250	12	1	0	13
\$251-500	21	2	0	23
Over \$500	3	2	0	5
Total	248	44	0	292

See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 2.28 Formal police cautions where community work was agreed to: sex by number of hours of community work per caution

Number of hours	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1-10	84	13	0	97
11-20	30	3	0	33
21-30	10	0	0	10
31-40	2	0	0	2
41-50	1	0	0	1
51-75	0	0	0	0
Total	127	16	0	143

See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 2.29 Formal police cautions where an undertaking was agreed to:
undertaking conditions by major offence admitted

Offence group	Apology		Compensation (\$)			Community Work (hrs)			Other	
	No.	No.	Min	Av	Max	No.	Min	Av		Max
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)										
- Homicide *	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
- Serious assault *	3	1	70	70	70	1	20	20	20	4
- Other assault *	64	7	20	144	300	7	4	12	20	72
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	7	2	99	148	197	2	20	22	24	8
Sexual offences	3	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	5
Robbery and extortion										
- Armed robbery*	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	1	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
Criminal trespass	62	30	1	57	370	16	4	14	36	51
Fraud and misappropriation	12	11	1	354	1,670	1	10	10	10	8
Larceny and receiving										
- Receiving/unlawful possession	11	8	7	34	70	5	2	9	20	28
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	20	13	40	61	200	2	6	9	12	34
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	9	3	50	165	345	2	4	6	8	26
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	13	12	15	109	250	4	6	9	10	10
- Larceny from shops	159	29	2	26	121	16	1	10	30	189
- Larceny - miscellaneous *	66	29	8	88	439	12	4	9	20	63
Damage property and environmental offences	106	112	10	153	1,470	27	2	9	25	109
Offences against good order										
- Resist/hinder police	7	2	14	49	85	2	3	26	48	29
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	4	2	7	7	7	4	1	6	10	28
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	24	5	100	167	244	9	2	16	24	36
- Indecent/offensive language	5	0	-	-	-	1	10	10	10	10
- Graffiti and related offences	32	21	10	64	200	16	2	10	30	38
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	38	2	94	97	100	6	2	6	12	114
Drug offences	7	2	10	30	50	6	3	9	20	130
Driving offences										
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	2
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	3	1	474	474	474	0	-	-	-	6
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	1	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
Other offences	0	0	-	-	-	4	8	16	20	2
Total	657	292	1	114	1,670	143	1	11	48	1,005

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.
See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

3

FAMILY CONFERENCES

Juvenile offenders

1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 3.1 Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team: sex by most serious outcome

Outcome	Males		Females		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
'Successful' conference								
Undertaking	1,084	80.7	251	77.5	0	0	1,335	80.0
Formal caution	110	8.2	26	8.0	0	0	136	8.2
No action*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	1,194	88.8	277	85.5	0	0	1,471	88.2
Conference held, not 'successful'								
Youth disagrees/police disagrees	0	0	1	0.3	0	0	1	0.1
Youth elects court	11	0.8	1	0.3	0	0	12	0.7
No admission	13	1.0	3	0.9	0	0	16	1.0
Sub-total	24	1.8	5	1.5	0	0	29	1.7
Conference held, case not proceeded with	1	0.1	1	0.3	0	0	2	0.1
Conference not held								
Case not proceeded with	13	1.0	3	0.9	0	0	16	1.0
No admission/elects court	7	0.5	2	0.6	0	0	9	0.5
Non-appearance of youth	64	4.8	24	7.4	0	0	88	5.3
Unable to locate youth	41	3.1	12	3.7	0	0	53	3.2
Sub-total	125	9.3	41	12.7	0	0	166	10.0
Total	1,344	100.0	324	100.0	0	0	1,668	100.0

Case referrals relate only to those referrals which were finalised during the calendar year. Cases which were still being processed have not been included. There were two cases in which the initial outcome had been 'police/youth disagrees'. However, in both cases, the young person had subsequently had the matter finalised by a conference run in the Youth court in the year 2001, and only this final outcome is presented in the above table. Prior to 1997, Crime and Justice reports did not include cases where the conference was held but either there was no admission or the case was not proceeded with. Nor did they report on cases where a conference was not actually held. (See Appendix for more details.)

* Prior to 2000, some outcomes now recorded as a 'formal caution' were listed under 'no action'. As well, there was a different recording practice for those cases where the matter was re-referred to a conference after having been initially referred back to the police because the young person could not be located. For further information, see the Appendix.

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 3.2 Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team: racial identity and sex by most serious outcome

Outcome	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Unknown				Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
'Successful' conference													
Undertaking	131	37	0	168	912	202	0	1,114	41	12	0	53	1,335
Formal caution	23	5	0	28	84	19	0	103	3	2	0	5	136
No action	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	154	42	0	196	996	221	0	1,217	44	14	0	58	1,471
Conference held, not 'successful'													
Youth disagrees/police disagrees	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Youth elects court	2	0	0	2	8	1	0	9	1	0	0	1	12
No admission	1	0	0	1	11	2	0	13	1	1	0	2	16
Sub-total	3	0	0	3	19	4	0	23	2	1	0	3	29
Conference held, case not proceeded with	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Conference not held													
Case not proceeded with	2	1	0	3	11	2	0	13	0	0	0	0	16
No admission/elects court	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Non-appearance of youth	21	14	0	35	43	10	0	53	0	0	0	0	88
Unable to locate youth	9	2	0	11	31	8	0	39	1	2	0	3	53
Sub-total	32	17	0	49	92	22	0	114	1	2	0	3	166
Total	189	59	0	248	1,108	248	0	1,356	47	17	0	64	1,668

Racial identity is, in the first instance, derived from police apprehension reports which record the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. If "race" is missing from the police file sent to them, the Family Conference Team will add this information where possible. They may also amend police entries which they consider to be incorrect.

Prior to 1997, Crime and Justice reports did not include cases where the conference was held but either there was no admission or the case was not proceeded with. Nor did they report on cases where a conference was not actually held. (See Appendix for more details.) See footnote for Table 3.1 for details of changes to the practice of recording some outcomes.

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 3.3a Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team: most serious outcome by major offence alleged where a conference was held

Offence group	Completed conference			Not completed conference			Case not proceeded with[Total	
	Undertaking	Formal caution	No action	Youth disagrees	Youth elects court	No admission[No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)									
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	44	3	0	0	0	0	1	48	3.2
- Other assault *	118	19	0	0	0	3	3	143	9.5
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.9
Sexual offences	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	1.0
Robbery and extortion									
- Armed robbery*	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.7
Criminal trespass	241	9	0	0	1	2	0	253	16.8
Fraud and misappropriation	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1.2
Larceny and receiving									
- Receiving/unlawful possession	41	5	0	0	1	3	0	50	3.3
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	113	1	0	0	3	0	0	117	7.8
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	24	1.6
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	41	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	2.8
- Larceny from shops	183	12	0	1	1	0	2	199	13.2
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	68	3	0	0	0	0	0	71	4.7
Damage property and environmental offences	173	5	0	0	0	4	0	182	12.1
Offences against good order									
- Hinder/resist police	10	3	0	0	1	0	0	14	0.9
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	23	1.5
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	16	7	0	0	1	0	0	24	1.6
- Indecent/offensive language	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1
- Graffiti and related offences	28	3	0	0	1	0	0	32	2.1
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	81	29	0	0	0	2	0	112	7.5
Drug offences	62	10	0	0	0	0	0	72	4.8
Driving offences									
- Drink driving offences *	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	19	1.3
Other offences	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	13	0.9
Total	1,335	136	0	1	12	16	2	1,502	100.0

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. [Prior to 1997, Crime and Justice reports did not include these categories]

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 3.3b Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team: most serious outcome by major offence alleged where a conference was not held

Offence group	Case not proceeded with	No admission/ elects court	Non-appearance of youth	Unable to locate youth	Total	
					No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)						
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	1	0	4	0	5	3.0
- Other assault *	2	3	5	2	12	7.2
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	1	0	1	0.6
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion						
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	1	0	1	0.6
Criminal trespass	1	2	11	10	24	14.5
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny and receiving						
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	1	6	0	7	4.2
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	5	6	11	6.6
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	0	4	3	7	4.2
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	1	0	1	0.6
- Larceny from shops	4	0	10	12	26	15.7
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	1	1	2	1	5	3.0
Damage property and environmental offences	3	1	9	11	24	14.5
Offences against good order						
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	2	1	3	1.8
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	1	0	0	1	0.6
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	1	0	6	1	8	4.8
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	1	0	1	0.6
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	3	0	3	1.8
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	3	0	10	1	14	8.4
Drug offences	0	0	5	3	8	4.8
Driving offences						
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	0	0	2	2	4	2.4
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	9	88	53	166	100.0

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 3.3c Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team: most serious outcome by major offence alleged for all referrals

Offence group	Total	
	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)		
- Homicide *	0	0
- Serious assault *	53	3.2
- Other assault *	155	9.3
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	14	0.8
Sexual offences	15	0.9
Robbery and extortion		
- Armed robbery*	4	0.2
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	11	0.7
Criminal trespass	277	16.6
Fraud and misappropriation	18	1.1
Larceny and receiving		
- Receiving/unlawful possession	57	3.4
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	128	7.7
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	31	1.9
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	43	2.6
- Larceny from shops	225	13.5
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	76	4.6
Damage property and environmental offences	206	12.4
Offences against good order		
- Hinder/resist police	17	1.0
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	24	1.4
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	32	1.9
- Indecent/offensive language	3	0.2
- Graffiti and related offences	35	2.1
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	126	7.6
Drug offences	80	4.8
Driving offences		
- Drink driving offences *	1	0.1
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	1	0.1
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	23	1.4
Other offences	13	0.8
Total	1,668	100.0

Case referrals relate only to those referrals which were finalised during the calendar year. Cases which were still being processed have not been included.

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 3.4a Cases dealt with at a family conference: age by major offence alleged against males

Offence group	Males									Total No.	Total %
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown		
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	1	0	4	4	11	15	3	2	40	3.3
- Other assault *	2	4	1	7	18	27	25	17	0	101	8.3
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	11	0.9
Sexual offences	1	0	3	1	3	3	4	0	0	15	1.2
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0.2
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	1	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	9	0.7
Criminal trespass	5	15	14	22	40	49	44	26	4	219	18.0
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	3	0	12	1.0
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	3	2	6	4	8	15	1	39	3.2
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	2	4	17	26	31	21	0	101	8.3
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	1	1	0	1	6	5	2	5	0	21	1.7
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	1	7	10	5	10	7	1	41	3.4
- Larceny from shops	3	2	7	17	28	23	26	10	1	117	9.6
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	3	3	7	5	9	12	7	8	0	54	4.4
Damage property and environmental offences	6	12	11	16	25	29	33	30	1	163	13.4
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	0	11	0.9
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	3	2	4	5	4	3	0	21	1.7
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	3	0	5	3	5	7	0	23	1.9
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	1	5	8	7	6	2	1	31	2.5
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	1	3	8	9	9	13	27	22	2	94	7.7
Drug offences	0	0	2	7	8	9	13	20	0	59	4.8
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	1	0	0	1	9	7	0	0	0	18	1.5
Other offences	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	13	1.1
Total	27	47	69	115	217	248	276	207	13	1,219	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 - 3.3. See Appendix for more details. Age is at date of offence.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 3.4b Cases dealt with at a family conference: age by major offence alleged against females

Offence group	Females									No.	Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown		%	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	8	2.8	
- Other assault *	0	0	2	6	8	7	10	7	2	42	14.8	
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.7	
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	
Criminal trespass	2	1	1	10	6	9	1	4	0	34	12.0	
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	6	2.1	
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	2	0	11	3.9	
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	0	3	3	7	1	2	0	16	5.7	
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1.1	
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	
- Larceny from shops	0	2	9	13	15	13	12	15	3	82	29.0	
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	0	1	0	1	7	4	2	2	0	17	6.0	
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	3	2	5	3	3	2	1	19	6.7	
Offences against good order												
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1.1	
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.7	
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.4	
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.4	
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	4	0	18	6.4	
Drug offences	0	0	1	5	1	1	2	3	0	13	4.6	
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	19	48	54	60	43	47	6	283	100.0	

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.3. See Appendix for more details. Age is at date of offence.

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TABLE 3.4c Cases dealt with at a family conference: age by major offence alleged against all persons

Offence group	Total									No.	Total %	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	1	0	4	4	16	18	3	2	48	3.2	
- Other assault *	2	4	3	13	26	34	35	24	2	143	9.5	
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	0	13	0.9	
Sexual offences	1	0	3	1	3	3	4	0	0	15	1.0	
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	0.3	
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	1	0	10	0.7	
Criminal trespass	7	16	15	32	46	58	45	30	4	253	16.8	
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	1	2	4	7	4	0	18	1.2	
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	3	4	8	5	12	17	1	50	3.3	
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	2	7	20	33	32	23	0	117	7.8	
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	1	1	1	2	7	5	2	5	0	24	1.6	
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	1	7	11	5	10	7	1	42	2.8	
- Larceny from shops	3	4	16	30	43	36	38	25	4	199	13.2	
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	3	4	7	6	16	16	9	10	0	71	4.7	
Damage property and environmental offences	6	12	14	18	30	32	36	32	2	182	12.1	
Offences against good order												
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	1	1	1	2	4	5	0	14	0.9	
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	3	2	4	5	4	5	0	23	1.5	
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	3	1	5	3	5	7	0	24	1.6	
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.1	
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	1	5	8	8	6	2	1	32	2.1	
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	1	3	9	12	11	18	30	26	2	112	7.5	
Drug offences	0	0	3	12	9	10	15	23	0	72	4.8	
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1	
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1	
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
- Other driving/traffic offences	1	0	0	1	10	7	0	0	0	19	1.3	
Other offences	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	13	0.9	
Total	29	51	88	163	271	308	319	254	19	1,502	100.0	

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 - 3.3. See Appendix for more details. Age is at date of offence.

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TABLE 3.5a Cases dealt with at a family conference: age by major offence alleged against Aboriginal persons

Offence group	Aboriginal									Total No.	Total %
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown		
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	1	0	9	4.5
- Other assault *	0	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	0	18	9.0
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1.5
Criminal trespass	3	2	4	6	5	7	1	1	0	29	14.6
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	7	3.5
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	0	8	4.0
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	6	3.0
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	2.0
- Larceny from shops	3	2	10	10	2	2	4	1	0	34	17.1
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	3.0
Damage property and environmental offences	1	7	5	4	6	2	0	1	1	27	13.6
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1.5
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	2.0
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	3	0	9	4.5
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	2.5
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	2	3	3	2	0	1	4	1	16	8.0
Drug offences	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1.0
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.5
Other offences	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	2.5
Total	10	20	32	38	34	24	18	21	2	199	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.3. Racial identity is, in the first instance, derived from police apprehension reports which record the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. If "race" is missing from the police file sent to them, the Family Conference Team will add this information where possible. They may also amend police entries which they consider to be incorrect.

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TABLE 3.5b Cases dealt with at a family conference: age by major offence alleged against non-Aboriginal persons

Offence group	Non-Aboriginal									Total No.	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown		
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	1	0	2	4	13	14	2	2	38	3.1
- Other assault *	2	2	1	11	19	30	31	19	2	117	9.4
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	12	1.0
Sexual offences	1	0	3	0	3	3	3	0	0	13	1.0
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0.2
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	6	0.5
Criminal trespass	3	14	11	26	39	50	43	25	4	215	17.3
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	4	0	17	1.4
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	3	2	6	5	11	15	1	43	3.5
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	0	6	18	30	29	18	0	101	8.1
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	5	0	18	1.4
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	5	10	5	10	6	1	37	3.0
- Larceny from shops	0	2	6	20	39	32	34	23	4	160	12.9
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	1	2	6	5	15	16	8	8	0	61	4.9
Damage property and environmental offences	5	5	8	14	24	30	33	29	1	149	12.0
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	0	11	0.9
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	2	1	4	5	2	4	0	18	1.4
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	1	1	2	3	4	4	0	15	1.2
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0.2
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	3	6	8	5	1	1	25	2.0
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	1	1	6	8	8	15	27	21	1	88	7.1
Drug offences	0	0	2	12	9	8	15	21	0	67	5.4
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.1
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.1
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	1	0	0	1	9	7	0	0	0	18	1.4
Other offences	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	0.6
Total	18	31	54	123	226	274	287	212	17	1,242	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.3. See Appendix for more details.
See definition of racial identity inserted under Table 3.5a. Age is at date of offence.

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TABLE 3.5c Cases dealt with at a family conference: age by major offence alleged against persons for whom racial identity was not recorded

Offence group	Racial identity not recorded									Total No.	Total %
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown		
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.6
- Other assault *	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	8	13.1
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.6
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1.6
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.6
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.6
Criminal trespass	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	9	14.8
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	8	13.1
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.6
- Larceny from shops	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	5	8.2
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4	6.6
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	6	9.8
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.6
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3.3
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	8	13.1
Drug offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	4.9
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1.6
Total	1	0	2	2	11	10	14	21	0	61	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.3. See appendix for more details. See definition of racial identity inserted under Table 3.5a. Age is at date of offence.

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TABLE 3.6 Cases dealt with at a family conference: sex and age by racial identity

Racial identity	Males									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	10	17	23	27	28	17	17	16	2	157
Non-Aboriginal	17	30	44	87	181	225	246	175	11	1,016
Unknown	0	0	2	1	8	6	13	16	0	46
Total	27	47	69	115	217	248	276	207	13	1,219

Racial identity	Females									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	0	3	9	11	6	7	1	5	0	42
Non-Aboriginal	1	1	10	36	45	49	41	37	6	226
Unknown	1	0	0	1	3	4	1	5	0	15
Total	2	4	19	48	54	60	43	47	6	283

Racial identity	Total									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	10	20	32	38	34	24	18	21	2	199
Non-Aboriginal	18	31	54	123	226	274	287	212	17	1,242
Unknown	1	0	2	2	11	10	14	21	0	61
Total	29	51	88	163	271	308	319	254	19	1,502

This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.3. See Appendix for more details.
Age is at date of offence. See definition of racial identity inserted under Table 3.5a.

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TABLE 3.7 Cases dealt with at a family conference: sex by number of offences alleged

Number of offences	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				No.	%
One	735	184	0	919	61.2
Two	285	53	0	338	22.5
Three	112	21	0	133	8.9
Four	37	13	0	50	3.3
Five	19	5	0	24	1.6
6 to 10	31	7	0	38	2.5
11 to 15	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,219	283	0	1,502	100.0

This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.3. See Appendix for more details.

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TABLE 3.8 Cases dealt with at a family conference: racial identity by number of offences alleged

Number of offences	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	132	66.3	748	60.2	39	63.9
Two	46	23.1	279	22.5	13	21.3
Three	13	6.5	116	9.3	4	6.6
Four	0	0.0	46	3.7	4	6.6
Five	3	1.5	21	1.7	0	0.0
6 to 10	5	2.5	32	2.6	1	1.6
11 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	199	100.0	1,242	100.0	61	100.0

This table does not include cases in the category of 'Conference not held' as detailed in Tables 3.1 – 3.3. See Appendix for more details.

Racial identity is, in the first instance, derived from police apprehension reports which record the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. If "race" is missing from the police file sent to them, the Family Conference Team will add this information where possible. They may also amend police entries which they consider to be incorrect.

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TABLE 3.9 Cases dealt with a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to: sex by proportion involving an apology/compensation/community work/other condition

Undertaking condition	Male									
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	666	61.4	258	23.8	304	28.0	841	77.6		
No	418	38.6	826	76.2	780	72.0	243	22.4		
Total	1,084	100.0	1,084	100.0	1,084	100.0	1,084	100.0		
	Female									
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	160	63.7	51	20.3	57	22.7	191	76.1		
No	91	36.3	200	79.7	194	77.3	60	23.9		
Total	251	100.0	251	100.0	251	100.0	251	100.0		
	Total									
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	826	61.9	309	23.1	361	27.0	1,032	77.3		
No	509	38.1	1,026	76.9	974	73.0	303	22.7		
Total	1,335	100.0	1,335	100.0	1,335	100.0	1,335	100.0		

See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

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TABLE 3.10 Cases dealt with a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to: racial identity by proportion involving an apology/compensation/community work/other condition

Undertaking condition	Aboriginal									
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	64	38.1	12	7.1	19	11.3	144	85.7		
No	104	61.9	156	92.9	149	88.7	24	14.3		
Total	168	100.0	168	100.0	168	100.0	168	100.0		
Undertaking condition	Non-Aboriginal									
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	732	65.7	283	25.4	326	29.3	848	76.1		
No	382	34.3	831	74.6	788	70.7	266	23.9		
Total	1,114	100.0	1,114	100.0	1,114	100.0	1,114	100.0		
Undertaking condition	Unknown									
	Apology		Compensation		Community Work		Other			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	30	56.6	14	26.4	16	30.2	40	75.5		
No	23	43.4	39	73.6	37	69.8	13	24.5		
Total	53	100.0	53	100.0	53	100.0	53	100.0		

See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

Racial identity is, in the first instance, derived from police apprehension reports which record the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. If "race" is missing from the police file sent to them, the Family Conference Team will add this information where possible. They may also amend police entries which they consider to be incorrect.

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TABLE 3.11 Cases dealt with at a family conference where compensation was agreed to:
sex by amount of compensation per case

Amount	Female	Male	Unknown	No.	Total	%
\$1 - 25	14	52	0	66		21.4
\$26 - 50	15	50	0	65		21.0
\$51 - 100	8	57	0	65		21.0
\$101 - 150	2	20	0	22		7.1
\$151 - 200	3	20	0	23		7.4
\$201 - 400	6	33	0	39		12.6
\$401 - 600	1	16	0	17		5.5
\$601 - 800	1	2	0	3		1.0
\$801 - 1,000	1	4	0	5		1.6
\$1001-1,500	0	2	0	2		0.6
\$1,501-\$2,000	0	0	0	0		0
\$2,001-\$2,500	0	0	0	0		0
\$2,501-\$3,000	0	1	0	1		0.3
Over \$3,000	0	1	0	1		0.3
Total	51	258	0	309		100.0

See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

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TABLE 3.12 Cases dealt with at a family conference where community work was agreed to:
sex by amount of community work per case

Number of hours	Female	Male	Unknown	No.	Total	%
1 - 10	24	107	0	131		36.3
11 - 20	12	69	0	81		22.4
21 - 30	7	42	0	49		13.6
31 - 50	10	59	0	69		19.1
51 - 100	4	24	0	28		7.8
101 - 200	0	3	0	3		0.8
over 200	0	0	0	0		0
			0			
Total	57	304	0	361		100.0

See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

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TABLE 3.13 Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to:
undertaking conditions by major offence admitted

Offence group	Apology	Compensation (\$)				Community Work (hrs)				Other
		No.	Min	Av	Max	No.	Min	Av	Max	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)										
- Homicide *	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
- Serious assault *	31	6	19	118	250	12	20	45	75	34
- Other assault *	60	7	22	118	420	8	10	25	50	106
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	8	3	50	199	497	4	20	21	24	7
Sexual offences	1	0				1	60	60	60	13
Robbery and extortion										
- Armed robbery*	4	3	43	109	240	2	100	100	100	4
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	10	2	10	505	1,000	4	12	29	50	10
Criminal trespass	168	76	10	125	1,100	107	3	27	200	170
Fraud and misappropriation	17	8	7	877	3,743	5	10	35	50	13
Larceny and receiving										
- Receiving/unlawful possession	26	13	10	73	300	11	4	19	40	31
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	83	40	9	192	520	39	5	35	80	77
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	15	2	38	44	50	8	4	15	30	17
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	33	15	9	118	350	14	4	26	80	27
- Larceny from shops	143	29	1	84	978	39	4	16	40	154
- Larceny - miscellaneous*	45	29	2	101	800	19	2	17	40	46
Damage property, and environmental	104	60	20	240	3,000	52	3	28	160	115
Offences against good order										
- Hinder/resist police	5	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	9
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	3	0	-	-	-	2	40	40	40	13
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	6	0	-	-	-	2	20	20	20	14
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
- Graffiti and related offences	11	7	7	52	100	16	2	9	30	19
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	25	3	135	465	1,000	9	3	24	50	73
Drug offences	21	5	10	92	350	4	8	18	30	57
Driving offences										
- Drink driving offences *	1	0	-	-	-	1	10	10	10	0
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	1
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
- Other driving/traffic offences	2	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	12
Other offences	4	1	70	70	70	2	30	30	30	9
Total	826	309	1	170	3,743	361	2	26	200	1,032

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. See Appendix for an explanation of the counting rules used.

The offences listed in this table represent the major offence admitted for a particular case cross-tabulated with the conditions imposed for that whole case.

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TABLE 3.14 Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to: sex by undertaking compliance status

Undertaking compliance status	Male		Female		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cases with only 1 undertaking								
Complied	784	86.9	175	85.0	0	0	959	86.6
Waived	18	2.0	7	3.4	0	0	25	2.3
Referred back to police	100	11.1	24	11.7	0	0	124	11.2
Cases with more than 1 undertaking								
All complied with	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All waived	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All referred back to police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combination of compliance status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	902	100.0	206	100.0	0	0	1,108	100.0

At the time of preparation of this table, there were 227 cases for which undertaking compliance data were not available. See Appendix for more details.

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TABLE 3.15 Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to: racial identity by undertaking compliance status

Undertaking compliance status	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cases with only 1 undertaking								
Complied	122	79.2	802	88.0	35	81.4	959	86.6
Waived	5	3.2	20	2.2	0	0	25	2.3
Referred back to police	27	17.5	89	9.8	8	18.6	124	11.2
Cases with more than 1 undertaking								
All complied with	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All waived	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All referred back to police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combination of compliance status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	154	100.0	911	100.0	43	100.0	1,108	100.0

At the time of preparation of this table, there were 227 cases for which undertaking compliance data were not available. See Appendix for more details. See definition of racial identity inserted under Table 3.5a.

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TABLE 3.16 Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to:
sex by condition compliance status

Condition compliance status	Male			
	Apology	Compensation	Community work	Other
Complied by due date	538	169	175	938
Complied after due date	55	11	38	47
Not complied with	16	18	27	120
Total	609	198	240	1,105

	Female			
	Apology	Compensation	Community work	Other
Complied by due date	111	35	23	209
Complied after due date	26	0	4	10
Not complied with	3	2	9	29
Total	140	37	36	248

	Total			
	Apology	Compensation	Community work	Other
Complied by due date	649	204	198	1,147
Complied after due date	81	11	42	57
Not complied with	19	20	36	149
Total	749	235	276	1,353

The counting rule used in this table is different from that used in the earlier set of tables on conditions (Tables 3.9–3.13). See Appendix for more details.

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TABLE 3.17 Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to:
racial identity by condition compliance status

Condition compliance status	Aboriginal			
	Apology	Compensation	Community work	Other
Complied by due date	41	7	9	155
Complied after due date	12	0	4	7
Not complied with	4	2	3	35
Total	57	9	16	197

	Non-Aboriginal			
	Apology	Compensation	Community work	Other
Complied by due date	585	189	181	953
Complied after due date	63	11	38	47
Not complied with	15	15	28	110
Total	663	215	247	1,110

	Unknown			
	Apology	Compensation	Community work	Other
Complied by due date	23	8	8	39
Complied after due date	6	0	0	3
Not complied with	0	3	5	4
Total	29	11	13	46

The counting rule used in this table is different from that used in the earlier set of tables on conditions (Tables 3.9–3.13). (See Appendix for more details.)
Racial identity is, in the first instance, derived from police apprehension reports which record the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. If “race” is missing from the police file sent to them, the Family Conference Team will add this information where possible. They may also amend police entries which they consider to be incorrect.

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TABLE 3.18 Family conferences: number of
conferences held per month

Month	Number
January	99
February	111
March	153
April	89
May	139
June	108
July	106
August	119
September	98
October	124
November	107
December	76
Total	1,329

This table refers to the actual number of conferences held, irrespective of the number of youths dealt with at the one conference.

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TABLE 3.19 Family conferences: number of participants per conference

Number	Offenders	Parents	Guardians	Victims	Victim Supporters	Victim Representatives	Youth Supporters	Other participant	Total	
									No.	%
0	0	228	1,217	790	1,171	1,257	995	1,267	0	0
1	1,211	791	99	468	123	69	264	57	45	3.4
2	89	243	13	53	27	3	45	4	400	30.1
3	15	43	0	12	4	0	17	1	404	30.4
4	8	13	0	3	3	0	6	0	234	17.6
5 - 9	6	10	0	2	1	0	2	0	224	16.9
10 and over	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	22	1.7
Total	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	1,329	100.0

This table refers to the actual number of conferences held. Youth Justice Coordinators and police representatives are not classified here as participants.

Prior to 2001, the data did not distinguish between victim representatives and victim supporters. Both groups were included under the category of 'victim supporters'. Nor did the data distinguish between parents and guardians. The category of 'parents' covered both these groups. In addition, in previous years, the total number of participants did not include participants classified under 'other'. This category covers participants such as the school principal in cases where the offence occurred at a school and the Metropolitan Fire Service where arson has been involved.

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TABLE 4.1 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: outcomes for the major offence charged

Offence group	Proved		Acquitted	Not Proved		Withdrawn, not proceeded with, no action taken	Total	
	Convicted	Not Convicted		Dismissed for want of prosecution			No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)								
- Homicide	2	0	0	3 (1)		0	5	0.2
- Serious assault *	28	13	0	30 (5)		3	74	2.7
- Other assault *	52	81	0	8 (3)		93 (15)	234	8.5
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	7	2	0	19 (9)		2 (1)	30	1.1
Sexual offences	2	10	2	21 (3)		2 (1)	37	1.3
Robbery and extortion								
- Armed robbery*	15	5	1	14 (3)		0	35	1.3
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	27	14	0	61 (21)		6	108	3.9
Criminal trespass	110	136	0	125 (37)		29 (8)	400	14.4
Fraud and misappropriation	6	5	0	0		4	15	0.5
Larceny and receiving								
- Receiving/unlawful possession	21	33	0	2		32 (12)	88	3.2
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	90	70	1	13		38 (7)	212	7.7
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	15	10	0	6 (1)		13 (4)	44	1.6
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	3	6	0	0		4 (2)	13	0.5
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	89	151	0	11 (4)		69 (17)	320	11.6
Damage property and environmental offences	50	92	0	12 (6)		42 (8)	196	7.1
Offences against good order								
- Hinder/resist police	27	51	0	0		22 (5)	100	3.6
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	13	9	0	0		6	28	1.0
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	19	32	0	3 (1)		11 (2)	65	2.3
- Indecent/offensive language	4	10	0	0		2	16	0.6
- Graffiti and related offences	3	12	0	0		3	18	0.7
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	24	46	0	3		16	89	3.2
Drug offences	30	76	0	2 (1)		6	114	4.1
Driving offences								
- Drink driving offences	79	1	0	0		7 (4)	87	3.1
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	266	29	0	2		32 (14)	329	11.9
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	49	10	0	0		11 (2)	70	2.5
Other offences	12	16	0	1		13 (1)	42	1.5
Total	1,043	920	4	336 (95)		466 (103)	2,769	
Percentage	37.7	33.2	0.1	12.1		16.8		100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)
The offences listed in this table represent the major offence charged for a particular case crosstabulated with the outcome for that offence.
Numbers in brackets denote cases where the major charge was not proved, but where a lesser or other charge was proved.

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TABLE 4.2a Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: age by major offence charged against males

Offence group	Males									Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	0.2
- Serious assault *	0	0	3	3	3	10	11	33	1	64	2.7
- Other assault *	2	2	6	5	29	37	42	59	0	182	7.8
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	1	1	5	3	5	11	0	26	1.1
Sexual offences	0	1	1	3	3	7	11	7	2	35	1.5
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	3	1	7	9	8	1	29	1.2
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	2	1	7	4	22	30	26	0	92	3.9
Criminal trespass	3	5	10	32	46	85	93	71	2	347	14.9
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3	0	10	0.4
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	2	3	10	8	17	25	1	66	2.8
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	4	12	30	38	45	51	2	182	7.8
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	3	3	2	8	12	12	2	42	1.8
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	4	0	13	0.6
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	2	12	20	26	42	67	68	2	239	10.2
Damage property and environmental offences	2	2	3	15	24	32	50	50	0	178	7.6
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	1	4	3	17	13	33	1	72	3.1
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	4	0	3	5	14	1	27	1.2
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	1	0	5	0	2	5	11	24	1	49	2.1
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	6	0	11	0.5
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	4	1	15	0.6
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	2	0	4	4	10	14	16	30	1	81	3.5
Drug offences	0	0	2	1	10	13	34	35	0	95	4.1
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	49	1	77	3.3
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	2	3	8	105	177	1	296	12.7
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	56	1	66	2.8
Other offences	1	1	3	2	9	8	7	4	0	35	1.5
Total	11	15	64	129	224	382	624	864	21	2,334	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.2b Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: age by major offence charged against females

Offence group	Females									Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	2	0	10	2.3
- Other assault *	0	0	0	3	3	14	16	14	2	52	12.0
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	0.9
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.5
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	6	1.4
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	2	2	4	6	2	0	16	3.7
Criminal trespass	0	0	5	2	8	17	12	9	0	53	12.2
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	1.1
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	7	0	22	5.1
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	0	2	6	14	4	4	0	30	6.9
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.5
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Larceny from shops and larceny – miscellaneous #	0	2	3	10	14	21	16	13	2	81	18.6
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	2	1	2	6	7	0	18	4.1
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	1	2	3	6	5	10	1	28	6.4
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	7	0	16	3.7
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	5	1.1
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0.7
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	8	1.8
Drug offences	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	8	0	19	4.4
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	10	2.3
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	21	0	33	7.6
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0.9
Other offences	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	7	1.6
Total	0	2	10	27	50	96	115	130	5	435	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.2c Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: age by major offence charged against all persons

Offence group	Total									Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	0.2
- Serious assault *	0	0	3	6	5	11	13	35	1	74	2.7
- Other assault *	2	2	6	8	32	51	58	73	2	234	8.5
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	1	1	6	4	6	12	0	30	1.1
Sexual offences	0	1	1	3	3	7	12	8	2	37	1.3
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	1	3	1	9	11	9	1	35	1.3
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	2	1	9	6	26	36	28	0	108	3.9
Criminal trespass	3	5	15	34	54	102	105	80	2	400	14.4
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	6	0	15	0.5
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	2	3	13	10	27	32	1	88	3.2
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	4	14	36	52	49	55	2	212	7.7
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	3	3	2	8	12	14	2	44	1.6
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	1	4	2	4	0	13	0.5
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	4	15	30	40	63	83	81	4	320	11.6
Damage property and environmental offences	2	2	3	17	25	34	56	57	0	196	7.1
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	2	6	6	23	18	43	2	100	3.6
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	4	0	3	5	15	1	28	1.0
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	1	0	5	0	5	7	15	31	1	65	2.3
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	8	0	16	0.6
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	1	3	3	5	4	1	18	0.7
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	2	0	4	4	10	16	18	34	1	89	3.2
Drug offences	0	0	2	2	10	17	40	43	0	114	4.1
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	5	24	57	1	87	3.1
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	2	3	9	116	198	1	329	11.9
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	58	1	70	2.5
Other offences	1	1	3	2	12	8	10	5	0	42	1.5
Total	11	17	74	156	274	478	739	994	26	2,769	100.0

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

Age is at date of offence.

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TABLE 4.3a Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: age by major offence charged against persons of Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Aboriginal									Total	No.	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.2
- Serious assault *	0	0	2	3	2	4	3	6	0	20	4.2	
- Other assault *	0	0	1	2	5	13	10	9	1	41	8.6	
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	0.8	
Sexual offences	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	5	1.1	
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	4	0	12	2.5	
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	2	1	3	1	5	6	4	0	22	4.6	
Criminal trespass	2	2	13	11	8	16	18	16	1	87	18.4	
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	16	3.4	
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	1	6	16	14	7	8	0	52	11.0	
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	5	2	16	3.4	
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.2	
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	2	5	12	7	12	12	10	1	61	12.9	
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	4	5	7	10	10	0	36	7.6	
Offences against good order												
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	9	0	19	4.0	
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	0	7	1.5	
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	6	1	16	3.4	
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4	0.8	
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	1	0	1	3	4	7	4	7	0	27	5.7	
Drug offences	0	0	1	1	1	4	5	3	0	15	3.2	
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0.6	
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0.8	
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.4	
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.4	
Total	3	6	31	58	56	102	98	113	7	474	100.0	

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. Aboriginal appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.3b Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: age by major offence charged against persons of non-Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Non-Aboriginal									Total	No.	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0.2	
- Serious assault *	0	0	1	3	3	6	10	29	1	53	2.5	
- Other assault *	2	2	3	4	27	47	62	62	0	184	8.8	
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	1	1	6	3	5	10	0	26	1.2	
Sexual offences	0	1	0	1	3	7	11	6	1	30	1.4	
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	5	1	22	1.1	
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	6	5	21	29	24	0	85	4.1	
Criminal trespass	1	2	1	22	43	86	85	64	1	305	14.6	
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	6	0	15	0.7	
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	0	10	6	22	29	1	68	3.3	
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	3	8	20	37	41	47	2	158	7.6	
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	2	2	2	6	7	9	0	28	1.3	
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	3	0	11	0.5	
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	1	9	18	33	47	67	68	3	246	11.8	
Damage property and environmental offences	2	2	3	12	19	27	42	43	0	150	7.2	
Offences against good order												
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	0	3	2	15	13	29	1	63	3.0	
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	14	1	21	1.0	
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	1	0	2	0	4	4	10	25	0	46	2.2	
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	0	11	0.5	
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	4	1	15	0.7	
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	1	0	3	1	6	8	14	25	1	59	2.8	
Drug offences	0	0	1	1	9	13	34	39	0	97	4.6	
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	47	1	72	3.4	
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	2	3	7	78	141	1	232	11.1	
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	51	1	62	3.0	
Other offences	1	1	1	0	8	5	7	4	0	27	1.3	
Total	8	9	32	90	206	356	577	795	17	2,090	100.0	

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. Non-Aboriginal appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.3c Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: age by major offence charged against persons for whom racial appearance was not recorded

Offence group	Racial appearance not recorded									Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
- Other assault *	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	9	4.4
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1.0
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
Criminal trespass	0	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	0	8	3.9
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4	2.0
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1.0
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0										
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.5
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	3	0	13	6.3
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	0	10	4.9
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	2	1	2	5	2	5	1	18	8.8
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1.5
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.5
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.0
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1.5
Drug offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1.0
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	0	12	5.9
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	54	0	93	45.4
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	2.9
Other offences	0	0	2	2	4	3	1	1	0	13	6.3
Total	0	2	11	8	12	20	64	86	2	205	100.0

For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. Racial appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.4 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court: sex and age by racial appearance

Racial appearance	Males									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	3	5	24	44	46	80	73	82	5	362
Non-Aboriginal	8	8	31	79	172	288	500	712	16	1,814
Unknown	0	2	9	6	6	14	51	70	0	158
Total	11	15	64	129	224	382	624	864	21	2,334

Racial appearance	Females									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	0	1	7	14	10	22	25	31	2	112
Non-Aboriginal	0	1	1	11	34	68	77	83	1	276
Unknown	0	0	2	2	6	6	13	16	2	47
Total	0	2	10	27	50	96	115	130	5	435

Racial appearance	Total									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	3	6	31	58	56	102	98	113	7	474
Non-Aboriginal	8	9	32	90	206	356	577	795	17	2,090
Unknown	0	2	11	8	12	20	64	86	2	205
Total	11	17	74	156	274	478	739	994	26	2,769

Racial appearance is derived from police records of apprehension and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. Age is at date of offence.

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TABLE 4.5 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
outcome by major offence proved

Offence group	Proved		Total	%
	Convicted	Not Convicted		
			No.	
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)				
- Homicide *	2	0	2	0.1
- Serious assault *	33	14	47	2.2
- Other assault *	60	90	150	6.9
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	8	3	11	0.5
Sexual offences	3	11	14	0.6
Robbery and extortion				
- Armed robbery *	15	5	20	0.9
- Unarmed robbery and extortion *	29	14	43	2.0
Criminal trespass	113	134	247	11.4
Fraud and misappropriation	6	5	11	0.5
Larceny and receiving				
- Receiving/unlawful possession	26	37	63	2.9
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	104	69	173	8.0
- Interfere with a motor vehicle	18	14	32	1.5
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	3	6	9	0.4
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	103	156	259	12.0
Damage property and environmental offences	60	99	159	7.4
Offences against good order				
- Resist/hinder police	29	58	87	4.0
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons *	18	12	30	1.4
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	20	37	57	2.6
- Indecent/offensive language	5	12	17	0.8
- Graffiti and related offences	5	15	20	0.9
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	29	53	82	3.8
Drug offences	36	81	117	5.4
Driving offences				
- Drink driving offences *	91	1	92	4.3
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	295	30	325	15.1
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	53	10	63	2.9
Other offences	12	17	29	1.3
Total	1,176	983	2,159	
Percentage	54.5	45.5		100.0

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix).

**This table does not include two cases where the matters were 'proved' but the young persons were 'released on licence'.

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TABLE 4.6a Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
age by major offence proved against males

Offence group	Males									Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.1
- Serious assault *	0	0	2	2	1	4	7	22	0	38	2.1
- Other assault *	2	3	3	4	21	23	31	26	1	114	6.3
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	10	0.6
Sexual offences	0	1	0	2	1	1	5	3	0	13	0.7
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	5	1	17	0.9
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	2	2	9	15	8	0	36	2.0
Criminal trespass	2	4	6	17	26	58	60	45	1	219	12.1
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	8	0.4
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	1	2	5	10	14	18	0	50	2.8
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	4	6	28	34	37	40	1	150	8.3
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	0	3	1	4	10	11	1	30	1.7
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	9	0.5
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	2	9	17	24	33	47	50	2	184	10.1
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	15	17	27	41	42	1	143	7.9
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	1	3	3	16	12	30	0	65	3.6
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	1	3	0	6	4	15	1	30	1.7
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	1	0	3	1	2	5	8	19	1	40	2.2
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	8	0	13	0.7
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	6	1	17	0.9
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	1	5	8	12	15	30	1	72	4.0
Drug offences	0	0	2	1	11	15	36	33	0	98	5.4
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	1	6	22	53	0	82	4.5
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	1	4	7	103	175	1	291	16.0
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	48	1	59	3.2
Other offences	1	1	2	2	5	6	5	4	0	26	1.4
Total	7	11	38	92	163	291	496	704	14	1,816	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.6b Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
age by major offence proved against females

Offence Group	Females									Total	No.	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	9	2.6	
- Other assault *	0	0	0	3	3	8	12	9	1	36	10.5	
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.3	
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.3	
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery *	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0.9	
- Unarmed robbery and extortion *	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	7	2.0	
Criminal trespass	0	0	3	1	4	9	7	4	0	28	8.2	
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0.9	
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	5	0	13	3.8	
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	0	2	6	10	2	3	0	23	6.7	
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.6	
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	2	2	9	14	22	15	11	0	75	21.9	
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	7	0	16	4.7	
Offences against good order												
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	1	1	2	3	5	10	0	22	6.4	
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	7	0	17	5.0	
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	1.2	
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0.9	
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	0	10	2.9	
Drug offences	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	9	0	19	5.5	
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences *	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	10	2.9	
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	1	1	10	22	0	34	9.9	
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	1.2	
Other offences	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0.9	
Total	0	2	6	23	41	77	84	109	1	343	100.0	

*For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.6c Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
age by major offence proved against all persons

Offence group	Total									Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0.1
- Serious assault *	0	0	2	4	3	6	8	24	0	47	2.2
- Other assault *	2	3	3	7	24	31	43	35	2	150	6.9
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	0	11	0.5
Sexual offences	0	1	0	2	1	1	6	3	0	14	0.6
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	0	7	6	5	1	20	0.9
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	3	3	11	17	9	0	43	2.0
Criminal trespass	2	4	9	18	30	67	67	49	1	247	11.4
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	0	11	0.5
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	1	2	6	13	18	23	0	63	2.9
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	4	8	34	44	39	43	1	173	8.0
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	0	3	1	4	10	13	1	32	1.5
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	0	9	0.4
-Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	4	11	26	38	55	62	61	2	259	12.0
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	17	17	30	45	49	1	159	7.4
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	2	4	5	19	17	40	0	87	4.0
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	1	3	0	6	4	15	1	30	1.4
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	1	0	3	1	6	7	12	26	1	57	2.6
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	10	0	17	0.8
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	1	1	3	3	4	6	1	20	0.9
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	1	6	8	15	18	33	1	82	3.8
Drug offences	0	0	2	2	11	18	42	42	0	117	5.4
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	1	6	24	61	0	92	4.3
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	1	5	8	113	197	1	325	15.1
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	50	1	63	2.9
Other offences	1	1	2	2	7	6	5	5	0	29	1.3
Total	7	13	44	115	204	368	580	813	15	2,159	100.0

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.7a Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
age by major offence proved against persons of Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Aboriginal									Total	No.	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.3
- Serious assault *	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	8	2.3	
- Other assault *	0	0	1	2	4	7	9	9	2	34	9.8	
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sexual offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0.9	
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	1.4	
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	2	0	10	2.9	
Criminal trespass	1	2	8	5	3	11	8	10	1	49	14.1	
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	3	0	14	4.0	
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	2	4	14	12	5	6	0	43	12.4	
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	10	2.9	
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.3	
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	2	4	11	6	9	8	3	0	43	12.4	
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	5	4	6	7	8	1	31	8.9	
Offences against good order												
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	8	0	18	5.2	
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	7	2.0	
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	5	1	14	4.0	
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0.9	
- Graffiti and related offences	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.6	
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	4	3	7	4	5	0	23	6.6	
Drug offences	0	0	1	1	1	5	5	4	0	17	4.9	
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	1.2	
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0.9	
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0.6	
Other offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.6	
Total	2	4	20	41	44	80	67	83	6	347	100.0	

For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. Aboriginal appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.7b Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
age by major offence proved against persons of non-Aboriginal appearance

Offence group	Non-Aboriginal									Total No.	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown		
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.1
- Serious assault *	0	0	1	2	2	5	7	22	0	39	2.4
- Other assault *	2	3	1	4	20	24	33	26	0	113	6.9
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	0	11	0.7
Sexual offences	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	2	0	11	0.7
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	3	1	14	0.8
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	2	3	8	13	7	0	33	2.0
Criminal trespass	1	2	1	12	26	56	57	39	0	194	11.8
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	4	0	11	0.7
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	0	3	9	14	20	0	46	2.8
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	2	4	20	31	33	37	1	128	7.8
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	0	3	1	4	7	7	0	22	1.3
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	7	0.4
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	1	7	15	32	44	52	55	2	208	12.6
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	11	12	24	35	39	0	121	7.3
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	0	2	1	11	13	28	0	55	3.3
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	14	1	23	1.4
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	1	0	2	1	5	4	8	21	0	42	2.5
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	9	0	13	0.8
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	17	1.0
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	1	2	5	7	14	26	1	56	3.4
Drug offences	0	0	1	1	10	13	37	38	0	100	6.1
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	5	21	51	0	77	4.7
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	1	4	7	77	144	1	234	14.2
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	43	1	55	3.3
Other offences	1	1	1	0	4	4	3	4	0	18	1.1
Total	5	8	20	67	152	275	459	654	9	1,649	100.0

For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. Non-Aboriginal appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.7c Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
age by major offence proved against persons for whom racial appearance was not recorded

Offence group	Racial appearance not recorded									Total	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	No.	%
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)											
- Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Serious assault *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Other assault *	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1.8
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion											
- Armed robbery*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.6
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal trespass	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	2.5
Fraud and misappropriation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny and receiving											
- Receiving/unlawful possession	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	1.8
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1.2
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.6
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	8	4.9
Damage property and environmental offences	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	7	4.3
Offences against good order											
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	2	1	2	4	1	4	0	14	8.6
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.6
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.6
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.6
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1.8
Drug offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences											
- Drink driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	11	6.7
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	51	0	88	54.0
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	3.7
Other offences	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	9	5.5
Total	0	1	4	7	8	13	54	76	0	163	100.0

For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. Age is at date of offence. Racial appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.

Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.8 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge was proved:
sex and age by racial appearance

Racial appearance	Males									Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	
Aboriginal	2	3	16	27	35	58	52	58	5	256
Non-Aboriginal	5	7	19	60	124	224	400	584	9	1,432
Unknown	0	1	3	5	4	9	44	62	0	128
Total	7	11	38	92	163	291	496	704	14	1,816

Racial appearance	Females									Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	
Aboriginal	0	1	4	14	9	22	15	25	1	91
Non-Aboriginal	0	1	1	7	28	51	59	70	0	217
Unknown	0	0	1	2	4	4	10	14	0	35
Total	0	2	6	23	41	77	84	109	1	343

Racial appearance	Total									Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown	
Aboriginal	2	4	20	41	44	80	67	83	6	347
Non-Aboriginal	5	8	20	67	152	275	459	654	9	1,649
Unknown	0	1	4	7	8	13	54	76	0	163
Total	7	13	44	115	204	368	580	813	15	2,159

Racial appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer.
Age is at date of offence.

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TABLE 4.9 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
major penalty for major offence proved

Offence group	Detention	Suspended Detention	Community Service Order	Obligation	Licence Disqualification	Fine	Compensation	Other	Dismiss without penalty	Total
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)										
- Homicide	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
- Serious assault *	6	15	5	18	0	2	0	0	1	47
- Other assault *	6	12	27	73	0	16	1	0	15	150
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	11
Sexual offences	1	1	1	8	0	1	0	0	2	14
Robbery and extortion										
- Armed robbery*	7	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	20
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	11	15	2	14	0	0	0	0	1	43
Criminal trespass	27	38	31	127	1	5	5	0	13	247
Fraud and misappropriation	1	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	11
Larceny and receiving										
- Receiving/unlawful possession	3	2	12	21	0	4	0	6	15	63
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	38	21	18	67	24	0	1	0	4	173
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	3	0	3	16	10	0	0	0	0	32
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	9
- Larceny from shops and larceny – miscellaneous #	9	14	61	86	2	31	7	3	46	259
Damage property and environmental offences	2	9	37	50	1	15	27	1	17	159
Offences against good order										
- Hinder/resist police	0	0	8	5	0	45	1	0	28	87
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	0	1	5	4	0	11	0	8	1	30
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	0	7	5	1	15	1	1	27	57
- Indecent/offensive language	0	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	8	17
- Graffiti and related offences	0	0	8	1	0	7	2	1	1	20
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	2	4	9	14	0	17	1	4	31	82
Drug offences	4	10	11	21	0	43	0	27	1	117
Driving offences										
- Drink driving offences	0	0	7	0	84	1	0	0	0	92
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	0	10	7	117	168	0	0	23	325
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	3	8	15	3	3	24	0	0	7	63
Other offences	0	0	1	3	0	16	0	0	9	29
Total	125	164	280	569	243	428	47	51	252	2,159
Percentage	5.8	7.6	13.0	26.4	11.3	19.8	2.2	2.4	11.7	100.0

For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix). This table does not include two cases where the matters were 'proved' but the young persons were 'released on licence'.

'Detention' includes 109 secure detentions and 16 home detentions. In previous years, there have been a small number of combined secure/home detention orders. However, there were not any of these combined orders in 2001.

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TABLE 4.10 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
sex and age by major penalty

Penalty	Males									No.	Total	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Detention	0	0	1	3	12	24	31	42	2	115	6.3	
Detention suspended	0	0	2	8	18	28	46	40	1	143	7.9	
Community service order	0	0	3	12	35	44	60	89	0	243	13.4	
Obligation	3	7	15	42	65	98	121	102	2	455	25.1	
Licence disqualification	0	0	1	2	3	10	65	133	2	216	11.9	
Fine	1	1	3	3	16	33	99	200	3	359	19.8	
Compensation	0	0	1	1	1	8	9	18	1	39	2.1	
Other	0	0	3	3	3	8	17	12	0	46	2.5	
Discharge without penalty	3	3	9	18	10	38	48	68	3	200	11.0	
Total	7	11	38	92	163	291	496	704	14	1,816	100.0	
Penalty	Females									No.	Total	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Detention	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	0	10	2.9	
Detention suspended	0	0	0	0	5	8	8	0	0	21	6.1	
Community service order	0	0	1	4	6	7	7	12	0	37	10.8	
Obligation	0	1	4	15	12	36	24	21	1	114	33.2	
Licence disqualification	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	16	0	27	7.9	
Fine	0	1	1	3	4	12	17	31	0	69	20.1	
Compensation	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	0	8	2.3	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	1.5	
Discharge without penalty	0	0	0	1	9	11	12	19	0	52	15.2	
Total	0	2	6	23	41	77	84	109	1	343	100.0	
Penalty	Total									No.	Total	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Detention	0	0	1	3	14	26	35	44	2	125	5.8	
Detention suspended	0	0	2	8	23	36	54	40	1	164	7.6	
Community service order	0	0	4	16	41	51	67	101	0	280	13.0	
Obligation	3	8	19	57	77	134	145	123	3	569	26.4	
Licence disqualification	0	0	1	2	5	11	73	149	2	243	11.3	
Fine	1	2	4	6	20	45	116	231	3	428	19.8	
Compensation	0	0	1	1	2	8	11	23	1	47	2.2	
Other	0	0	3	3	3	8	19	15	0	51	2.4	
Discharge without penalty	3	3	9	19	19	49	60	87	3	252	11.7	
Total	7	13	44	115	204	368	580	813	15	2,159	100.0	

Total includes one case where sex was unknown. Age is at date of offence. 'Detention' includes 109 secure detentions and 16 home detentions.

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TABLE 4.11 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
racial appearance and age by major penalty

Penalty	Aboriginal									No.	Total	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Detention	0	0	0	0	4	4	6	10	1	25	7.2	
Detention suspended	0	0	2	1	6	16	8	7	0	40	11.5	
Community service order	0	0	2	7	12	5	13	11	0	50	14.4	
Obligation	1	2	9	23	12	23	16	17	2	105	30.3	
Licence disqualification	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	4	1	15	4.3	
Fine	0	1	1	2	3	12	5	12	1	37	10.7	
Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0	9	2.6	
Other	0	0	2	1	0	3	3	2	0	11	3.2	
Discharge without penalty	1	1	3	6	4	14	10	15	1	55	15.9	
Total	2	4	20	41	44	80	67	83	6	347	100.0	
Penalty	Non-Aboriginal									No.	Total	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Detention	0	0	1	3	10	22	29	34	1	100	6.1	
Detention suspended	0	0	0	7	17	20	45	33	1	123	7.5	
Community service order	0	0	2	8	27	44	50	87	0	218	13.2	
Obligation	2	5	9	31	65	109	123	98	1	443	26.9	
Licence disqualification	0	0	0	1	2	9	56	120	1	189	11.5	
Fine	1	1	2	2	13	28	89	184	2	322	19.5	
Compensation	0	0	1	1	2	7	7	17	1	36	2.2	
Other	0	0	1	2	3	5	15	13	0	39	2.4	
Discharge without penalty	2	2	4	12	13	31	45	68	2	179	10.9	
Total	5	8	20	67	152	275	459	654	9	1,649	100.0	
Penalty	Unknown									No.	Total	%
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Unknown			
Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Detention suspended	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.6	
Community service order	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	3	0	12	7.4	
Obligation	0	1	1	3	0	2	6	8	0	21	12.9	
Licence disqualification	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	25	0	39	23.9	
Fine	0	0	1	2	4	5	22	35	0	69	42.3	
Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1.2	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.6	
Discharge without penalty	0	0	2	1	2	4	5	4	0	18	11.0	
Total	0	1	4	7	8	13	54	76	0	163	100.0	

Age is at date of offence. Racial appearance is derived from police apprehension reports and reflects the opinion of the apprehending police officer. 'Detention' includes 109 secure detentions and 16 home detentions.

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TABLE 4.12 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
major penalty for major offence proved where major penalty is a fine, community service order
or compensation

Offence group	Fine(\$)				Community Service Order (hrs)				Compensation (\$)			
	No.	Min	Avg	Max	No.	Min	Avg	Max	No.	Min	Avg	Max
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)												
- Homicide	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Serious assault *	2	200	250	300	5	36	119	200	0	-	-	-
- Other assault *	16	40	162	400	27	16	50	160	1	430	430	430
- Offences against the person – miscellaneous *	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Sexual offences	1	400	400	400	1	80	80	80	0	-	-	-
Robbery and extortion												
- Armed robbery*	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Unarmed robbery and extortion*	0	-	-	-	2	40	100	160	0	-	-	-
Criminal trespass	5	80	216	500	31	16	62	100	5	100	376	749
Fraud and misappropriation	0	-	-	-	1	56	56	56	1	25	25	25
Larceny and receiving												
- Receiving/unlawful possession	4	15	91	250	12	8	38	120	0	-	-	-
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	0	-	-	-	18	8	52	120	1	55	55	55
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	0	-	-	-	3	40	40	40	0	-	-	-
- Larceny from a motor vehicle												
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	31	10	81	200	61	8	44	180	7	15	120	470
Damage property and environmental offences	15	25	138	400	37	8	51	160	27	5	153	800
Offences against good order												
- Hinder/resist police	45	10	81	300	8	16	57	100	1	277	277	277
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons*	11	25	89	250	5	16	37	80	0	-	-	-
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	15	20	74	200	7	24	45	100	1	720	720	720
- Indecent/offensive language	7	20	71	125	1	20	20	20	0	-	-	-
- Graffiti and related offences	7	50	88	150	8	8	81	320	2	230	365	500
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	17	30	116	350	9	8	42	120	1	250	250	250
Drug offences	43	10	73	250	11	8	34	100	0	-	-	-
Driving offences												
- Drink driving offences	1	150	150	150	7	16	49	90	0	-	-	-
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	168	15	93	500	10	16	48	120	0	-	-	-
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	24	25	127	300	15	16	49	80	0	-	-	-
Other offences	16	15	83	250	1	40	40	40	0	-	-	-
Total	428	10	97	500	280	8	51	320	47	5	199	800

* For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.13 Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
major penalty for major offence proved where major penalty is detention

Offence group	No.	Secure Detention (weeks)			No.	Home Detention(weeks)		
		Min	Avg	Max		Min	Avg	Max
Offences against the person (excl. sexual offences)								
- Homicide *	1	52	52	52	0	-	-	-
- Serious assault *	6	7	24	39	0	-	-	-
- Other assault *	5	2	6	13	1	8	8	8
- Offences against the person - miscellaneous *	1	43	43	43	0	-	-	-
Sexual offences	1	8	8	8	0	-	-	-
Robbery and extortion								
- Armed robbery *	6	26	45	60	1	26	26	26
- Unarmed robbery and extortion *	7	26	38	65	4	17	22	26
Criminal trespass	25	4	23	43	2	17	17	17
Fraud and misappropriation	1	26	26	26	0	-	-	-
Larceny and receiving								
- Receiving/unlawful possession	2	1	4	6	1	13	13	13
- Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	33	4	15	52	5	8	16	26
- Illegal interference to a motor vehicle	3	4	16	26	0	-	-	-
- Larceny from a motor vehicle	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Larceny from shops and larceny - miscellaneous #	8	1	9	17	1	4	4	4
Damage property and environmental offences	2	17	28	39	0	-	-	-
Offences against good order	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Hinder/resist police	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons *	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Disorderly/offensive behaviour	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Indecent/offensive language	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Graffiti and related offences	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Public order offences - miscellaneous *	2	8	11	13	0	-	-	-
Drug offences	3	26	35	39	1	26	26	26
Driving offences								
- Drink driving offences *	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
- Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	3	4	5	6	0	-	-	-
Other offences	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Total	109	1	21	65	16	4	17	26

For details of the offences contained in these categories refer to Appendix. # Combined due to data coding problems (see Appendix)

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TABLE 4.14 Finalised appearance before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved:
length of the longest secure detention order imposed per case per month.

Length of order	Month Imposed												Total	
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	No.	%
Less than 2 weeks	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1.8
2 to less than 4 weeks	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2.8
4 to less than 6 weeks	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	8.3
6 to less than 8 weeks	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	9	8.3
2 to less than 3 months	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	2	0	13	11.9
3 to less than 4 months	1	3	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	14	12.8
4 to less than 5 months	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	1	1	2	0	13	11.9
5 to less than 6 months	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1.8
6 to less than 12 months	3	2	3	0	7	5	3	4	2	3	5	2	39	35.8
12 to less than 18 months	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	4.6
18 to less than 24 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 months and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	11	6	7	15	8	10	12	5	11	12	5	109	
Percentage	6.4	10.1	5.5	6.4	13.8	7.3	9.2	11.0	4.6	10.1	11.0	4.6		100.0

This table includes the 109 'secure detention only' orders outlined in Table 4.14. Home detention orders only are not included.

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TABLE 4.15 Community service orders referred to FAYS: racial identity and sex by age

Age in years	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Total			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	4
13	3	3	0	6	8	0	0	8	11	3	0	14
14	15	2	0	17	35	4	0	39	50	6	0	56
15	14	4	0	18	66	6	0	72	80	10	0	90
16	18	5	0	23	86	11	1	98	104	16	1	121
17	12	3	0	15	117	13	0	130	129	16	0	145
18 and over	18	3	0	21	93	16	0	109	111	19	0	130
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	81	20	0	101	408	50	1	459	489	70	1	560

Racial identity is assigned by social workers

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 4.16 Community service hours referred to FAYS: racial identity and sex by age

Age in years	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Total			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	24	0	0	24	94	0	0	94	118	0	0	118
13	120	120	0	240	412	0	0	412	532	120	0	652
14	914	81	0	995	1,808	132	0	1,940	2,722	213	0	2,935
15	938	212	0	1,150	3,938	312	0	4,250	4,876	524	0	5,400
16	964	256	0	1,220	4,758	390	64	5,212	5,722	646	64	6,432
17	618	164	0	782	8,548	548	0	9,096	9,166	712	0	9,878
18	1,757	280	0	2,037	6,341	860	0	7,201	8,098	1,140	0	9,238
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,335	1,113	0	6,448	25,899	2,242	64	28,205	31,234	3,355	64	34,653

Racial identity is assigned by social workers

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 4.17 Community service hours worked: racial identity and sex by age

Age in years	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Total			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	124	0	0	124	73	0	0	73	197	0	0	197
13	56	40	0	96	221	0	0	221	277	40	0	317
14	249	36	0	285	1,313	72	0	1,385	1,562	108	0	1,670
15	662	194	0	856	2,180	196	0	2,376	2,842	390	0	3,232
16	1,141	218	0	1,359	3,499	332	64	3,895	4,640	550	64	5,254
17	354	48	0	402	4,415	383	0	4,798	4,769	431	0	5,200
18 and over	795	118	0	913	6,028	523	0	6,551	6,823	641	0	7,464
Unknown	0	0	0	0	152	0	0	152	152	0	0	152
Total	3,381	654	0	4,035	17,881	1,506	64	19,451	21,262	2,160	64	23,486

Racial identity is assigned by social workers

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 4.18 Fines payment community service orders referred to FAYS: racial identity and sex by age

Age in years	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Total			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
13	6	1	0	7	5	0	0	5	11	1	0	12
14	2	2	0	4	7	2	0	9	9	4	0	13
15	7	4	0	11	45	12	0	57	52	16	0	68
16	15	6	0	21	95	29	1	125	110	35	1	146
17	13	5	0	18	227	44	0	271	240	49	0	289
18 and over	26	15	0	41	328	78	1	407	354	93	1	448
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	71	33	0	104	707	165	2	874	778	198	2	978

Racial identity is assigned by social workers

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 4.19 Fines payment community service hours referred to FAYS: racial identity and sex by age

Age in years	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Total			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	24
13	176	24	0	200	104	0	0	104	280	24	0	304
14	88	40	0	128	224	64	0	288	312	104	0	416
15	328	192	0	520	2,240	368	0	2,608	2,568	560	0	3,128
16	840	432	0	1,272	4,400	1,280	48	5,728	5,240	1,712	48	7,000
17	752	240	0	992	12,696	1,736	0	14,432	13,448	1,976	0	15,424
18	2,416	872	0	3,288	24,520	4,440	48	29,008	26,936	5,312	48	32,296
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4,624	1,800	0	6,424	44,184	7,888	96	52,168	48,808	9,688	96	58,592

Racial identity is assigned by social workers

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TABLE 4.20 Fines payment community service orders worked: racial identity and sex by age

Age in years	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Total			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	4
13	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	6
14	1	1	0	2	14	0	0	14	15	1	0	16
15	6	0	0	6	30	15	0	45	36	15	0	51
16	9	8	0	17	70	18	1	89	79	26	1	106
17	16	3	0	19	175	36	0	211	191	39	0	230
18 and over	26	15	0	41	517	82	0	599	543	97	0	640
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	65	27	0	92	809	151	1	961	874	178	1	1,053

Racial identity is assigned by social workers

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TABLE 4.21 Fines payment community service hours worked: racial identity and sex by age

Age in years	Aboriginal				Non-Aboriginal				Total			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	32	0	0	32	40	0	0	40	72	0	0	72
13	64	0	0	64	24	0	0	24	88	0	0	88
14	24	0	0	24	360	0	0	360	384	0	0	384
15	168	0	0	168	776	266	0	1,042	944	266	0	1,210
16	226	152	0	378	2,014	284	0	2,298	2,240	436	0	2,676
17	656	24	0	680	5,634	856	0	6,490	6,290	880	0	7,170
18	836	368	0	1,204	13,159	1,371	0	14,530	13,995	1,739	0	15,734
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,006	544	0	2,550	22,007	2,777	0	24,784	24,013	3,321	0	27,334

Racial identity is assigned by social workers

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JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

Juvenile offenders
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TABLE 5.1 Juveniles admitted into custody: sex and age by racial identity

Racial identity	Males										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	0	6	13	23	39	46	55	45	23	0	250
Non-Aboriginal	4	0	6	39	86	93	164	160	42	6	600
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	1	0	14
Total	4	6	19	62	127	141	223	210	66	6	864

Racial identity	Females										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	0	0	4	12	6	17	21	15	6	2	83
Non-Aboriginal	2	0	1	9	18	27	35	27	4	1	124
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	9
Total	2	0	6	21	25	44	63	42	10	3	216

Racial identity	Total										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	0	6	17	35	45	63	76	60	29	2	333
Non-Aboriginal	6	0	7	48	104	120	199	187	46	7	724
Unknown	0	0	1	0	3	2	11	5	1	19	42
Total	6	6	25	83	152	185	286	252	76	28	1,099*

Total includes 19 admissions for which sex and age were not recorded. Racial identity has been assigned by social workers. Age is at date of admission. During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.2 Juveniles admitted into custody: sex and age by employment status

Employment status	Males										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Student*	2	4	8	27	62	34	34	31	2	1	205
Employed	0	0	0	1	1	3	14	16	10	0	45
Unemployed	2	2	9	28	55	87	150	153	46	5	537
Other	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Unknown	0	0	2	5	9	15	23	10	8	0	72
Total	4	6	19	62	127	141	223	210	66	6	864
	Females										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Student*	1	0	4	10	10	15	14	6	0	1	61
Employed	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	0	0	8
Unemployed	1	0	2	10	11	23	40	27	9	2	125
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	3	6	3	8	1	0	22
Total	2	0	6	21	25	44	63	42	10	3	216
	Total										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Student*	3	4	12	37	72	49	48	37	2	9	273
Employed	0	0	0	1	2	3	20	17	10	2	55
Unemployed	3	2	11	38	66	110	190	180	55	17	672
Other	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Unknown	0	0	2	6	12	21	26	18	9	0	94
Total	6	6	25	83	152	185	286	252	76	28	1,099*

* The 'student' category covers those studying at primary or secondary school, a technical or further education college, university or other tertiary institution. The equivalent category used in previous reports was 'attends school', which is not directly comparable with the new category.** The total includes 19 admissions for which sex and age were not recorded: 7 were students, 2 were employed and 10 were unemployed. Age is at date of admission. During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.3a Juveniles in custody on 30 June 2001: age by most serious authority for males and females

Most serious authority	Males										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0	1	3	8	7	10	7	0	36
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	7	2	0	27
First instance warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	1	6	14	17	17	9	0	64

Most serious authority	Females										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
First instance warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	0	0	8

Age is at date of admission. This table does not represent the result of a census taken at a particular time on 30/6/01. Rather, it presents the number of young people who spent any part of 30/6/01 in custody. In previous years, a category of 'invoked suspended sentence' was included. It has now been deleted because it is no longer used as a coding option. All invoked suspended sentences are now recorded as detention. During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.3b Juveniles in custody on 30 June 2001: age by most serious authority for all persons

Most serious authority	Total										Total No.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0	1	5	8	8	11	7	0	40
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0	0	0	0	3	6	10	10	2	0	31
First instance warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	1	8	14	19	21	9	0	72

Age is at date of admission. This table does not represent the result of a census taken at a particular time on 30/6/01. Rather, it presents the number of young people who spent any part of 30/6/01 in custody. In previous years, a category of 'invoked suspended sentence' was included. It has now been deleted because it is no longer used as a coding option. All invoked suspended sentences are now recorded as detention. During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.4 Juveniles in custody on 30 June 2001: racial identity and sex
by most serious authority

Most serious authority	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Detention	10	1	0	26	3	0
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	2	0
Remand	3	1	0	24	0	0
First instance warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	13	2*	0	51	5*	0

* There was an additional female for whom racial identity was not recorded.

Racial identity has been assigned by social workers. This table does not represent the result of a census taken at a particular time on 30/6/01. Rather, it presents the number of young people who spent any part of 30/6/01 in custody. In previous years, a category of 'invoked suspended sentence' was included. It has now been deleted because it is no longer used as a coding option. All invoked suspended sentences are now recorded as detention.

During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.5 Juveniles in custody on 30 June 2001: age by most serious authority for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons

Most serious authority	Aboriginal										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	3	0	11
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Remand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
First instance warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	2	3	0	15

Most serious authority	Non-Aboriginal										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0	1	3	4	7	10	4	0	29
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0	0	0	0	3	5	7	9	2	0	26
First instance warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	1	6	9	15	19	6	0	56*

* There was an additional person on remand for whom neither age nor racial identity were recorded. Racial identity has been assigned by social workers. Age is at date of admission. This table does not represent the result of a census taken at a particular time on 30/6/01. Rather, it presents the number of young people who spent any part of 30/6/01 in custody. In previous years, a category of 'invoked suspended sentence' was included. It now has been deleted because it is no longer used as a coding option. All invoked suspended sentences are now recorded as detention. During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.6a Average daily occupancy: age by most serious authority for males and females

Most serious authority	Males										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0.08	0.79	1.26	8.24	8.66	10.79	3.72	0.02	33.56
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0.02
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0.03	0.02	0.37	0.90	3.76	5.01	7.19	7.84	2.32	0.04	27.49
First instance warrant	0	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.32	0.27	0.10	0.01	0.88
Police custody	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.12	0.39	0.45	0.78	0.70	0.04	0	2.55
Unknown	0	0	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.25	0.60	0.48	0.05	0.02	1.49
Total	0.04	0.03	0.51	1.91	5.50	14.03	17.56	20.10	6.24	0.09	66.01

Most serious authority	Females										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0	0	0.68	0.30	0.95	0.85	0.26	0	3.04
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0.01	0	0.03	0.27	0.52	0.62	0.85	1.25	0.04	0	3.60
First instance warrant	0	0	0.00	0.01	0	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.24
Police custody	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.13	0.04	0	0	0.35
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.05	0.04	0	0	0	0.10
Total	0.01	0	0.04	0.31	1.25	1.12	2.05	2.19	0.33	0.01	7.32

Age is at date of admission. Due to the effects of rounding which occur when averages are calculated, the column and row totals do not always equal the sum of the individuals column/row figures. In previous years, a category of 'invoked suspended sentence' was included. It has now been deleted because it is no longer used as a coding option. All invoked suspended sentences are now recorded as detention.

During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.6b Average daily occupancy: age by most serious authority for all persons

Most serious authority	Total										
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	Total
Detention	0	0	0.08	0.79	1.95	8.53	9.61	11.64	3.98	0.02	36.60
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0.02
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0.04	0.02	0.40	1.18	4.28	5.63	8.05	9.09	2.87	0.17	31.72
First instance warrant	0	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.41	0.32	0.13	0.02	1.13
Police custody	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.43	0.55	0.91	0.75	0.04	0.03	2.92
Unknown	0	0	0.01	0.07	0.04	0.29	0.64	0.48	0.05	0.02	1.59
Total	0.05	0.03	0.56	2.22	6.76	15.15	19.61	22.29	7.07	0.26	73.99

Age is at date of admission. Total includes a daily occupancy of 0.01 on remand where the sex of the young person was not recorded. As daily average occupancy figures have been rounded, totals may not correspond exactly with the sum of the daily averages for individual authorities. Due to the effects of rounding which occur when averages are calculated, the column and row totals do not always equal the sum of the individuals column/row figures. In previous years, a category of 'invoked suspended sentence' was included. It has now been deleted because it is no longer used as a coding option. All invoked suspended sentences are now recorded as detention.

During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

Juvenile offenders
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 5.7 Average daily occupancy: age by most serious authority for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal persons

Most serious authority	Aboriginal										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0	0	0.68	2.98	2.20	2.99	1.96	0	10.81
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0	0.02	0.38	0.53	1.21	1.26	1.75	1.98	0.85	0	7.99
First instance warrant	0	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.27
Police custody	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.15	0.22	0.12	0.03	0	0.76
Unknown	0	0	0	0.05	0	0.16	0.07	0	0.05	0	0.33
Total	0	0.03	0.40	0.62	2.11	4.62	4.32	5.12	2.93	0.01	20.15

Most serious authority	Non-Aboriginal										Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Over 17	Unknown	
Detention	0	0	0.08	0.79	1.27	5.56	7.40	8.65	2.02	0.02	25.79
Review board warrant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0.02
Return to centre	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
Warrant in default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded for assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remand	0.04	0	0.02	0.65	3.01	4.36	6.19	7.09	1.51	0.04	22.92
First instance warrant	0	0	0	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.34	0.25	0.09	0.01	0.82
Police custody	0.01	0	0.04	0.11	0.24	0.40	0.65	0.62	0.01	0	2.08
Unknown	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.13	0.57	0.48	0.00	0.02	1.26
Total	0.05	0	0.15	1.60	4.60	10.53	15.15	17.11	3.64	0.09	52.91

Racial identity has been assigned by social workers. Age is at date of admission. There was a daily occupancy of 0.93 where the racial identity of the youths was not recorded. These have not been included. As daily average occupancy figures have been rounded, totals may not correspond exactly with the sum of the daily averages for individual authorities. Due to the effects of rounding which occur when averages are calculated, the column and row totals do not always equal the sum of the individuals column/row figures. In previous years, a category of 'invoked suspended sentence' was included. It has now been deleted because it is no longer used as a coding option. All invoked suspended sentences are now recorded as detention.

During 2001 there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of the FAYS computer system. As it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes, the results presented here are preliminary.

6

APPENDIX

YOUNG PEOPLE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a statistical overview of all major areas of the South Australian juvenile justice system for the period 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2001. The tables are divided into four key sections: namely, Police Apprehensions, Family Conferences, Youth Court and Juveniles in Custody.

It is important to note that the data presented relate only to those youths apprehended by police and processed by the official criminal justice system. They do not provide an insight into the actual nature or level of youth offending in the community. It is well documented that many offences are never reported to police and of those that are, many are never cleared by way of an apprehension.

It should also be stressed that to interpret these statistical data appropriately, it is necessary to understand the counting rules and definitions used in each section, and to recognise how these vary from one set of tables to another. For example, the counting unit used in the police section is the *apprehension report*, while at the family conference level it is the *case*. Moreover, while the term *case* is also the counting unit used for Youth Court data, the way in which it is defined is different from the way in which the term *case* is defined at the conference level. There are also differences in other areas – such as the method used to determine the major offence and to classify racial identity.

The aim of this Appendix is to clarify and explain the counting rules and definitions used in the statistical tables. It is therefore of critical importance in enabling the reader to interpret and use the data appropriately.

DEFINITION OF OFFENCE GROUPS

Most serious criminal offences in this State are defined in the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act*, the *Summary Offences Act* and the *Controlled Substances Act*. However, reported crime and offender data in this and other *Crime and Justice* reports are not confined to this legislation. Serious breaches of Commonwealth or State Acts (eg drink-driving contraventions of the *Road Traffic Act*) are also included. Readers requiring detailed information on specific Acts covered by the *Crime and Justice* report are advised to contact the Office of Crime Statistics.

To simplify the presentation of data in the tables included in this report, offences have been grouped into eleven major types (see, for example, Table 2.1). These groups correspond to the JANCO classifications system implemented on the Justice Information System and administered by the Office of Crime Statistics. JANCO is an adaptation of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' ANCO (*Australian National Classification of Offences, 1985*. Catalogue No. 1234.0) classification system. JANCO adheres to the most detailed level of ANCO and extends this to even more detailed levels to highlight items of interest obscured by the generality of ANCO. Tables 2.10 – 2.20 of the Police Statistics section present a very detailed breakdown of these offence categories. However, space limitations mean that it is not

possible to present this degree of specificity in all of the tables. Instead, in a number of the tables (see, for example, Table 2.2) the offence types considered to be of particular relevance to youth offending (*viz offences against the person (excluding sexual offences), robbery and extortion, larceny and receiving, offences against good order and driving offences*) have been broken down into sub-categories. An explanation of how these sub-categories differ from those of the very detailed Tables 2.10 to 2.20 is as follows.

Offences against the person, excluding sexual offences

- *Homicide* covers *murder, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, drive causing death and other homicide*.
- *Serious assault* covers *assault occasioning grievous bodily harm, assault occasioning actual bodily harm, assault with intent, other major assault*.
- *Other assault* covers *common assault, common assault of a family member, other minor assault and assault police*.
- *Offences against the person - miscellaneous* covers *kidnapping and abduction, hijacking, defamation, libel and stalking* together with all remaining offences usually covered under 'other'.

Robbery and extortion

- *Armed robbery* includes *robbery with a firearm, robbery with other weapon, and robbery – weapon type unknown*.
- *Unarmed robbery and extortion* covers *unarmed robbery with violence, unarmed robbery with no violence and extortion*.

Larceny and receiving

All the offences usually covered by *other larceny* are here covered by *larceny – miscellaneous* which, in addition, includes the categories of *larceny from the person* and *larceny of livestock*.

Offences against good order

- *Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons* covers *unlawful possession/use of firearms, unlawful possession/use of bombs and unlawful possession/use of other weapons.*
- *Public order offences - miscellaneous* covers *conspiracy, offences against justice procedures, other weapon offences, pornography and censorship offences, liquor licensing offences, betting and gambling offences, trespassing, consorting, prostitution, found with intent to commit a crime, loitering, urinating/defecating in public and other offences against good order.*

Driving offences

Drink driving offences cover *driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, exceed prescribed concentration of alcohol, refuse to supply blood sample and refuse breath/alcotest.*

POLICE STATISTICS

The tables in this section cover three separate components:

- police apprehensions of young people in 2001;
- number of discrete individuals apprehended at least once in 2001; and
- formal police cautions.

As noted earlier, in addition to formal cautions, police also have the option to issue an on-the-spot warning to young people. While the *Young Offender's Act* 1993 [S6(3)] specifies that "no official record is to be kept on an informal caution," police do enter these as ancillary reports for the purpose of intelligence gathering. These ancillary reports can be used to extract information on the number of informal cautions administered, as well as the age and sex of the young people involved. These statistics have, in the past, been published in the Annual Reports of the South Australian Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee. However, they are not included in this report because of some concerns about the accuracy of the data.

Police apprehensions Tables 2.1 to 2.23

These tables provide details on police apprehensions of juveniles, including the major offence alleged, the method of apprehension and the type of action taken.

Counting unit

The basic counting unit used in these tables is the apprehension report. There could be more than one offence involved in an apprehension report, but not more than one offender. If more than one offender is involved in the criminal incident, each co-offender is counted separately. An apprehension report is a report submitted by a police officer each time a person is arrested or reported for criminal behaviour. It relates to those alleged offences that come to the notice of the apprehending officer at the time of report or arrest. If the apprehending officer is aware that a young person has committed several offences on the same day, ordinarily one apprehension report that incorporates all detected offences will be submitted. Similarly, if a youth has allegedly committed several offences of a like nature over several months and the apprehending officer becomes aware of all of these offences as part of a single investigation, they will all be included in the one report. In contrast, if the same youth is reported or arrested for 'fresh' offences after the initial apprehension report has been submitted, another report is lodged, addressing these 'new' matters. The two reports would be counted separately in these apprehension-based tables.

Major offence

The major (or most serious) offence is used to classify the apprehension report. For example, if a youth were apprehended for two assaults and a larceny, in these tables the report would be counted only once, and would be classified as an assault (the major offence).

The major offence alleged is determined by comparing the Maximum Statutory Penalties for each offence and selecting the highest of these. This is the same method used for preparing the juvenile data in the *Crime and Justice* reports for the years since 1996 but is different from that used in 1995 when the major offence alleged was determined, in general, from the offence which has the highest level JANCO code. For more details on the method used for the 1995 data refer to *Crime and Justice in South Australia 1995* or contact the Office of Crime Statistics.

Larceny offences

In recent years, there has been an improvement in the level of coding for larceny offences. Many matters that previously would have been recorded under *larceny – other* or *larceny-unknown* were, since 2000, correctly listed under *larceny from a motor vehicle*.

Driving offences

Another aspect which needs to be noted is that, commencing in July 1999, a work practice change within SAPOL affected the recording of apprehensions for selected *driving offences*. Prior to this date, for a range of driving offences (including selected *traffic*, *motor registration* and *driving licence* matters) where an arrest was not considered necessary, a Traffic Breach Report was submitted to the Traffic Adjudication Unit within SAPOL. These were entered onto the BEAMS system but not on the Police Apprehensions data base which provides the apprehension data contained in this *Crime and Justice* report. The only offences which were recorded at that stage were those where the alleged perpetrator had been arrested by police and therefore required the completion of an apprehension report.

From July 1999, the Traffic Breach Report documents were discontinued. Henceforth, each incident (whether arrest based or report based) had to go on an Apprehension Report and so was captured on the apprehensions data base.

Because this Juvenile Justice report excludes most of the *traffic, motor registration and driving licence* offences affected by this work practice change, the apprehension data presented for these offence categories are still considered to be generally comparable with that of earlier reports.

The recording practice change also affected the number of *dangerous, reckless and negligent driving offences* entered. These are counted in this Juvenile Justice report. However, advice provided by SAPOL indicates that the resultant impact on these categories was not pronounced because in many instances, these offences occur in association with other offences which have always required an apprehension report and so have always been entered onto the apprehension file. Again, then, comparability between the data since 1999 and that of previous years is expected to be high.

Criminal Trespass offences (formerly burglary, break and enter offences)

Readers need to note that there have been recent legislative changes which have impacted on the offences previously listed under the category *burglary, break and enter*. The *Criminal Law Consolidation (Serious Criminal Trespass) Amendment Act*, which came into effect on 25th December, 1999, replaced *break and enter offences* with *criminal trespass offences*. More specifically, it introduced three new offence categories: *serious criminal trespass – non-residential building* and *serious criminal trespass – places of residence*. The two *serious criminal trespass* offences are further sub-divided into aggravated and non-aggravated, depending on whether an offensive weapon is used or whether there are multiple offenders. A third aggravating factor applies to *serious criminal trespass – place of residence*: namely whether another person is lawfully present in the dwelling at the time of the trespass, and the offender either knows of the other's presence or is reckless about whether another person is in the place (*Criminal Law Consolidation (Serious Criminal Trespass) Amendment Act*; s170 (2)(c)). This criterion was specifically included to 'capture' incidents of home invasion. The legislation also extends the definition of "place of residence" to include not only houses and flats, but any structure in which police consider the victim to be living at the time of the incident, such as a car or caravan.

In 2000, these *criminal trespass offences* and any *break and enter offences* that occurred prior to 25th December 1999 were included under the one broad category of *burglary, break and enter*. However, in 2001, to reflect the change in the legislation the category heading has been changed to '*criminal trespass*'. Due to space limitations, most tables do not provide specific information on the various sub-categories of *criminal trespass* offences. Rather, they are included within the broad category of *criminal trespass offences*. However, Table 2.13 provides a detailed breakdown and gives information on the different types of *criminal trespass offences*.

Drug offences

The Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative was implemented in September 2001. The aim of this program was to provide people with the opportunity to address their drug use problems and to bring about a reduction in both the number of illicit drug users in South Australia and the health, criminal and social harms associated with illicit drug use. The Initiative targets illicit drug users early in their involvement in the criminal justice system and diverts eligible offenders into compulsory drug education, assessment and treatment programs. Instead of being formally apprehended, offenders are diverted into one of these programs. This means then that juveniles who in previous years may have appeared in the apprehension statistics

for *drug offences* might now be diverted. Hence, it would be expected that the number of drug related apprehensions for 2001 would be somewhat lower than in previous years.

Matters included/excluded

A small group of *driving* matters that were included in the data for the first time in 1996 – namely *driving while licence suspended or cancelled* - has been included again this year. Offences relating to traffic matters have been omitted unless they occur in association with other non-traffic offences. Traffic matters involving youths aged 16 years and over by-pass the normal police screening process (i.e. the decision to caution or refer to a conference or the Youth Court) and are directed straight to court. As was the case in 1996, the small group of *offences against a court or court order* has also been excluded from the data as many of these are associated with breaches of court orders such as breach of obligation for an offence that has already been heard in court. These offences were included in the 1994 and 1995 data. The small group of offences covered by the broad category *other offences* have been included since 1996.

The collection period is based on the date of the apprehension report. All apprehension reports with a date of 1 January 2001 to 31 December 2001 (inclusive) are counted in these tables.

Age

Information on age is presented in Tables 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.8. In these tables, age is at the date of the apprehension report.

Racial appearance

In Tables 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7 and 2.22 the classification of a youth as 'Aboriginal' or 'non-Aboriginal' is determined by police and records the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. However, it should be noted that for reports since 1999, a procedure not previously applied in this context, but used in other OCS reports, was adopted in an attempt to 'patch' missing data or to reconcile inconsistencies. More specifically, if an individual was apprehended on more than one occasion during the year 2001, and the racial appearance recorded by police for that individual varied from one apprehension report to another, the racial appearance listed on each apprehension report for that individual during 2001 was extracted and the 'majority' opinion regarding that person's racial background was identified. This value was then assigned to all apprehension reports recorded for that person in 2001.

The same process was used where racial appearance was missing from an apprehension report. If that same person had multiple apprehension reports within the one year, the 'majority' opinion regarding racial appearance was ascertained from those apprehensions and assigned to any report where information was missing.

Because of this new process, police apprehensions data since 1999 relating to racial identity are not directly comparable with those of earlier years.

Method of apprehension

Details on the method of apprehension are presented in Tables 2.6, 2.7 and 2.23. Once police officers decide to initiate formal proceedings against an alleged offender they may do so either by effecting an arrest or by filing a report that may later result in a summons. An arrest generally implies that a person is detained by a law enforcement officer and that he or she is taken to a police station. A summons involves the alleged offender being sent a legal document at a date subsequent to the apprehension, detailing the charges and requiring attendance at court at a specified time.

Type of action

Tables 2.8 to 2.23 provide information on the type of action taken once a young person has been apprehended. The options include a formal police caution, referral to a family conference or re-direction to the Youth Court. In a small number of situations, the allegations may be withdrawn.

In the majority of cases the decision regarding the type of action taken is a police decision. In a small number of cases the referral decision is made by the court. This may occur in relation to:

- those youths who are referred to court for not admitting the offence(s) alleged against them and who subsequently plead guilty in court; and
- those youths who, when arrested, are refused police bail because of the circumstances of the offence or the youth.

In both situations, the court may decide to refer the matter back to either a formal police caution or family conference.

In this report, data relating to the type of action taken has not been differentiated according to whether the referring agent was the police or the Youth Court.

In some situations, the matter may end up needing a second or third referral. For example, as outlined in the section on Family Conferences, some young people who are referred to a conference may not actually appear at the scheduled time or if they do attend, may not comply with the undertaking entered into at the conference. In both such situations, the matter would then be referred back to the police, who might refer it to court. In these cases, the apprehension report would first have a referral to a family conference recorded against it and then later a Youth Court referral. The statistics presented in this report detail the final action that has been recorded at the time of the data extract – in the example given here, the action would be ‘referral to the Youth Court’.

When comparing the data for 2000 and 2001 with that of earlier years, readers should note that during 1999, major organisational changes were introduced into South Australia Police. Prior to this period, the department had 12 to 14 specialist Police Youth Officers whose responsibilities included supervising police decisions regarding diversionary referrals. In addition, these specialist officers participated in family conferences. In 1999, there was a broad rationalisation of South Australia Police, which involved re-organisation into Local Service Areas (LSAs), and combining community policing with juvenile justice. Community Programs Units became responsible for administering and overseeing juvenile justice systems and youth and community programs. The re-organisation meant that in some cases, staff were undertaking specifically juvenile justice tasks for the first time and additional training programs needed to be organised. As might be expected with a new system, it took some time for the new structure to be firmly established and it was not until the end of 2000 that the re-organisation was considered to be working smoothly.

Number of individuals apprehended

Table 2.24

This table details the number of apprehension reports submitted per youth during the report period. The counting unit is therefore the individual young person, not the apprehension report. Thus, a young person who is apprehended on multiple occasions during the report period is counted once only in this table.

Formal police cautions

Tables 2.25 to 2.29

As noted earlier, in dealing with minor offences committed by young people, police may choose to administer a formal police caution. This may entail a verbal warning only, administered in the presence of an appropriate adult. It may also include an undertaking, whereby the youth agrees to fulfil certain conditions such as apologising to the victim, doing community work, paying compensation or any ‘other’ action considered appropriate.

In the following section, more detailed explanatory notes are provided for specific tables.

Tables 2.25 and 2.26

Proportion of cautions involving an apology/compensation/community work/other condition

While Tables 2.8 to 2.23 contain statistical information on referrals to formal cautions, Tables 2.25 to 2.26 provide details on the number of cautions actually administered and the type of conditions involved. It should be noted that the number of referrals does not always equate to the number of cautions given. Although most formal cautions deal only with the allegations listed on one apprehension report, in a handful of instances, matters on two or more apprehension reports are finalised by the one formal caution. In 2001, for example, there were 2,486 referrals to a caution which resulted in 2460 actual cautions. Hence, the number of cautions detailed in Tables 2.25 and 2.26 is slightly lower than that in the earlier tables (Tables 2.8 – 2.23) which reported by apprehension report. Readers should note that this distinction between referrals and actual cautions has been incorporated into each of the reports since 1998. However, this was not the case with the 1997 *Crime and Justice* report. Instead, it was assumed that each referral equated to a distinct caution. As a result, the 2001 data detailed in Tables 2.25 and 2.26 are not directly comparable with those of 1997.

Tables 2.25 and 2.26 provide data on the proportion of all cautions which resulted in an apology, compensation, community work and ‘other’ conditions. It should be noted that these conditions are not mutually exclusive. For example, the one cautionary undertaking may involve both an apology and a compensation agreement. In these tables, this would result in one entry under ‘apology’ and one under ‘community work’. However, if a caution involved two separate apologies (which may occur if two victims are involved), only one entry would be listed under the ‘apology’ column. In other words, the focus is on the number of cautions which resulted in an apology, not the total number of apologies agreed to.

Tables 2.27 and 2.28

Formal police cautions where compensation (2.27) or community work (2.28) was agreed to: amount/number of hours agreed to per caution

These tables focus on those cautions which resulted in agreement to pay compensation or undertake community work, and detail the total amount of compensation and the total number of community work hours agreed to. If a youth, as part of the one caution, agreed to pay one victim \$100 and a second victim \$80, the total amount (\$180) would be recorded in Table 2.27. Similarly, Table 2.28 reports on the total hours agreed to at one caution.

Table 2.29

Formal police cautions where an undertaking was agreed to: undertaking conditions by major offence admitted

This table uses the same counting rules for conditions as Tables 2.27 and 2.28. The definition used for the major offence is that offence per caution which had the maximum statutory penalty. The classification of a youth as 'Aboriginal' or 'non-Aboriginal' is determined by police and records the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. As outlined earlier, a procedure not previously applied in this context, but used in other OCS reports, was applied in an attempt to 'patch' missing data or to reconcile inconsistencies (see earlier discussion). Again, because of this new process, the 2001 police data relating to racial identify are not directly comparable with those contained in reports prior to 1999.

FAMILY CONFERENCES

The tables in this section cover three separate components:

- case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team – ie those referrals for which a final outcome was recorded in 2001;
- cases dealt with at a conference in the 2001 reporting period; and
- the actual number of conferences held in 2001.

Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team Tables 3.1 to 3.3

These tables detail all case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team in 2001, irrespective of whether a conference was subsequently held or not. Reasons for a case referral not going to a conference could include a decision not to proceed with the allegation(s), the non-attendance of or inability to locate a youth, a refusal to admit the allegations or a request by the youth that the matter be referred to the Youth Court. Such cases are reported under the sub-heading 'Conference not held'. Since 1997 *Crime and Justice* report has included these cases. However, the 1995 and 1996 reports detailed only those cases actually dealt with at a conference.

In addition, these earlier reports did not include cases where a conference was held but the young person did not admit to the allegation. Previously, there was insufficient information to determine if this outcome occurred prior to a conference being held or during the conference itself. However, with improvements in the data available since 1997, it has been possible to differentiate between those non-admissions which occurred prior to, and those which took place at, the conference. Cases which resulted in non-admission at the conference are included under the general heading 'Conference held, not successful'.

Similarly, it has again been possible to identify a small number of cases where a decision not to proceed with the case was made at the conference itself, rather than prior to a conference being scheduled. These cases, which were not included in the 1995 and 1996 reports, are included under the category 'Conference held, case not proceeded with'.

Counting unit

The counting unit used here is not the same as a police apprehension report. If the Family Conference Team receives more than one apprehension report for the same young person at approximately the same time, it may consolidate these into the one case. Nor does the counting unit equate with discrete individuals. A young person may be requested to attend more than one family conference in the reporting period, each relating to a different incident. If so, each will be counted as a separate case in these tables. Finally, the figures in these tables do not equate with discrete family conferences. If more than one young offender is involved in the same conference, each offender is considered to be a separate case in these tables. For example, if three young offenders attended the same family conference in relation to a particular incident this would be counted as three cases.

Major offence

As with the police-based data, the major offence was defined as that offence per case that had the highest Maximum Statutory Penalty. This is the same method as used in the years since 1996 but, as with the police-based data, differs from the method used in 1995 when the highest level JANCO code was used.

For information on the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative or legislative changes relating to *criminal trespass offences* (in 2000 included under *burglary, break and enter offences*), see the previous notes under ‘Major offence ‘ in the Police Statistics section.

Matters included/excluded

Unlike police apprehension data where certain offences were excluded, all allegations in each case referral finalised by the Family Conference Team are included for the purpose of calculating the major charge. Traffic offences involving youths aged 16 years and over are, in most instances, automatically sent to court. However, a small number may find their way to a conference if they are part of a broader list of offences alleged against a particular youth and if those other offences are deemed appropriate for a conference. Rather than splitting the allegations, all are referred to a conference.

Outcome of cases referred to the Family Conference Team

The order of severity used for determining the most serious outcome for those cases where a conference was actually held is:

- undertaking;
- formal caution;
- no action taken;
- police disagrees;
- youth disagrees;
- youth elects to have the matter dealt with by a court;
- no admission; and
- case not proceeded with.

These outcomes have been sub-divided into “successful” conference’, ‘conference held, not “successful”’, and ‘conference not held, case not proceeded with’. Here the term “successful” is defined as those conferences where the participants reached agreement regarding an appropriate outcome – either an undertaking, a caution or no further action. The term does not relate in any way to whether any undertakings agreed to by the youth were subsequently complied with.

For those cases where a conference was not held, the order of selection for the outcomes recorded were as follows:

- case not proceeded with;
- no admission/youth elects court;
- non-appearance of youth; and
- unable to locate youth.

In recent years, there was a change in the practice of recording some cases where the young person attends a conference and the matter is resolved but the conference does not see the need for an undertaking to be entered into. Previously, an outcome of 'no action' was recorded for such conferences. However, for data since 2000, a decision was made that such cases should be recorded as a 'formal caution'.

In addition, a different recording system was used for a handful of cases which fall into the category of 'Conference not held' because the Family Conference Team is unable to locate the youth. These matters are referred back to the police. However, in a proportion of these cases, the police are subsequently able to locate the young person and re-refer the matter to a family conference. Prior to 2000, when the Family Conference Team received the re-referral they modified the initial file to reflect the subsequent conference outcomes. However, in 2000, a decision was made to leave the existing file closed and to create a new file to record the outcomes relating to the re-referral and this practice has been followed since.

Racial identity

Racial identity, as outlined in Table 3.2, is in the first instance derived from police apprehension reports, which record the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. This information is electronically transferred to the Family Conference Team. If racial identity is missing from the police file sent to them, the Team will add this information where possible. They may also amend police entries that they consider to be incorrect.

Cases dealt with at a family conference

Tables 3.4 to 3.17

As noted above, Tables 3.4 to 3.17 relate only to those cases where a conference was actually held. These tables therefore omit from consideration those cases presented in Tables 3.1 – 3.3 under the heading 'Conference not held'.

Counting unit

The counting unit is the same as that used for Tables 3.1 to 3.3 (see previous note under 'Case referrals received by the Family Conference Team').

Major offence

As was the case with Table 3.3, the major offence was defined as that offence per case that had the highest Maximum Statutory Penalty. This definition was the same as that used since 1996.

In 1999 and 2000, it was not possible to provide full details on sub categories of *larceny and receiving*, and the two categories of *larceny from shops* and *larceny – miscellaneous* were combined under the heading '*larceny from shops and larceny-miscellaneous*'. However, this year it has been possible to distinguish between these two larceny offences.

For information on the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative or legislative changes relating to *criminal trespass offences* (which has replaced the category *burglary, break and enter offences*), see the previous notes under 'Major Offence' in the Police Statistics section.

Matters included/excluded

These were the same as for Tables 3.1 to 3.3 (see previous note under 'Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team').

Outcome of cases dealt with

For a ranking of the most serious outcome for cases dealt with, see previous note under 'Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team'.

Age

Details on age are presented in Tables 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6. Here, age is at the date of the offence. This corresponds with the definition used for the family conference data contained in *Crime and Justice* reports since 1996. However, for the 1995 report, age was at the date of the actual conference.

Racial identity

Tables 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.10, 3.15 and 3.17 provide details on the racial identity of youths involved in cases dealt with at a conference. The definition of racial identity used here is the same as that applied in Table 3.2 above (see previous note under ‘Case referrals finalised by the Family Conference Team’).

In the ensuing section, more detailed explanatory notes are provided for specific tables.

Tables 3.9 and 3.10

Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to: proportion of cases involving an apology/ compensation/community work/other condition

These tables focus on those cases dealt with at a conference where an undertaking was agreed to, and detail the proportion that resulted in an apology, compensation, community work and ‘other’ conditions. It should be noted that these conditions are not mutually exclusive. Thus one case could involve both an apology and compensation. Each would be counted separately in these tables.

However, one undertaking may involve more than one instance of any condition type. For example, a young person may agree to make two separate apologies (if there are two victims involved). In these tables, such a case would be counted once under the condition of apology. In other words, the emphasis is on the proportion of cases involving at least one apology (or compensation, or community work or other) rather than the total number of apologies (or compensations etc) included in the one case.

Tables 3.11 and 3.12

Cases dealt with at a family conference where compensation (3.11) or community work (3.12) was agreed to: amount/number of hours agreed.

These tables report on the total amount of compensation or community work agreed to per case. For example, if one case resulted in the young person agreeing to pay two lots of compensation – one of \$50 to victim A and another of \$70 to victim B - this would be recorded as one compensation agreement of \$120. Similarly, if a young person agreed to perform 10 hours of community work for one victim and 15 hours for another victim, this would be recorded as one count of 25 hours of community work.

Table 3. 13

Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to: undertaking conditions by major offence admitted

This table uses the same counting rules for conditions as Tables 3.9 and 3.10. The conditions are reported according to the major offence alleged in the case. In most cases where an undertaking was agreed to, that undertaking was attached to the most serious offence alleged. However, there was a small number of cases where the undertaking was attached to an offence other than the major allegation.

This table reports on the total amount of compensation or community work agreed to per case. For further details, see notes for Tables 3.11 and 3.12.

Tables 3.14 and 3.15

Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to: undertaking compliance status

These tables relate to undertakings in those cases for which compliance data had been recorded at the time that the data were extracted for analysis. When a young person enters into an undertaking, they are given a date by which the undertaking must be complied with. It could mean that a young person who entered into an undertaking in May 2001 might have until December 2001 to complete that undertaking. At the end of the period stipulated, the conference co-ordinator determines if the undertaking has been complied with. If this is the situation, then the matter is closed. Alternatively, some conditions may have been complied with, but not others. In these situations the co-ordinator, in consultation with the police youth officer, may decide that the unfulfilled conditions are so minor that they can be waived. The final option is to refer the matter back to the police because of non-compliance. Because different undertakings may have different compliance dates, there can be a considerable time lag before all compliance data are available. These tables report only on those cases for which all undertaking compliance data were available at the time of preparation of the tables.

For the great majority of cases, the conditions agreed to by a young person are grouped under the one undertaking. However, for a small number of cases, the young person may agree to more than one undertaking, each with one or more condition. Cases with multiple undertakings are separately identified in these tables.

Tables 3.16 and 3.17

***Cases dealt with at a family conference where an undertaking was agreed to:
condition compliance status***

Tables 3.16 and 3.17 report on the conditions attached to those undertakings counted in Tables 3.14 and 3.15 and detail only those conditions involved in cases where all the undertakings were considered to have been finalised and where the conference co-ordinator had recorded the status of the undertaking compliance.

As noted above, when a young person agrees to an undertaking, they are given a date by which the undertaking must be complied with. Similarly, for each condition attached to an undertaking the young person is given a date by which that particular condition must be completed. For example, a young person agreeing to an undertaking with one condition of apology and another of community work may have one week to make the apology and three months to complete the work component. These tables report on the youth's compliance with the individual conditions attached to undertakings. With regard to condition compliance, the youth justice co-ordinator records one of the following:

- Complied with by due date;
- Complied with after due date;
- Not complied with.

All instances of these conditions are counted in these two tables. That is, if a young person agreed to an undertaking with one condition of apology and two separate conditions of compensation this would appear as one count of apology and two counts of compensation in these tables. Readers need to be aware that this is a different counting rule from that applied in Tables 3.9, 3.10 and 3.13, where for each type of condition only one case is counted.

In some cases, although data relating to undertaking compliance have been recorded, compliance information associated with one or more conditions in that undertaking is missing. This situation usually occurs when the youth justice co-ordinator makes a judgement that, given non-compliance with one condition, the young person has failed to comply with the undertaking as a whole, even though the compliance date for a second condition has not yet been reached. Conditions for which compliance data are not recorded are not included in these tables.

Family conferences

Tables 3.18 and 3.19

Tables 3.18 and 3.19 contain information on the actual conference itself. Here, the counting unit is the number of discrete conferences held. One conference could involve more than one offender and more than one offence allegation.

The number of participants listed in Table 3.19 does not include the Youth Justice Co-ordinator or the police representative, both of whom are statutorily required to be present at all conferences.

For the 2001 data, it has been possible to provide information on a broader range of participant types than has been possible previously. Readers should be aware of changes in the way participants have been categorised:

- Whereas previously the term ‘parent’ covered both parents and guardians, this year it is possible to distinguish between these two participant categories;
- Similarly, in previous years the term ‘victim supporter’ covered both victim supporters and victim representatives. This year these two groups can be differentiated.
- Finally, the 2001 data provides information on ‘other’ participants. These are people such as the school principal when an offence has occurred at a school or the Metropolitan Fire Service when arson has been involved. In previous years, no information was provided on these participants.

YOUTH COURT

The Youth Court statistics contained in this report incorporate three sets of tables. The first set – Tables 4.1 to 4.4 – relate to all cases finalised by the Youth Court in 2001, including cases where all charges were dismissed or not proceeded with. The second set – Tables 4.5 to 4.14 – relate only to those cases finalised where at least one charge was proved. The third set of tables contained in this section of the report – Tables 4.15 to 4.21 – provide details on community service orders and fines payment community service orders serviced by the Family and Youth Services division within the Department of Human Services.

Finalised appearances before the Youth Court

Tables 4.1 to 4.4

Tables 4.1 to 4.4 relate to all cases finalised by the Youth Court, even if there was no finding of guilt to any charge.

Counting Unit

The counting unit used here is not the apprehension report but the case. Youth Court cases are counted in a similar way to adult court cases; that is, a case is regarded as a group of matters involving the one defendant which were finalised before the same Judge or magistrate in the same court on the same day. Moreover, a case is not considered finalised until all criminal charges involved in that case have been dealt with. For example, if a case involves five offences, and two are finalised at one hearing while the remaining three are finalised at a subsequent hearing, the case is considered finalised on that second hearing date.

The decision to use the case as the basic counting unit leads to a smaller count than would result from using the number of matters assigned a distinctive file number by the court. For example, a youth may have several outstanding court files relating to different offending matters. However, the court may choose to consolidate these into the one case and have them dealt with in the same court on the same day.

Co-defendants are counted separately in these tables.

Major offence

Within a given case, the major offence for which a defendant was charged is determined by the procedure described below. Readers should note that this is the same method used in identifying the major charge for the Youth Court tables contained in 1996 and subsequent *Crime and Justice* reports. However, it is different from that used for the 1995 data when the major offence charged was determined by comparing the Maximum Statutory Penalties for each offence and selecting the highest.

The following explains the procedure used since 1996 to select the major charge:

- (a) Out of the charges, if any, that were found proved, select the one that received the highest penalty. If two charges received the same (highest) penalty and the defendant was convicted for one and not the other, select the charge for which the defendant was convicted. If a tie-break is still required to select only one charge,

select the one for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed in the statutes. The charge selected by this method is the 'major offence proved'. The ranking of severity for penalties for this process is set out below under the comments for Table 4.9.

- (b) Out of the charges, if any, which were not found proved, select the one with the highest maximum statutory penalty. If two or more charges not proved have the same maximum statutory penalty, select the first. The charge selected by this method is the 'major charge not proved'.
- (c) From the 'major charge proved' and the 'major charge not proved', select the charge that has the higher maximum statutory penalty. If the 'major charge proved' and the 'major charge not proved' have the same maximum statutory penalty select the major charge proved. The charge selected by these rules becomes the 'major offence charged'.

As was the situation in the previous two years, the 2001 data do not contain quite the level of detail available in 1997 or 1998. Due to a coding problem with the category of *larceny and receiving*, it has not been possible to distinguish between *larceny from shops* and *larceny – miscellaneous*. The data relating to these two sub-categories have been combined under the heading '*larceny from shops and larceny-miscellaneous*'. It is anticipated that the 2002 report will provide information at the more detailed level.

For information on the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative or legislative changes effective from December 25th, 1999 relating to *criminal trespass offences* (previously listed under the heading of *burglary, break and enter offences*), see the previous notes under 'Major offence' in the Police Statistics section.

Matters included/excluded

As for the data since 1995 (but not for the 1994 data), this report includes *dangerous and reckless driving offences*. Like most traffic matters, cases involving this offence usually bypass the normal police screening process outlined earlier and are referred direct to court. All non-serious traffic charges are heard by a justice of the peace and are not counted in this report. However, because of their more serious nature, *dangerous and reckless driving offences* go before a Youth Court magistrate and therefore are considered part of that court's criminal workload. Hence, the decision was made to include them. In addition, and for similar reasons, *driving while licence suspended or cancelled offences* are included (as since 1996).

It was noted last year that it had been possible to identify some cases that would not have been included in the Youth Court collection prior to 1999. These were cases that were recorded as occurring in the adult Magistrates Court, but details of the person's age at the date of the offence indicated that the person involved was a juvenile. As a result of investigations conducted in 1998 (which revealed that, for approximately 100 cases, there had been an error in the recording of the court), these cases are now included in the Youth Court collection. It is anticipated that, with improvements in the recording of court details and refinements of the processing of the data, extra cases may be included in the Youth Court collection.

Age

Details of age are contained in Tables 4.3 and 4.4. Here, age is at the date of the offence.

Racial appearance

Details on racial identity (contained in Tables 4.3 and 4.4) are not recorded by the court. Instead, the information used here is that of 'racial appearance' derived from background data collected by police since 1991. The following process is used to assign racial appearance. The racial appearance listed on each apprehension report lodged for a particular individual since July 1991 is extracted and the 'majority' opinion regarding that person's racial background is identified. This value is then assigned to all court cases recorded for that person in 2001. Using records which span such a long period of time help to reconcile inconsistencies between one observation and another. However, it should be stressed that the data still reflect the opinion of the apprehending police officers as to the appearance of the apprehended person rather than the person's self-identity.

Outcomes for the major offence charged

In Table 4.1, for each court appearance that was finalised during the twelve month period covered by this report, only the outcome for the major charge is recorded. Outcome categories have been determined in consultation with the Youth Court.

Acquitted: includes the outcomes of 'acquitted', 'dismissed under the *Summary Procedures Act*' and 'no case to answer'.

Withdrawn: includes matters that were withdrawn by prosecution, or where prosecution decided to take no action or did not proceed with the case.

Proved - not convicted: includes a very small number of situations in which the young person was released on licence, after the matter was proved.

Numbers in brackets in Table 4.1 denote cases where the major charge was not proved, but where a lesser or other charge was proved.

Finalised appearances before the Youth Court where at least one charge was proved

Tables 4.5 to 4.14

Tables 4.5 to 4.14 count only those finalised appearances where at least one charge was proved. They therefore include finalised appearances where, although the major charge was either acquitted, dismissed or withdrawn, there was a finding of guilt to at least one other charge. The tables do not include finalised appearances where all charges resulted in either an acquittal, or were dismissed or withdrawn.

Counting unit

The counting unit used is the same as for Tables 4.1 to 4.4 (see previous note under 'Finalised appearances before the Youth Court').

Major offence

The 'major offence proved' is defined as that offence which attracted the most serious penalty. The method used to determine the 'major offence proved' differs from that outlined earlier for determining the 'major offence charged'. Whereas the task of calculating the 'major offence charged' involved three distinctive steps (see earlier discussion), determination of the 'major charge proved' involved only the first of these steps. More specifically;

- (a) Out of the charges, if any, that were found proved, select the one that received the highest penalty. If two charges received the same (highest) penalty and the defendant was convicted for one and not the other, select the charge for which the defendant was convicted. If a tie-break is still required to select only one charge, select the one for which the highest maximum penalty is prescribed in the statutes. The charge selected by this method is the 'major offence proved'.

The ranking used to identify the most serious penalty is detailed in the notes for Table 4.9.

As for the 'major offence charged', the 2001 data for 'major offence proved' do not contain quite the level of detail available in 1997 and 1998. Due to a coding problem with the category of *larceny and receiving*, it has not been possible to distinguish between *larceny from shops* and *larceny – miscellaneous*. The data relating to these two sub-categories have been combined under the heading *larceny from shops and larceny-miscellaneous*.

For information on the Police Illicit Drug Diversion Initiative or legislative changes effective since December 25th, 1999 relating to *burglary, break and enter offences*, see the previous notes under 'Major Offence' in the Police Statistics section.

Matters included/excluded

The offence categories selected for inclusion are the same as those used for Tables 4.1 to 4.4 (see previous note under ‘Finalised appearances before the Youth Court’).

Age

Details of age are outlined in Tables 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.10 and 4.11. Here, age is at the date of the offence.

Racial appearance

Racial appearance (see Tables 4.7, 4.8 and 4.11) is derived from police apprehension reports and records the opinion of the apprehending police officer as to the appearance of the apprehended person. The same method outlined earlier, which uses background data collected by SAPOL since 1991 to ‘smooth’ out inconsistencies, was applied.

Major penalty for major offence proved

In Tables 4.9, 4.10 and 4.11, the order of severity used to determine the most serious penalty is as follows:

- detention (including home detention);
- suspended detention;
- community service order;
- obligation;
- suspension of driver’s licence;
- monetary fine;
- other order (e.g. compensation, forfeiture order); and
- dismiss without penalty.

In the ensuing section, more detailed explanatory notes are provided for specific tables.

Readers should note that two cases included in Tables 4.1 – 4.4 and ‘found proved’ have not been included in Tables 4.5 – 4.11. For these cases, while the matter was found proved, the young person involved was released on licence, an outcome that has not been considered a penalty.

Table 4.9

Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major penalty for major offence proved

This table reports only on the major penalty applying to the major offence proved. Readers should note that this table is the same as the equivalent table for the 1996 to 1999 data, but for the 1995 data all penalties which were imposed for the major charge proved were detailed. Further, the definition of major penalty charge as used for the 1995 data is not equivalent to that used from 1996 onwards.

Table 4.12

Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major penalty for major offence proved where major penalty is a fine, community service order or compensation.

This table provides more details on those major penalties that involved some form of monetary payment or work, notably a fine, community service order, or a compensation order. For this table, the amounts shown relate only to the penalty imposed for the most serious charge proved. For example, if the one case involved two offences, with one resulting in a compensation payment of \$150 and the other resulting in \$100 compensation, only the \$150 one would be recorded here. This differs from the data presented in similarly structured tables in the Police and Family Conference section (Table 2.29 and Table 3.13). For those tables, the amount of compensation (or community work) recorded is the total amount for the entire case. In the above example, this would be \$250.

Table 4.13

Youth Court appearances where at least one charge is proved: major penalty for major offence proved where major penalty is detention

This table details the length of the detention order imposed for that offence which received the maximum penalty. It includes both secure care orders and home detention orders.

Table 4.14

Finalised appearance before the Youth Court where at least one charge is proved: length of the longest detention order imposed per case per month.

This table details the longest detention order imposed per case according to the length of each order and the month in which the order was imposed. Juvenile detention orders are usually served concurrently rather than cumulatively. Hence, it is the longest order which in general determines the length of time a particular youth will spend in a training centre.

Community service orders and fine payment orders serviced by Family and Youth Services

Tables 4.15 to 4.21

These tables have been provided by Family and Youth Services (Department of Human Services) from their Client Information System (CIS.). Tables 4.15 to 4.17 detail all court-ordered community service orders/hours referred to FAYS during the reporting period. The Youth Court may require a young person to perform up to 500 hours of community work, either as a stand-alone order or as a condition attached to a suspended detention order.

Tables 4.18 to 4.21 provide information on orders relating to defaults on payment of fines. Family and Youth Services are required to provide community work for youths who default on fines. In July 2000 the legislation relating to penalty enforcement (*Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*) was amended, and there were associated changes in the criminal justice processing of young people who defaulted on a fine. Previously, eight hours community work was required to 'work off' outstanding amounts of up to \$50. Under the new legislation, the same period of community service 'works off' amounts of up to \$100.

These changes mean that it is not possible to provide a meaningful statistical comparison of the figures for 2001 with those for previous years.

JUVENILES IN CUSTODY

This section of the report details the number of youths held in custody in the state's two Youth Training Centres at Magill and Cavan. All youths sentenced to secure detention or placed on remand by the court are held in these two training centres. In addition, at least in the metropolitan area, all youths in police custody are also transferred directly to Cavan or Magill. However, in some country and remote locations, there may be occasions when youths in police custody are held overnight in a police cell pending a court hearing or transfer to Adelaide. Although these tables do not count these events, the numbers involved would be very low.

Three sets of tables are presented:

- Tables 5.1 and 5.2 detail the total number of admissions into the Cavan and Magill Youth Training Centres in 2001;
- Tables 5.3 to 5.5 count the number of juveniles in secure care at any time on the 30 June 2001; and
- Tables 5.6 and 5.7 detail average daily occupancy figures for 2001.

The analysis provided in this section is based on data extracted from FAYS computer system. Readers should note that during 2001, there were substantial modifications to the 'juveniles in custody' component of that system. In the time available for the preparation of this report, it has not been possible to investigate all issues associated with those changes. Hence, the results presented for 2001 are preliminary.

Juveniles admitted into custody Tables 5.1 and 5.2

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 detail all admissions into secure care during the twelve month period covered by this report. All initial admissions into a Youth Training Centre during the year are counted. However, if a youth is transferred from one centre to another, only the initial admission is counted. Youths who are released on unsupervised leave and then return to the detention centre are not counted on re-admission. An individual can be counted more than once for the same case if they have been formally released from custody then later re-admitted. This is best illustrated by the following example: a youth is arrested and held overnight in secure care on police custody. He then appears in court and is given court bail. Several days later, however, he breaches the bail conditions and is rearrested and returned to secure care. For the purposes of these tables, this would be counted as two separate admissions.

In these tables, age is at date of admission to the Training Centre. Racial identity is assigned by a social worker.

Juveniles in custody on 30 June 2001 Tables 5.3 to 5.5

Tables 5.3 to 5.5 provide details on the number of juveniles who spent any part of 30 June 2001 in custody. This number will be slightly higher than the number present at a specified time (for example, midday) because various youths could be admitted and/or released during the 24 hour period. If a youth is under the authority of the training centre, but is not physically on the premises on this date (ie on unsupervised leave) they are not counted in these tables.

These tables also show the authority under which the youth is being held. If there is more than one authority involved, only the most serious is counted. The order of seriousness is as follows:

- detention;
- Review Board warrant;
- return to centre;
- warrant in default;
- remanded for assessment;
- remand;
- first instance warrant; and
- police custody.

In previous reports, a distinction was made between detention and invocation of a suspended detention order. However, subsequent investigations have revealed that this latter category is no longer used by FAYS when entering data. It has therefore been omitted from consideration in this report.

Age is at date of admission to the Training Centre. Racial identity is as assigned by social workers.

Average daily occupancy
Tables 5.6 and 5.7

In Tables 5.6 and 5.7, average daily occupancy is derived by adding the total number of youths present in the two training centres each day and then averaging for the whole year.

Age is at date of admission to the training centre. Racial identity is assigned by the social worker.

The most serious authority under which they are being held is the same as described above for Tables 5.3 to 5.5.

B

PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF CRIME STATISTICS

SERIES A: STATISTICAL REPORTS

- No. 1 to 23 Odd numbered reports cover 6 monthly statistics from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction from January 1st 1981. Even numbered reports cover 6 monthly Police, District and Supreme Court, Correctional Services and Juvenile Offender statistics from July 1st 1981. (\$6 each)
- No. 24 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1987 (\$10)
- No. 25 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1988 (\$10)
- No. 26 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1989 (\$10)
- No. 27 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1990 (\$10)
- No. 28 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1991 (\$12)
- No. 29 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1992 (\$12)
- No. 30 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1993 (\$12)
- No. 31 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1994 (\$15)
- No. 32 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1995 (\$15)
- No. 33 Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1996 (\$15)
- No. 34(1) Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1997 - Juvenile Justice (\$20)
- No. 34(2) Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1997 - Police, Adult Courts and Corrections (\$20)
- No. 35(1) Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1998 - Juvenile Justice (\$20)
- No. 35(2) Crime & Justice in South Australia, 1998 - Offences Reported to Police, the Victims and Alleged Perpetrators (\$20)
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- *Law and Order in South Australia, An introduction to crime and criminal justice policy. (Second edition) Series B: Research Bulletin No.2. October 1986 (\$6)*

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- *Criminal Injuries Compensation in South Australia*. Series B: Research Bulletin No.5. February 1989 (\$8)
- *Juvenile Justice I*. Series B: Research Bulletin No.6. May 1992 (\$6)

RESEARCH REPORTS

- *Sexual Assault in South Australia*. Series C: Research Report No.1. July 1983 (\$6)
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- *Victims of Crime: An Overview of Research and Policy*. Series C: Research Report No.3. November 1988 (\$8)
- *Cannabis: The Expiation Notice Approach*. Series C: Research Report No.4. July 1989 (\$6)
- *The Impact of Parole Legislation Change in South Australia*. Series D: Social Issues No.2. August 1989 (\$6)
- *Victims and Criminal Justice*. Series C: Research Report No.5. April 1990 (\$8)
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- No. 2 National Crime Statistics 1995 - The South Australian Perspective. July 1996
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- No. 5 Motor vehicle Theft in South Australia; 1999/2000. October 2000. Available on the web: <http://ncars.on.net/publish.asp>
- No. 6 Motor vehicle Theft in South Australia; 2000/2001. October 2001. Available on the web: <http://ncars.on.net/publish.asp>
- No. 7 Motor vehicle Theft in South Australia; 2001/2002. October 2002. Available on the web: <http://ncars.on.net/publish.asp>