

Supplementary Response to Part IA of the List of Issues

The Australian Government's written response to Part IA of the List of Issues indicated that some data was still being compiled and would be provided when it became available. The Australian Government is pleased to present to the Committee such further information as has been able to be compiled within the time available. For ease of reference, the original numbers pertaining to each issue have been retained.

2. d) programmes and services for children with disabilities

Northern Territory

The table below shows students in the Northern Territory who receive Inclusion Support Funding (a program that provides supplementary resources to schools to assist in meeting the needs of students with an identified disability), and the amount of that funding disaggregated by Semester and Year.

Table 2.1 – Inclusion Support Funding for Disabled Students

Semester	No. Students	Hrs/wk	Total funding
Semester 2/03	552	6 664	\$2 006 513.00
Semester 1/04	495	5 968	\$1 916 275.00
Semester 2/04	547	6 564	\$2 064 001.00
Semester 1/05	548	6 657	\$2 195 455.00
Semester 2/05	495	5 942	\$2 017 954.00

2.j) juvenile justice

Northern Territory

The Juvenile Detention Budget for the Northern Territory for the period 2003 – 2006 is as follows:

Table 2.2 – Juvenile Detention Budget for Northern Territory 2003-06

Year	Budget
2003/04	\$3.395M
2004/05	\$3.275M
2005/06	\$3.339M

Notes:

1. The Budget itself does not reflect any particular trend in Juvenile Justice. Any variations have arisen from the dynamic of budget negotiations within the Agency.
2. Yearly daily averages over the period have remained in the vicinity of 18.5 detainees, as they have over the past decade. There is no trend indicated in this.
3. The relatively small number of detainees, the short average period of incarceration and a widely shifting demographic within this population, precludes the accumulation of any accurate trend data. Juvenile Detention demographic in the NT can change dramatically from month to month following events in a number of diverse communities.
4. The NT information systems do not identify disabilities as a detainee characteristic and therefore no data is maintained regarding detainees with disabilities.

2.k) juvenile crime prevention and rehabilitation

Northern Territory

(NTPFES) Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion Scheme

The Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion Scheme is funded by way of Commonwealth grants (pursuant to the "Northern Territory Agreement") of \$18.6M over 5 years from September 2000 (includes a minimum of \$1.3M per annum for community based programs and program services for juveniles).

The following table provides a summary of juvenile apprehension outcomes for the period 2003/04 and 2004/05 in terms of those offered and accepting diversion and those dealt with through the courts (i.e. during the period 2003/04 - 2004/05 of the 2,745 apprehensions of juveniles for offences, 1,031 (37.6%) were offered diversion.

Table 2.3 – Juvenile Apprehension Outcomes 2003-2005

	2003 -2004	2004-2005	Totals	%
Court	829	885	1714	62.44
Diversion	604	427	1031	37.56
- Family Conference	240	123	363	13.22
- Victim/Offender Conference	68	119	187	6.81
- Verbal Warning	52	19	71	2.59
- Written Warning	242	168	410	14.94
Grand Total	1433	1312	2745	100

Western Australia

In August 2004 the Western Australian Government committed to a range of options through the Juvenile Justice Reform Strategy to target serious and repeat juvenile offenders as well as juvenile offenders in remote communities. The primary aim is to reduce re-offending amongst these three groups. To permit the establishment of the initiatives and support the Juvenile Justice Reform a number of amendments were made to the *Young Offenders Act 1994*. These amendments were subsequently proclaimed on 1 January 2005.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Strategy provides a range of strategies to meet this aim:

Intensive Youth Supervision Program

Aimed at the State's most serious repeat juvenile offenders, the new Intensive Supervision Program is the first of its kind in Australia. Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) teams work with juveniles who have extensive offending histories, and complex social circumstances that contribute to their anti-social behaviour.

The model targets the many factors known to relate to juvenile offending, including family and peer relations, school/work performance and community or neighbourhood factors. Interventions occur in the offender's usual environments, both at home and in their local neighbourhoods. By targeting juveniles in their home environment, they develop strategies that take into account the normal demands and stresses of everyday life and are more likely to achieve sustained behaviour changes.

Curfews

The amendments to the *Young Offenders Act 1994* now allows for the imposition of curfews for young offenders. The added option of electronic monitoring, in an effort to improve compliance and help break the cycle of reoffending, is an addition to the curfew strategy and does not necessarily coincide with the imposition of a curfew on a young person. It is noted that curfews and electronic monitoring are aimed at serious and repeat offenders and are generally considered to be a last resort before a young person is given a custodial sentence.

Community Supervision Agreements

The provision for Community Supervision Agreements in the amendments to the *Young Offenders Act 1994* allows for Aboriginal community councils and other community members to be contracted by the Department to provide supervised and supported placement options for young offenders. These placement alternatives include suitable options for young people who require supervised bail, are placed on community based orders and require community supervision, or returning to the community after detention.

Regional Community Conferencing (RCC)

Regional Community Conferencing is an extension of the Juvenile Justice Teams that deals with minor offenders in remote areas. Previously, to carry out the Juvenile Justice Teams in remote areas, the *Young Offenders Act 1994* required both the Department of Justice Officer and the Police Officer to be present at a Juvenile Justice Team meeting. It was recognised in remote communities that it was often logistically difficult to have both Officers present at the same time and as such amendments to the Act were sought to provide more flexible options to the Juvenile Justice Team process. Under the amendments to the legislation, Regional Community Conferencing now allows for approved elders, wardens and other significant approved community members to hold Family Group Conferences based on the Juvenile Justice Team principles and process.

Programs in Regional and Remote Areas

The Department was funded through the Gordon Inquiry to develop and implement, in collaboration with remote communities, a range of justice related programs. The focus of these programs was on violence and substance misuse with the aim of providing services to remote areas to address these issues in a community

development context. To assist this process Regional Programs Development Officers (RPDOs) were employed in the Pilbara, Goldfields, Murchison/Gascoyne and Kimberley regions to work with communities to identify, develop and deliver programs that meet community and government needs and priorities.

4. Children with disabilities (all questions treated together)

Note – the Written Response to the list of issues did state that ‘data was not available’ for this category of questions, however some states and territories have since collated certain aspects of the data and provided it in varying formats

Northern Territory

Children with disabilities attending regular schools as at 22 August 2005:

Male	2801
Female	1225
Total	4206

Children with disabilities attending Annexes or Special Schools as at 22 August 2005:

Male	114
Female	88
Total	202

Children with disabilities not attending any school as at 22 August 2005:

Male	63
Female	33
Total	96

South Australia

The South Australian Government does not maintain data on children with disabilities not attending schools. Data provided is for South Australian Government Schools only, and does not include pre-school children. The tables below show students with disabilities enrolled in South Australian Government Schools 2002-2004.

Table 4.1 – South Australian students with disabilities in Special Schools

Year	Total	Gender		Age Groupings			Indigenous	Minority
		Male	Female	5 - 9	10 - 14	15+		
2002	938.6	616.1	322.5	305.8	340.7	292.1	38.2	70.7
2003	996.1	642.2	353.9	321.6	363.8	310.7	39.6	63.0
2004	995.0	645.4	349.6	318.0	369.8	307.2	40.4	61.4

Table 4.2 – South Australian students with disabilities in Government Schools

Year	Total	Gender		Age Groupings			Indigenous	Minority
		Male	Female	5 - 9	10 - 14	15+		
2002	10923.8	7119.2	3804.6	3823.2	4996.3	2104.3	867.8	961.0
2003	11536.7	7560.3	3976.4	4140.0	5146.5	2250.2	975.5	935.7
2004	11921.0	7834.6	4086.4	4397.6	5257.7	2265.7	977.2	981.9

Note:

Students with Disabilities – those with physical, intellectual or sensory impairments and/or disabilities in communication and language, who have been assessed as eligible under the Department’s Students with Disabilities Policy, verified or confirmed by a departmental guidance officer or speech pathologist.

Indigenous are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI) – students who are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin and who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Minority are Non-English Speaking Background (NESB) – Students from a non-English speaking background. Includes students born overseas with at least one parent/guardian being from a non-English speaking background (including students adopted by English speaking families and who have maintained a cultural or linguistic link with their country of origin), and students born in Australia with at least one parent born overseas and from a non-English speaking background. Excludes temporary residents, students not included in the above groups who have maintained an identity and family link with a non-English speaking language or culture and students speaking Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Languages.

Western Australia

The tables below provide information relating to students with disabilities disaggregated by gender, and age for the years 2002-05. Information regarding indigenous children with disabilities is not available in the terms requested but will be available in the future through data collection processes recently put in place in Western Australia.

Table 4.3 – Children with disabilities 2004-05

<i>Children with disabilities 2004-05 (Total 6,386)</i>		
Categories	Age	
	0-4 years	5-14 years
Male	569	3,583
Female	333	1,901
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Background	47	290
Cultural and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) Background	11	56
Lives with family	744	4,944
Lives in institution	0	3

Source: DSC Annual Client and Service Data Collection (ACDC) 2004-05

Table 4.4 – Children with disabilities 2003-04

<i>Children with disabilities 2003-04 (Total 5,678)</i>		
Categories	Age	
	0-4 years	5-14 years
Male	314	3,351
Female	195	1,818
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Background	34	295
Cultural and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) Background	7	67
Lives with family	509	4,165
Lives in institution	0	1

Source: DSC Annual Client and Service Data Collection (ACDC) 2003-04

Table 4.5 – Children with disabilities 2002-03

<i>Children with disabilities 2002-03 (Total 5,488)</i>		
Category	0-4 years	5-14 years
Male	149	3,241
Female	112	1,801
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Background	20	237
Cultural and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) Background	5	63
Lives with family	255	3,501
Lives in institution	0	1

Source: DSC Annual Client and Service Data Collection (ACDC) 2004-05

Note: Use of the term ‘Special School’

The term **special school** is important when providing data in an international context. The data provided included students in both DET education support schools and education support centres (ie: in 2004 the number was 2561 (students). In terms of the international perspective in 2004 for instance the Department of Education and training enrolled only 805 students in education support schools with 1756 enrolled in education support centres. Education support centres are co located on the site of primary and secondary schools and are often referred to as 'special education units' in other states.

In 2004 there were 805 students enrolled in traditional special schools (separate schools on their own campus) or 0.3% of the student population. The total school population in 2004 for all Western Australian public schools was 251,185 students.

Table 4.6 - Regular Schools, 2004

	4 Sess.	10 Sess.	Othr Pri	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Othr Sec	Totals
Female	564	82	0	99	84	134	143	150	151	162	133	118	117	87	75	1	1592
Male	112	232	0	212	149	232	269	291	266	267	183	225	215	129	82	1	2865
Total	168	314	0	311	233	366	412	441	429	429	316	343	332	216	157	2	4457

Table 4.7 -Special Schools, 2004

	4 Sess.	10 Sess.	Othr Pri	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Othr Sec	Totals
Female	50	26	0	23	23	57	72	64	76	85	95	84	78	84	110	5	935
Male	48	41	116	62	62	115	100	127	138	145	115	124	102	146	166	15	1510
Total	98	67	0	85	204	172	172	191	214	260	211	208	183	230	276	20	2561

Table 4.8 - Regular Schools, 2003

	4 Sess.	10 Sess.	Othr Pri	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Othr Sec	Totals
Female	44	91	0	69	112	146	138	134	165	156	140	129	111	98	69	0	1602
Male	108	196	0	129	221	276	269	265	263	226	226	231	171	141	95	0	2817
Total	152	287	0	198	333	422	407	399	428	382	366	360	282	239	164	0	4419

Table 4.9 - Special Schools, 2003

	4 Sess.	10 Sess.	Othr Pri	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Othr Sec	Totals
Female	34	18	0	16	54	72	64	78	79	86	72	77	78	72	112	2	914
Male	45	50	116	52	97	93	124	125	144	142	117	109	130	141	144	3	1516
Total	79	68	0	68	151	165	188	203	223	228	189	186	208	213	256	5	2430

Table 4.10 - Regular Schools, 2002

	4 Sess.	10 Sess.	Othr Pri	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Othr Sec	Totals
Female	55	43	1	98	133	132	132	150	142	143	126	127	109	93	70	0	1554
Male	86	116	0	168	230	257	262	246	218	215	224	186	180	144	81	1	2614
Total	141	159	1	266	363	389	394	396	360	358	350	313	289	237	151	1	4168

Table 4.11 - Special Schools, 2002

	4 Sess.	10 Sess.	Othr Pri	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Othr Sec	Totals
Female	25	17	0	40	53	63	80	65	75	79	69	71	76	74	106	2	895
Male	44	40	0	61	84	108	120	141	145	135	98	139	138	101	145	18	1517
Total	69	57	0	101	137	171	200	206	220	214	167	210	214	175	251	20	2412

10.a) persons below 18 who have allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police

Northern Territory

The tables below contain all the offences that persons below 18 were charged with in the Northern Territory, at the time of apprehension by the Police between 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2004. The age of the offender is calculated as at the time of the offence.

Table 10.1 - Juvenile apprehensions by offence, 2002 - Females

Type of offence	Female							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2002								
01 Homicide and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	0	1	2	3	1	5	16	16
03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	5
05 Abduction and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	1
07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	1	10	3	0	8	14	0	4
08 Theft and Related Offences	1	5	9	2	11	6	15	20
09 Deception and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
10 Illicit Drug Offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Weapons and Explosives Offences	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3
12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	4	0	5	0	4	0	2	12
13 Public Order Offences	0	0	2	2	0	3	8	9
14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	0	0	8	0	0	4	16	19
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	0	0	1	0	0	3	10	13
16 Miscellaneous Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
99 Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	20	31	8	28	37	77	151

Table 10.2 – Juvenile apprehensions by offence, 2002 – Males

Type of offence	Male							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2002								
01 Homicide and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	1	0	2	8	14	34	62	110
03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	1	4	0	3	4	1	13	12
04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	0	0	0	6	13	20	34	54
05 Abduction and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	0	0	1	0	1	1	10	13
07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	3	13	21	40	96	163	181	156
08 Theft and Related Offences	2	17	30	40	144	225	250	218
09 Deception and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
10 Illicit Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	15
11 Weapons and Explosives Offences	0	0	12	0	11	22	16	21
12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	1	13	16	32	65	159	148	187
13 Public Order Offences	0	2	3	12	36	41	54	57
14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	0	1	1	2	14	61	106	163
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	0	0	3	8	16	48	57	73
16 Miscellaneous Offences	0	0	0	0	5	1	7	3
99 Others	0	0	2	1	3	31	26	20
Total	8	50	80	152	425	815	971	1111

Table 10.3 - Juvenile apprehensions by offence, 2003 - Females

Type of offence	Females							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2003								
01 Homicide and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	0	0	1	3	13	10	16	7
03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	8
05 Abduction and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	0	0	10	6	5	4	1	0
08 Theft and Related Offences	0	1	11	14	11	9	7	5
09 Deception and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
10 Illicit Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2
11 Weapons and Explosives Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	0	0	9	3	6	2	1	0
13 Public Order Offences	0	0	5	0	9	1	9	4
14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	0	0	0	0	0	19	35	43
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	0	0	0	1	3	5	6	0
16 Miscellaneous Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
99 Others	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2
Total	0	1	37	29	49	60	85	81

Table 10.4 – Juvenile apprehensions by offence, 2003 - Males

Type of offence	Males							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2003	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
01 Homicide and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	1	3	3	15	26	33	56	106
03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	0	0	2	2	9	10	23	8
04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	0	0	2	0	3	10	20	58
05 Abduction and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	1	0	0	1	3	5	8	6
07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	0	7	22	81	101	107	92	163
08 Theft and Related Offences	3	9	23	101	165	174	148	282
09 Deception and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10 Illicit Drug Offences	0	0	0	3	1	2	8	7
11 Weapons and Explosives Offences	0	0	1	0	9	26	11	29
12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	0	2	23	66	92	107	102	159
13 Public Order Offences	1	2	6	34	40	48	40	86
14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	0	0	1	6	26	55	61	189
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	0	0	4	58	42	51	42	65
16 Miscellaneous Offences	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	9
99 Others	0	0	2	8	14	14	14	39
Total	6	23	89	375	534	647	632	1209

Table 10.5 - Juvenile apprehensions by offence, 2004 - Females

Type of offence	Females							
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2004	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	0	0	0	7	3	7	3	6
03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	0	0	3	2	0	2	3	8
05 Abduction and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	0	1	3	13	18	7	2	1
08 Theft and Related Offences	0	6	10	16	15	6	5	2
09 Deception and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Illicit Drug Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
11 Weapons and Explosives Offences	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	0	1	2	7	4	5	4	1
13 Public Order Offences	0	1	3	2	0	12	6	1
14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	0	0	1	0	3	6	22	46
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	0	4	2	0	2	5	5	2
16 Miscellaneous Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99 Others	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3
Total	0	14	25	52	45	51	53	71

Table 10.6 – Juvenile apprehensions by offence, 2004 - Males

2004	Type of offence			Males				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	0	3	8	15	33	38	80	54
03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	0	0	0	3	14	4	6	12
04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	0	0	0	2	20	29	30	55
05 Abduction and Related Offences	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0
06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	0	0	1	1	4	2	2	2
07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	10	29	69	98	212	120	233	111
08 Theft and Related Offences	22	39	55	116	248	198	247	153
09 Deception and Related Offences	0	0	0	0	2	0	18	4
10 Illicit Drug Offences	0	0	2	1	5	4	5	34
11 Weapons and Explosives Offences	0	0	3	0	1	34	30	43
12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	51	48	68	72	153	143	142	98
13 Public Order Offences	14	17	12	38	49	68	66	53
14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	0	0	3	9	31	62	124	286
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	0	4	0	11	68	65	98	106
16 Miscellaneous Offences	0	2	1	8	0	6	6	1
99 Others	1	6	4	6	12	14	30	24
Total	98	148	226	383	853	787	1118	1036

10.b) persons below 18 who have been sentenced and type of punishment or sanctions related to offences including length of deprivation of liberty

Northern Territory

The table below contains the final court orders handed down between 2002 and 2004 to persons below 18 dealt with in court in the Northern Territory. A final order is defined as a court order that either implies a finding of guilt and carries an associated penalty for an offence, or implies no further action by the court. The age of the offender is calculated at the time of the court order.

Other Community Orders include Bond, Probation, Diversion and Recognisance orders.

Other Orders include Convicted and Discharged, Convicted Without Penalty, Disqualification of Firearms, Liquor Act Order, Proved and Discharged, No Further Trouble and Cancellation of Licence.

Withdrawn Orders include Not Guilty, Withdrawn, Dismissed, Discharged, No Case to Answer, No Further Action, Discontinued, Complaint Withdrawn, Indictment Quashed, Nolle Prosequi, Set Aside Order, Struck Out, No Penalty No Conviction Order.

Table 10.7 – Principal penalty on juvenile offenders by sentencing occasion

Type of Order and Year	Female (by age)							Male (by age)							To tal	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
2002																
1 Imprisonment	3	7	22	27	59
2 Partial Suspension	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	7	7	21
4 Full Suspension	3	.	.	.	.	1	6	17	16	43	43
5 Community Work	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	5	16	16	43
6 Fine Levy or Res	2	11	.	.	1	1	3	7	22	41	88
7 Other Community Corrections	2	.	1	1	7	11	5	6	9	42
8 Other	1	.	1	.	1	3
9 Withdrawn	.	.	1	1	1	5	6	.	1	4	3	18	30	32	43	145
Total	.	.	1	1	2	13	20	.	2	6	14	39	64	122	160	444
2003																
1 Imprisonment	1	.	.	1	.	1	5	13	13	34
2 Partial Suspension	5	7	8	20
4 Full Suspension	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	2	6	8	14	19	55
5 Community Work	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	4	14	10	20	56
6 Fine Levy or Res	.	.	.	1	4	10	23	.	.	.	6	5	18	19	61	147
7 Other Community Corrections	.	.	.	1	3	3	4	.	.	4	3	6	12	10	5	51
8 Other	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5
9 Withdrawn	.	1	3	.	3	2	10	.	.	7	9	22	13	26	34	130
Total	.	2	6	2	11	18	42	.	.	13	23	44	75	102	160	498
2004																
1 Imprisonment	2	5	6	8	11	32
2 Partial Suspension	1	2	4	7	10	24
4 Full Suspension	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	11	11	17	14	61
5 Community Work	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.	1	5	11	12	23	25	16	99
6 Fine Levy or Res	.	3	2	5	4	8	16	1	2	1	5	21	26	43	74	211
7 Other Community Corrections	.	.	2	3	3	3	1	.	3	2	8	6	8	10	12	61
8 Other	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	4	1	1	13
9 Withdrawn	1	.	.	4	4	2	3	.	8	3	9	23	30	26	28	141
Total	1	3	5	14	13	16	23	2	14	11	43	82	112	137	166	642

The table below contains data on the persons below 18 who were sentenced to an actual term of detention, including partial detention, in 2002-04 by Most Serious Offence. Length is defined as the time of sentence handed down.

Table 10.8 Juvenile Remand Length by Most Serious Offence

Period	ASOC Offence	No of juveniles	Mean (days)	Median (days)	Min (days)	Max (days)
2002	02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	33	186	180	2	730
	03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	1	180	180	180	180
	04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	4	101	51	30	270
	07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	64	133	120	3	360
	08 Theft and Related Offences	9	102	90	7	300
	12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	5	117	60	14	300
	14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	1	90	90	90	90
	15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	3	41	27	7	90
	16 Miscellaneous Offences	1	1825	1825	1825	1825
99 Others	1	60	60	60	60	
2003	02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	35	118	90	14	300
	03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	1	2190	2190	2190	2190
	06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	6	704	913	30	1095
	07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	47	114	90	14	300
	08 Theft and Related Offences	7	124	120	30	180
	10 Illicit Drug Offences	1	90	90	90	90
	11 Weapons and Explosives Offences	1	90	90	90	90
	12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	3	42	30	7	90
	14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	4	68	60	30	120
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	1	180	180	180	180	
99 Others	3	62	60	7	120	
2004	01 Homicide and Related Offences	1	1460	1460	1460	1460
	02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	22	114	75	28	300
	03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	2	943	943	60	1825
	04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	5	54	60	30	90
	06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	3	515	360	90	1095
	07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	42	126	90	10	790
	08 Theft and Related Offences	25	82	60	1	270
	10 Illicit Drug Offences	2	17	17	3	30
	12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	8	57	45	3	180
	14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	5	45	30	14	90
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	1	14	14	14	14	
99 Others	1	60	60	60	60	

10.f) persons below 18 kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention

Northern Territory

The table below shows persons below 18 kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention between 2002 and 2004. It contains the average length of remand by Most Serious Offence as defined by the Northern Territory Correctional Services receiving officer.

Table 10.9 – Juvenile Sentenced Detention Length

Year	ASOC Offence	No of Juveniles	mean (days)	median (days)	min (days)	max (days)	
2002	01 Homicide and Related Offences	3	295	78	23	783	
	02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	36	24	15	1	152	
	03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	1	10	10	10	10	
	04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	3	15	3	2	40	
	06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	5	12	11	2	25	
	07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	50	21	9	1	124	
	08 Theft and Related Offences	2	11	11	3	18	
	12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	5	43	2	2	189	
	13 Public Order Offences	2	11	11	6	16	
	2003	01 Homicide and Related Offences	4	130	55	31	377
		02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	45	24	8	1	153
		04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	3	3	3	2	3
06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences		4	14	9	6	30	
07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter		62	19	9	2	102	
08 Theft and Related Offences		19	11	3	1	64	
12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution		6	5	3	2	11	
13 Public Order Offences		1	3	3	3	3	
14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences		1	3	3	3	3	
15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops		2	4	4	2	5	
99 Others		3	10	13	4	14	

2004	02 Acts Intended to Cause Injury	34	30	7	2	200
	03 Sexual Assault and Related Offences	3	69	85	37	86
	04 Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons	6	13	2	1	41
	06 Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences	2	70	70	6	134
	07 Unlawful Entry with Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter	70	17	5	2	260
	08 Theft and Related Offences	19	24	21	1	62
	09 Deception and Related Offences	2	4	4	3	4
	12 Property Damage and Environmental Pollution	8	4	4	2	9
	13 Public Order Offences	1	2	2	2	2
	14 Road Traffic and Motor Vehicle Regulatory Offences	3	14	15	9	18
	15 Offences Against Justice Procedures, Govt Sec&Ops	4	3	4	2	4
	99 Others	2	10	10	4	15

11.c) the number of migrant unaccompanied minors, asylum-seeking and refugee children, as well as the number of children awaiting expulsion; the number of them kept in administrative detention and the average length of their detention

Asylum Seeker Minors in Immigration Detention

There were 716 asylum seeker minors in immigration detention for various periods during 2002 to 2005 (as at 12 August 2005). The data is not disaggregated by year, as some detainees were in immigration detention during more than one calendar year.

As at 29 July 2005, all families with children remaining in immigration detention facilities were moved into the community.

In future, families with children who come into immigration detention (which occurs primarily as a result of compliance action, where people have overstayed their visa, or had their visa cancelled) will be placed in flexible arrangements in the community as soon as possible, following a decision by the Minister.

In the first instance, families will be placed in a Residential Housing Project (RHP) closest to their city of prior residence (where available) while their primary processing is completed and assessments take place on their prospect for removal. These primary assessments will take no longer than 3-4 weeks, during which time the Minister can make a determination for their alternative detention in the community, with conditions set to meet their individual circumstances. All families who enter immigration detention facilities will be considered for alternative detention arrangements within four weeks of their entry.

It is the Government's intention that where primary assessment is being undertaken, removal is imminent or conditions of alternative detention have been breached, families (including fathers) will be housed in a RHP in the capital city of their prior residence (where available) rather than an immigration detention centre.

The following are various breakdowns of the 716 asylum seeker minors referred to above:

Table 11.1 – Asylum Seeker Minors by Location

<i>Location</i>	<i>Asylum Seeker Minors</i>
Immigration Detention Centre	592
Residential Housing Project	52
Alternative detention	72
Total	716

Table 11.2 – Asylum Seeker Minors by Nationality

<i>Nationality (top ten nationalities)</i>	<i>Asylum Seeker Minors</i>
Iraq	294
Afghanistan	105
Iran	89
Indonesia	29
People's Republic of China	24
Fiji	19
Vietnam	18
Palestinian Authority	15
Tonga	14
Republic of Korea	12
Other	97
Total	716

Table 11.3 – Asylum Seeker Minors by Gender

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Asylum Seeker Minors</i>
Male	435
Female	281
Total	716

Table 11.4 – Asylum Seeker Minors by Age

<i>Age*</i>	<i>Asylum Seeker Minors</i>
0 – 5	220
5 – 10	208
10 – 15	154
15 - 18	134
Total	716

* Statistics reflect the age of detainees when they entered immigration detention

Table 11.5 – Number of Protection Visa applications lodged by minors by year and gender

<i>PV application lodgement year</i>	<i>Number of PV applications lodged by persons under 18 years at the time of application</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
2002	839	469	370
2003	767	446	321
2004	411	222	189

Unaccompanied minors

There were 57 unaccompanied minors in immigration detention for various periods during 2002 to 2005 (as at 12 August 2005). The data is not disaggregated by year, as some detainees were in immigration detention during more than one calendar year.

Please note, this figure does not include unaccompanied minors who arrived in Australia as illegal foreign fishers. This figure is not available.

As at 12 August 2005, there were no unaccompanied minors in immigration detention.

Except in exceptional circumstances, all unaccompanied minors in immigration detention for whom the Minister is guardian are released, if eligible, on a bridging visa or moved as soon as possible to flexible arrangements in the community.

In making decisions concerning the welfare and care of unaccompanied minors in immigration detention facilities, DIMIA draws upon the advice of people with expertise in child welfare, such as psychologists and state child welfare authorities.

For those unaccompanied minors who are required to spend a short period in immigration detention facilities, intensive care and support is provided to cater to their specific educational, social and medical needs.

Two former unaccompanied minors, now adults, remain in immigration detention as at 12 August 2005.

The following are various breakdowns of the 57 unaccompanied minors referred to above:

Table 11.6 – Unaccompanied Minors by Location

<i>Location</i>	<i>Unaccompanied Minors</i>
Immigration Detention Facility	40
Alternative detention (eg. foster care)	17
Total	57

Table 11.7 – Unaccompanied Minors by Nationality

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Unaccompanied Minors</i>
Afghanistan	31
Iraq	18
Sri Lanka	3
Pakistan	1
Iran	1
Kenya	1
Rwanda	1
Uganda	1
Total	57

Table 11.8 – Unaccompanied Minors by Gender

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Unaccompanied Minors</i>
Male	55
Female	2
Total	57

Table 11.9 – Unaccompanied Minors by Age

<i>Age*</i>	<i>Unaccompanied Minors</i>
5 – 10	1
10 – 14	4
14 – 17	23
17 – 18	29
Total	57

* Statistics reflect the age of detainees when they entered immigration detention

Table 11.10 – Unaccompanied Minors by Arrival Type

<i>Arrival Type</i>	<i>Unaccompanied Minors</i>
Unauthorised Arrival	54
Compliance Location	1
Offshore Boat Arrival	2
Total	57

Table 11.11 – Unaccompanied Minors by Length of Detention

<i>Length of Detention</i>	<i>Unaccompanied Minors</i>
3 – 6 months	13
6 – 12 months	17
1 – 2 years	7
2 – 3 years	8
3 years <	12
Total	57