

Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs

Performance statement - Youth Justice Services

(as referenced in the Annual Report 2021-22 available on the department website <https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/about-us/our-department/corporate-publications/annual-report>)

Service Area: Youth Justice Services	Notes ^a	2021-22 Target / estimate	2021-22 Actual
Percentage of orders supervised in the community that are successfully completed			
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young offenders		85%	82%
- Other young offenders		86%	88%
- All young offenders		85%	84%
Proportion of young offenders (10-17 years) who have another charged offence or are referred by Queensland Police Service (QPS) to a Restorative Justice Conference within 12 months of an initial finalisation for proven offence	1	New measure	66%
Youth detention centre utilisation rate	2,3	85%	96%
Proportion of young offenders (10-15 years) who have another charged offence within 12 months of an initial finalisation for a proven offence	4	70%	76%
Notes:			
<p>a. Data not currently available was published on the department's website in December 2022.</p> <p>1. This is based on the 10-17 year old cohort who had a proven offence finalised in the preceding 12 month period, who then re-offended within 12 months of their earliest finalisation with a proven offence. Reoffending is only based on a new charge appearing in court and police-referred offences referred to restorative justice that do not get returned to court and any offences that are presented in an adult court.</p> <p>2. This is based on the average daily number in youth detention centres only divided by the number of permanently funded beds in the period (in 2021-22, there were 288 funded beds).</p> <p>3. A key reason for the increase in youth detention centre utilisation rate reflected in the 2021-22 Actual is likely associated with amendments to the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i> passed in April 2021, designed to strengthen how young offenders are dealt with in the court system. It includes introducing requirements for young offenders already on bail who are arrested and charged with further serious offences whilst on bail to show cause when applying for bail (known as a presumption against bail); a new principle in the Youth Justice Act that stresses the community must be protected from repeat youth offenders; and codifying the common law principle that a young person who further offends while they are on bail may be given a tougher sentence.</p> <p>4. This is based on the 10-15 year old cohort who had a proven offence finalised in the preceding 12 month period, who then re-offended within 12 months of their earliest finalisation with a proven offence. Reoffending is only based on a new charge appearing in court (i.e., excludes police-referred offences referred to restorative justice that do not get returned to court and any offences that are presented in an adult court). This re-offending measure will be replaced by a new reoffending measure (10-17 year olds) commencing in 2022-23. This new re-offending measure will also include police-referred offence referred to restorative justice as well as offences that are presented in an adult court.</p>			