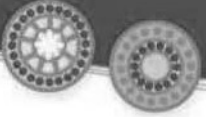


FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY



# 2019 Youth Justice Census

## Detention Centre Report

30 July 2020

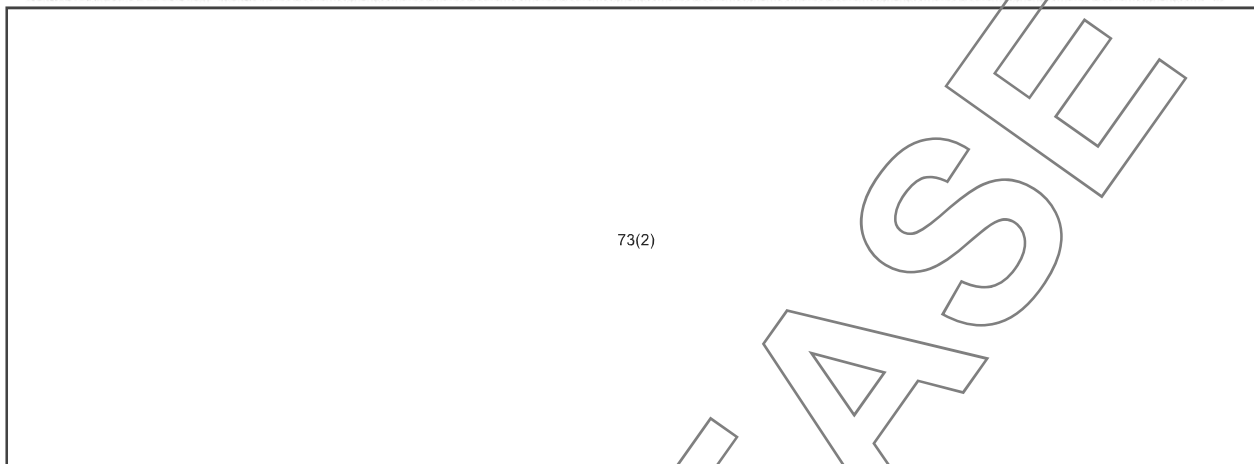
RTI RELEASE

Contents<sup>1</sup>

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS ..... 3

An overview of the demographic information and key findings of young people in custody in a detention centre ..... 3

INTRODUCTION ..... 4



73(2)

CENSUS FINDINGS ..... 7



FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders) ..... 13

Mental health and behavioural disorders ..... 13

Disability ..... 16



APPENDIX A ..... 20

Brisbane Youth Detention Centre clients disaggregated by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status and sex ..... 20

APPENDIX B ..... 23

Cleveland Youth Detention Centre clients disaggregated by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status and sex ..... 23

2019 Youth Justice Census data collection methods ..... 26

Data Source ..... 26

Census Procedure ..... 26

Data limitations ..... 26

<sup>1</sup> The material presented in this publication is distributed by the Queensland Government for information only and is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government disclaims all responsibility and liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs incurred as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason © State of Queensland (Department of Youth Justice) 2019.

## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

### An overview of the demographic information and key findings of young people in custody in a detention centre.

The Census reports on 210 young people who lived in Queensland and who were in custody in a youth detention centre, with 110 young people in Brisbane Youth Detention Centre (BYDC) and 100 young people in Cleveland Youth Detention Centre (CYDC), as at census date of 28 June 2019.

Data on education and accommodation status relates to the month prior to entering the detention centre. The key findings from the 2019 Census are:

Key findings from the 2019 Census	BYDC		CYDC	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Diagnosed or suspected of having at least one mental health disorder	51	46%	26	26%
Diagnosed or suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder	52	47%	37	37%
Diagnosed or suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder	68	62%	48	48%
Assessed with or suspected of having at least one disability type	26	24%	31	31%

## INTRODUCTION

The census is an information collection exercise that focusses on young people in the youth justice system and is conducted annually. The 2019 census captured information based on Friday 28 June 2019.

From 12 February 2018, 17 year old offenders are dealt with under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. As a result, data for 2019 includes this new cohort and results are therefore not directly comparable with census reports for 2017 and prior.

Census information was provided for 1,846 young people and of those 210 were in a youth detention centre on Census day. Brisbane Youth Detention Centre had 110 young people, and Cleveland Youth Detention Centre had 100 young people.

This report provides a summary for the 210 young people in a detention centre.

73(2)



## FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders)

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders is a non-diagnostic umbrella term that is used to cover the full range of possible birth defects and developmental issues that can be caused by prenatal exposure to alcohol<sup>5</sup>. Census 2019 was the first time a question was included for caseworkers to indicate if the young person suffered from FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders). In previous years, FASD information was sourced from the caseworkers comment's section of the Census, (2018 contained comments relating to FASD for one young person in BYDC, and 4 in CYDC).

### *FASD (diagnosed or suspected)*

Caseworkers have indicated three young people in BYDC and 25 young people in CYDC have been diagnosed with FASD.

Table 20

FASD – Assessment Status	BYDC	CYDC
Diagnosed	3	25
Suspected	1	0
Diagnosed or Suspected	4	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with FASD (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	4%	25%

## Mental health and behavioural disorders

The census measured the presence of 13 designated disorders as diagnosed by a mental health professional and/or suspected by the case worker. The questions pertaining to the 13 disorders were categorised into two groups: Mental Health and Behavioural disorders.

Mental health	Behavioural
Anxiety	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
Depression	Conduct disorder
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	Oppositional defiance disorder (ODD)
Personality disorder	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
Psychosis	Attachment disorder
Bipolar disorder	
Eating disorder	
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	

A total of 68 young people (62%) in BYDC and 48 young people (48%) in CYDC had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder.

<sup>5</sup> Definition sourced from the Australian Government, Australian Institute of Family Studies. <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/supporting-children-living-fetal-alcohol-spectrum-disorders-practice-princ>

***Mental health disorders (diagnosed or suspected)***

A total of 51 young people (46%) in BYDC and 26 young people (26%) in CYDC had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health disorder.

Table 21

Mental health	BYDC	CYDC
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	51	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with <u>at least one</u> mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	46%	26%

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disorders.

Table 22

Young people who have been diagnosed with or suspected to have:				
Mental health disorders	BYDC		CYDC	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Anxiety	31	28%	18	18%
Depression	20	18%	17	17%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	22	20%	11	11%
Personality disorder	6	5%	1	1%
Psychosis	8	7%	4	4%
Bipolar disorder	0	0%	0	0%
Eating disorder	0	0%	0	0%
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	1	1%	0	0%

Table 23

Young people who have a diagnosed or suspected disorder which is considered to impair their capacity to participate in school, work or day to day life				
Mental health disorders	BYDC		CYDC	
	Number Impaired	Percent	Number Impaired	Percent
Anxiety	24	77%	11	61%
Depression	14	70%	12	71%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	18	82%	6	55%
Personality disorder	3	50%	1	100%
Psychosis	6	75%	4	100%
Bipolar disorder	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eating disorder	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	0	0%	n.a.	n.a.

**Behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

A total of 52 young people (47%) in BYDC and 37 young people (37%) in CYDC had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder.

Table 24

Behavioural	BYDC	CYDC
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	52	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with <u>at least one</u> behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	47%	37%

Table 25

Young people who have been diagnosed with or suspected to have:				
Behavioural disorders	BYDC		CYDC	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder	31	28%	19	19%
Conduct disorder	24	22%	15	15%
Oppositional defiance disorder	29	26%	9	9%
Autism spectrum disorder	7	6%	2	2%
Attachment disorder	29	26%	22	22%

Table 26

Young people who have a diagnosed or suspected disorder which is considered to impair their capacity to participate in school, work or day to day life:				
Behavioural disorders	BYDC		CYDC	
	Number Impaired	Percent	Number Impaired	Percent
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder	22	71%	12	63%
Conduct disorder	17	71%	9	60%
Oppositional defiance disorder	27	93%	3	33%
Autism spectrum disorder	6	86%	2	100%
Attachment disorder	23	79%	13	59%

## Disability

The census asked about the presence of three disability categories (cognitive/intellectual, physical and sensory). There were 26 individuals in BYDC (24%) and 31 individuals in CYDC (31%) diagnosed with or suspected of having at least one of the three categories of disability.

Table 27

Disability	BYDC	CYDC
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> disability type (diagnosed or suspected)	26	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people who had <u>at least one</u> disability (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	<i>24%</i>	<i>31%</i>

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disabilities. For example, a young person with both a cognitive/intellectual disability and a physical disability will be counted in both tables.

### **Cognitive/Intellectual disability**

There were 23 young people in BYDC and 30 in CYDC who were identified with a diagnosed or suspected cognitive/intellectual disability. Those that had a cognitive/intellectual disability which caused significant impairment in their day to day life is reported to be 78 per cent in BYDC and 47 per cent in CYDC.

Table 28

Cognitive/Intellectual disability – Assessment Status	BYDC	CYDC
Diagnosed	12	17
Suspected	11	13
Diagnosed or Suspected	23	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of <u>total</u> young people with a cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>30%</i>

Table 29

Cognitive/Intellectual disability – Significant impact on day to day life	BYDC	CYDC
Young people significantly impacted by their cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)	18	14
Young people with a cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)	23	30
<i>Proportion of young people whose cognitive/intellectual disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>47%</i>

**Sensory disability**

There were six young people in BYDC and four in CYDC who were identified with a diagnosed or suspected sensory disability. Those that had a sensory disability which caused significant impairment in their day to day life is reported to be 83 percent in BYDC (0% for CYDC).

Table 30

<b>Sensory disability – Assessment Status</b>	<b>BYDC</b>	<b>CYDC</b>
Diagnosed	3	3
Suspected	3	1
Diagnosed or Suspected	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a diagnosed or suspected sensory disability</i>	5%	4%

Table 31

<b>Sensory disability – Significant impact on day to day life</b>	<b>BYDC</b>	<b>CYDC</b>
Young people significantly impacted by their sensory disability (diagnosed or suspected)	5	0
Young people with a sensory disability (diagnosed or suspected)	6	4
<i>Proportion of young people whose sensory disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	83%	0%

**Physical disability**

There were three young people in BYDC and no young people in CYDC who were identified with a diagnosed or suspected physical disability. Those that had a physical disability which caused significant impairment in their day to day life is reported to be 33 percent in BYDC.

Table 32

<b>Physical disability – Assessment Status</b>	<b>BYDC</b>	<b>CYDC</b>
Diagnosed	1	0
Suspected	2	0
Diagnosed or Suspected	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a diagnosed or suspected physical disability</i>	3%	0%

Table 33

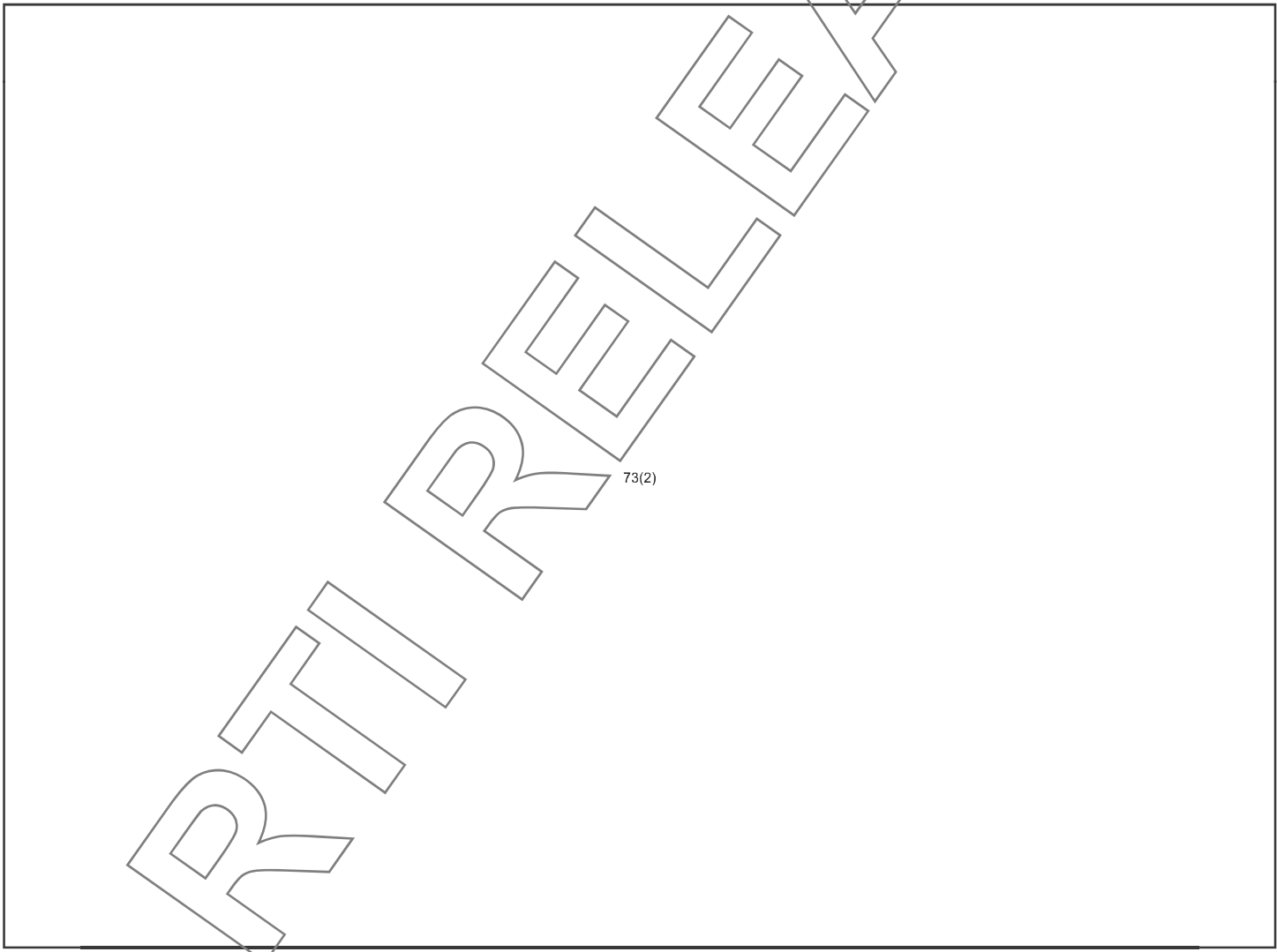
<b>Physical disability – Significant impact on day to day life</b>	<b>BYDC</b>	<b>CYDC</b>
Young people significantly impacted by their physical disability (diagnosed or suspected)	1	n.a.
Young people with a physical disability (diagnosed or suspected)	3	n.a.
<i>Proportion of young people whose physical disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	33%	n.a.

**Receiving disability support from NDIS or another agency**

Case workers were asked to report if the young person was receiving disability support from NDIS or another agency.

**Table 34**

Receiving disability support	BYDC	CYDC
Yes	4	5
Pending: application has been made, outcome is pending	5	5
No	96	83
Unknown	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Proportion of all young people receiving disability support</i>	4%	5%
<i>Proportion of all young people with a pending outcome for receiving disability support</i>	5%	5%



## APPENDIX A

### Brisbane Youth Detention Centre clients disaggregated by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status and sex

73(2)

RTI RELEASE

73(2)

Table A6 – BYDC Mental health disorder

Mental health	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of young people with at least one mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	21	9	17	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with at least one mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	<i>38%</i>	<i>69%</i>	<i>49%</i>	<i>67%</i>

Table A7 – BYDC Behavioural disorder

Behavioural	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of young people with at least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	22	8	18	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with at least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>51%</i>	<i>67%</i>



## 2019 Youth Justice Census – Detention Centre Report

Table A8 – BYDC Disability

Disability	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> disability type (diagnosed or suspected)	12	3	8	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people who had <u>at least one</u> disability (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	21%	23%	23%	50%

73(2)

## APPENDIX B

### Cleveland Youth Detention Centre clients disaggregated by Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status and sex

73(2)

RTI RELEASE

73(2)

Table B6 – CYDC Mental health disorder

Mental health	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of young people with at least one mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	17	6	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with at least one mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>50%</i>	<i>0%</i>

Table B7 – CYDC Behavioural disorder

Behavioural	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of young people with at least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	29	6	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with at least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	<i>36%</i>	<i>46%</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>0%</i>

## 2019 Youth Justice Census – Detention Centre Report

Table B8 – CYDC Disability

Disability	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> disability type (diagnosed or suspected)	25	6	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people who had <u>at least one</u> disability (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	31%	46%	0%	0%

73(2)

## 2019 Youth Justice Census data collection methods

### Data Source

The census population was defined by (as of the census date): a list of currently supervised young people (in detention and in the community), sourced from the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS). This report only contains data on young people in a detention centre

### Census Procedure

On Friday 5 July 2019, the data collection questionnaire and data collection instructions were distributed to all Regional Directors and Managers. The questionnaire was typically answered by the case worker identified as having case management responsibility for each young person. Case workers completed the data collection questionnaire alongside other work responsibilities. The Youth Justice Performance and Reporting team collated the completed census responses into a master dataset on Thursday 1 August 2019.

### Data limitations

Youth Justice Performance and Reporting conducted a review and quality assurance of the data prior to preparing the census report. This review process found the following:

From 12 February 2018, 17 year old offenders are dealt with under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. As a result, data for 2019 includes this new cohort and results are therefore not directly comparable to census results prior to 2018.

Inconsistent responses between related questions for the same young person were an issue this year and last year, but not to the same extent as last year. Diagnostic analyses of responses revealed item inconsistency: for example, a young person who did not use a substance, but the substance use was reported as impacting on their day to day life. Such cases were excluded in the calculations for this report.

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Results in the census report should be read with these data limitations in mind.



# 2019 Youth Justice Census

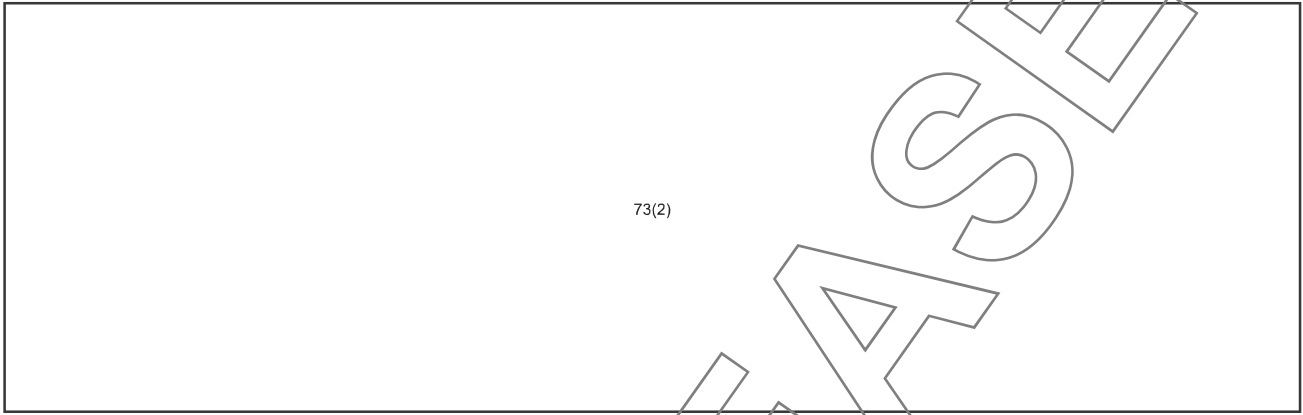
## Statewide Report

27-March-2020

RTI RELEASE

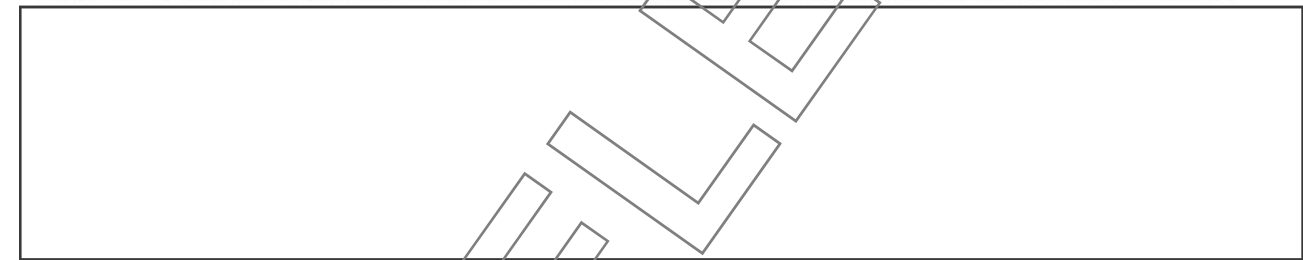
Contents<sup>1</sup>

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS ..... 3  
 An overview of the demographic information and key findings of young people on  
 community-based supervision orders, or in custody. .... 3  
 INTRODUCTION ..... 4



73(2)

CENSUS FINDINGS ..... 9



FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders) ..... 16  
 Mental health and behavioural disorders ..... 17  
 Disability ..... 19



APPENDIX 1 – Indigenous profiles ..... 26  
 2019 Youth Justice Census data collection methods ..... 31  
 Data Source ..... 31  
 Census Procedure ..... 31  
 Data limitations ..... 31

<sup>1</sup> The material presented in this publication is distributed by the Queensland Government for information only and is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government disclaims all responsibility and liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs incurred as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason  
 © State of Queensland (Department of Youth Justice) 2019.



## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

### **An overview of the demographic information and key findings of young people on community-based supervision orders, or in custody.**

The Census reports on 1,846 young people who lived in Queensland and who were either subject to a community-based supervision, in custody in a Youth Detention Centre or watchhouse (on remand or sentenced), or in an Adult Prison<sup>2</sup>.

From 12 February 2018, 17 year old offenders are dealt with under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. As a result, data for 2019 include this new cohort and results are therefore not directly comparable to census results prior to 2018. The key findings from the 2019 Census are:

- 781 young people (42%) were diagnosed or suspected of having at least one mental health disorder.
- 695 young people (38%) were diagnosed or suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder.
- 1,040 young people (56%) were diagnosed or suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder.
- 297 young people (16%) were assessed with or suspected of having at least one disability type. Most of these were a form of cognitive or intellectual disability.

<sup>2</sup> Young people in an Adult Prison were captured as part of the census because they were on an active supervised Youth Justice order at census date.



## INTRODUCTION

The census is an information collection exercise that focusses on young people in the youth justice system and is conducted annually. The 2019 census captured information based on Friday 28 June 2019.

From 12 February 2018, 17 year old offenders are dealt with under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. As a result, data for 2019 include this new cohort and results are therefore not directly comparable to census results prior to 2018.

Census information was provided for 1,861 young people. However as 15 of these young people were currently living interstate or overseas at the time of census, this report excludes those 15. Census data will therefore reflect the 1,846 young people living in Queensland on Census day, who were either subject to community-based supervision or in custody in a Youth Detention Centre (regardless of legal status) or in a watchhouse (sentenced or on remand), or in Adult Prison (sentenced, on remand, or pre-court custody).

This report provides a state-wide and regional summary for the 1,846 young people in the census. Following machinery of government changes in May 2019, Youth Justice transitioned from the Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women, to the newly formed Department of Youth Justice (DYJ), and regional boundaries have not changed.

The data source, census procedure and data limitations are described in further detail at the end of the report. Results should be read in the context of the methodology and data limitations.

**Figure 1: Queensland DYJ Regions**



**Figure 2: Inset**



## CENSUS FINDINGS

RTI RELEASE

73(2)

73(2)

## FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders)

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders is a non-diagnostic umbrella term that is used to cover the full range of possible birth defects and developmental issues that can be caused by prenatal exposure to alcohol<sup>7</sup>. Census 2019 was the first time a question was included for caseworkers to indicate if the young person suffered from FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders). In previous years, FASD information was sourced from the caseworkers comment's section of the Census, (2018 contained comments relating to FASD for 22 young people).

### *FASD (diagnosed or suspected)*

Caseworkers have indicated that a total of 136 young people (7%) have either been diagnosed with or are suspected to have FASD. Northern Qld Region has the highest proportion (13%).

Census results show that Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander young people are more likely to have been diagnosed with or suspected to have FASD (11%) compared with the non-Indigenous young people (3%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 20

FASD – Assessment Status	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Diagnosed	2	1	11	4	2	20
Suspected	21	14	65	3	13	116
Diagnosed or Suspected	23	15	76	7	15	136
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with FASD (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	9%	3%	13%	2%	5%	7%

<sup>7</sup> Definition sourced from the Australian Government, Australian Institute of Family Studies.  
<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/supporting-children-living-fetal-alcohol-spectrum-disorders-practice-princ>

## Mental health and behavioural disorders

The census measured the presence of 13 designated disorders as diagnosed by a mental health professional and/or suspected by the case worker. The questions pertaining to the 13 disorders were categorised into two groups: Mental Health and Behavioural disorders.

Mental health	Behavioural
Anxiety	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
Depression	Conduct disorder
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	Oppositional defiance disorder (ODD)
Personality disorder	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
Psychosis	Attachment disorder
Bipolar disorder	
Eating disorder	
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	

A total of 1,040 young people (56%) had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder.

Census results show that the proportion of young people who had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder in the non-Indigenous community (63%) is higher than those in the Indigenous community (51%). (see Appendix 1)

### *Mental health disorders (diagnosed or suspected)*

A total of 781 (42%) young people had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health disorder.

Again, census shows that the proportion of young people who had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health disorder in the non-Indigenous community (51%) is higher than those in the Indigenous community (36%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 21

Mental health	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	109	252	154	124	142	781
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with <u>at least one</u> mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	43%	57%	27%	44%	48%	42%

## 2019 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disorders.

Table 22

Number of young people who have been diagnosed with or suspected to have:						
Mental health disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Anxiety	84	166	111	78	111	550
Depression	42	132	84	58	78	394
Post-traumatic stress disorder	32	103	53	48	58	294
Personality disorder	11	38	8	16	19	92
Psychosis	6	17	5	15	8	51
Bipolar disorder	8	10	2	1	2	23
Eating disorder	5	3	3	1	2	14
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	1	6	1	6	3	17

Table 23

Proportion of young people who have a diagnosed or suspected disorder which is considered to impair their capacity to participate in school, work or day to day life						
Mental health disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Anxiety	67%	69%	59%	79%	74%	69%
Depression	74%	70%	58%	78%	67%	69%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	63%	75%	64%	73%	84%	73%
Personality disorder	73%	66%	63%	69%	95%	73%
Psychosis	100%	76%	100%	93%	88%	88%
Bipolar disorder	38%	60%	50%	100%	50%	52%
Eating disorder	20%	33%	33%	0%	50%	29%
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	0%	50%	0%	33%	67%	41%

### Behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)

A total of 695 (38%) young people had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder.

Again, census shows that the proportion of young people who had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder in the non-Indigenous community (42%) is higher than those in the Indigenous community (34%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 24

Behavioural	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	119	214	147	102	113	695
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
Proportion of total young people with <u>at least one</u> behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	47%	49%	26%	36%	38%	38%

## 2019 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disorders.

Table 25

Number of young people who have been diagnosed with or suspected to have:						
Behavioural disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder	60	106	70	65	70	371
Conduct disorder	40	74	46	32	44	236
Oppositional defiance disorder	45	95	28	40	42	250
Autism spectrum disorder	11	27	9	24	13	84
Attachment disorder	55	134	79	54	48	370

Table 26

Proportion of young people who have a diagnosed or suspected disorder which is considered to impair their capacity to participate in school, work or day to day life						
Behavioural disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder	55%	58%	60%	72%	73%	63%
Conduct disorder	78%	86%	65%	91%	70%	78%
Oppositional defiance disorder	80%	76%	68%	95%	88%	81%
Autism spectrum disorder	64%	59%	78%	58%	85%	65%
Attachment disorder	71%	80%	62%	80%	90%	76%

## Disability

The census asked about the presence of three disability categories (cognitive/intellectual, physical and sensory). There were 297 individuals (16%) diagnosed with or suspected of having at least one of the three categories of disability. As shown in the tables below, cognitive/intellectual disability was the most frequent type of disability (15%), followed by sensory (1.9%) and physical (1.1%) disabilities.

Census results show that Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander young people are more likely to have been diagnosed or suspected to have a disability (18%) compared with the non-Indigenous young people (13%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 27

Disability	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> disability type (diagnosed or suspected)	46	76	106	36	33	297
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
Proportion of total young people who had <u>at least one</u> disability (diagnosed or suspected)	18%	17%	18%	13%	11%	16%

## 2019 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disabilities. For example, a young person with both a cognitive/intellectual disability and a physical disability will be counted in both tables.

Most young people with either a diagnosed or suspected disability type were reported to have a cognitive/intellectual condition (93% statewide).

### ***Cognitive/Intellectual disability***

There were 275 young people who have been diagnosed or suspected to have to have a cognitive/intellectual disability. 180 young people (65%) had a cognitive/intellectual disability which caused significant impairment in their day to day life.

Table 28

<b>Cognitive/Intellectual disability – Assessment Status</b>	<b>Central Qld</b>	<b>Moreton</b>	<b>Northern Qld</b>	<b>South East</b>	<b>South West</b>	<b>QLD</b>
Diagnosed	27	22	44	17	16	126
Suspected	15	48	55	16	15	149
Diagnosed or Suspected	42	70	99	33	31	275
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	17%	16%	17%	12%	11%	15%

Table 29

<b>Cognitive/Intellectual disability – Significant impact on day to day life</b>	<b>Central Qld</b>	<b>Moreton</b>	<b>Northern Qld</b>	<b>South East</b>	<b>South West</b>	<b>QLD</b>
Young people significantly impacted by their cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)	32	49	47	26	26	180
Young people with a cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)	42	70	99	33	31	275
<i>Proportion of young people whose cognitive/intellectual disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	76%	70%	47%	79%	84%	65%



## 2019 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

**Sensory disability**

There were 51 young people who were reported to have a diagnosed with or are suspected to have a sensory disability. 36 young people (71%) had a sensory disability that caused significant impairment in their day to day life.

Table 30

Sensory disability – Assessment Status	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Diagnosed	3	7	7	0	5	22
Suspected	4	11	8	2	4	29
Diagnosed or Suspected	7	18	15	2	9	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a diagnosed or suspected sensory disability</i>	3%	4%	3%	1%	3%	3%

Table 31

Sensory disability – Significant impact on day to day life	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Young people significantly impacted by their sensory disability (diagnosed or suspected)	4	17	7	1	7	36
Young people with a sensory disability (diagnosed or suspected)	7	18	15	2	9	51
<i>Proportion of young people whose sensory disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	57%	94%	47%	50%	78%	71%

**Physical disability**

There were 20 young people who were reported to have a diagnosed with or are suspected to have a physical disability. 9 young people (45%) had a physical disability that caused significant impairment in their day to day life.

Table 32

Physical disability – Assessment Status	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Diagnosed	3	6	1	2	0	12
Suspected	0	1	4	2	1	8
Diagnosed or Suspected	3	7	5	4	1	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a diagnosed or suspected physical disability</i>	1.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.3%	1.1%



## 2019 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

Table 33

Physical disability – Significant impact on day to day life	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Young people significantly impacted by their physical disability (diagnosed or suspected)	1	6	1	1	0	9
Young people with a physical disability (diagnosed or suspected)	3	7	5	4	1	20
<i>Proportion of young people whose physical disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	33%	86%	20%	25%	0%	45%

**Receiving disability support from NDIS or another agency**

Census 2019 altered the disability support question to clearly identify those young people who were current recipients of NDIS or support from another agency and those who had made an application and the outcome was pending.

Results show that 54 young people (3%) were receiving support on census day, with a further 36 young people (2%) had a pending outcome. Both the Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander young people and the non-Indigenous young people had the same proportions. (see Appendix 1).

Central Qld region had the largest proportion of young people in both receiving support (6%) and with pending outcomes for receiving support (4%).

Table 34

Receiving disability support	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Yes	14	14	17	1	8	54
Pending	10	12	6	3	5	36
Unknown	3	21	31	3	23	81
No	226	392	521	278	258	1,675
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,846</b>
<i>Proportion of all young people receiving disability support</i>	6%	3%	3%	0%	3%	3%
<i>Proportion of all young people with a pending outcome for receiving disability support</i>	4%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%

## APPENDIX 1 – Indigenous profiles on Census Day



73(2)

**FASD (diagnosed or suspected)**

FASD	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Diagnosed or Suspected	20	3%	116	11%
- Diagnosed	4	1%	16	1%
- Suspected	16	2%	100	9%
neither	738	97%	972	89%
Total	758	100%	1,088	100%

**Mental health and/or Behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

At least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	480	63%	560	51%
No	278	37%	428	49%
Total	758	100%	1,088	100%

**Mental health disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

At least one mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	388	51%	393	36%
No	370	49%	695	64%
Total	758	100%	1,088	100%

**Behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

At least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	322	42%	373	34%
No	436	58%	715	66%
Total	758	100%	1,088	100%

**At least one disability (diagnosed or suspected)**

At least one disability (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	97	13%	200	18%
No	661	87%	888	82%
Total	758	100%	1,088	100%

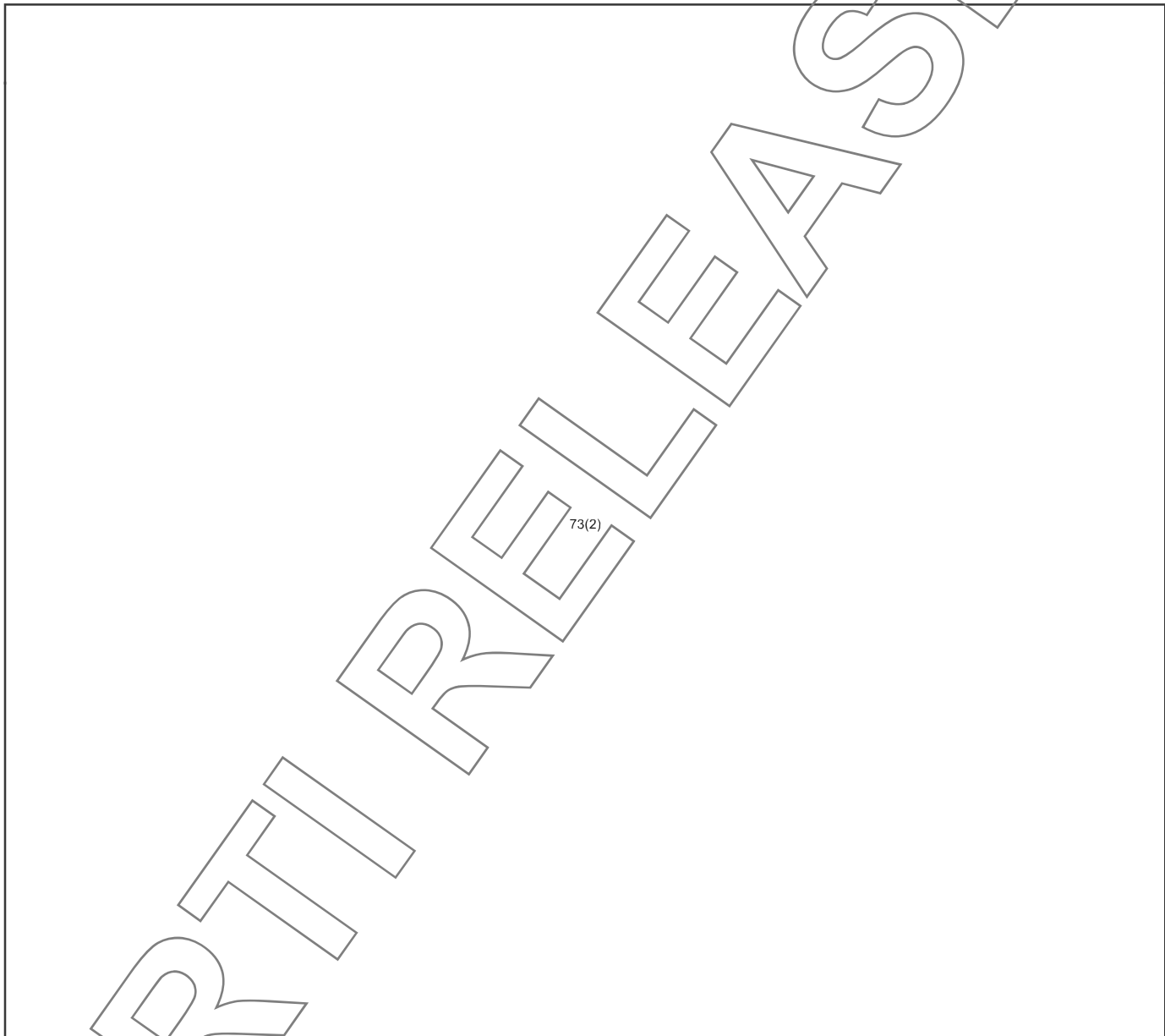
**Disability type (diagnosed or suspected)**

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disabilities. For example, a young person with both a cognitive/intellectual disability and a physical disability will be counted in each row.

disability type (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cognitive/intellectual	87	11%	188	17%
Sensory	22	3%	29	3%
Physical	9	1%	11	1%
Total	758	100%	1,088	100%

**Receiving disability support from NDIS or another agency**

Receiving disability support	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	22	3%	32	3%
Pending	16	2%	20	2%
Unknown	35	5%	46	4%
No	685	90%	990	91%
Total	758	100%	1,088	100%



## 2019 Youth Justice Census data collection methods

### Data Source

The census population was defined by (as of the census date): a list of currently supervised young people (in detention and in the community), sourced from the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS).

### Census Procedure

On Friday 5 July 2019, the data collection questionnaire and data collection instructions were distributed to all Regional Directors and Managers. The questionnaire was typically answered by the case worker identified as having case management responsibility for each young person. Case workers completed the data collection questionnaire alongside other work responsibilities. The Youth Justice Performance and Reporting team collated the completed census responses into a master dataset on Thursday 1 August 2019.

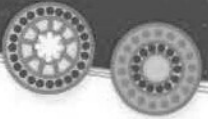
### Data limitations

Youth Justice Performance and Reporting conducted a review and quality assurance of the data prior to preparing the census report. This review process found the following:

15 of the young people in the sample were currently living interstate or overseas at the time of census: this report excludes those 15. Census data will therefore reflect the 1,846 young people living in Queensland on Census day, who were either subject to community-based supervision, in custody in a youth detention centre (on remand or sentenced), in Adult Prison, or in a Watchhouse (on remand or sentenced).

Inconsistent responses between related questions for the same young person were an issue this year and last year, but not to the same extent as last year. Diagnostic analyses of responses revealed item inconsistency: for example, a young person who did not use a substance, but the substance use was reported as impacting on their day to day life. Such cases were excluded in the calculations for this report.

Results in the census report should be read with these data limitations in mind.



# Youth Justice census summary

## Statewide summary

Census reports on 1,788 young people in 2018 and 1,846 young people in 2019 who lived in Queensland and were either supervised in the community or in custody in a youth detention centre or a watchhouse (on remand or sentenced), or in an adult prison on Friday 15 June 2018 and Friday 28 June 2019. The information below is provided by case workers.

	2018	2019
<b>Demographics</b>		
	73(2)	
Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (diagnosed or suspected)	Not avail.	7%
<b>Disability (diagnosed or suspected)</b>		
Have at least one of the listed disabilities	17%	16%
Cognitive/intellectual	15%	15%
Physical	3%	1%
Sensory	2%	3%
<b>Mental health and behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)</b>		
Have at least one of the listed mental health	41%	42%
Anxiety	25%	30%
Depression	22%	21%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	17%	16%
Personality disorder	6%	5%
Psychosis	3%	3%
Bipolar disorder	1%	1%
Eating disorder	1%	1%
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	1%	1%
Have at least one of the listed behavioural disorders	42%	38%
Attention deficit disorder or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	18%	20%
Conduct disorder	19%	13%
Opposition defiance	17%	14%
Autism spectrum disorder	4%	5%
Attachment disorder	22%	20%
Have at least one of the listed mental health and/or behavioural disorders	58%	56%

**Number of young people from the 2019 Youth Justice Census who were held in Youth Justice Custody<sup>1,2</sup>**

	Number	Proportion
<b>Total young people in YJ Custody</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>100%</b>
	73(2)	
<b>Has a disability<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>62</b>	<b>26%</b>

Data Source: Youth Justice Census 2019

Data analysed by: Youth Justice Performance and Reporting, Department Youth Justice

Request reference: YJ\_1747

Notes:

1. Data are based on the Youth Justice Census which were held on 28 June 2019.
2. Youth Justice Custody is defined as those young people who were reported as being in a youth detention centre or a police watchhouse (on remand or sentenced) on census day.

b. Disability is defined as having at least one disability type (Cognitive/Intellectual, Sensory or Physical) either diagnosed or suspected by case workers.

RTI RELEASED





Department of Youth Justice

# 2020 Youth Justice Census

## Statewide Report

12-November-2020

DRAFT ONLY



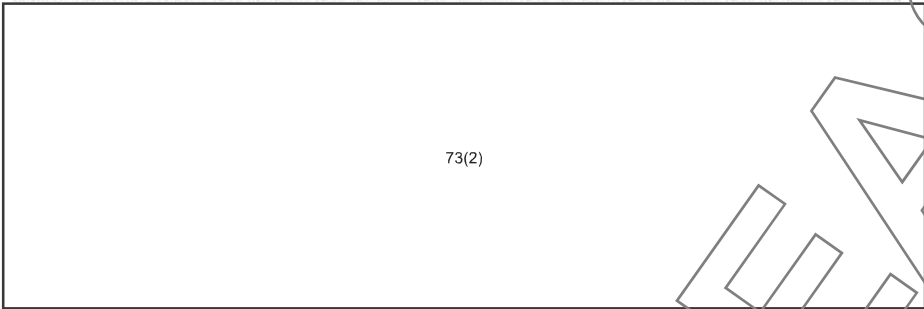
2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

Contents<sup>1</sup>

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS ..... 3

An overview of the demographic information and key findings of young people on community-based supervision orders, or in custody ..... 3

INTRODUCTION ..... 4



CENSUS FINDINGS ..... 9



FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders) ..... 16

Mental health and behavioural disorders ..... 17

Disability ..... 19



APPENDIX 1 – Indigenous profiles ..... 26

2019 Youth Justice Census data collection methods ..... 31

Data Source ..... 31

Census Procedure ..... 31

Data limitations ..... 31

<sup>1</sup> The material presented in this publication is distributed by the Queensland Government for information only and is subject to change without notice. The Queensland Government disclaims all responsibility and liability (including liability in negligence) for all expenses, losses, damages and costs incurred as a result of the information being inaccurate or incomplete in any way and for any reason © State of Queensland (Department of Youth Justice) 2019.

## SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Commented [PP4]: Completed this page

### An overview of the demographic information and key findings of young people on community-based supervision orders, or in custody.

The Census reports on 1,578 young people who lived in Queensland and who were either subject to a community-based supervision, in custody in a Youth Detention Centre or watchhouse (on remand or sentenced), or in an Adult Prison<sup>2</sup>.

From 12 February 2018, 17 year old offenders are dealt with under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. As a result, data for 2019 and onwards include this new cohort and results are therefore not directly comparable to census results prior to 2018. The key findings from the 2020 Census are:

73(2)

- 509 young people (32%) were diagnosed or suspected of having at least one mental health disorder.
- 468 young people (30%) were diagnosed or suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder.
- 733 young people (46%) were diagnosed or suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder.
- 188 young people (12%) were assessed with or suspected of having at least one disability type. Most of these were a form of cognitive or intellectual disability.

<sup>2</sup> Young people in an Adult Prison were captured as part of the census because they were on an active supervised Youth Justice order at census date.

## INTRODUCTION

The census is an information collection exercise that focusses on young people in the youth justice system and is conducted annually. The 2020 census captured information based on Tuesday 30 June 2020.

The Youth Justice Census for 2020 was conducted using an on-line survey tool managed by the Performance and Reporting (YJPR) team. The survey questions for 2020 were kept the same as 2019. It is worth noting though, that the Census for 2020 was undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

From 12 February 2018, 17 year old offenders are dealt with under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. As a result, data for 2019 and onwards include this new cohort and results are therefore not directly comparable to census results prior to 2018.

Census information was provided for 1,607 young people. However as 29 of these young people were currently living interstate or overseas at the time of census, this report excludes those 29. Census data will therefore reflect the 1,578 young people living in Queensland on Census day, who were either subject to community-based supervision or in custody in a Youth Detention Centre (regardless of legal status) or in a watchhouse (sentenced or on remand), or in Adult Prison (sentenced, on remand, or pre-court custody).

Commented [PP2]: These 29 yp are NOT included in the QLD census dataset

This report provides a state-wide and regional summary for the 1,578 young people in the census.

The data source, census procedure and data limitations are described in further detail at the end of the report. Results should be read in the context of the methodology and data limitations.

Figure 1: Queensland DYJ Regions

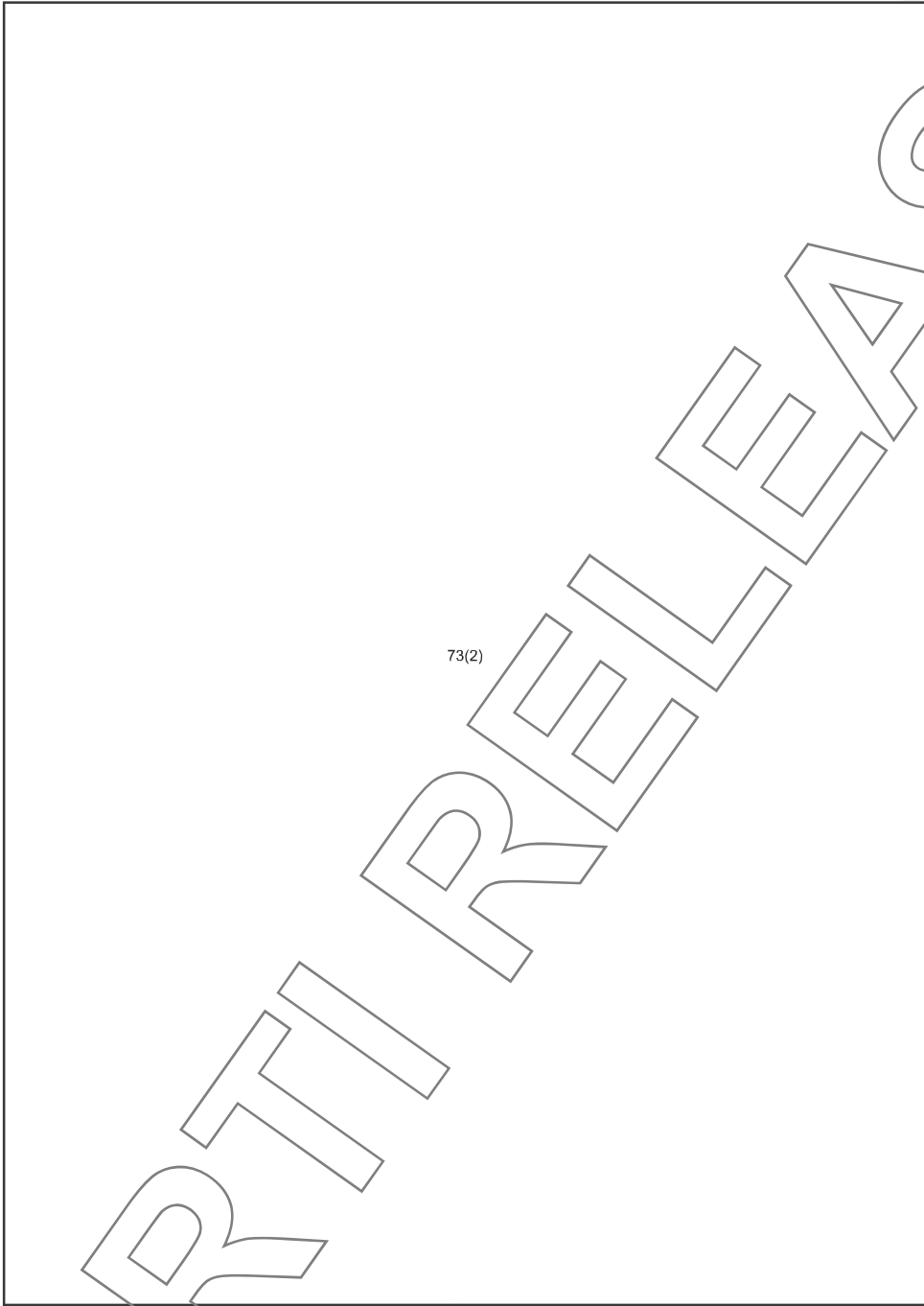


Figure 2: Inset



**CENSUS FINDINGS**

Commented [PP7]: Completed this page



73(2)

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

Commented [PP14]: Completed this page

73(2)

**FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders)**

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders is a non-diagnostic umbrella term that is used to cover the full range of possible birth defects and developmental issues that can be caused by prenatal exposure to alcohol<sup>7</sup>. Census 2019 was the first time a question was included for caseworkers to indicate if the young person suffered from FASD (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders), and was continued for Census 2020.

**FASD (diagnosed or suspected)**

Caseworkers have indicated that a total of 134 young people (8%) have either been diagnosed with or are suspected to have FASD. Northern Qld Region has the highest proportion (14%).

Census results show that Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander young people are more likely to have been diagnosed with or suspected to have FASD (13%) compared with the non-Indigenous young people (3%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 20

FASD – Assessment Status	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Diagnosed	3	4	19	4	2	32
Suspected	9	14	53	10	16	102
Diagnosed or Suspected	12	18	72	14	18	134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with FASD (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	8%	5%	14%	5%	7%	8%

<sup>7</sup> Definition sourced from the Australian Government, Australian Institute of Family Studies.  
<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/supporting-children-living-fetal-alcohol-spectrum-disorders-practice-princ>

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

**Mental health and behavioural disorders**

Commented [PP15]: Completed this page

The census measured the presence of 13 designated disorders as diagnosed by a mental health professional and/or suspected by the case worker. The questions pertaining to the 13 disorders were categorised into two groups: Mental Health and Behavioural disorders.

Mental health	Behavioural
Anxiety	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
Depression	Conduct disorder
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	Oppositional defiance disorder (ODD)
Personality disorder	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
Psychosis	Attachment disorder
Bipolar disorder	
Eating disorder	
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	

A total of 733 young people (46%) had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder.

Census results show that the proportion of young people who had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder in the non-Indigenous community (53%) is higher than those in the Indigenous community (42%). (see Appendix 1)

**Mental health disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

A total of 509 (32%) young people had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health disorder.

Again, census shows that the proportion of young people who had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one mental health disorder in the non-Indigenous community (39%) is higher than those in the Indigenous community (28%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 21

Mental health	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Number of young people with <u>at least one</u> mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	54	153	111	89	102	509
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
Proportion of total young people with <u>at least one</u> mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	34%	41%	22%	30%	40%	32%



## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disorders.

Commented [PP16]: Completed this page.

Table 22

Number of young people who have been diagnosed with or suspected to have:						
Mental health disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Anxiety	44	110	76	62	64	356
Depression	27	81	66	48	62	284
Post-traumatic stress disorder	19	66	51	36	38	210
Personality disorder	8	23	11	2	16	60
Psychosis	7	11	11	17	7	53
Bipolar disorder	2	3	2	2	6	15
Eating disorder	2	6	3	0	2	13
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	2	3	0	1	1	7

Table 23

Proportion of young people who have a diagnosed or suspected disorder which is considered to impair their capacity to participate in school, work or day to day life						
Mental health disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Anxiety	64%	72%	66%	85%	78%	73%
Depression	56%	69%	64%	77%	69%	68%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	68%	82%	71%	75%	74%	75%
Personality disorder	63%	74%	55%	100%	75%	70%
Psychosis	57%	82%	64%	88%	86%	77%
Bipolar disorder	100%	33%	0%	100%	67%	60%
Eating disorder	0%	33%	100%	n/a	50%	46%
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	100%	67%	n/a	100%	100%	86%

**Behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

A total of 468 (30%) young people had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder.

Again, census shows that the proportion of young people who had been diagnosed with or were suspected of having at least one behavioural disorder in the non-Indigenous community (34%) is higher than those in the Indigenous community (27%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 24

Behavioural	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Number of young people with at least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	50	144	107	87	80	468
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
Proportion of total young people with at least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	31%	38%	22%	30%	32%	30%

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disorders.

Commented [PP17]: Completed this page

Table 25

Number of young people who have been diagnosed with or suspected to have:						
Behavioural disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder	28	95	71	68	61	323
Conduct disorder	21	36	37	19	22	135
Oppositional defiance disorder	17	52	23	29	23	144
Autism spectrum disorder	9	26	10	24	19	88
Attachment disorder	22	67	43	25	28	185

Table 26

Proportion of young people who have a diagnosed or suspected disorder which is considered to impair their capacity to participate in school, work or day to day life						
Behavioural disorders	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder	54%	79%	76%	76%	48%	70%
Conduct disorder	57%	81%	70%	89%	55%	71%
Oppositional defiance disorder	65%	77%	43%	86%	70%	71%
Autism spectrum disorder	56%	77%	50%	75%	47%	65%
Attachment disorder	64%	75%	72%	80%	89%	76%

## Disability

The census asked about the presence of three disability categories (cognitive/intellectual, physical and sensory). There were 188 individuals (12%) diagnosed with or suspected of having at least one of the three categories of disability. As shown in the tables below, cognitive/intellectual disability was the most frequent type of disability (11%), followed by sensory (1.2%) and physical (1.1%) disabilities.

Census results show that Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander young people are more likely to have been diagnosed or suspected to have a disability (14%) compared with the non-Indigenous young people (9%). (see Appendix 1)

Table 27

Disability	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Number of young people with at least one disability type (diagnosed or suspected)	21	45	66	19	37	188
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
Proportion of total young people who had at least one disability (diagnosed or suspected)	13%	12%	13%	6%	15%	12%

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disabilities. For example, a young person with both a cognitive/intellectual disability and a physical disability will be counted in both tables.

Commented [PP18]: Completed this page

Most young people with either a diagnosed or suspected disability type were reported to have a cognitive/intellectual condition (94% statewide).

**Cognitive/Intellectual disability**

There were 177 young people who have been diagnosed or suspected to have a cognitive/intellectual disability. 136 young people (77%) had a cognitive/intellectual disability which caused significant impairment in their day to day life.

Table 28

Cognitive/Intellectual disability – Assessment Status	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Diagnosed	12	19	34	13	19	97
Suspected	7	23	30	5	15	80
Diagnosed or Suspected	19	42	64	18	34	177
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)</i>	12%	11%	13%	6%	13%	11%

Table 29

Cognitive/Intellectual disability – Significant impact on day to day life	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Young people significantly impacted by their cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)	10	37	49	16	24	136
Young people with a cognitive/intellectual disability (diagnosed or suspected)	19	42	64	18	34	177
<i>Proportion of young people whose cognitive/intellectual disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	53%	88%	77%	89%	71%	77%

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

**Sensory disability**

There were 19 young people who were reported to have a diagnosed with or are suspected to have a sensory disability. 17 young people (89%) had a sensory disability that caused significant impairment in their day to day life.

Commented [PP19]: Completed this page.

Table 30

Sensory disability – Assessment Status	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Diagnosed	0	5	4	0	5	14
Suspected	3	1	1	0	0	5
Diagnosed or Suspected	3	6	5	0	5	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a diagnosed or suspected sensory disability</i>	2%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1.2%

Table 31

Sensory disability – Significant impact on day to day life	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Young people significantly impacted by their sensory disability (diagnosed or suspected)	3	6	5	0	3	17
Young people with a sensory disability (diagnosed or suspected)	3	6	5	0	5	19
<i>Proportion of young people whose sensory disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	100%	100%	100%	n/a	60%	89%

**Physical disability**

There were 17 young people who were reported to have a diagnosed with or are suspected to have a physical disability. 9 young people (53%) had a physical disability that caused significant impairment in their day to day life.

Table 32

Physical disability – Assessment Status	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Diagnosed	3	5	1	2	2	13
Suspected	4	1	1	0	2	8
Diagnosed or Suspected	7	6	2	2	4	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
<i>Proportion of total young people with a diagnosed or suspected physical disability</i>	2%	2%	0.4%	0.7%	2%	1.1%

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

Table 33

Physical disability – Significant impact on day to day life	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Young people significantly impacted by their physical disability (diagnosed or suspected)	1	5	0	1	2	9
Young people with a physical disability (diagnosed or suspected)	3	6	2	2	4	17
<i>Proportion of young people whose physical disability significantly impacts their day to day life</i>	33%	83%	0%	50%	50%	53%

Commented [PP20]: Completed this page

**Receiving disability support from NDIS or another agency**

Census 2020 disability support question, similar to 2019, clearly identifies those young people who were current recipients of NDIS or support from another agency and those who had made an application and the outcome was pending.

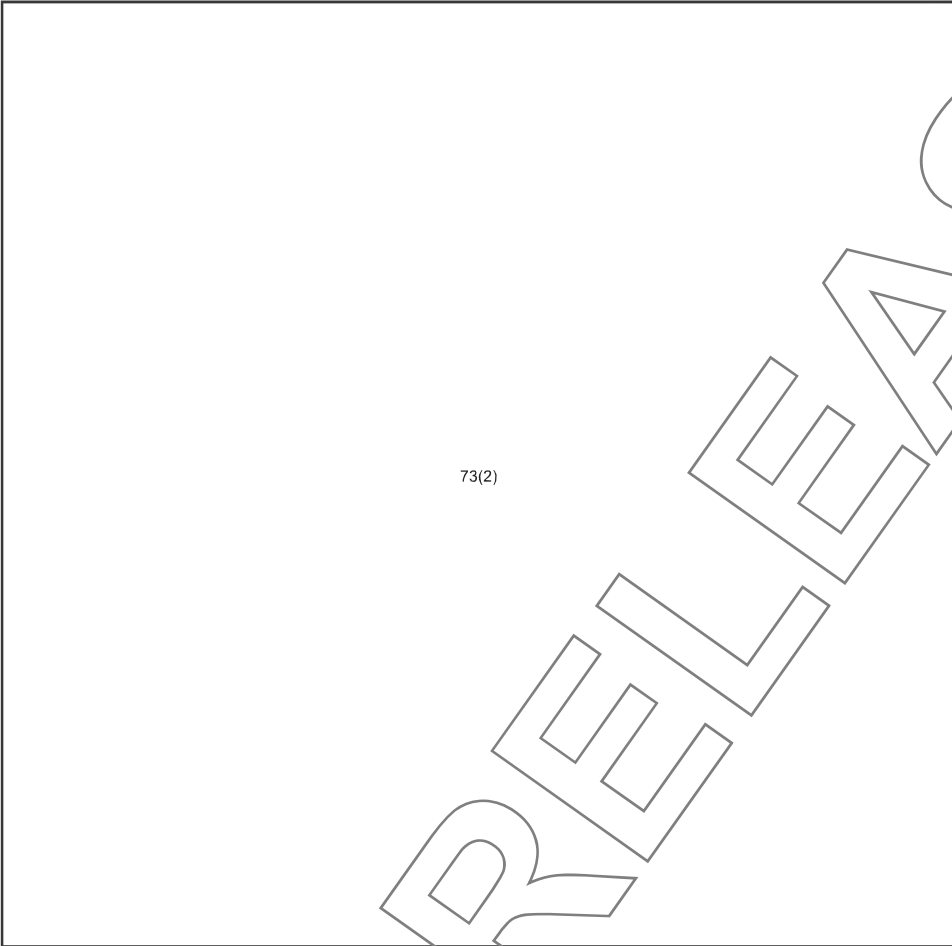
Results show that 46 young people (3%) were receiving support on census day, with a further 28 young people (2%) had a pending outcome. Both the Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander young people and the non-Indigenous young people had the same proportions (see Appendix 1).

Table 34

Receiving disability support	Central Qld	Moreton	Northern Qld	South East	South West	QLD
Yes	3	14	13	5	11	46
Pending	5	7	8	4	4	28
Unknown	7	9	38	13	20	87
No	144	346	438	271	218	1,417
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,578</b>
<i>Proportion of all young people receiving disability support</i>	2%	4%	3%	2%	4%	3%
<i>Proportion of all young people with a pending outcome for receiving disability support</i>	3%	2%	2%	1.4%	2%	2%

2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

### APPENDIX 1 – Indigenous profiles on Census Day



Commented [RP24]: Completed this page

RTI RELEASE

26

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

Commented [PP26]: Completed page

73(2)

**FASD (diagnosed or suspected)**

FASD	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Diagnosed or Suspected	18	3%	116	13%
- Diagnosed	4	1%	28	3%
- Suspected	14	2%	88	10%
neither	637	97%	807	87%
Total	655	100%	923	100%

**Mental health and/or Behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

At least one mental health and/or behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	347	53%	386	42%
No	308	47%	537	58%
Total	655	100%	923	100%

28

## 2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

**Mental health disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

Commented [PP27]: Completed page

At least one mental health disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	254	39%	255	28%
No	401	61%	668	72%
Total	655	100%	923	100%

**Behavioural disorders (diagnosed or suspected)**

At least one behavioural disorder (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	223	34%	245	27%
No	432	66%	678	73%
Total	655	100%	923	100%

**At least one disability (diagnosed or suspected)**

At least one disability (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	56	9%	132	14%
No	599	91%	791	86%
Total	655	100%	923	100%

**Disability type (diagnosed or suspected)**

The following counts are NOT mutually exclusive. This means that a young person may have more than one of the listed disabilities. For example, a young person with both a cognitive/intellectual disability and a physical disability will be counted in each row.

disability type (diagnosed or suspected)	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cognitive/intellectual	51	8%	126	14%
Sensory	10	2%	9	1%
Physical	6	1%	11	1%
Total	655	100%	923	100%



2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

**Receiving disability support from NDIS or another agency**

Commented [PP28]: Completed page

Receiving disability support	non-Indigenous		Aboriginal and or Torres Strait Islander	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	3%	29	3%
Pending	14	2%	14	2%
No	594	91%	823	89%
Unknown	30	5%	57	6%
Total	655	100%	923	100%



73(2)

2020 Youth Justice Census - Statewide Report

## 2020 Youth Justice Census data collection methods

### Data Source

The census population was defined by (as of the census date): a list of currently supervised young people (in detention and in the community), sourced from the Integrated Client Management System (ICMS).

### Census Procedure

On Wednesday 15 July 2020, the data collection timetable and instructions were distributed to all Regional Directors and Managers. An on-line survey tool (Checkbox) was purchased for the collection of Census 2020 information (to replace the excel spreadsheet). Access to this on-line tool was via login and password, which was only allocated to appropriate YJ staff. The questions were typically answered by the case worker identified as having case management responsibility for each young person. Case workers completed the survey alongside other work responsibilities. While the survey completion may have been the responsibility of the case worker, for reporting purposes, the Youth Justice Performance and Reporting team (YJPR) use the Region and YJSC of the case manager. YJPR collated the completed census responses into a master dataset on Monday 31 August 2020.

### Data limitations

YJPR conducted a review and quality assurance of the data prior to preparing the census report. This review process found the following:

29 of the young people in the sample were currently living interstate or overseas at the time of census: this report excludes those 29. Census data will therefore reflect the 1,578 young people living in Queensland on Census day, who were either subject to community-based supervision, in custody in a youth detention centre (on remand or sentenced), in Adult Prison, or in a Watchhouse (on remand or sentenced).

Inconsistent responses between related questions were not an issue this year, due to the census information being collected via an on-line survey tool which utilised piping functions.

Results in the census report should be read with these data limitations in mind.

# Youth Justice Census Summary

## Statewide

Census reports on 1,578 young people in 2020 (1,788 in 2018, 1,846 in 2019) who lived in Queensland and who were either supervised in the community or in custody in a youth detention centre or a watchhouse (on remand or sentenced), or in an Adult Prison on 15 June 2018, 28 June 2019 and 30 June 2020\*. The below information are provided by case workers.

	2018	2019	2020*
<b>Demographics</b>			
73(2)			
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum disorders (diagnosed or suspected)	Not avail.	7%	8%
<b>Disability (diagnosed or suspected)</b>			
<b>Have at least one of the listed disabilities</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>12%</b>
Cognitive/Intellectual	15%	15%	11%
Physical	3%	1%	1%
Sensory	2%	3%	1%
<b>Mental Health &amp; Behavioural Disorders (diagnosed or suspected)</b>			
<b>Have at least one of the listed Mental Health disorders</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>32%</b>
Anxiety	25%	30%	23%
Depression	22%	21%	18%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	17%	16%	13%
Personality disorder	6%	5%	4%
Psychosis	3%	3%	3%
Bipolar disorder	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Eating disorder	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	0.8%	0.9%	0.4%
<b>Have at least one of the listed Behavioural disorders</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>30%</b>
Attention deficit disorder or Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	18%	20%	20%
Conduct disorder	19%	13%	9%
Opposition defiance	17%	14%	9%
Autism spectrum disorder	4%	5%	6%
Attachment disorder	22%	20%	12%
<b>Have at least one of the listed Mental Health &amp;/or Behavioural disorders</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>46%</b>

\*The YJ Census for 2020 was undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

# Youth Justice Census Summary

## Young people in YJ Custody

The below Census profiles are on 218 young people in 2020 (216 in 2018, 236 in 2019) who were in custody in a youth detention centre, or a watchhouse (on remand or sentenced) on 15 June 2018, 28 June 2019 and 30 June 2020\*. It excludes those young people who were in Adult Prison. The below information are provided by case workers.

	2018	2019	2020*
<b>Demographics</b>			
73(2)			
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum disorders (diagnosed or suspected)	Not avail.	15%	14%
<b>Disability (diagnosed or suspected)</b>			
<b>Have at least one of the listed disabilities</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>19%</b>
Cognitive/Intellectual	27%	25%	18%
Physical	6%	1%	1%
Sensory	1%	4%	1%
<b>Mental Health &amp; Behavioural Disorders (diagnosed or suspected)</b>			
<b>Have at least one of the listed Mental Health disorders</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>28%</b>
Anxiety	20%	23%	16%
Depression	19%	16%	14%
Post-traumatic stress disorder	23%	16%	17%
Personality disorder	8%	3%	4%
Psychosis	6%	5%	4%
Bipolar disorder	1%	0%	2%
Eating disorder	1%	0%	0.5%
Obsessive-Compulsive disorder	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%
<b>Have at least one of the listed Behavioural disorders</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>41%</b>
Attention deficit disorder or Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder	19%	24%	28%
Conduct disorder	26%	18%	17%
Opposition defiance	24%	18%	17%
Autism spectrum disorder	1%	4%	5%
Attachment disorder	28%	23%	17%
<b>Have at least one of the listed Mental Health &amp;/or Behavioural disorders</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>50%</b>

\*The YJ Census for 2020 was undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Number of young people in a Youth Detention Centre as at 09 October 2020 by disability status and various demographics

	Brisbane Youth Detention Centre			Cleveland Youth Detention Centre			Total		
	No Disability	Disability	Total	No Disability	Disability	Total	No Disability	Disability	Total
<b>Number of young people</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>Median number of days in detention<sup>a</sup></b>									
Total	30	62	31	47	74	65	31	73	34
Remanded	30	61	30	28	72	43	30	65	31
Sentenced	116	174	145	93	85	90	104	127	111
<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status<sup>b</sup></b>									
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	50	17	67	38	20	58	88	37	125
Other	48	16	64	4	1	5	52	17	69
<b>Sex</b>									
Female	12	2	14	4	1	5	16	3	19
Male	86	31	117	38	20	58	124	51	175
<b>Primary language spoken</b>									
English	56	20	76	21	10	31	77	30	107
Aboriginal - Island Creole	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Aboriginal - Wik Mungkan	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
African Languages	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kirundi	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Torres Strait Islander Kreol	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Unknown or Unspecified	39	12	51	19	10	29	58	22	80
<b>Type of Disability<sup>c</sup></b>									
Sensory		9			15			24	
Intellectual		27			15			42	
Physical		0			0			0	
Psychosocial		6			1			7	
Head Injury		0			0			0	
Other		9			4			13	

Source: Department of Youth Justice, Youth Justice Performance and Reporting  
Request reference: Agency partnerships, Disability Royal Commission

**Notes:**

1. Data are the number of young people in a youth detention centre as at 09 October 2020 by disability status and various other demographics.
2. Data are from the Information Client Management System (ICMS) and are accurate as at 13 October 2020. Data are operational and therefore subject to change.
  - a. The median days in detention is calculated based on the number of days a young person has spent in detention as at 09 October 2020. The young person may go on to serve further days in detention. "Sentenced" includes young people who are both remanded on outstanding charges and who have a current sentenced Detention Order.
  - b. "Other" includes young people who either do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander or whose status was unknown or unspecified at the time of detention
  - c. A young person may have multiple types of disabilities and therefore subtotals will not sum to the total.

# Practice Resource: Screening for intellectual disability in Youth Justice

## Background

People with a disability are highly over-represented in the justice system. Unsupported or unidentified disability may be an underlying factor in a pattern of offending behaviour.

Children and adolescents with an intellectual disability are likely to have a range of support needs. Early assessment and diagnosis is important in order to identify the needs of the young people and link them to support.

## Intellectual disability screeners in a youth justice context

Screening for intellectual disability serves the following purposes:

- Quickly identify appropriate services for an individual.
- Reduce the wait for initial assessment.
- Allow resources to be targeted to those who need them the most.
- Identify individuals who may be vulnerable within Youth Justice and other social systems.
- Confirm the need for further testing for an individual.
- Identify those who may benefit from disability services such as the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

## When to use an intellectual disability screener

The following may indicate the need to screen the young person for intellectual disability:

- The young person has had ongoing difficulty in a school environment.
- The young person has difficulty reading, writing or performing tasks.
- The young person has social difficulties or lacks friends.
- The young person has had previous contact with disability services or has required learning support services in school.
- The worker cannot promptly access an existing assessment that gives indication as to the young person's disability.
- The worker has a specific rationale for screening, such as to confirm the need for further diagnoses.
- There is no easy means of having the young person professionally assessed, such as through Child Safety, Education, a treating professional or an internal allied health professional.

## Screening Tool: The Hayes Ability Screener – Non-Verbal (HASI-NV)

The Hayes Ability Screening Index – Non Verbal (HASI- NV) has been identified as being a suitable tool for screening young people for intellectual or cognitive disability in the youth justice context. It does not require formal qualifications, however workers should receive training before delivering the test (contact Youth Justice Practice (Diversion and Early Intervention) at [YJPracticeEnquiries@csyw.qld.gov.au](mailto:YJPracticeEnquiries@csyw.qld.gov.au) to arrange training).

The test is not designed to provide a definitive diagnosis of an intellectual disability, but indicates that a person should be referred for formal diagnostic and/or psychometric evaluation.



The index is designed to be over-inclusive and may identify young people who have other types of learning difficulties, are intoxicated by some substance, have a visual or hearing impairment, or have a mental condition, the symptoms of which impede their ability to concentrate on and complete the test. Over-inclusion is preferable to under-inclusion since many of those in the mentioned groups would benefit from a full-scale assessment.

This test consists of 4 subtests including:

- a puzzle task
- a clock drawing
- a matching task and
- an “odd-one-out” task.

The manual that comes with the test provides detailed instructions on administration and scoring. You need paper and pencil, minimal distractions and a bench/table.

## When a screener indicates that a young person has a potential disability

If a screening tool indicates that a young person may have a disability, the caseworker will:

- support the family to access formal diagnosis and assessments necessary to clarify the diagnosis
- raise the issue with the team leader and modify services and expectations of the young person as necessary
- link the family to appropriate community supports that can address the need in the long term. For access to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), see practice resource on supporting young people to access the NDIS.

## Obtaining the tool

The HASI-NV can be purchased online at [https://www.hasi.com.au/index\\_hasiniv.php](https://www.hasi.com.au/index_hasiniv.php). At the time of writing, costs were approximately \$3.50 per test (purchased in book packs of 25) and an extra \$287.50 for the manual.

## Record keeping

When a screening tool is administered, it is considered a part of the assessment process. The responsible officer will record its use by:

- making a case note in ICMS
- recording the outcome of the screener in the *comments* box of the *assessment of other needs* section of the risk assessment (YLS/CMI)
- attaching the completed screening tool to the risk assessment document in ICMS.

## Checklist

- The caseworker has explored whether the young person has been diagnosed with or assessed for intellectual disability prior to administering the screener.
- There is no more suitable method of diagnosis, such as through Child Safety, Education or treating professional.
- The young person and their parent have consented to tests for ability.

# Administering the HASI-NV

## Information for Youth Justice Caseworkers





# Intellectual Disability and Youth Offending

YP with ID are overrepresented in YJ systems but accurate data is difficult to obtain due complex psychosocial issues.

- A NSW study of young people in custody found **46%** tested with IQ scores in the **Borderline ID range** and **14%** in the **Mild ID range**.
  - Similar results found in supervised community order groups.
  - Compared to **2.6%** in the general Australian population.
  - At least twice as likely to encounter justice systems than YP without ID.

- **QLD YJ 2017-18:**

- 17% of YP w/ disability (dx & suspected)
- **Likely under identified**

Table 1 Recidivism

	ID group (n = 102)	Non-ID group (n = 526)	F
Felony re-offense	28%	24%	3.54
Misdemeanour re-offense	27%	21%	0.55
Total	55%	45%	2.24

ID, intellectual disability.

## **Brief Screener – HASI-NV** (Hayes Ability Screening Index - Non Verbal)

- **Non-verbal adaption of the HASI**
- **Correctly identifies  $\approx 82\%$  of clients with ID while correctly excluding  $\approx 72\%$  of non-ID clients from further assessment\***
- **For administration and scoring by non-psychologists following appropriate training**
- **Brief – approximately 5-10 minutes to complete**

\*refers to HASI, HASI-NV results comparable

# When to administer the HASI-NW

- YP has ongoing challenges in learning environments
- Difficulty with reading, writing or performing tasks
- Social difficulties, lacking friends or meaningful two-way relationships with peers
- Has required learning support services in school
- Long term disengagement from mainstream systems

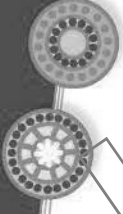
# Benefits of Screening

- Assists in identifying appropriate services and types of intervention for YP
- Provides evidence of need re: further assessment
- Allows resources to be targeted to those who need them most
- Identify YP who may benefit from being supported to access the NDIS

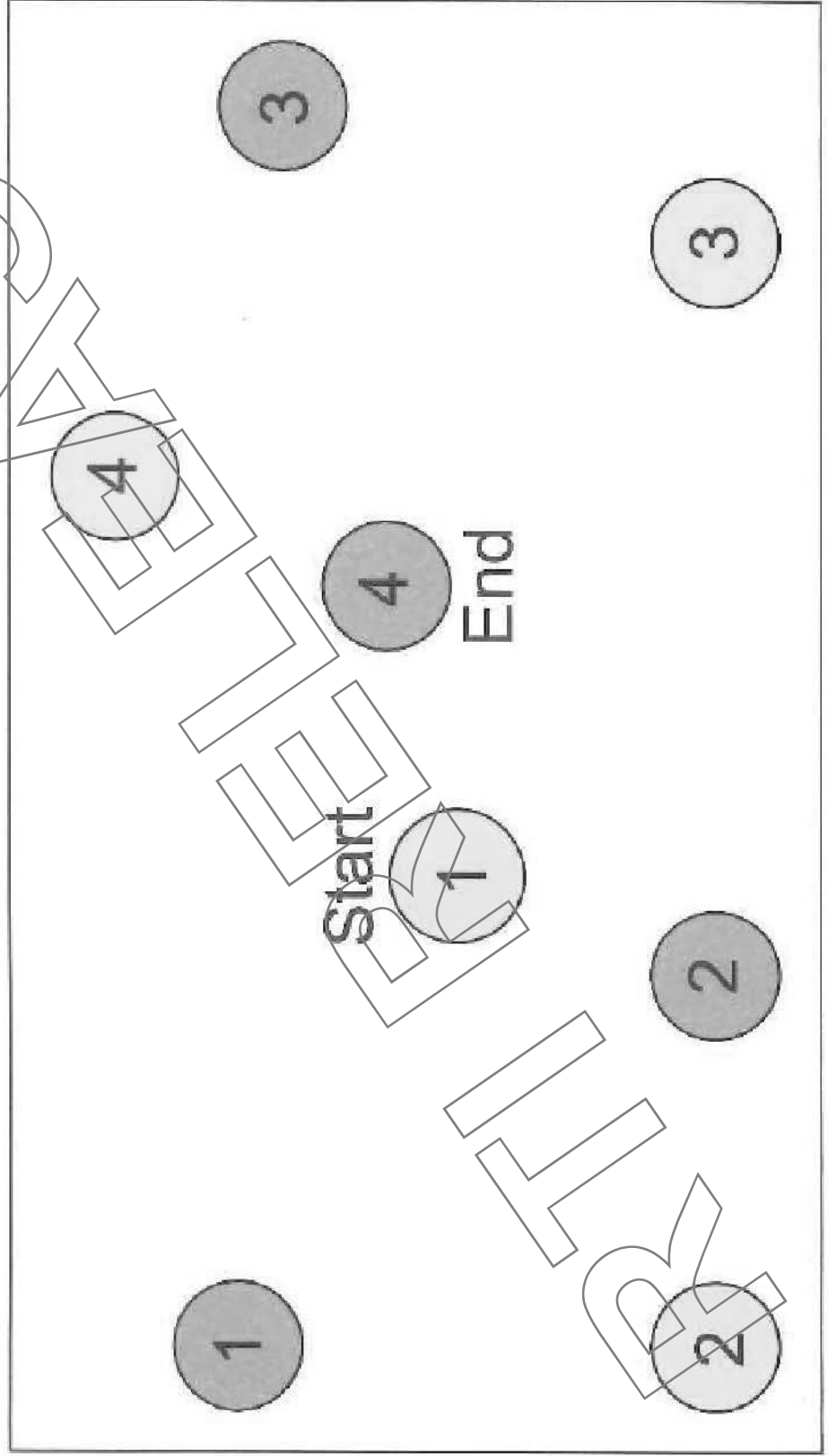
# Administering the Test

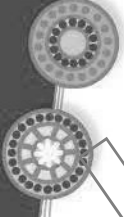
- Equipment you will need – pencil, eraser, timer, test booklet
- Testing environment - quiet, 1:1
- Follow the instructions script exactly
- Avoid giving feedback on test results
- Record times precisely

How do we explain this test to YP?

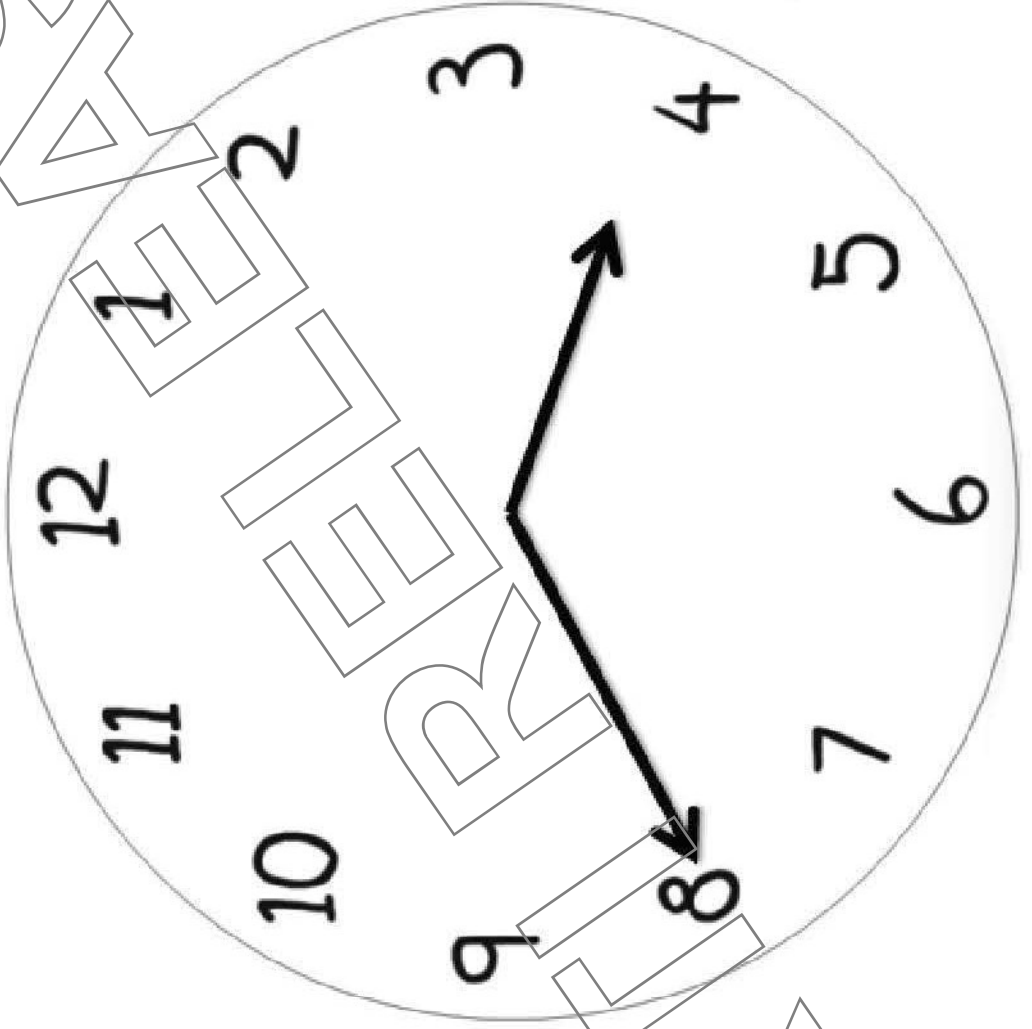


# HASI-NV – Puzzle







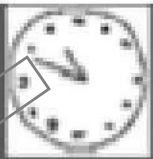







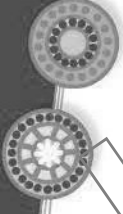
# HASI-NV Clock Drawing








# HASI-NV Clock Drawing

<p><u>Clock correct and position of hands:</u> 10 is correct</p>		<p><u>Clock incorrect and:</u> 5 numbers clustered or reversed, hands still drawn on</p>	
<p>shows minor error 9</p>		<p>4 clearly placed series of numbers or unified clockface not present</p>	
<p>shows obvious error 8</p>		<p>3 numbers and clock face are not together, no hands</p>	
<p>is very different from time requested 7</p>		<p>2 only vaguely resembles a clock</p>	
<p>no hands, other markings 6</p>		<p>1 no attempt, or attempt cannot be interpreted</p>	

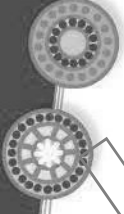









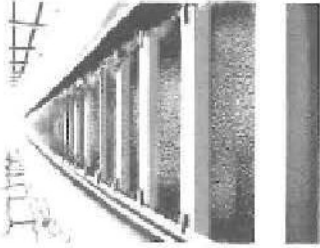


# HASI-NV Match the Pictures





# HASI-NV Odd One Out

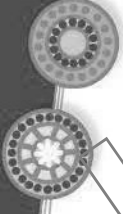
				
				

# Scoring the HASI-NV

- Guidelines for scoring on page 2 of the booklet
- Use clear scoring sheets if required
- If any errors, the score will be 1
- If correct, select only one of the options depending on time taken
- Scores under 90: Further assessment required if YP and family approves
- Upload to ICMS – Case Plan

# Acquiring Assessments

- Encourage family to obtain diagnostic assessments
- If YP is enrolled in school (not necessarily attending) – contact Senior Guidance Officer
- If YP not in school – Refer to Regional Psychologist or CRC for external provider
- In YDC – Refer to BST
- Make sure you have attempted to obtain historic information from Education and Child Safety where possible!
- Always obtain consent



# Practice Resources

## **NDIS screening for intellectual disability in Youth justice**

<https://csywintranet.root.internal/resources/dcsywintranet/service-delivery/youth-justice/screening-intellectual-disability.docx>

## **Supporting young people and their families to access NDIS**

<https://csywintranet.root.internal/resources/dcsywintranet/service-delivery/youth-justice/supporting-young-people-families-access-ndis.docx>

## Appendix 2-1 Admission interview checklist

*This is an appendix to Chapter 2 of the Youth Detention Centre Operations Manual (YDCOM) and should be read in conjunction with the YDCOM.*

- ✓ Assess the young person's level of comprehension and adjust the delivery of the interview to maximise the young person's understanding.
- ✓ Arrange access to interpreter services if needed.
- ✓ Give information clearly, and regularly confirm with the young person that they understand.
- ✓ Comply with the suicide risk assessment process.
- ✓ Inform the young person of the name and location of the centre.
- ✓ Tell the young person that their parents/carers and other support persons will be told of their whereabouts.
- ✓ Ask the young person if they understand why they are in detention, and the charges or the length of the detention order. Clarify any discrepancies or misunderstandings that the young person may have.
- ✓ Check the reasons given against the information contained on the documentation provided by the police.
- ✓ If the court has made a publication or offender reporting order, make sure the young person is aware of this and ask the young person if they have any concerns regarding the order(s).
- ✓ Assure the young person that a caseworker will be assigned to them and that they will have access to a legal representative to clarify any concerns about legal matters, especially if it appears that they are unclear about the reasons for their admission.
- ✓ Ask the young person if they wish to make a complaint about their treatment by QPS. Do so using general language such as, "Do you have any comments or issues about your treatment since being arrested and admitted here?" If so, note this information on the admission record in DCOIS.
- ✓ If the young person wishes to make a complaint, assist them to complete a complaint form (COM1) which is signed by the young person. This complaint is then forwarded to the manager, client relations.
- ✓ Ask the young person how they identify by gender, male, female, transgender or intersex.
- ✓ Ask the young person who they feel most comfortable to be searched by (male or female) and complete the Nomination to search consent form.
- ✓ Inform the young person that they will be searched, either by pat, wand or partially clothed, and the young person's right to privacy and dignity during this process.
- ✓ Advise the young person of CCTV and body worn camera surveillance technology, when it may be activated, why, and who has access to the footage.
- ✓ Ask the young person if they have any concerns about their admission, discuss these with them and report these concerns to the shift supervisor who, in consultation with the deputy director or on-call manager and team leader may determine actions to reduce these concerns.
- ✓ Ask the young person if they have any dietary restrictions, including for cultural or religious reasons.
- ✓ Make sure that the young person is granted a telephone call to a family member, carer or significant other in order to establish family contact and support and reduce feelings of isolation. Opportunity to make this phone call must be provided shortly after admission.
- ✓ Record the young person's property on DCOIS and print, after reading the list to the young person, ask them to sign it, scan and attach to DCOIS.
- ✓ Appropriately receipt any money.
- ✓ If the police give a property list, check it to make sure that it corresponds with the centre's list and report discrepancies to the unit manager (operations).
- ✓ Access the young person details screen and record physical characteristics, including weight, height, eye and hair colour, tattoos and significant scars. As part of this process, take a photo of the young person and upload to DCOIS.
- ✓ Give the young person an admission pack appropriate to their gender and size.

## Version

Appendix 2-1 Admission interview checklist	
<b>Version number</b>	1.3
<b>Date of approval</b>	2 December 2019
<b>Approved by</b>	1.0 Director General (09 July 2013) 1.1 Youth Detention Governance Committee (03 October 2018) 1.2 Director, Practice, Program and Design 1.3 Deputy Director-General (2 December 2019)
<b>Date of operation</b>	1 August 2013
<b>Author</b>	Youth Justice Secure Services Operations and Practice
<b>Review date</b>	2 December 2022

CONFIDENTIAL

RTI RELEASE

Region	Total	Pending	Access met	Access not met	Not Progressed	Plans Approved	Plans not approved
Nov-23							
Brisbane region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Queensland	11	1	7	3	0	6	5
Far North Queensland	4	0	4	0	0	0	4
North Coast region	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
North Queensland Region	4	0	3	1	0	2	2
South East Region	4	0	3	1	0	1	3
South West region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detention centres	7	3	3	1	0	1	6
Total	32	6	20	6	0	10	22

Region	Total	Pending	Access met	Access not met	Not Progressed	Plans Approved	Plans not approved
January 31 2019							
Brisbane region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Queensland	13	1	8	4	0	8	5
Far North Queensland	7	0	7	0	0	0	7
North Coast region	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
North Queensland Region	3	0	3	0	0	2	1
South East Region	5	0	4	1	0	2	3
South West region	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Detention centres	9	2	6	1	0	5	4
Total	40	5	29	6	0	18	22



Reporting Period: November-December 2018						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central Queensland	12	7	7	1	0	1
Far North Queensland	5	5	0	1	1	0
North Coast	2	0	0	0	0	0
North Queensland	2	2	1	0	0	0
South East	5	3	1	1	0	0
South West	1	1	1	1	1	1
Detention centres	6	4	2	0	1	1
Total	33	22	12	1	2	2

Reporting Period: December-January 2018-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane	0	0	0	0	0	0
CQ	13	8	8	1	1	1
FNQ	7	7	0	2	2	0
NC	2	0	0	0	0	0
NQ	3	3	2	1	1	1
SEQ	5	4	2	0	1	1
SW	1	1	1	0	0	0
Detention	9	6	5	3	2	3
Total	40	29	18	7	7	6

Reporting Period: As at 20 March -2018-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane	1	1	1	1	1	1
CQ	14	9	9	1	1	1
FNQ	7	7	5	0	0	5
Moreton	3	1	1	1	1	1
NQ	3	3	3	0	0	1
SEQ	5	4	2	0	0	0
SW	1	1	1	0	0	0
Detention	9	6	5	0	0	0
Total	43	32	27	3	3	9

Reporting Period: as at 24-04-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane	14	9	9	0	0	0
CQ	6	4	4	-7	-7	-5
FNQ	20	19	13	17	16	10
Moreton	5	4	2	0	0	0
NQ	4	4	3	3	3	2
SEQ	12	11	8	3	5	3
SW	61	51	39	18	19	12
Detention						
Total						

Reporting Period: as at 28-05-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	14	9	8	0	0	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	6	4	4	0	0	0
NQ	21	21	15	1	1	2
SEQ	7	5	4	2	1	2
SW	5	5	4	1	1	1
Detention	13	11	9	1	0	1
Total	66	55	44	5	4	5

Reporting Period: as at 21-06-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	13	9	8	-1	0	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	6	4	4	0	0	0
NQ	22	22	16	1	1	1
SEQ	8	6	5	1	1	1
SW	5	5	4	0	0	0
Detention	12	11	10	-1	0	1
Total	66	57	47	0	2	3

Reporting Period: as at 10-07-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	13	8	8	0	-1	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	6	4	4	0	0	0
NQ	22	22	16	0	0	0
SEQ	8	7	5	0	1	0
SW	6	6	4	1	1	0
Detention	16	13	12	4	2	2
Total	71	60	49	5	3	2

Reporting Period: as at 21-08-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	14	9	9	1	1	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	11	9	9	5	5	5
NQ	23	22	16	1	0	0
SEQ	8	7	5	0	0	0
SW	6	6	4	0	0	0
Detention	18	13	17	2	0	5
Total	62	53	43	-9	-7	-6

Reporting Period: as at 24-09-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	15	10	9	1	1	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	11	9	9	0	0	0
NQ	23	22	16	0	0	0
SEQ	9	8	6	1	1	1
SW	6	6	4	0	0	0
Detention	18	13	13	0	0	-4
Total	64	55	44	2	2	1

Reporting Period: as at 30-10-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	14	10	9	-1	0	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	13	13	10	2	4	1
NQ	25	23	16	2	1	0
SEQ	9	8	6	0	0	0
SW	7	7	4	1	1	0
Detention	16	15	12	-2	2	-1
Total	68	61	45	4	6	1

Reporting Period: as at 5-12-2019						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	14	10	10	0	0	1
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	15	15	11	2	2	1
NQ	26	24	18	1	1	2
SEQ	9	8	6	0	0	0
SW	7	7	4	0	0	0
Detention	19	17	13	3	2	1
Total	71	64	49	3	3	4

Reporting Period: as at 22-01-2020						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	15	11	10	1	1	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	19	16	12	4	1	1
NQ	27	25	18	1	1	0
SEQ	18	12	9	9	4	3
SW	7	7	4	0	0	0
Detention	27	23	17	8	6	4
Total	86	71	53	15	7	4

Reporting Period: as at 26-06-2020						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	17	12	11	2	1	1
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	19	17	11	0	1	-1
NQ	32	29	23	5	4	5
SEQ	21	15	12	3	3	3
SW	9	7	4	2	0	0
Detention	33	28	19	6	5	2
Total	98	80	61	12	9	8

Reporting Period: as at 13-08-2020						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	18	13	11	1	1	0
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	19	18	11	0	1	0
NQ	34	29	23	2	0	0
SEQ	21	15	12	0	0	0
SW	13	11	5	4	4	1
Detention	34	30	20	1	2	1
Total	105	86	62	7	6	1

Reporting Period: as at 18-09-2020						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	24	18	14	6	5	3
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	21	20	12	2	2	1
NQ	36	31	24	2	2	1
SEQ	21	15	13	0	0	1
SW	16	13	6	3	2	1
Detention	36	32	20	2	2	0
Total	118	97	69	13	11	7

Reporting Period: as at 15-12-2020						
Region	Totals to date			Totals since last reporting period		
	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved	Total Applicants	Access met	Plans Approved
Brisbane				0	0	0
CQ	25	19	15	1	1	1
FNQ				0	0	0
Moreton	26	23	11	5	3	-1
NQ	38	31	25	2	0	1
SEQ	22	15	12	1	0	-1
SW	23	19	11	7	6	5
Detention	39	34	22	3	2	2
Total	134	107	74	16	10	5



Justice and NDIS interface knowledge gap analysis – state and territory roles, obligations and operational practices

Queensland Department of Youth Justice

The NDIA would like to know about state and territory processes that the NDIA should be aware of, with the goal of supporting state and territory officers to fulfil their roles and to ensure the NDIA delivers the best service for participants.

*Please note: I have differentiated between watchhouse and youth detention centres here as the communication and access abilities are significantly different between these facilities. However, approximately 80-90% of young people in youth detention facilities are on remand. Young people may be held on remand in a watchhouse if there are no available beds at a youth detention facility, or overnight/over the weekend if they are arrested and have an impending court appearance.*

	Bail	Remand (Watchhouse)	Community orders	Correctional facilities (Youth Detention Centre (YDC)- Remanded or Sentenced to a Detention Order)	Forensic facilities (No Youth Justice equivalent)	Parole (Supervised Release Order)
Access to communications (e.g. phone and internet)	No limitations beyond personal/financial capacity of the individual (often limited).	One personal call committed per day. Can receive phone calls from professionals, however inconsistent processes by QPS in forwarding these calls to young people (dependent on staffing numbers).	No limitations beyond personal/financial capacity of the individual (often limited). In very rare instances, young people with sex/stalking offences may have conditions limiting their access to internet and phone.	All young people are allowed to make a phone call upon admission to the centre. Young people have a minimum of 120 mins of personal phone calls per week to approved persons. Each call can last for 10 minutes. Additional calls can be granted when extenuating circumstances apply. An unrestricted number of phone calls can be made or received from professional support officers (these calls are not limited and can be for an extended duration).		No limitations beyond personal/financial capacity of the individual (often limited). Very rare exceptions for sex/stalking offences.
Preparing supporting evidence for NDIS access requests (e.g. screening tools and availability of functional assessment)	Dependent on level of bail conditions. Only young people subject to Conditional Bail Programs (CBP) have routine contact with Youth Justice. If on CBP, The Youth Justice Service Centre caseworker may be able to deliver screening tools and functional assessments. Some access to diagnostic evidence depending on past assessments. Access to new diagnostic assessments dependent on market and young person/parent willingness.	No access to staff who would be able to conduct these.	Service Centre caseworker would be able to deliver screening tools and functional assessments. Some access to diagnostic evidence depending on past assessments. Youth Justice can support parents to access to new diagnostic assessments dependent on market and young person willingness.	Functional assessment difficult due to atypical/highly controlled environment of custody. It is more appropriate for this to be completed by community caseworker (if young person is known to one). YDCs have psychologists and speech pathologists able to perform diagnostic assessments if the young person is in custody for the requirement: assessment period.		Service Centre caseworker would be able to deliver screening tools and functional assessments. Some access to diagnostic evidence depending on past assessments. Access to new diagnostic assessments dependent on market and young person willingness.
Following NDIS providers to visit participants in custody (e.g. security measures for NDIS staff or providers entering a facility)	N/A	Possible, but difficult. 1 hour visits, unlikely to have a private interview room. Would need to complete Watchhouse Visits Application Access Form and supply identification.		45 minute visits in private, professional interview rooms, can book double appointment. Need to book and provide ID.		

<p><i>Enabling participants to access NDIS supports in the community</i></p>	<p>For young people subject to CBP, Youth Justice service centre staff would have some capacity to support this and coordinate scheduling if required.</p>	<p>No avenue for this to occur</p>	<p>No issues, Youth Justice service centre staff would have some capacity to support this and coordinate scheduling if required.</p>	<p>May be able to visit in residential section with escorting caseworker (dependent on service centre caseworker having received training to do this)</p>	<p>No issues, Youth Justice service centre staff would have some capacity to support this and coordinate scheduling if required.</p>
<p><i>NDIS planning in preparation for release</i></p>	<p>Unlikely to be held in watchhouse long enough for this to be a requirement, but transition planning would need to occur with the service centre caseworker.</p>	<p>Supported and encouraged. Service centre caseworker would be primary source of contact, however transition planning would occur with YDC and Service Centre staff involved.</p>	<p>Supported and encouraged. Service centre caseworker would be primary source of contact, however transition planning would occur with YDC and Service Centre staff involved.</p>	<p>Young people can apply for a Leave of Absence (LOA) in certain circumstances including transition planning.</p>	<p>No issues, Youth Justice service centre staff would have some capacity to support this and coordinate scheduling if required.</p>
<p><i>[add issues as required]</i></p>					