

## Juvenile recidivism data collection

### Recommendations

That the JJ RIG:

1. endorse the proposed measures of juvenile recidivism
2. note the key concepts and issues, particularly those relating to implementing an aggregate data collection
3. resolve the definitional issues relating to the data elements
4. endorse the data element specifications
5. note the data validation rules for the proposed data elements.

### Background

The Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA) funded the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) to explore recidivism outcomes for young people in the juvenile justice system in Australia (Richards 2010 *Recidivism outcomes for juveniles in Australia: a national research project*; attached). In this report, Richards (2010) noted the use of a range of measures to capture levels of recidivism would allow limitations of individual measures to be minimised.

Richards (2010) outlined a number of principles to inform measures of recidivism:

Principle	Page
multiple methods of measuring juvenile recidivism should be used	30
counting juvenile offenders, rather than offences or orders	31
using a prospective rather than a retrospective approach	31
tracking juveniles into adult supervision	31
minor offences should be excluded from measures of juvenile recidivism	34
technical breaches of supervised orders should be excluded from measures of juvenile recidivism	35
restoration of suspended sentences should be excluded from measures of juvenile recidivism	37
data from speciality courts should be included	38
timeframe over which to measure juvenile recidivism	40
pseudo-recidivism should be excluded	42
using offence dates rather than conviction or sentencing dates	44
whether to include offences committed while serving an order	44
disaggregation of community-based and detention orders	46
considering frequency and severity in measures of juvenile recidivism	47
dealing with concurrent orders and combined orders	49

Six measures of juvenile recidivism were recommended (p51)

1. The proportion of juvenile offenders that recidivates
2. The proportion of juvenile offenders that seriously recidivates
3. The proportion of juvenile offenders that progresses to more serious offending
4. The rate of juvenile recidivism per population
5. The average number of reoffences per juvenile recidivist
6. The average number of serious reoffences per juvenile recidivist.

## Measures of juvenile recidivism

To calculate both the number of young people measures of recidivism, serious recidivism and recidivism of increased seriousness, a number of data elements are required.

Title	Data requirements	Type	Data elements
Recidivism	Number of young people eligible to recidivate	Denominator	YP
	Number of young people who received a new supervised order within 12 months of the index date	Numerator	YPR
	Number of <b>recidivist offences</b>	Numerator	PO
	Proportion of those eligible to recidivate who recidivate within 12 months	Derived	YPR/YP x100
	Average number of <b>recidivist</b> offences per <b>young person</b> eligible to recidivate	Derived	PO/YP
	<b>Average</b> number of <b>recidivist</b> offences by young person who recidivated	Derived	PO/YPR
Serious recidivism	Number of young people eligible to recidivate	Denominator	YP
	Number of young people who received a serious recidivist order	Numerator	YPSO
	Number of serious recidivist offences	Numerator	PSO
	<b>Proportion</b> of those eligible to recidivate who seriously recidivate within 12 months	Derived	YPSO/YP x100
	Average number of <b>recidivist</b> serious offences per <b>young</b> person eligible to recidivate	Derived	PSO/YP
	Average number of <b>recidivist</b> serious offences per <b>young</b> person who recidivated	Derived	PSO/YP
Recidivism of increased seriousness	Average number of <b>recidivist</b> serious offences per young person who received a serious <b>recidivist</b> order	Derived	PSO/YPSO
	Number of young people eligible to recidivate	Denominator	YP
	Number of young people who received a recidivist order of increased seriousness	Numerator	YPSO
	Number of proven offences of increased seriousness committed in relation to the recidivist order of increased seriousness	Numerator	POIS
	<b>Proportion</b> of those eligible to recidivate who recidivate with increased seriousness within 12 months	Derived	YPSO/YP
	Average number of offences of increased seriousness per young person who recidivated	Derived	POIS/YP
	Average number of offences of increased seriousness per young person who received a recidivist order of increased seriousness	Derived	POIS/YPSO

**Comment [RA1]:** P 51 says average number per recidivist but p56 formula uses eligible population

**Comment [RA2]:** New

**Comment [RA3]:** new

**Comment [RA4]:** P 51 says average number per recidivist but p56 formula uses eligible population

**Comment [RA5]:** Suggested by p 51 but not in formulas

**Comment [RA6]:** new

**Comment [RA7]:** new

## Key concepts and issues

### Use of order and supervision dates

One of the principles outlined by the AIC in its technical report is that offence dates should be used rather than conviction or sentencing dates (p 44). While conceptually measures of recidivism relate to offences, practically, the measurement of recidivism by juvenile justice agencies will have to relate to supervision by juvenile justice agencies. Therefore, both the index date and the recidivism dates relate to order and supervision dates, not the dates offences were committed.

The use of order and supervision dates rather than dates relating to offences will impact on the measurement of recidivism and may result in an undercount of more serious offences, as the trials relating to more serious offences may last for longer than trials relating to less serious offences. For example, if person A and person B have the same index date and both commit a recidivist offence on the same date, but person A's supervised sentence relating to that recidivist offence starts within the 12 month period while person B's sentence does not, due to the increased length of the trial, person A would be considered a recidivist by this measure, while person B would not. This issue of judicial administration time is discussed in the AIC's technical report (p 41).

### Tracking young people into the adult system

The AIC's technical report recommends that young people be tracked into the adult system but notes that not all jurisdictions have the capacity to do this (p 32-33).

Where young people cannot be tracked into the adult system, including young people who have 'aged out' of the juvenile justice system would underestimate the level of recidivism. One option would be to exclude all young people who, because of their age, are not eligible to return to the juvenile justice system within 12 months of their index date. For Queensland, this would mean all young people aged 15 years and older, while for all other jurisdictions, this would mean all young people aged 16 years and older.

**Comment [RA8]:** p 34 discusses 2 options – exclude all those who have turned 18, and only track those aged 17. This would however result in different follow-up periods for those aged 16-17, as they may not be eligible to return for the entire 12 months.

### Serious offences and offences of increased seriousness

The AIC's technical report notes that additional measures of recidivism could consider frequency and severity of recidivism (pp 47-48). Measuring the severity of recidivism requires information on offence type and a method for determining the seriousness of an offence type. As not all jurisdictions collect information on offence type, and no method of determining seriousness has been endorsed by AJJA, these additional measures are not practicable at this time.

### Flexible data set

The technical report notes that 'it is important for jurisdictions to collect data that extend beyond those relating to the recommended Counting Rules' (Richards 2010:28). The RIG need to consider how flexible the recidivism data set should be. Data collected in aggregate form and containing the data elements listed below would have a number of limitations:

- Recidivism will only be able to be measured within jurisdictions as it will not be possible to link the data sets across jurisdictions; that is, recidivism by young people who reoffend in jurisdictions other than the index jurisdiction will not be captured.

- Recidivism would only be able to be measured within the counting period as it will not be possible to link the data sets across counting periods. This means the length of time over which recidivism is measured cannot be altered.
- It would not be possible to analyse recidivism level by the specific type of order beyond whether the order was a community-based order or a detention order.
- It would not be possible to analyse recidivism levels by the level of contact with the juvenile justice system.
- The collecting agency would only be able to validate data at a high level (see 'data validation' section).
- It would not be possible to link data on juvenile recidivism with data on adult recidivism if such data are available at a later stage.

## Data elements

### Definitional issues

Data element	Issue
Young people eligible to recidivate	commencement of community-based order
	completion of detention order
	multiple community-based orders
	multiple detention orders.
	index date
	inclusions
	exclusions
Young people who received a new order	received a new order
Proven offences resulting in a new order	new order
	technical breaches
Young people who received a new order relating to a serious offence	received a new order
	serious offence
	technical breaches
Proven serious offences resulting in a new order	new order
	serious offence
	technical breaches
Young people who received a new order relating to an offence of increased seriousness	new order
	increased seriousness
	technical breaches
Proven offences of increased seriousness resulting in a new order	new order
	increased seriousness
	technical breaches

## Young people who are eligible to recidivate

Description	Young people who are eligible to recidivate
Type	Denominator
Counting period	12 month period – 1 July to 30 June [reporting year minus 1]
Counting units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Young people</li><li>• Indigenous status</li><li>• Sex</li></ul>
Counting sub-units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Age (individual years)</li></ul>

### Description

The number of young people eligible to recidivate during the counting period.

### Business rules

#### *Young people*

Count all young people who, in the counting period (the 12 months before the reporting period), either:

1. commenced a **sentenced** community-based order supervised by a juvenile justice agency
2. **ended** a **sentenced** detention order, including where release on parole or supervised release.

Count each young person only once, even if they commenced multiple community-based supervision orders, ended multiple sentenced detention orders or commenced one or more community-based supervision orders and ended one or more sentenced detention orders during the counting period.

Each young person can contribute only 1 to one of the data elements (either YP\_C or YP\_D, not both).

#### *Index orders*

Determine the index order as follows:

Where the young person is eligible to recidivate in relation to a single order only (that is, the young person has commenced only one sentenced community-based supervision order during the counting period OR has ended only one sentenced detention order during the counting period, then that order is the index order.

Where the young person is eligible to recidivate in relation to multiple sentenced community-based supervision orders, and no sentenced detention orders, then:

1. the order that commenced first during the counting period is the index order
2. where multiple orders commenced on the same day, the order relation to the Most Serious Offence (MSO) is the index order. The MSO is defined using the Australian Bureau of Statistic's National Offence Index.

Where the young person is eligible to recidivate in relation to multiple sentenced detention orders, then the sentenced detention order that ended last in the counting period is considered the index order. Where multiple sentenced detention orders ended on the same day, the sentenced detention order relating to the MSO is considered the index order. The MSO is defined using the Australian Bureau of Statistic's National Offence Index.

Comment [RA9]: P 49

Where the young person is eligible to recidivate in relation to one or more community-based supervision orders and one or more detention orders then the detention order is the index order. Where there are multiple detention orders, then the detention order that was ended last in the counting period is considered the index order.

**Comment [RA10]:** P 50

There can only be 1 index order per young person.

#### *Index date*

The index date relates to the index order.

Where the index order is a sentenced community-based supervision order, the index date is the date that order is defined as the date the order starts as specified on the legal arrangement or order. The order start date may be before the date the juvenile justice agency commenced supervision, for example, where the court backdated the order.

Where the index order is a sentenced detention order, the index date is the date that the young person was released from detention. This includes where a young person is released from sentenced detention following completion of a sentence of detention, even if the sentence did not end on the date of release (for example, the sentence of detention may have been followed by a period of remand).

**Comment [RA11]:** Or exclude if remand follows? If returned to sentenced detention for offence committed before date of index order – count as recidivism?

#### **Inclusions/exclusions**

##### Include

- release from sentenced detention on parole or supervised release
- release from sentenced detention following completion of sentence
- young people transferred from another jurisdiction during the counting period

##### Exclude

- escapes from sentenced detention
- absconds from sentenced detention
- young people transferred to another jurisdiction during the counting period
- young people released from detention on parole/supervised release and returned to detention within 12 months following the index date because of breach of parole/supervised release
- young people detained on remand within the 12 months following the index date

**Comment [RA12]:** Also exclude if transferred during follow-up time?

**Comment [RA13]:** Not as likely to recidivate if detained

**Comment [RA14]:** Not as likely to recidivate if detained, but likely exclude large % of recidivist population?

#### **Issues that may impact on comparability**

The definition of Most Serious Offence and the application of the NOI may differ between jurisdictions.

Not all jurisdictions record information on offence type.

#### **Data requirements**

Provide the data elements disaggregated by Indigenous status, sex and age.

YP\_C Young people who are eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced community-based supervision

**Comment [RA15]:** P 47 – data set with disaggregation by index order

YP\_D Young people who are eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced detention.

**Formulas**

Code	Description	Formula
YP	Young people eligible to recidivate	YP_C + YP_D

**History**

Date/location	Details



## Young people who received a new order

<b>Description</b>	Young people who received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to an offence committed within 12 months of the index date
<b>Type</b>	numerator
<b>Counting period</b>	12 month period from index date
<b>Counting units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• young people</li><li>• Indigenous status</li><li>• sex</li></ul>
<b>Counting sub-units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• age (individual years)</li></ul>

### Description

The number of young people who were eligible to recidivate and received a new sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date.

### Business rules

Of the young people who were eligible to recidivate within the counting period, count the number of young people who received at least one new sentenced supervision order within 12 months of their index date, where at least one of the orders was in relation to an offence committed within the 12 months following the index date.

Both the new sentenced supervision order and the offence to which it relates must have received or committed within the 12 months following the index date.

The date used to determine whether the new sentenced supervision order was received within the 12 months is the date the order starts as specified on the legal arrangement or order.

If a young person is counted here, they must also be counted in 'young people eligible to recidivate'. Each young person who is eligible to recidivate can only contribute 1 to one of the data elements (YPR\_C or YPR\_D, not both).

The data element for which the young person is counted depends on the index order. For example, if a young person was counted as eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced community-based supervision (YP\_C), then they must be counted as YPR\_C, even if the new order was a detention order.

### Inclusions/exclusions

#### Include

- Supervised orders handed down by all criminal courts (including adult courts).
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this is because a new offence was committed.

#### Exclude

- Sentenced supervision orders relating to offences committed before the index date.
- Sentenced supervision orders relating to technical breaches of an order (even where the breach is an offence)
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this was because of technical breach occurred.

**Comment [RA16]:** P 52. Does this need to be commenced supervision? Backdating?

**Comment [RA17]:** P 54 states 'index offence'

**Comment [RA18]:** Clarification required?

### Issues that may impact on comparability

Not all jurisdictions are able to access records relating to orders supervised by adult correctional agencies.

Comment [RA19]: P31-33)

Some minor offences such as traffic or fare evasion may result in a sentenced supervision order in some jurisdictions.

Comment [RA20]: P 34

### Data requirements

YPR_C	Young people who received a new order in relation to an offence committed within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced community-based supervision.
YPR_D	Young people who received a new order in relation to an offence committed within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced detention.

### Formulas

Type	Description	Formula
YPR	Young people who received a new order in relation to an offence committed within 12 months of the index date	YPR_C + YPR_D

### History

Date/location	Details

## Proven offences resulting in a new order

<b>Description</b>	Proven offences resulting in a new order within 12 months of the index date
<b>Type</b>	numerator
<b>Counting period</b>	12 month period from index date
<b>Counting units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• proven offences</li><li>• Indigenous status</li><li>• sex</li></ul>
<b>Counting sub-units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• age (individual years)</li></ul>

### Description

Proven offences that were:

- committed after the index offence and
- resulted in a new sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index order.

### Business rules

Of the young people who were eligible to recidivate within the counting period and received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to an offence committed within 12 months of the index date:

- count the number of proven offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date.

The date used to determine whether the new sentenced supervision order was received within the 12 months is the date the order starts as specified on the legal arrangement or order.

The data element for which the young person is counted depends on the index order. For example, if a young person was counted as eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced community-based supervision (YP\_C), then all offences resulting in a sentenced supervision order must be counted as PO\_C, even if some or all the offences resulted in a detention order.

If a young person is counted in 'young people who received a new order' then they must contribute at least 1 offence to this count.

### Inclusions/exclusions

#### Include

- Supervised orders handed down by all criminal courts (including adult courts).
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this is because a new offence was committed.

#### Exclude

- Sentenced supervision orders relating to offences committed before the index date.
- Sentenced supervision orders relating to technical breaches of an order (even where the breach is an offence)

### Issues that may impact on comparability

**Comment [RA21]:** Order is within 12 months or offence is?

**Comment [RA22]:** P56 says order within 12 months. Offence within 12 months might be better measure but jurisdictions may not have info?

**Comment [RA23]:** P 31 says index offence – this date will be before that of the index order.

**Comment [RA24]:** Glossary items

**Comment [RA25]:** P 56 index offence

**Comment [RA26]:** P 54 states 'index offence'

**Comment [RA27]:** Clarification required?

### Data requirements

PO_C	Proven offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced community-based supervision.
PO_D	Proven offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced detention.

### Formulas

Type	Description	Formula
PO	Proven offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date	PO_C + PO_D

### History

Date/location	Details

## Young people who received a new order relating to a serious offence

<b>Description</b>	Young people who received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date
<b>Type</b>	numerator
<b>Counting period</b>	12 month period from index date
<b>Counting units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• young people</li><li>• Indigenous status</li><li>• sex</li></ul>
<b>Counting sub-units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• age (individual years)</li></ul>

### Description

The number of young people who were eligible to recidivate and received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date.

### Business rules

Of the young people who were eligible to recidivate within the counting period, count the number of young people who received at least one new sentenced supervision order within 12 months of their index date, where at least one of the orders was in relation to a serious offence committed within the 12 months following the index date.

Both the new sentenced supervision order and the serious offence to which it relates must have received or committed within the 12 months following the index date.

The date used to determine whether the new sentenced supervision order was received within the 12 months is the date the order starts as specified on the legal arrangement or order.

A serious offence is one that is [TO BE DETERMINED BY AJJA].

If a young person is counted here, they must also be counted in 'young people eligible to recidivate' and 'young people who received a new order'. Each young person who is eligible to recidivate can only contribute 1 to one of the data elements (YPSO\_C or YPSO\_D, not both).

The data element for which the young person is counted depends on the index order. For example, if a young person was counted as eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced community-based supervision (YP\_C), then they must be counted as YPSO\_C, even if the new order was a detention order.

### Inclusions/exclusions

#### Include

- Supervised orders handed down by all criminal courts (including adult courts).
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this is because a new offence was committed.

#### Exclude

- Sentenced supervision orders relating to offences committed before the index date.
- Sentenced supervision orders relating to technical breaches of an order (even where the breach is an offence)

**Comment [RA28]:** P 54 – both offence and order need to be within 12 months. Necessary?

**Comment [RA29]:** P 52. Does this need to be commenced supervision? Backdating?

**Comment [RA30]:** P 58

**Comment [RA31]:** P 54 states 'index offence'

**Comment [RA32]:** Clarification required?

- Restoration of suspended sentences where this was because of technical breach occurred.

### Issues that may impact on comparability

Not all jurisdictions are able to access records relating to orders supervised by adult correctional agencies.

Some minor offences such as traffic or fare evasion may result in a sentenced supervision order in some jurisdictions.

Comment [RA33]: P31-33)

Comment [RA34]: P 34

### Data requirements

YPSO\_C Young people who received a new order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced community-based supervision.

YPSO\_D Young people who received a new order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced detention.

### Formulas

Type	Description	Formula
YPSO	Young people who received a new order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date	YPR_C + YPR_D

### History

Date/location	Details

## Proven serious offences resulting in a new order

<b>Description</b>	Proven serious offences resulting in a new order within 12 months of the index date
<b>Type</b>	numerator
<b>Counting period</b>	12 month period from index date
<b>Counting units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proven serious offences</li><li>• Indigenous status</li><li>• Sex</li></ul>
<b>Counting sub-units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Age (individual years)</li></ul>

### Description

Proven serious offences that were:

- committed after the index offence and
- resulted in a new sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index order.

### Business rules

Of the young people who were eligible to recidivate within the counting period and received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date:

- count the number of proven serious offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date.

The date used to determine whether the new sentenced supervision order was received within the 12 months is the date the order starts as specified on the legal arrangement or order.

A serious offence is one that is [TO BE DETERMINED BY AJJA]

The data element for which the young person is counted depends on the index order. For example, if a young person was counted as eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced community-based supervision (YP\_C), then all serious offences resulting in a new order must be counted as PSO\_C, even if some or all the offences resulted in a detention order.

If a young person is counted in 'young people who received a new order relating to a serious offence', then they must contribute at least 1 offence to this count.

### Inclusions/exclusions

#### Include

- Supervised orders handed down by all criminal courts (including adult courts).
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this is because a new offence was committed.

#### Exclude

- Sentenced supervision orders relating to offences committed before the index date.
- Sentenced supervision orders relating to technical breaches of an order (even where the breach is an offence)
- All offences not considered serious by AJJA.

**Comment [RA35]:** P 31 says index offence – this date will be before that of the index order.

**Comment [RA36]:** Glossary items

**Comment [RA37]:** P 56 index offence

**Comment [RA38]:** P 58

**Comment [RA39]:** P 54 states 'index offence'

**Comment [RA40]:** Clarification required?

## Issues that may impact on comparability

### Data requirements

PSO_C	Proven serious offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced community-based supervision.
PSO_D	Proven serious offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced detention.

### Formulas

Type	Description	Formula
PSO	Proven serious offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date	$PSO\_C + PSO\_D$

### History

Date/location	Details



## Young people who received a new order relating to an offence of increased seriousness

<b>Description</b>	Young people who received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to an offence of increased seriousness committed within 12 months of the index date
<b>Type</b>	numerator
<b>Counting period</b>	12 month period – 1 July to 30 June
<b>Counting units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• young people</li> <li>• Indigenous status</li> <li>• sex</li> </ul>
<b>Counting sub-units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• age (individual years)</li> </ul>

### Description

The number of young people who were eligible to recidivate and received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to an offence of increased seriousness committed within 12 months of the index date.

### Business rules

Of the young people who were eligible to recidivate within the counting period, count the number of young people who received at least one new sentenced supervision order within 12 months of their index date, where at least one of the orders was in relation to an offence of increased seriousness committed within the 12 months following the index date.

Both the new sentenced supervision order and the offence of increased seriousness to which it relates must have received or committed within the 12 months following the index date.

The date used to determine whether the new sentenced supervision order was received within the 12 months is the date the order starts as specified on the legal arrangement or order.

An offence of increased seriousness is one that is [TO BE DETERMINED BY AJJA].

An offence of increased seriousness is not necessarily a serious offence.

If a young person is counted here, they must also be counted in 'young people eligible to recidivate' and 'young people who received a new order'. Each young person who is eligible to recidivate can only contribute 1 to one of the data elements (YPIS\_C or YPIS\_D, not both).

The data element for which the young person is counted depends on the index order. For example, if a young person was counted as eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced community-based supervision (YP\_C), then they must be counted as YPIS\_C, even if the new order was a detention order.

### Inclusions/exclusions

#### Include

- Supervised orders handed down by all criminal courts (including adult courts).
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this is because a new offence was committed.

#### Exclude

- Sentenced supervision orders relating to offences committed before the index date.

**Comment [RA41]:** P 52. Does this need to be commenced supervision? Backdating?

**Comment [RA42]:** P 58

**Comment [RA43]:** P 54 states 'index offence'

- Sentenced supervision orders relating to technical breaches of an order (even where the breach is an offence)
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this was because of technical breach occurred.

**Comment [RA44]:** Clarification required?

### Issues that may impact on comparability

Not all jurisdictions are able to access records relating to orders supervised by adult correctional agencies.

**Comment [RA45]:** P31-33)

Some minor offences such as traffic or fare evasion may result in a sentenced supervision order in some jurisdictions.

**Comment [RA46]:** P 34

### Data requirements

YPIS\_C Young people who received a new order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced community-based supervision.

YPIS\_D Young people who received a new order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced detention.

### Formulas

Type	Description	Formula
YPIS	Young people who received a new order in relation to a serious offence committed within 12 months of the index date	YPR_C + YPR_D

### History

Date/location	Details

## Proven offences of increased seriousness resulting in a new order

<b>Description</b>	Proven offences of increased seriousness resulting in a new order within 12 months of the index date
<b>Type</b>	numerator
<b>Counting period</b>	12 month period – 1 July to 30 June
<b>Counting units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proven offences</li> <li>Indigenous status</li> <li>Sex</li> </ul>
<b>Counting sub-units</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age (individual years)</li> </ul>

### Description

The number of proven offences of increased seriousness that were:

- committed after the index offence and
- resulted in a new sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index order.

### Business rules

Of the young people who were eligible to recidivate within the counting period and received a new sentenced supervision order in relation to an offence committed within 12 months of the index date:

- count the number of proven offences that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date.

The date used to determine whether the new sentenced supervision order was received within the 12 months is the date the order starts as specified on the legal arrangement or order.

An offence of increased seriousness is one that is [TO BE DETERMINED BY AJJA]

The data element for which the young person is counted depends on the index order. For example, if a young person was counted as eligible to recidivate with an index order of sentenced community-based supervision (YP\_C), then all serious offences resulting in a new order must be counted as POIS\_C, even if some or all the offences resulted in a detention order.

If a young person is counted in 'young people who received a new order relating to an offence of increased seriousness', then they must contribute at least 1 offence to this count.

### Inclusions/exclusions

#### Include:

- Supervised orders handed down by all criminal courts (including adult courts).
- Restoration of suspended sentences where this is because a new offence was committed.

#### Exclude

- Sentenced supervision orders relating to offences committed before the index date.
- Sentenced supervision orders relating to technical breaches of an order (even where the breach is an offence)

**Comment [RA47]:** P56 says order within 12 months. Offence within 12 months might be better measure but jurisdictions may not have info?

**Comment [RA48]:** P 31 says index offence – this date will be before that of the index order.

**Comment [RA49]:** Glossary items

**Comment [RA50]:** P 56 index offence

**Comment [RA51]:** P 58

**Comment [RA52]:** P 54 states 'index offence'

**Comment [RA53]:** Clarification required?

## Issues that may impact on comparability

### Data requirements

POIS_C	Proven offences of increased seriousness that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced community-based supervision.
POIS_D	Proven offences of increased seriousness that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date, where the index order was sentenced detention.

### Formulas

Type	Description	Formula
POIS	Proven offences of increased seriousness that resulted in a sentenced supervision order within 12 months of the index date	POIS_C + POIS_D

### History

Date/location	Details

## Data validation

Data element	Abbreviation
Young people eligible to recidivate with index order of sentenced community-based supervision	YP_C
Young people eligible to recidivate with index order of sentenced detention	YP_D
Young people who received a new order where index order was community	YPR_C
Young people who received a new order where index order was detention	YPR_D
Proven offences within 12 months of index date where index order was community	PO_C
Proven offences within 12 months of index date where index order was detention	PO_D
Young people who received new order for serious offence where index order was community	YPSO_C
Young people who received new order for serious offence where index order was detention	YPSO_D
Proven serious offences within 12 months of index date where index order was community	PSO_C
Proven serious offences within 12 months of index date where index order was detention	PSO_D
Young people who received new order for offence of increased seriousness where index order was community	YPIS_C
Young people who received new order for offence of increased seriousness where index order was detention	YPIS_D
Proven offences of increased seriousness within 12 months of index date where index order was community	POIS_C
Proven offences of increased seriousness within 12 months of index date where index order was detention	POIS_D

Data element	Data validation (per person)	Data validation (aggregate)
YP_C	If YP_D=1 then YP_D =0. Else YP_C=1.	
YP_D	If YP_C=1 then YP_D =0. Else YP_D=1	
YPR_C	If YP_C=1 then YPR_C = 0 or 1. Else YPR_C=0.	YPR_C<=YP_C
YPR_D	If YP_D=1 then YPR_D=0 or 1. Else YPR_D=0.	YPR_D<=YP_D
PO_C	If YP_C =1 and YPR_C=1 then PO_C=>1. Else PO_C=0.	PO_C=>YPR_C
PO_D	If YP_D=1 and YPR_D=1 then PO_D=>1. Else PO_D=0.	PO_D=>YPR_D
YPSO_C	If YP_C =1 then YPSO_C = 0 or 1. Else YPSO_C=0.	YPSO_C<=YPR_C<=YP_C
YPSO_D	If YP_D = 1 then YPSO_D=0 or 1. Else YPSO_D=0.	YPSO_D<=YPR_D<=YP_D
PSO_C	If YP_C=1 and YPSO_C=1 then PSO_C=>1. Else PSO_C=0.	PSO_C=>YPSO_C PSO_C<=PO_C
PSO_D	If YP_D=1 and YPSO_D=1 then PSO_D=>1. Else PSO_D=0.	PSO_D=>YPSO_D PSO_D<=PO_D
YPIS_C	If YP_C=1 then YPSO_C=0 or 1. Else YPSO_C=0.	YPIS_C<=YPR_C<=YP_C
YPIS_D	If YP_D=1 then YPSO_D=0 or 1. Else YPSO_D=0.	YPIS_D<=YPR_D<=YP_D
POIS_C	If YP_C=1 and YPIS_C=1 then POIS_C=>0. Else POIS_C=0.	POIS_C=>YPSO_C POIS_C<=PO_C
POIS_D	If YP_D=1 and YPIS_D=1 then POIS_D=>0. Else POIS_D=0.	POIS_D=>YPSO_D POIS_D<=PO_D

## Example

Event	Date	Within 12 months of index date?	Count	Notes
Offence 1 committed	15/05/2009	n/a		Index offence
Start of sentenced community-based supervision order relating to offence 1	10/07/2009	INDEX DATE	YP_C=1	Order is within counting period Index order type is community
Offence 2 committed	30/08/2009	n/a		Offence type is less serious than offence 1 Offence type is not considered serious
Offence 3 committed	1/9/2009	n/a		Offence type is less serious than offence 1 Offence type is not considered serious
Start of sentenced community-based supervision order relating to offence 2 and 3	15/09/2009	yes	YPR_C=1 PO_C=2 PSO_C=0 POIS_C=0	
Offence 3 committed	1/01/2010	n/a		Offence type is more serious than offence 1 Offence type is not considered serious
Start of sentenced detention related to offence 3	15/02/2010	yes	YPSR_C=1 PO_C=1 PSO_C=0 POIS_C=1	
Offence 4 committed	14/05/2010	n/a		Offence type is more serious than offence 1 Offence type is considered serious
start of sentenced detention related to offence 4	25/06/2010	no		Order not within 12 months of index date

Data element	Total count
YP_C	1
YP_D	0
YPR_C	1
YPR_D	0
YPSR_C	1
YPSR_D	0
PO_C	3
PO_D	0
PSO_C	0
PSO_D	0
POIS_C	1
POIS_D	0