

Appendix 1: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

Review of youth justice and other reforms by Mr Bob Atkinson AO APM

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 On 9 February 2021, the Queensland Government announced the development of new legislation to target serious recidivist youth offenders and to target and disrupt certain other crimes including:
 - a trial of electronic monitoring as a condition of bail for young people aged 16 years and over, a presumption against bail for young people who have committed certain serious offences, an ability for courts to seek assurances from parents, guardians or others before an offender is released on bail and changes to strengthen other provisions and principles relevant to serious repeat youth offenders;
 - strengthening existing owner onus provisions for hooning offences; and
 - trialling metal detecting wands to target knife crime on the Gold Coast.
- 1.2 The Premier announced former Police Commissioner Mr Robert (Bob) Atkinson AO APM would report on the efficacy of the measures in six months.
- 1.3 The Premier also announced a parliamentary inquiry to examine the implementation of remote engine immobilisers would be established.
- 1.4 The *Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2021* was passed on 22 April 2021 with the majority of provisions commencing on 30 April 2021. The electronic monitoring commenced on 17 May 2021, following the making of a Regulation prescribing the locations for the trial.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF REVIEW

- 2.1 The purpose of Mr Atkinson's review is to deliver advice to government about whether the implementation of the 2021 youth justice legislative reforms is on track to achieve the government's objectives for the reforms and identify opportunities for improvement, including:
 - the legislative amendments contained in the *Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2021*;
 - new programs and services to support the *Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2021* subject of approved funding in 2021 to the Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs (DCYJMA), Queensland Police Service (QPS), the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) and Queensland Corrective Services (QCS);
- 2.2 The review will not examine the outcomes of individual programs and services; nor will it consider the parliamentary inquiry to examine the implementation of remote engine immobilisers.
- 2.3 The review findings will be used to inform the ongoing implementation and delivery of legislative and program reforms and will inform the independent reviews of the Electronic Monitoring and Metal Detection Wand trials after 12 months, and any subsequent outcome evaluations of the reform package or individual programs.

3. METHODOLOGY AND DELIVERABLES

- 3.1 The review will be undertaken using a rapid evaluation approach, involving an examination of implementation progress and utilisation of legislation and programs.
- 3.2 A mixed method approach to information and data collection will be undertaken using:
 - views of stakeholders impacted by or involved in the oversight and delivery of the reforms, including Courts, QPS, QCS, DJAG, DCYJMA, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, oversight and advocacy organisations, community justice groups, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community representatives, relevant Unions and businesses in the Gold Coast Safe Night precincts;
 - data about volume and compliance rates for electronic monitoring conditions, bail orders, bail compliance and bail completion, use of metal detection wands, and anti-hoarding owner onus provisions;
 - where available, data about program implementation and activities; and
 - information and feedback from stakeholders including the broader community about the visibility and perceptions of the impact of the reforms.
- 3.4 A detailed review framework including project schedule will be developed to guide the implementation of the review.
- 3.5 Interim and final reports suitable to inform government decision making will be delivered.

4. TIMEFRAMES

- 4.1 Mr Atkinson will commence preparing a draft report by the end of October 2021, which is six months from the commencement of the legislation, with a view to finalise the interim report by mid-November 2021.
- 4.2 Following consultation with the Senior Officers Reference Group (SORG) and other key stakeholders, a final report will be delivered before the end of 2021.

5. GOVERNANCE

- 5.1 Mr Atkinson will be accountable to and report to both the Minister for Children, Youth Justice and Minister for Multicultural Affairs, and the Minister for Police and Corrective Services and Minister for Fire and Emergency Services.
- 5.3 Mr Atkinson will deliver progress updates to the SORG and the Youth Justice Cabinet Committee (YJCC), as required. The SORG will provide cross-agency guidance and feedback on the progress and early findings of the review.
- 5.5 An expert group of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives will provide advice regarding issues and impacts of the reforms on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people.

6. RESOURCES

- 6.1 Mr Atkinson will be supported by staff from DCYJMA and QPS with criminal justice system and review or evaluation expertise.
- 6.3 Other administrative, policy and data analysis support will be provided by DCYJMA and QPS.

Appendix 2: Summary of evidence-based principles for effective targeting and delivery of interventions that reduce the risk of youth reoffending

What to assess and focus on	Who to target	How to reduce reoffending risk
Individual level predictors of offending (most predictive to least)	<p>History of anti-social behaviour Impulsivity, restlessly aggressive and irritable Pro-criminal identity and attitudes Pro-criminal associates Lack of positive structured activities to fill day Not engaged in learning or employment Poor family relationships Abuse of drugs/ alcohol</p> <p>More factors = higher amount of change orientated treatment</p> <p>Less factors = increase protective factors, divert from all contact with criminal justice systems where possible</p>	<p>Provide high amounts of effective treatment to those with the highest number of offending factors.</p> <p>Use effective service types shown to reduce offending:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill building: Cognitive-behavioural, Behavioural, Social skills, Challenge, Remedial Academic • Relationship based: Mentoring, Group Counselling, Family Counselling • Service coordination, case management and brokerage • Restorative practices, Mediation, Restitution¹ <p>Implement with Quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written manual with clear logic and structure, is used, flexible and regularly reviewed • Staff: Experienced, well trained, accreditation, regular supervision and debriefing, culturally appropriate and responsive • Monitor and evaluate program delivery and impacts, collect and act on feedback
Individual needs not related to offending that can affect a client's response to interventions.	Age, gender, culture, Physical disability, language impairments, cognitive functioning, Motivation, Treatment readiness, History of trauma/grief, Personal strengths and aspirations, treatment preferences for delivery, Therapeutic relationships, Environmental support (e.g. transport, finances, accommodation)	<p>Address to ensure effective treatment outcomes</p> <p>Flexible and adaptable service delivery, culturally responsive, motivational interviewing, trauma informed practices, simplify language, build therapeutic relationships, improve access to welfare services</p>

¹ Lipsey, M. (2009). [The Primary Factors that Characterize Effective Interventions with Juvenile Offenders: A Meta-Analytic Overview](#). Victims & Offenders. 4. 124-147.

Appendix 3A: Program logic for youth justice reforms



Appendix 3B: Program logic for hooning and electronic metal detection trial reforms



Appendix 4: Short-term outcomes, data sources and measures for review of youth justice and other reforms

Short term-outcomes	Measures	Data sources
New legislation is applied by courts and police.	<p>Number of instances where new legislation is applied by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status</p> <p>Police level of understanding of legislation</p>	<p>DJAG/QPS/DCYJMA data</p> <p>Survey QPS officers, DPP)</p>
Key stakeholder confidence in the reforms as response to serious, repeat youth offending	Assessment of effectiveness of reforms to address serious, repeat youth offending	Stakeholder survey (all)
Community members identify changes to how the system operates and delivers services.	Proportion of community members who have some awareness of changes to legislation and programs for serious repeat offenders	Community awareness and safety survey
Young people at risk of offending on bail are remanded in custody or provided high levels of monitoring and supervision.	<p>Serious, repeat offenders who are appropriately identified.</p> <p>Number of section 19B Bail Act reviews and outcomes</p> <p>Number/proportion of serious, repeat offenders remanded in custody.</p> <p>Amount/hours and type of monitoring and supervision delivered to high-risk offenders on bail.</p>	<p>Stakeholder survey (Court, DCYJMA)</p> <p>QPS and DCYJMA data</p> <p>DCYJMA data</p> <p>DCYJMA youth worker records</p> <p>Co-responder data</p>

Short term-outcomes	Measures	Data sources
Young people who commit serious non-compliance with bail are quickly identified and detained.	Time taken to respond to breaches of bail	QPS operational records
	Number of instances of non-compliance by type	QPS data
Bail decisions are made in timely way to avoid unnecessary time on remand	Time between charge and bail decision	Court Services Queensland
	Outcomes of bail applications	Court Services Queensland
Young people and families are connected to services to avoid unnecessary remand in custody.	Number and type of services that have commenced for serious repeat offenders on bail	DCYJMA Investment and Commissioning records
	Status of service commencement or operation	DCYJMA Investment and Commissioning records
	Number and proportion of serious repeat offenders on bail who have been referred to an intensive bail or other service.	Youth Justice After Hours Service (DCYJMA) data
Families of high-risk young people on bail receive increased support.	Number and proportion of families of young people on bail who have received support and extent of support.	DCYJMA Investment and Commissioning records
Youth Justice Court Officers report greater confidence to provide court advice	Confidence of court officers to provide advice about bail for serious, repeat offenders to courts	Survey of youth justice court officers (DCYJMA)
Child Safety Court Liaison Officers available for Childrens Court criminal matters (where young person is engaged with Child Safety) and are confident to provide advice to courts.	Availability of court officers	Data source to be confirmed – DCYJMA

Short term-outcomes	Measures	Data sources
		and/or Queensland Courts (DJAG)
Child Safety Court Liaison Officers are confident to provide advice to courts.	Confidence of court officers	Survey of Child Safety Court Liaison Officers (DCYJMA)
Magistrates' confidence in advice being provided by Youth Justice and Child Safety Court officers.		Survey of Magistrates
Young people have culturally appropriate legal representation	Number and proportion of young people appearing on bail matters who are represented by a legal advocate	Court Services Queensland
Gaps and issues inhibiting the application of the reforms are identified.	Number and type of issues raised Mechanism for responding to the issues are identified	Records of YJSORG and YJ Taskforce meetings Working group meeting minutes Stakeholder Survey (implementation staff – QPS, DCYJMA)
Increased cross-agency collaboration and information sharing to implement reforms.	Examples of interagency collaboration and information sharing	Meeting records Survey (Taskforce and YJSORG participants)

Short term-outcomes	Measures	Data sources
Assumptions		
Additional supervision on bail will reduce offending and other instance of non-compliance with bail	Non-compliance with bail by type of non-compliance	DCYJMA and QPS data Key stakeholder surveys
Electronic monitoring will not adversely impact engagement with education, training, or connection with families and communities.	Engagement of young people subject to electronic monitoring in education, training, and with family and community	Survey of stakeholders delivering EM DCYJMA Investment and Commissioning data
Minor bail compliance transgressions are dealt with swiftly and contribute to increased compliance.	Bail completion outcomes Timing of response to bail non-compliance Outcome of intervention	QPS and co-responder operational data
Information is proactively disseminated to the public about these measures and intended impacts.	Volume and timing of media releases, community information forums and other communication activities to the general public.	YJ Taskforce records Media records

Metal detection 'wandering' trial	Measures	Data sources
New legislation is understood and applied by police.	Number of instances where new legislation is applied (authorisations, searches)	QPS operational data for 'wandering' trial
	Courts and police level of understanding of new legislation	Survey (QPS officers, Magistrates)
Safeguards are applied	Number and type of safeguards applied	QPS operational data
	Appropriateness and effectiveness of safeguards	Stakeholder survey (oversight groups)
Key stakeholder satisfaction with metal detection trial as response to knife crime.	Level of satisfaction with metal detection trial.	Stakeholder surveys (operational staff, oversight groups, key agencies, business representatives and local government)
Community members can identify changes to how QPS is responding to knife crime	Proportion of community members surveyed on Gold Coast who are aware of wandering trial	Community awareness and safety survey
Increased apprehension of people with knives and other metal weapons	Number of knife detection and metal weapon incidents prior to trial compared to trial	QPS operational data
Assumptions		
There is no displacement of knife crime to other locations.	Knife crime by location during period of trial	QPS data
Detection does not contribute to escalation of behaviour of young people or commission of other offences.	Types of outcomes for young people who are detected with knives.	QPS operational data

Hooning	Measures	Data sources
New legislation is understood and applied by police.	Number of instances where new legislation is applied Courts and police level of understanding	QPS data Survey (QPS officers, Magistrates)
Key stakeholder satisfaction with owner onus provisions as a response to hooning.	Level of satisfaction with owner onus provisions.	Stakeholder survey (all)
Community members can identify changes to how QPS is responding to hooning	Proportion of community members surveyed who are aware of owner onus provisions for hooning offences.	Community awareness and safety survey
Police have access to more information to assist the investigation of hooning offences	Number of cases that have been successfully investigated due to new provisions.	QPS data Survey of QPS officers using the legislation
Owners of vehicles increasingly held responsible for hooning behaviour	Number of instances where new legislation is applied to owners of vehicles.	QPS data

Appendix 5: Survey instrument - example

Service Delivery Agencies Survey

Opening Message:

Earlier this year, and in response to concerns raised by members of the community, the Queensland Government implemented a number of reforms to address young people's involvement in offending behaviour, particularly serious and repeat offenders who present a significant risk to the community and to themselves. A youth offender is defined as a serious repeat offender if they commit a disproportionately large number of offences, including serious offences such as assault, attempted robbery or unauthorised use of a motor vehicle where the person is a driver.

You can find out more about these changes at: <https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/youth-justice/reform/changes-youth-justice-act-1992>

We are interested in your thoughts about the recent changes to the youth justice system as well as other reforms to protect the community from knife related crime and hooning.

Your input is valuable to us and will contribute to an independent review of the changes which is being undertaken by Mr Bob Atkinson AO, APM. Mr Atkinson's review was announced by the Premier earlier this year.

Information about the survey and your consent

Please read and consider the [accompanying information sheet](#). It is important that after you read this information sheet you indicate your agreement to participate in the survey.

Please note there are 18 questions for all respondents to answer, and additional questions for staff

who are Court Liaison Officers, Youth Justice Court Officers, Police Prosecutors, Police Officers involved in the metal detection trial and Police Officers implementing the anti-hooning legislation.

Not all questions will require an answer from all respondents, therefore please read the information before each section carefully. The survey should take approximately 20 minutes to complete.

1. Selecting "Agree" indicates that you

- ♦ are 18 years of age or older
- ♦ have read the information sheet and understand what you have read
- ♦ consent to take part in this survey
- ♦ consent to the information you provide in the survey being part of the review
- ♦ understand you can withdraw at any time
- ♦ have had any questions answered satisfactorily

- ☐ Agree
- ☐ Disagree

2. Which agency do you work for?

- ☐ Queensland Police Service
- ☐ Queensland Corrective Services
- ☐ Department of Justice and Attorney-General
- ☐ Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs

The next set of questions should only be answered if you are directly involved in or have sufficient knowledge to comment on, the youth justice reforms. There are other questions later in the survey for officers involved in the hooning and electronic metal detection reforms.

3. Which of the resources, programs or services listed are you involved in or delivering?

- ☐ Electronic (GPS) monitoring
- ☐ Co-responder teams
- ☐ Intensive bail support for young people and families
- ☐ Extended Conditional Bail Program
- ☐ Additional court resources
- ☐ Additional legal advocacy services
- ☐ Youth Justice Court Officers
- ☐ Child Safety Court Liaison Officers
- ☐ Youth Justice After Hours Services
- ☐ Additional Police Prosecutors

4. With respect to the program, service or legislation you are involved in or delivering, what is working well?

5. With respect to the program, service or legislation you are involved in or delivering, what is not working well?

6. What do you think could be improved regarding the program, service or legislation you are involved in or delivering?

7. Since the new reforms came into effect, how adequate is the level of monitoring, supervision and support of serious, repeat young offenders on bail?

- ☐ Inadequate
- ☐ Adequate
- ☐ More than adequate

8. Please enter any additional comments you have regarding the above question:

9. Since the new reforms came into effect, how adequate is the level of support provided for families of serious repeat young offenders?

- ☐ Inadequate
- ☐ Adequate
- ☐ More than adequate

10. Please enter any additional comments you have regarding the above question:

11. Which of the following legislative amendments do you think are effective at addressing serious repeat youth offending?

Please tick which ones apply

- ☐ Electronic (GPS) monitoring as a bail condition for young people aged 16 or over
- ☐ A limited presumption against bail for serious young offenders
- ☐ Ability to seek assurances from parents or other person before young person is released on bail
- ☐ A lack of accommodation and family support cannot be the sole reason to keep a young person in custody
- ☐ Amended youth justice principle that community should be protected from recidivist high risk offenders
- ☐ Codifying common law principle that offending on bail is an aggravating factor in sentencing

12. Which of the following programs or services do you think are effective at addressing serious repeat youth offending?

Please tick which ones apply

- ☐ Co-responder teams where police and youth justice workers respond to young people on bail and youth crime
- ☐ Intensive bail support for young people and families
- ☐ Conditional Bail Program which helps a young person to comply with bail conditions until their next court date
- ☐ Additional court resources to deal with young people appearing before the courts
- ☐ Additional legal advocacy services to help young people appearing before the courts
- ☐ Additional Child Safety Court Liaison Officers
- ☐ Better skilled Youth Justice Court Officers
- ☐ Youth Justice After Hours Service
- ☐ Additional Police Prosecutors

13. How well prepared were you ahead of 'Go Live' in terms of the training and skills needed to perform your role?

- ☐ Well prepared
- ☐ Reasonably prepared
- ☐ Not well prepared
- ☐ Unprepared

14. Please enter any additional comments you have regarding the above question:

15. How effective do you feel the working relationships are between agencies involved in implementing these reforms (e.g. co-operation, communication, information sharing)

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ Very

16. Please enter any additional comments you have regarding the above question:

17. If relevant to your agency, how well are the new resources to support these reforms (listed above) being used?

18. In your role, what impacts on young people, if any, have you observed as a result of the reforms?

19. In your role, what issues or unintended consequences have you observed or experienced related to these reforms, including for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people?

Police Prosecutors - please only answer these questions if you are a Police Prosecutor.

20. What aspects of the legislative changes are working well?

21. What aspects of the legislative changes are not working well?

Child Safety Court Liaison Officers (CLO) – please only answer these questions if you are a CLO.

22. What type of information are you asked to provide to the court about young people appearing for youth justice matters?

23. In terms of the training you undertook for the CLO role, how well prepared are you to provide information to the courts about young people appearing for youth justice matters?

- ☐ Well prepared
- ☐ Reasonably prepared
- ☐ Not well prepared
- ☐ Unprepared

24. What additional training or support would be helpful for you to perform the CLO role as it relates to youth justice matters?

Youth Justice Court Officers – please only answer these questions if you are a Youth Justice Court Officer.

25. What type of information are you asked to provide to the court about young people appearing for bail matters?

26. In terms of the training you undertook about this year's youth justice reforms, how well prepared are you to provide information to the courts about youth bail matters including electronic monitoring suitability assessments?

- ☐ Well prepared
- ☐ Reasonably prepared
- ☐ Not well prepared
- ☐ Unprepared

27. What additional training or support would be helpful for you to perform the Youth Justice Court Officer role as it relates to youth bail matters?

Legislation changes have also been made to reduce knife related crime. A trial of metal detecting wands is being delivered at Broadbeach and Surfers Paradise Safe Night Precincts.

Please only answer the next 5 questions if you are involved in this trial.

28. How confident are you that the use of metal detection wands will reduce knife crime in these locations?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ Very

29. Please add any further information in relation to the question above:

30. What is working well?

31. What is not working well?

32. How effective do you think the safeguards are regarding the trial of metal detection wands?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ Very

33. What could be improved in relation to the trial and/or safeguards?

Legislation changes have also been made to prevent hooning. Laws are now in place so that vehicle owners can be held responsible for hooning offences, except if the vehicle is stolen or the owner can identify the driver.

Please only answer the next 4 questions if you are involved in implementing these reforms.

34. How confident are you that making the owners of vehicles responsible for hooning behaviour, unless they are the owner of the vehicle or can identify another driver, will reduce hooning?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ Very

35. What is working well?

36. What is not working well?

37. What could be improved in relation to these provisions?

Closing message:

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

If responding to the survey has upset you, we encourage you to seek support from any of the following organisations.

Beyond Blue	1300 22 3646
Lifeline	13 11 14
Headspace	3804 4200
The Salvation Army	1300 363 622

If you are not sure where to seek help, please email: Youth Justice Reforms Review Unit at YJReformsReview@cyjma.qld.gov.au

Appendix 6: Interview guide - example

Interview Guide for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Representatives and Staff

Information about the interview and your consent

Please read and consider the accompanying information sheet and consent form. It is important that after you read the information sheet, you sign the consent form to participate in this interview.

Opening Message:

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this interview. Earlier this year, and in response to concerns raised by members of the community, the Queensland Government implemented a number of reforms to address young people's involvement in offending behaviour, particularly serious and repeat offenders who present a significant risk to the community and to themselves. A youth offender is defined as a serious repeat offender if they commit a disproportionately large number of offences, including serious offences such as assault, attempted robbery or unauthorised use of a motor vehicle where the person is a driver.

You can find out more about these changes at: <https://www.cyjma.qld.gov.au/youth-justice/reform/changes-youth-justice-act-1992>

We are interested in your thoughts about the recent changes to the youth justice system as well as other reforms to protect the community from knife related crime and hooning.

Your input is valuable to us and will contribute to an independent review of the changes which is being undertaken by Mr Bob Atkinson AO, APM. Mr Atkinson's review was announced by the Premier earlier this year.

Changes to tackle serious and repeat youth offending

No.	Item	Response scale
Q1.	Do you think the new youth justice laws and programs will reduce serious repeat offending by young people?	
Q2.	What do you think would be the best way to address serious and repeat offending by young people?	
Q3.	What impacts have you observed as a result of changes to the laws and the new programs?	
Q4.	(If not answered above) What impacts have there been on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, their families and communities?	

Safety in your community

No.	Item
Q5.	In general, how safe do you and other members of your community feel in relation to crime committed by young people in your community?
Q6.	Do you think that crimes committed by young people have increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years?
Q7.	In general, how safe do you and other members of your community feel in relation to crimes committed by adults in your community?
Q8.	Do you think that crimes committed by adults have increased, remained the same or decreased over the last two years?

Closing message:

Thank you for participating in this discussion.

If participating in this discussion has upset you, we encourage you to seek support from any of the following organisations or a local support organisation such as your Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Health Service.

Beyond Blue	1300 22 3646
Lifeline	13 11 14
Headspace	3804 4200
The Salvation Army	1300 363 622

Appendix 7: Participation information and consent form

Participation Information Sheet and Consent Form

Title	Youth Justice Reforms Review
Sponsor	Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs (DCYJMA)
Chief Investigator	Mr Robert (Bob) Atkinson AO, APM
Co-Investigators	Toni Craig, Review Lead, DCYJMA; Michaela Roberts, Principal Research and Evaluation Officer, DCYJMA; Carol McNamara, Project Management, Queensland Police Service
Locations	Queensland Wide

1 Introduction

The Youth Justice Reforms Review is being undertaken to deliver advice about whether recent legislative changes are on track to achieving Queensland Government objectives to tackle serious and repeat offending by young people, and to prevent knife crime and hooning.

In February 2021, Queensland Premier Anastacia Palaszczuk announced that Mr Bob Atkinson AO, APM would undertake a review of recent changes to the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. The new laws that came into effect in April 2021 are:

- Allow a trial of electronic monitoring for 16 and 17-year-old offenders
- Introduce a presumption against bail for children charged with serious offences
- Allow courts or police to consider the willingness of parents, guardians or other people to support a young person on bail
- Include a new principle in the *Youth Justice Act 1992* that asserts that the community should be protected from serious recidivist repeat offenders
- Clarifying that a young person cannot be remanded in custody solely because they do not have adequate accommodation or family support

Legislation changes were also made to prevent hooning and reduce knife related crime. Laws are now in place so that vehicle owners can be held responsible for hooning offences, even if they are not the driver of the vehicle. A trial of metal detecting wands is being delivered at Broadbeach and Surfers Paradise Safe Night Precincts.

To supplement these legislative reforms, \$38.3 million in funding was allocated in May 2021 to increase monitoring, supervision and support of young people on bail and provide intensive support to their families.

Mr Atkinson's review includes both the legislative and program reforms. He will be reporting to government on the progress of the new measures at the end of 2021.

This Participant Information and Consent Form explains the review and the processes involved with taking part in the review. Knowing what is involved will help you decide if you want to participate in a survey or interview.

Please read this information carefully. You are welcome to ask questions about anything that you don't understand or want to know more about. Before deciding whether or not to take part, you might want to talk about it with a relative, friend or colleague/employer.

You must be aged 18 years or more. Participation is voluntary. If you do not wish to take part, you do not have to.

If you decide you want to take part, you will be asked to sign the consent section of this form. By signing it you are telling us that you:

- Are aged 18 years or more
- Understand what you have read
- Have had any questions satisfactorily answered
- Consent to taking part in the survey or interview
- Consent to the information you provide in the survey or interview being part of the review
- Understand that you are free to withdraw at any time

If you are being interviewed, you will be given a copy of this Participant Information Sheet and signed Consent Form to keep.

If you are completing this survey electronically, you will be asked to give your consent upon commencement of the survey.

2 What is the purpose of this survey/interview?

The purpose of the survey/interview is to seek your views about the youth justice and other reforms (outlined in section 1). A range of different people are being surveyed or interviewed. Your collective views will contribute to findings in Mr Atkinson's report to government.

3 What does participation in this review involve?

Participation in this review will involve either:

- the completion of a survey (online or phone) or
- participation in an interview.

It is envisaged that the survey or interview should take no longer than 20 minutes to complete, however may take a little less or more time depending on what you want to provide.

Participants' responses will help us to better understand how the community and stakeholders view the recent changes to youth justice laws and other laws to improve community safety.

Surveys will be distributed to participants who have indicated their interest in completing the survey electronically.

Interviews will take place at a location, date and time that has been pre-arranged and is suitable for participant/s.

There are no costs associated with participating in this review and participants will not be paid for their time.

4 Do I have to take part in this review?

Your participation is voluntary. You may decline to take part in the survey or you may exit the survey at any time. You are free to decline to answer any question you do not wish to answer for any reason.

Your responses will remain anonymous and all information collected will be handled in accordance with the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld). We will not be collecting any identifying information such as your name, email address, or IP address.

Information collected may be used to compare results with a similar review in six months' time, but no identifying information such as your name, address or IP number will be used when comparing the results.

If you do decide to take part:

- and you are being interviewed, you will be given a copy of this Participant Information and signed Consent Form to keep, or
- you are completing this survey electronically, you will be asked to give your consent upon commencement of the survey.

5 What are the possible risks and disadvantages of taking part?

Survey and interview questions will be quite general, but there is a small risk that some of the questions might make participants feel uncomfortable.

If any of the survey/interview questions makes you feel uncomfortable, you don't have to answer them, and you will not be asked why. If you don't want to answer a question, you can skip it and go to the next questions, or, during an interview, you can ask the interviewer for a break or stop the interview completely.

If you feel upset and need extra help, you can ask the interviewer where you can seek help.

You can also contact any of the following support agencies for help:

Beyond Blue	1300 22 3646	Headspace	3804 4200
Lifeline	13 11 14	The Salvation Army	1300 363 622

A list of these support agencies is also contained at the end of the survey if you are completing it online.

6 What if I withdraw from this review?

If you do consent to taking part, you may stop the survey or withdraw from the interview at any time. If you decide to withdraw from an interview please notify the interviewer.

There will be no consequences if you choose to withdraw before, during or after the survey or interview.

7 What happens when the review ends?

The Principal Investigator will write a report for the Queensland Government that combines the views of all survey and interview participants along with data from other sources. This report will not disclose any information that might identify individual participants. The Government will decide how it chooses to use the report.

8 Is the review approved?

All research in Australia involving humans is reviewed by an independent group of people called a Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC). This review has been approved by The Prince Charles Hospital Human Research Ethics Committee. This review will be carried out according to the *National Statement of Ethical Conduct in Human Research (2007)*. This statement has been developed to protect the interests of people who agree to participate in human research studies.

9 Who do I contact if I want more information?

If you want any further information about this review, or if you have any problems which may be related to participation in this review, you can contact the Review Lead:

Name: Toni Craig
Telephone: 3097 7535
Email: YJReformsReview@cyjma.qld.gov.au

10 Who do I contact if I have a complaint about the review?

If you have any complaints about any aspect of the review, the way it is being conducted or any question about taking part in the review in general, then you may contact:

Reviewing HREC name Prince Charles Human Research Ethics Committee
Postal Address Building 14, The Prince Charles Hospital
Rode Road, Chermside Q 4302
Email ResearchTPCH@health.qld.gov.au

Consent Form – Participant

Title Youth Justice Reforms Review

Sponsor Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs (DCYJMA)

Chief Investigator Mr Robert (Bob) Atkinson AO, APM

Co-Investigators Toni Craig, Review Lead, DCYJMA; Michaela Roberts, Principal Research and Evaluation Officer, DCYJMA; Carol McNamara, Project Management, Queensland Police Service

Locations Queensland Wide

Declaration by Interview Participant (Assent)

I have read the Participant Information Sheet or someone has read it to me in a language that I understand.

I understand the purposes, procedures and risks described in the review.

I have had an opportunity to ask questions and I am satisfied with the answers I have received.

I freely agree to participate in this review as described and understand that I am free to withdraw at any time during the review.

I understand that I will be given a signed copy of this document to keep.

Name of Participant (please print) _____	
Signature _____	Date _____

Declaration by Interviewer

I have given a verbal explanation of the review; its procedures and risks and I believe that the participant has understood that explanation.

Name of Interviewer (please print) _____	
Signature _____	Date _____

Note: All parties signing the consent section must date their own signature

Appendix 8: Electronic monitoring case studies

Redacted due to identifying information about young people in the case studies.

Appendix 9: Additional tables and graphs

The following tables and graphs include material that is referenced in the body of the report but was too long or detailed to be included.

Table i: All Queensland courts where parental or other person's willingness was requested for Childrens Court matters 16 May to 31 October 2021

Court Location	Yes	No	Nothing recorded	Total
Brisbane	47%	52%	1%	232
Bundaberg	17%	67%	17%	6
Caboolture	39%	53%	8%	36
Cairns	78%	20%	2%	122
Charleville	100%	0%	0%	2
Dalby	20%	70%	10%	10
Gladstone	67%	33%	0%	6
Gold Coast	49%	42%	9%	217
Gympie	75%	25%	0%	4
Hervey Bay	57%	43%	0%	21
Innisfail	35%	65%	0%	17
Ipswich	50%	50%	1%	193
Kingaroy	50%	25%	25%	4
Logan	40%	59%	2%	222
Mackay	46%	54%	0%	26
Mareeba	54%	46%	0%	24
Maryborough	0%	100%	0%	2
Mt Isa	65%	26%	9%	127
Murgon	60%	0%	40%	5
Pine Rivers	40%	52%	8%	25
Redcliffe	42%	46%	12%	26
Richlands	76%	22%	2%	55
Rockhampton	64%	35%	1%	69
Roma	67%	33%	0%	15
Sunshine Coast	24%	60%	17%	42
Toowoomba	31%	58%	11%	99
Townsville	68%	28%	4%	373
Wynnum/Cleveland	74%	13%	13%	23
Total	54%	42%	5%	2003

Source: QPS Youth in Custody Application Data

Table ii: Show cause matters for Queensland courts 17 May to 31 October 2021

Court Location	Not in Show Cause	In Show Cause	Total	% Show Cause
Brisbane	36	57	93	61%
Gold Coast	62	57	119	48%
Cairns	54	54	108	50%
Townsville	82	41	123	33%
Mt Isa	32	35	67	52%
Ipswich	45	33	78	42%
Rockhampton	14	22	36	61%
Toowoomba	28	21	49	43%
Logan	29	17	46	37%
Hervey Bay	5	13	18	72%
Richlands	12	11	23	48%
Wynnum/Cleveland	7	9	16	56%
Caboolture	3	8	11	73%
Mareeba	3	8	11	73%
Sunshine Coast	5	7	12	58%
Mackay	9	5	14	36%
Pine Rivers	5	4	9	44%
Dalby	1	3	4	75%
Innisfail	3	3	6	50%
Redcliffe	5	3	8	38%
Roma	4	3	7	43%
Murgon	2	2	4	50%
Bundaberg	2	1	3	33%
Maryborough	1	1	2	50%
Gladstone	2	0	2	0%
Kingaroy	3	0	3	0%
Total	454	422	876	48%

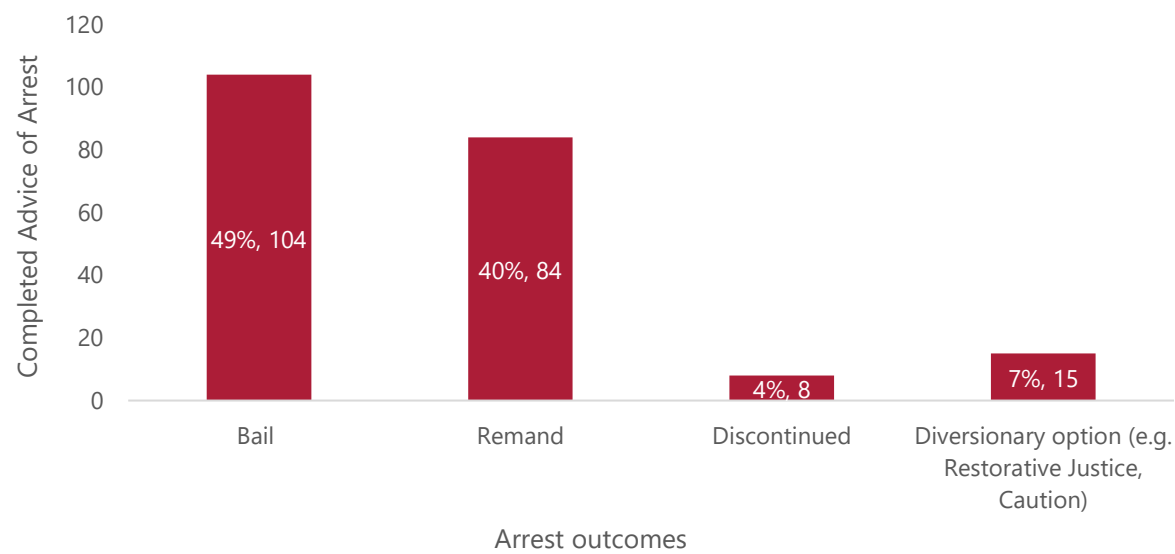
Source: QPS Youth in Custody Application Data

Table iii. Number of bail events in all Childrens Court locations, by legal representation status, 30 April to 31 October 2021

	Legally Represented	Not Legally Represented	Not Recorded	Total
Number	20,460	1,599	109	22,168
Percentage	92.3%	7.2%	0.5%	100%

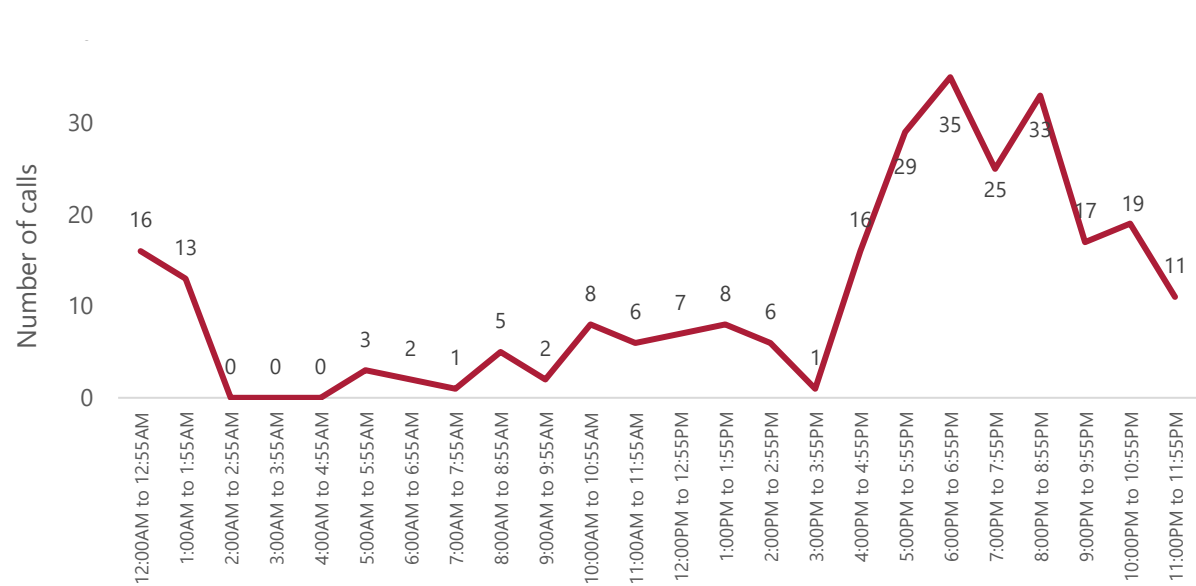
Source: Queensland Wide Inter-linked Courts (QWIC), DJAG

Figure i: Completed Advice of Arrest by YJAH, by arrest outcomes



Source: YJAH tracking spreadsheet, Youth Justice Operations and Practice, DCYJMA

Figure ii: YJAH Phone Calls by hour, September - October 2021



Source: YJAH tracking spreadsheet, Youth Justice Operations and Practice, DCYJMA

Table iv: Number of knife-related offences (young people, adults, all persons) by Gold Coast District, 1 May to 30 October, 2019 to 2021

This provides further detail about the impacts and unintended consequences related to the trial of metal detection wands.

Division	May to Oct 2019			May to Oct 2020			May to Oct 2021		
	Young people	Adults	Total	Young people	Adults	Total	Young people	Adults	Total
Surfers Paradise	25	88	113	45	161	206	43	127	170
Broadbeach	15	80	95	29	112	141	20	89	109
Southport	35	176	211	17	134	151	23	101	124
Coomera	32	122	154	52	83	135	17	63	80
Runaway Bay	12	47	59	2	31	33	0	26	26
Nerang	10	58	68	18	25	43	16	32	48
Palm Beach	9	24	33	2	31	33	3	14	17
Robina	21	40	61	1	8	9	6	10	16
Coolangatta	4	16	20	8	27	35	1	13	14
Mudgeeraba	1	18	19	3	14	17	0	5	5
Total	164	669	833	177	626	803	129	480	609

Source: Research and Analytics, Organisational Capability Command, Queensland Police Service.

Table v: Number of knife offences by Gold Coast Division, 1 May to 31 October 2019, 2020 and 2021 and proportion of change from previous year

Division	May to Oct 2019			May to Oct 2020 (% change from 2019)			May to Oct 2021 (% change from 2020)		
	Young people	Adults	Total	Young people	Adults	Total	Young people	Adults	Total
Surfers Paradise	25	88	113	45 (↑80%)	161 (↑83%)	206 (↑82%)	43 (↓4%)	127 (↓21%)	170 (↓17%)
Broad-beach	15	80	95	29 (↑93%)	112 (↑40%)	141 (↑48%)	20 (↓31%)	89 (↓21%)	109 (↓23%)
Southport	35	176	211	17 (↓51%)	134 (↓24%)	151 (↓28%)	23 (↑35%)	101 (↓25%)	124 (↓18%)
Coomera	32	122	154	52 (↑63%)	83 (↓32%)	135 (↓12%)	17 (↓67%)	63 (↓24%)	80 (↓41%)
Runaway Bay	12	47	59	2* (↓34%)	31 (↓44%)	33 (↓44%)	0* (↓16%)	26 (↓21%)	26 (↓21%)
Nerang	10	58	68	18 (↑80%)	25 (↓57%)	43 (↓37%)	16 (↓11%)	32 (↑28%)	48 (↑12%)
Palm Beach	9	24	33	2* (↑29%)	31 (0%)	33 (0%)	3* (↓55%)	14 (↓48%)	17 (↓48%)
Robina	21	40	61	1 (↓95%)	8 (↓80%)	9 (↓85%)	6* (↓52%)	10* (↓60%)	16* (↓60%)
Coolangatta	4	16	20	8* (↑69%)	27 (↑75%)	35 (↑75%)	1* (↓52%)	13 (↓60%)	14 (↓60%)
Mudgeeraba	1	18	19	3* (↓22%)	14 (↓11%)	17 (↓11%)	0* (↓64%)	5 (↓71%)	5 (↓71%)

Source: Research and Analytics, Organisational Capability Command, Queensland Police Service.

*The percentage changes for small initial counts of less than ten have been excluded as small changes to these counts can exaggerate percentage changes.

Notes

1. This data is preliminary and may be subject to change. 2. Counts do not represent an offender count. 3. Knife crime is an occurrence where the most serious weapon used was 'knife' or where the report contains the word "knife" or "knives". Data should be treated as an estimate only. 4. Only offences with a cleared type of crime: solved and where the offender was aged between 10 and 17 at the time of the offence has been included. 5. Location (District) refers to where the offence occurred (occurrence address). 6. Counts represent the number of offences where the offender was a juvenile (aged 10-17) and may differ from standard counting rules to take into account offences by juveniles. 7. The percentage change between periods does not necessarily represent statistically significant differences.

Table vi: Number of knife offences by District for South East Queensland, 1 May to 31 October 2019, 2020 and 2021 and proportion of change from previous year

District	May to Oct 2019			May to Oct 2020 (% change from 2019)			May to Oct 2021 (% change from 2020)		
	Young people	Adults	Total	Young people	Adults	Total	Young people	Adults	Total
North Brisbane	156	808	964	147 (↓6%)	1,096 (↑36%)	1,243 (↑29%)	181 (↑23%)	673 (↓39%)	854 (↓31%)
Gold Coast	164	669	833	177 (↑18%)	626 (↓6%)	803 (↓4%)	129 (↓27%)	480 (↓23%)	609 (↓24%)
South Brisbane	197	629	826	233 (↑18%)	698 (↑11%)	931 (↑13%)	173 (↓26%)	523 (↓25%)	696 (↓25%)
Logan	135	590	725	98 (↓27%)	545 (↓8%)	643 (↓11%)	113 (↑15%)	502 (↓8%)	615 (↓4%)
Moreton	151	580	731	130 (↓14%)	565 (↓3%)	695 (↓5%)	87 (↓33%)	379 (↓33%)	466 (↓33%)
Ipswich	112	253	365	87 (↓22%)	375 (↑48%)	462 (↑27%)	102 (↑17%)	316 (↓16%)	418 (↓10%)
Sunshine Coast	84	295	379	59 (↓30%)	325 (↑10%)	384 (↑11%)	110 (↑86%)	200 (↓38%)	310 (↓19%)

Source: Research and Analytics, Organisational Capability Command, Queensland Police Service.

Notes:

1. This data is preliminary and may be subject to change. 2. Counts do not represent an offender count. 3. Knife crime is considered to be an occurrence where the most serious weapon used was 'knife' or where the general report contains the word "knife" or "knives". As such, data should be treated as an estimate only. 4. Only offences with a cleared type of crime: solved and where the offender was aged between 10 and 17 at the time of the offence has been included. 5. Location (District) refers to where the offence occurred (occurrence address). 6. Counts represent the number of offences where the offender was a juvenile (aged 10-17) and may differ from standard counting rules to take into account offences by juveniles. 7. The percentage change between periods does not necessarily represent statistically significant differences. 8. The proportion of changes between small numbers may not be meaningful and should be interpreted with caution.

Table vii. Average daily number remanded in Youth Justice custody, 1 May to 30 November, 2018 to 2021

	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2019 to 2021
Youth Detention Centre					
May	196	166	167	237	43%
June	184	155	162	241	55%
July	175	172	179	205	19%
August	165	177	170	221	25%
September	174	178	158	239	34%
October	184	182	171	250	37%
November	179	173	191	247	43%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2019 to 2021
Police watchhouses (incl. other Police custody)					
May	15	51	2	2	-96%
June	9	42	2	2	-95%
July	15	12	2	2	-83%
August	13	13	5	3	-77%
September	12	8	8	7	N/A*
October	25	9	2	6	N/A*
November	47	5	3	9	N/A*

Source: Performance Reporting and Analytics - Youth Justice; Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs, Reference: YJ_2131

*The percentage changes for small initial counts of less than ten have been excluded as small changes to these counts can exaggerate percentage changes.

Notes:

1. Data are the average daily number of young people in Youth Justice custody for each month between 1 May and 30 November for the years 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. Data are disaggregated by custody location. 2. Data based on information from Youth Justice dataset Custody daily number, and are accurate as at 31 December 2021. 3. Youth Justice custody includes periods of pre-court custody in a Queensland Youth Detention Centre (YDC), or periods of remanded and sentenced custody in either a YDC, Queensland Police watchhouse, Queensland Police transit, or other Queensland Police custody. 4. The watchhouse and youth detention centre percentage changes are calculated from the average daily number as reported in the table (to the whole number). Percentage changes calculated using many decimal places may produce different results.

Table viii: Average daily number of sentenced young people in youth justice custody, 1 May to 30 November 2018 to 2021.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	% change 2019 to 2021
Youth Detention Centre					
May	30	42	31	32	-24%
June	31	48	29	34	-28%
July	30	41	22	45	10%
August	27	34	22	54	60%
September	36	36	27	50	38%
October	37	31	29	43	36%
November	41	30	26	38	28%
Police watchhouses (incl. other Police custody)					
May	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	N/A*
June	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	N/A*
July	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	N/A*
August	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	N/A*
September	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	N/A*
October	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	N/A*
November	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	N/A*

Source: Performance Reporting and Analytics - Youth Justice; Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs, Reference: YJ_2131

*The percentage changes for small counts have been excluded as small changes can exaggerate percentage changes.

Notes:

1. Data are the average daily number of young people remanded in Youth Justice custody for each month between 1 May and 30 November for the years 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. Data are disaggregated by custody location. It is important to note that 2020 is an anomaly due to the COVID-19 pandemic response, which resulted in restricted court processes. As a result, 2020 is likely an undercount. To provide a more accurate picture of overall trends over time, 2021 data should be compared to 2019. 2. Data based on information from Youth Justice dataset Custody daily number, and are accurate as at 31 December 2021. 3. Remanded in Youth Justice custody includes periods of remanded custody in either a YDC, Queensland Police watchhouse, Queensland Police transit, or other Queensland Police custody.

Table ix: Demographics of young people identified as Serious Repeat Offenders as at 30 September 2021

Demographic	Number	Percentage
Total	341	100%
Age		
11 years	4	1%
12 years	18	5%
13 years	29	9%
14 years	68	20%
15 years	81	24%
16 years	83	24%
17 years	58	17%
Sex		
Female	56	16%
Male	285	84%
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status		
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	234	69%
Other	107	31%
Ethnicity (grouped) ^b		
Australian Aboriginal	180	53%
Australian	47	14%
Unknown/other	43	13%
Māori	29	9%
Torres Strait Islander	13	4%
Polynesian	9	3%
Sudanese	6	2%
Southern and East African	4	1.2%
Melanesian and Papuan	3	0.9%
Central and West African	2	0.6%
Mainland South-East Asian	2	0.6%
Australian South Sea Islander	1	0.3%
New Zealander	1	0.3%
Southern Asian	1	0.3%

Source: Performance Reporting and Analytics - Youth Justice; Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs. Reference: YJ_2131

Notes:

1. Data are demographic information for young people identified as Serious Repeat Offenders as at 30 September 2021.
2. The Serious Repeat Offender Index (SROI) is an "as at" score that is calculated daily for all young people who: were juveniles (aged 10-17 for all days on or after 12 February 2018, or 10-16 prior for all days prior to 12 February 2018), and had committed an offence in the past 12 months. Scores are calculated daily and take into account the young person's age at that date, and the young person's offending (including seriousness, frequency, clustering and recency) and custody nights over the 24 months leading up to that date. Higher index scores indicate more serious / frequent offending. Young people with scores of 6 or above are identified as a 'Serious Repeat Offender' (as at that measurement date).
3. Data based on Youth Justice corporate dataset 'Serious Repeat Offender Index daily number' (accurate as at 31 October 2021), and ABS ethnicity groupings table 1.3 from *1249.0 Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups, 2019*.
4. Age is the young person as at 30 September 2021.
5. Ethnicity is the primary ethnicity of the young person as listed within ICMS. For the purpose of this analysis, ethnicity is grouped using ABS ethnicity groupings (dataset as reference above) and the following rules: 'Cultural and ethnic group' if "Australian Peoples", 'Narrow group' if not Australian Peoples but from within Oceania, 'Broad group' if not from Oceania.

Table x. Average number of hours in Watchhouse, 1 May to 31 October, 2019 to 2021, by Indigenous status and ratio of Indigenous status

Watchhouse location	May-Oct 2019		May-Oct 2020		May-Oct 2021		Ratio (Indigenous to non-Indigenous), for May-Oct		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	2019	2020	2021
Brisbane	109.8	64.0	9.6	5.0	18.5	21.5	1.7	1.9	0.9
Bundaberg	6.8	2.2	9.9	16.7	24.5	10.8	3.1	0.6	2.3
Caboolture	18.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	14.7	2.0	n/a	2.3
Cairns	21.2	5.8	19.1	1.6	21.8	7.3	3.7	11.8	3.0
Charleville	8.7	0.0	4.8	0.7	4.9	0.0	n/a	7.3	n/a
Cleveland	20.2	9.8	4.6	7.2	6.9	8.6	2.1	0.6	0.8
Coolangatta	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	n/a
Cunnamulla	1.4	-	2.0	-	1.6	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dalby	15.4	1.9	14.6	0.5	13.0	4.2	8.2	29.1 ¹	3.1
Emerald	8.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.0	13.4	0.7	n/a
Gladstone	10.1	11.6	13.5	1.4	13.9	1.4	0.9	9.5	9.8
Gympie	8.3	3.1	6.9	7.4	9.3	11.5	2.6	0.9	0.8
Hervey Bay	7.5	4.5	6.9	3.7	13.8	3.8	1.7	1.9	3.6
Innisfail	16.6	11.9	21.1	0.7	9.2	2.0	1.4	31.7 ¹	4.6
Ipswich District	11.6	7.7	29.8	28.4	14.0	10.3	1.5	1.1	1.4
Kingaroy	9.7	6.3	2.7	0.2	12.4	1.3	1.5	16.0	9.3
Logan District	16.7	14.0	7.1	6.5	24.5	16.9	1.2	1.1	1.4
Mackay	21.7	3.0	22.3	11.2	32.3	8.1	7.1	2.0	4.0
Mareeba	16.1	0.0	27.3	0.0	11.7	0.2	n/a	n/a	70.5 ¹
Maroochydore	24.1	20.8	16.0	13.7	12.9	8.1	1.2	1.2	1.6
Maryborough	10.0	5.8	5.5	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	5.5	1.3
Mornington Island	5.8	-	17.9	-	4.5	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mount Isa	30.8	0.0	39.7	0.0	34.6	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Murgon	15.8	0.0	10.6	0.0	1.9	0.2	n/a	n/a	11.4
Noosa Heads	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.0
Pine Rivers	5.6	4.4	4.6	3.3	16.3	15.8	1.3	1.4	1.0
Redcliffe	9.3	12.7	9.1	3.5	6.1	6.1	0.7	2.6	1.0
Richlands	27.4	17.1	6.0	5.5	19.2	12.7	1.6	1.1	1.5
Rockhampton	25.9	1.9	25.2	1.3	38.6	8.3	13.5	18.9	4.6
Roma	0.5	0.0	4.9	4.0	11.6	0.0	n/a	1.2	n/a
Sandgate	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.3	2.3	1.3	4.4	7.2	1.7
Southport	26.5	14.3	10.5	10.2	25.7	22.3	1.9	1.0	1.2
Toowoomba	15.9	7.6	11.6	8.6	15.6	15.2	2.1	1.3	1.0
Townsville	14.7	8.6	8.2	5.0	16.0	4.7	1.7	1.6	3.4
Warwick	7.0	8.9	5.2	14.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3	n/a
Whitsunday	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	n/a	0.2	0.9
Wynnum	11.3	9.3	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.5	0.7

Source: QPS Watchhouse information

Notes:

1. Locations with high Indigenous populations may produce very large ratios of Non-Indigenous to Indigenous people. These large values may not be meaningful and should be interpreted with caution.
2. Percentages, counts and averages reported as "zero" reflect true counts of zero. Percentages and average values greater than zero are reported to the first decimal place that displays a non-zero value.
3. n/a indicates that is not appropriate or meaningful to calculate the value (division by zero).

Appendix 10: Five Point Action Plan

Action 1: Intensive community supervision, Tougher action on bail QPS Lead Agency

Description

Provides targeted bail compliance monitoring and support for at-risk youth released on bail to help prevent contravention of their conditions and keep them from returning to custody. Police undertake proactive strategies, including patrols of known hotspots and home visitations to monitor and improve bail compliance and minimise the opportunity for reoffending of young people on bail. Activities also include offering referrals to families and young people and connecting them to specialist organisations outside the QPS including DCYJMA funded programs.

Location

Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, North Brisbane/Moreton, Logan/Gold Coast and South Brisbane/Ipswich.

Performance

In 2020-21 5,602 interactions with young people.

In the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021 5,459 interactions with young people.

Evidence

QPS internal review of 5PP in progress.

Action 2: Police blitz on bail

QPS Lead Agency

Description

The overarching goal of this program is to divert young offenders from the justice system, improve bail decision making, and hold young people accountable for their offending behaviour. Activities undertaken by these bail specialists include reviewing charges, bail objections, court decisions on bail, improving bail decision-making, and identifying matters suitable for diversion versus prosecution.

Location

Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.

Performance

In 2020-21 3,622 matters were reviewed with 9 matters referred for s 19B Review under the *Bail Act 1980*.

In the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021 2,098 matters were reviewed of which 10 matters were referred for s 19B Review under the *Bail Act 1980*.

Evidence QPS internal review of 5PP in progress.	
Action 3: Youth Co-Responder Teams Joint Agency	
Description Youth Co-Responder Model provides a collaborative approach between the QPS and DCYJMA. The Youth Co-Responder Teams proactively engage young people at risk of entering or becoming further entrenched in the youth justice system to provide them with culturally appropriate prevention and diversion responses. The Youth Co-Responder Teams readily engage with NGOs and support services to identify what each can offer and then tailor referrals to engaged youth and their families.	
Location Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, Mackay, Moreton, North Brisbane, Logan, Gold Coast.	
Performance In 2020-21 13,493 interactions with young people of which 7,721 identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. In the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021 9,477 interactions with young people of which 5,398 identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.	
Evidence DCYJMA commenced procurement for development of Evaluation Framework. Independent evaluation to be completed by approximately June 2023. QPS internal review of 5PP in progress.	
Action 4: On Country DCYJMA Lead Agency	
Description Designed to address over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders in the youth justice system by enabling Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders to lead service delivery through cultural knowledge and practice for their young people. Specifically, the program seeks to ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are in the youth justice system get culturally appropriate supervision to help turn their lives around and end reoffending.	
Location Mount Isa, Cairns, Townsville.	
Evidence DCYJMA has commenced procurement to secure supplier to deliver comprehensive independent evaluation. Final report due March 2023.	

Description

The action involved establishment of police-led community committees to provide funding support for the implementation of identified crime prevention initiatives that meet specific local community needs, including those aimed at child offenders and young people by providing alternatives to participating in criminal activities. Each Committee provides strategic direction and oversight of local multi-agency working groups who coordinate and deliver services for young people, as well as youth development for ongoing growth and safety of local communities.

Location

Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, Mount Isa, Caboolture, Toowoomba, Ipswich, Brisbane, Logan, Gold Coast.

Performance

In 2020-21 128 applications for funding received \$2M in grants.

In the period from 1 July to 31 December 2021 53 applications for funding received \$1.1M in grants.

Evidence

QPS internal review of 5PP in progress.