

Young People In Custody Health Survey

2015

Key Findings

Number of young people surveyed: 227

Sample: 91% male

Average age: 17.2 years

Social Determinants

- 21% of young people had been placed in care before the age of 16 years.
- 54% have had a parent in prison. Aboriginal participants were more likely than non-Aboriginal participants to have a parent that had been in prison (67% vs 37%).
- 27% were attending school prior to custody.
- 27% were working (i.e. full-time, part-time/casual, or volunteer work) in the 30 days prior to custody (26% in paid employment). Non-Aboriginal participants were more likely than Aboriginal participants (39% vs 15%) to report working in paid employment during this period.
- 36% had been bullied, with females more likely than males to have been bullied (58% vs 33%). Bullying others was also prevalent, with 50% of young people reporting that they had bullied others.
- 13% of young people reported being unsettled or having no fixed place of abode in the four weeks prior to custody.
- More than one-quarter (26%) had moved two or more times in the six months prior to custody, with females more likely than males to have done so (58% vs 22%).

Mental Health

- 48% had been exposed to a past traumatic event.
- 68% had experienced childhood abuse/neglect.
- 28% had experienced severe childhood abuse/neglect.
- 17% had an intelligence quotient (IQ) in the "Extremely Low" (intellectual disability) range (under 70). Aboriginal young people were more likely to have an IQ in the Extremely Low range (Aboriginal 24% vs non-Aboriginal 8%).
- 39% scored in the "Borderline" range (IQ 70 to 79).

- 83% met criteria for a psychological disorder in the preceding 12 months, with substance use disorders (i.e. either abuse or dependence) (any substance use disorder: 66%; alcohol use disorder: 34%; drug use disorder: 58%) and attention/behavioural disorders (59%) the most common, followed by anxiety (24%) and mood (11%) disorders.
- 63% met criteria for two or more psychological disorders.
- 14% had self-harmed in the past and 10% during the current custodial period. Females were significantly more likely than males to have self-harmed in the past (50% vs 12%) and whilst in custody (26% vs 9%).
- 15% had thought about suicide and 12% had ever attempted suicide. Since coming into custody, 9% of young people had thought about suicide and 2% had made a suicide attempt.

Language and Reading

- 49% had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in core language skills, with Aboriginal young people more likely to have such difficulties (57% vs 39%).
- 78% had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in reading comprehension, with such difficulties more likely among Aboriginal young people (84% vs 72%).

Offending Behaviour

- 84% had been in custody prior to the current custodial period, with Aboriginal young people more likely to have previously been in custody (90% vs 77%).
- The average age at which young people entered custody for the first time was 15.1 years, with Aboriginal young people first entering custody at a significantly earlier age than non-Aboriginal young people (14.6 vs 15.6 years).
- Young people had previously spent a median of 5 times in custody.

Young People In Custody Health Survey

Key Findings

Physical Health

- Among those for whom body mass index (BMI) data were available (n=159), 28% were overweight and 18% were obese.
- 27% have had ever asthma.
- 25% have had a head injury resulting in unconsciousness. Females were more likely to have had such a head injury than males (53% vs 23%).
- Diet improved while in custody. Eating fresh fruit three or more times a week increased from 40% in the community to 90% since in custody; and eating fresh vegetables three or more times a week increased from 48% in the community to 85% since in custody.
- 56% of young people were currently taking prescribed medications, with Aboriginal participants significantly more likely than non-Aboriginal participants to do so (64% vs 46%). The most common medications being taken were those for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).
- There was a low prevalence of bloodborne viruses and sexually transmissible infections, with no young people found with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or gonorrhoea.
- Eighty young people tested positive for hepatitis B (HBV) surface antibodies (+3 with borderline results), suggesting immunity via past infection or vaccination. Two young people tested positive for HBV core antibodies, indicating a prior HBV infection. No young people tested positive for HBV surface antigen (i.e. recent or active infection).
- Three young people tested positive for hepatitis C (HCV) antibodies and one young person tested positive for active HCV infection.
- Six young people tested positive for chlamydia and one for syphilis.
- Of those who had ever smoked, 82% had smoked cigarettes every day/almost every day in the 12 months prior to custody and 42% of those who had smoked in the 12 months preceding custody indicated they would smoke on release from custody.
- The majority (93%) of young people had consumed a full serve of alcohol in the past and 90% had ever been drunk, with a mean age of first getting drunk of 13.6 years. Aboriginal participants first became drunk significantly earlier than non-Aboriginal participants (13.3 vs 13.9 years).
- Of participants who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 42% reported being drunk at least weekly during this period.
- Of participants who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 52% identified that their alcohol consumption had caused them problems during this period (with school, friends, health, police, parents).
- Of those who had consumed alcohol in the 12 months prior to custody, 86% of those aged 18 years or older, and 98% of those under 18, were drinking at hazardous and harmful (i.e. "risky") levels.
- 93% had engaged in illicit drug use*, with cannabis (90%) the most commonly used illicit drug, followed by crystal methamphetamine (55%) and ecstasy (42%). Non-Aboriginal young people were significantly more likely than Aboriginal young people to have used ecstasy (55% vs 31%), cocaine (43% vs 22%) and hallucinogens (29% vs 18%), but less likely to have used methadone or buprenorphine (3% vs 13%). Males were significantly more likely than females to have used cocaine (33% vs 11%).
- 81% reported illicit drug use at least weekly in the year prior to custody.
- 65% reported committing crime to obtain alcohol or drugs.
- 78% reported that they were intoxicated (on alcohol, drugs or both) at the time of their offence.

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs

- 92% had ever smoked cigarettes, with a mean age of initiation of 12.2 years. Aboriginal participants initiated smoking earlier than non-Aboriginal participants (11.7 vs 12.7 years).

** Illicit drug use was defined as either use of illicit drugs (i.e. heroin, cannabis, methamphetamine, amphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy, gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), hallucinogens), non-medical use of over the counter and prescription pharmaceutical drugs, misuse of licit substances (e.g. volatile substances), or use of "synthetic" drugs.*

Young People In Custody Health Survey

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Key Findings for Young Males

Number of young males surveyed: 207 (91%)

Social Determinants

- Mean age 17.3 years, significantly older than females in custody (16.3 years).
- 20% of young males had been placed in care before the age of 16 years (32% females).
- 51% have had a parent in prison (74% females).
- 26% were attending school prior to custody (32% females).
- 27% were working in paid employment in the 30 days prior to custody (11% females).
- 33% had been bullied, with males significantly less likely to have been bullied than females (58%).
- 52% had bullied other people (37% females).
- 12% reported being unsettled or having no fixed place of abode in the four weeks prior to custody (21% females).
- 22% had moved two or more times in the six months prior to custody, with females more likely than males to have done so (58%).
- 67% met criteria for a substance use disorder (i.e. either abuse or dependence) (55% females): 35% for an alcohol use disorder (18% females) and 59% for a drug use disorder (36% females).
- 58% met criteria for an attention/behavioural disorder (73% females).
- 24% met criteria for an anxiety disorder (27% females) and 12% (9% females) for a mood disorder.
- 62% met criteria for two or more psychological disorders (73% females).
- 12% had engaged in past self-harm (50% females) and 9% since they had been in custody (26% females).
- 15% had thought about suicide in the past (20% females) and 13% had ever attempted suicide (0% females).
- Since coming into custody, 9% had thought about suicide (11% females), with 2% reporting that they had attempted suicide during this time (0% females).

Mental Health

- 48% had been exposed to a past traumatic event (47% females).
- 68% had experienced childhood abuse/neglect (64% females).
- 27% had experienced severe abuse/neglect (45% females).
- 16% had an intelligence quotient (IQ) in the "Extremely Low" (intellectual disability) range (under 70) (23% females).
- 37% scored in the "Borderline" range (70 to 79) (62% females).
- 83% met criteria for a psychological disorder in the preceding 12 months (82% females).

Language and Reading

- 47% had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in core language skills (60% females).
- 77% had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in reading comprehension (92% females).

Offending Behaviour

- 83% had been in custody prior to the current custodial period (89% females).
- The average age of first time in custody was 15.1 years (15.0 years females).
- Males had previously spent an average of 5.1 times in custody (7.1 times females).

Young People In Custody Health Survey

Key Findings for Young Males

Physical Health

- 28% of males were overweight (28% females) and 19% obese (17% females).
- 28% have ever had asthma (26% females).
- 23% have had a head injury resulting in unconsciousness, with such head injuries significantly more likely among females (53%).
- Diet improved while in custody. Eating fresh fruit three or more times a week increased from 41% (32% females) in the community to 90% (95% females) in custody. Eating fresh vegetables three or more times a week increased from 48% (42% females) in the community to 85% (84% females) in custody.
- 56% were currently taking prescribed medications (55% females).

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs

- 92% had ever smoked cigarettes (89% females), with a mean age of initiation of 12.2 years (12.5 years females).
- Of those who had ever smoked, 82% had smoked cigarettes every day/almost every day in the 12 months prior to custody (82% females) and 42% indicated they would smoke on release from custody (53% females).
- 90% of all young males had ever been drunk (89% females), with an average age first drunk of 13.6 years (13.5 years females).

- Of young males who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 41% reported being drunk at least weekly during this period (50% females).
- Of males who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 51% identified that their alcohol consumption had caused them problems (with school, friends, health, police, parents) during this period (63% females).
- Of those who had consumed alcohol in the 12 months prior to custody, 86% of those aged 18 years or older (100% females), and 98% of those under 18 (100% females), were drinking at hazardous and harmful (i.e. "risky") levels.
- 93% had ever engaged in illicit drug use* (84% females), with cannabis (91%; 84% females) the most commonly used drug, followed by crystal methamphetamine (55%; 53% females) and ecstasy (43%; 26% females).
- 82% reported illicit drug use at least weekly in the year prior to custody (79% females).
- 64% reported committing crime to obtain alcohol and/or drugs (81% females).
- 78% were intoxicated (on alcohol, drugs or both) at the time of their offence (69% females).

** Illicit drug use was defined as either use of illicit drugs (i.e. heroin, cannabis, methamphetamine, amphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy, gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), hallucinogens), non-medical use of over the counter and prescription pharmaceutical drugs, misuse of licit substances (e.g. volatile substances), or use of "synthetic" drugs.*

Young People In Custody Health Survey

2015

Key Findings for Young Females

Number of young females surveyed: 19 (8%)

Social Determinants

- Mean age of 16.3 years, significantly younger than males in custody (17.3 years).
- 32% of young females had been placed in care before the age of 16 years (20% males).
- 74% have had a parent in prison (51% males).
- 32% were attending school prior to custody (26% males).
- 11% were working in paid employment in the 30 days prior to custody (27% males).
- 58% had been bullied, a significantly higher proportion than that among males (33%).
- 37% had bullied others (52% males).
- 21% reported being unsettled or having no fixed place of abode in the four weeks prior to custody (12% males).
- 58% had moved two or more times in the six months prior to custody, with males significantly less likely to have done so (22%).
- 55% met criteria for a substance use disorder (i.e. either abuse or dependence) (67% males): 18% for an alcohol use disorder (35% males) and 36% for a drug use disorder (59% males).
- 73% met criteria for an attention/behavioural disorder (58% males).
- 27% met criteria for an anxiety disorder (24% males) and 9% (12% males) for a mood disorder.
- 73% met criteria for two or more psychological disorders (62% males).
- 50% had engaged in past self-harm (12% males) and 26% since they had been in custody (9% males).
- 20% had thought about suicide in the past (15% males), although no young females had ever attempted suicide (13% males).
- Since coming into custody, 11% had thought about suicide (9% males); however, there were no reports of having attempted suicide during this time (2% males).

Mental Health

- 47% had been exposed to a past traumatic event (48% males).
- 64% had experienced childhood abuse/neglect (68% males).
- 45% had experienced severe abuse/neglect (27% males).
- 23% had an intelligence quotient (IQ) in the "Extremely Low" (intellectual disability) range (under 70) (16% males).
- 62% scored in the "Borderline" range (70 to 79) (37% males).
- 82% met criteria for a psychological disorder (83% males) in the preceding 12 months.

Language and Reading

- 60% had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in core language skills (47% males).
- 92% had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in reading comprehension (77% males).

Offending Behaviour

- 89% had been in custody prior to the current custodial period (83% males).
- The average age of first time in custody was 15.0 years (15.1 years males).
- Females had previously spent an average of 7.1 times in custody (5.1 times males).

Young People In Custody Health Survey

Key Findings for Young Females

Physical Health

- 28% were overweight (28% males) and 17% obese (19% males).
- 26% have ever had asthma (28% males).
- 53% have had a head injury resulting in unconsciousness, a significantly higher proportion than that among males (23%).
- Diet improved while in custody. Eating fresh fruit three or more times a week increased from 32% (41% males) in the community to 95% (90% males) in custody. Eating fresh vegetables three or more times a week increased from 42% (48% males) in the community to 84% (85% males) in custody.
- 32% had ever been pregnant: first becoming pregnant at an average age of 14.2 years.
- 55% were currently taking prescribed medications (56% males).

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs

- 89% had ever smoked cigarettes (92% males), with a mean age of initiation of 12.5 years (12.2 years males).
- Of those who had ever smoked, 82% had smoked cigarettes every day/almost every day in the 12 months prior to custody (82% males) and 53% indicated they would smoke on release from custody (42% males).
- 89% had ever been drunk (90% males), with an average age first drunk of 13.5 years (13.6 years males).

- Of young females who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 50% reported being drunk at least weekly during this period (41% males).
- Of females who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 63% identified that their alcohol consumption had caused them problems during this period (51% males).
- Of those who had consumed alcohol in the 12 months prior to custody, 100% of those aged 18 years or older (86% males), and 100% of those under 18 (98% males), were drinking at hazardous and harmful (i.e. "risky") levels.
- 84% had ever engaged in illicit drug use* (93% males), with cannabis (84%) the most commonly used drug, followed by crystal methamphetamine (53%) and ecstasy (26%).
- 79% reported illicit drug use at least weekly in the year prior to custody (82% males).
- 81% reported committing crime to obtain alcohol and/or drugs (64% males).
- 69% were intoxicated (on alcohol, drugs or both) at the time of their offence (78% males).

** Illicit drug use was defined as either use of illicit drugs (i.e. heroin, cannabis, methamphetamine, amphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy, gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), hallucinogens), non-medical use of over the counter and prescription pharmaceutical drugs, misuse of licit substances (e.g. volatile substances), or use of "synthetic" drugs.*

Young People In Custody Health Survey

2015

Key Findings for Aboriginal Young People

Number of young people surveyed: 125 (55%)

Social Determinants

- Mean age of 16.9 years, significantly younger than non-Aboriginal participants (17.5 years).
- 23% of Aboriginal young people had been placed in care before the age of 16 years (19% non-Aboriginal).
- 67% have had a parent in prison, a significantly greater proportion than that among non-Aboriginal participants (37%).
- 30% were attending school prior to custody (24% non-Aboriginal).
- 15% were working in paid employment in the 30 days prior to custody, a significantly lower proportion than that among non-Aboriginal participants (39%).
- 37% had been bullied (33% non-Aboriginal) and 52% had bullied others (48% non-Aboriginal).
- 11% reported being unsettled or having no fixed place of abode in the four weeks prior to custody (15% non-Aboriginal).
- 21% had moved two or more times in the six months prior to custody (31% non-Aboriginal).

Mental Health

- 45% had been exposed to a past traumatic event (51% non-Aboriginal).
- 66% had experienced childhood abuse/neglect (non-Aboriginal 71%).
- 26% had experienced severe childhood abuse/neglect (non-Aboriginal 30%).
- 24% had an intelligence quotient (IQ) in the "Extremely Low" (intellectual disability) range (under 70), a significantly higher proportion than that among non-Aboriginal young people (8%).
- 40% scored in the "Borderline" range (IQ 70 to 79) (non-Aboriginal 37%).

- 87% met criteria for a psychological disorder in the preceding 12 months (79% non-Aboriginal).
- 38% met criteria for an alcohol use disorder (30% non-Aboriginal) and 63% for a substance use disorder (52% non-Aboriginal).
- 60% met criteria for a behavioural disorder (59% non-Aboriginal).
- 10% met criteria for a mood disorder (13% non-Aboriginal).
- 69% met criteria for two or more psychological disorders (57% non-Aboriginal).

Language and Reading

- 57% of Aboriginal young people had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in core language skills, a significantly greater proportion than that among non-Aboriginal young people (39%).
- 84% of Aboriginal young people had Severe Difficulties (scoring 70 or below) in reading comprehension, being significantly more likely to have such difficulties than non-Aboriginal young people (72%).

Offending Behaviour

- 90% had been in custody prior to the current custodial period, a significantly higher proportion than that among non-Aboriginal young people (77%).
- The average age at which Aboriginal young people first entered custody was significantly earlier than that among non-Aboriginal participants (14.6 vs 15.6 years).
- Aboriginal young people had previously spent an average of 5.8 times in custody (non-Aboriginal 4.6 times).

Physical Health

- 28% were overweight (27% non-Aboriginal) and 17% obese (20% non-Aboriginal).
- 29% have had asthma (25% non-Aboriginal).

Young People In Custody Health Survey

Key Findings for Aboriginal Young People

- 30% have had a head injury resulting in unconsciousness (19% non-Aboriginal).
- Diet improved while in custody. Eating fresh fruit three or more times a week increased from 46% (34% non-Aboriginal) in the community to 93% (87% non-Aboriginal) in custody. Eating vegetables three or more times a week increased from 53% (42% non-Aboriginal) in the community to 85% (85% non-Aboriginal) in custody.
- 64% were currently taking prescribed medications, a significantly higher proportion than that among non-Aboriginal young people (46%).
- Of those who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 55% identified that their alcohol consumption had caused them problems (with school, friends, health, police, family) during this period (48% non-Aboriginal).
- Of those who had consumed alcohol in the 12 months prior to custody, 92% of those aged 18 years or older (81% non-Aboriginal), and 96% of those under 18 (100% non-Aboriginal), were drinking at hazardous and harmful (i.e. "risky") levels.
- 93% had ever engaged in illicit drug use* (92% non-Aboriginal), with cannabis (91%; 89% non-Aboriginal) the most commonly used drug, followed by crystal methamphetamine (60%; 49% non-Aboriginal) and ecstasy (31%; 55% non-Aboriginal).

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs

- 90% had ever smoked cigarettes (94% non-Aboriginal), with a mean age of initiation of 11.7 years, significantly earlier than non-Aboriginal participants (12.7 years).
- Of those who had ever smoked, 81% had smoked cigarettes every day/almost every day in the 12 months prior to custody (83% non-Aboriginal) and 51% indicated they would smoke on release from custody (33% non-Aboriginal).
- 87% had ever been drunk (93% non-Aboriginal), with an average age first drunk of 13.3 years, significantly earlier than non-Aboriginal participants (13.9 years).
- Of those who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, 37% reported being drunk at least weekly during this period (47% non-Aboriginal).
- 84% reported illicit drug use at least weekly in the year prior to custody (78% non-Aboriginal).
- 69% reported committing crime to obtain alcohol and/or drugs (61% non-Aboriginal).
- 77% were intoxicated (on alcohol, drugs or both) at the time of their offence (79% non-Aboriginal).

** Illicit drug use was defined as either use of illicit drugs (i.e. heroin, cannabis, methamphetamine, amphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy, gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB), lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), hallucinogens), non-medical use of over the counter and prescription pharmaceutical drugs, misuse of licit substances (e.g. volatile substances), or use of "synthetic" drugs.*

Young People In Custody Health Survey

2015

Key Comparisons (2009/2015)

Young people in 2015 had similar demographic profiles to those surveyed in 2009

Age at time of interview: 17.0 years (2009), 17.2 years (2015)

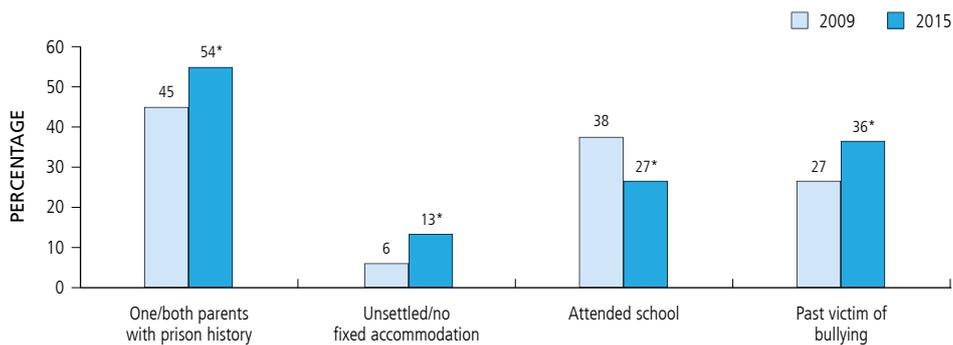
Gender: 88% male (2009), 91% male (2015)

Social Determinants

Key Differences 2009 vs 2015

- A greater proportion of young people in 2015 had a parent who had been in prison. *20% increase from 2009.*
- A greater proportion of young people in 2015 had unsettled accommodation or no fixed abode in the four weeks prior to custody. *117% increase from 2009.*
- Fewer young people in 2015 had attended school in the six months prior to custody. *29% decrease from 2009.*
- A greater proportion of participants in 2015 had been bullied. *33% increase from 2009.*

Table 1: Social Determinants

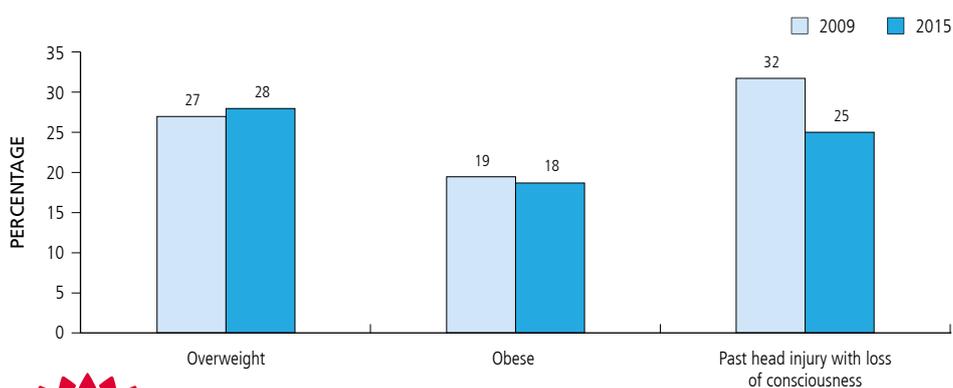


* Statistically significant difference from 2009

Physical Health

- The prevalence of overweight and obesity remained high in 2015. *4% increase in overweight, 5% decrease in obesity from 2009.*
- The prevalence of self-reported head injury resulting in loss of consciousness decreased slightly from 2009, but nevertheless remained high. *22% decrease from 2009.*

Table 2: Physical Health



Young People In Custody Health Survey

Key Comparisons (2009/2015)

Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs

- A lifetime history of smoking (2009: 94%; 2015: 92%) and daily smoking in the 12 months prior to custody (2009: 79%; 2015: 82%) remained prevalent in 2015
- As was the case in 2009, lifetime illicit drug use was reported by the majority of young people in 2015 (2009: 89%; 2015: 93%).

2% decrease in lifetime smoking, 4% increase in daily smoking from 2009.

4% increase from 2009.

Key Differences 2009 vs 2015

- Of those who reported drinking in the 12 months prior to custody, fewer 2015 participants reported being drunk at least weekly during this period.
- In 2015, young people were more likely than those in 2009 to have used an illicit drug at least weekly in the year prior to custody than in 2009.
- In 2015, young people were more likely to have ever used crystal methamphetamine (ice) and cocaine.
- A significantly greater proportion of young people in 2015 reported that they were intoxicated (on alcohol, drugs or both) at the time of their offence (2009: 69%; 2015: 78%).

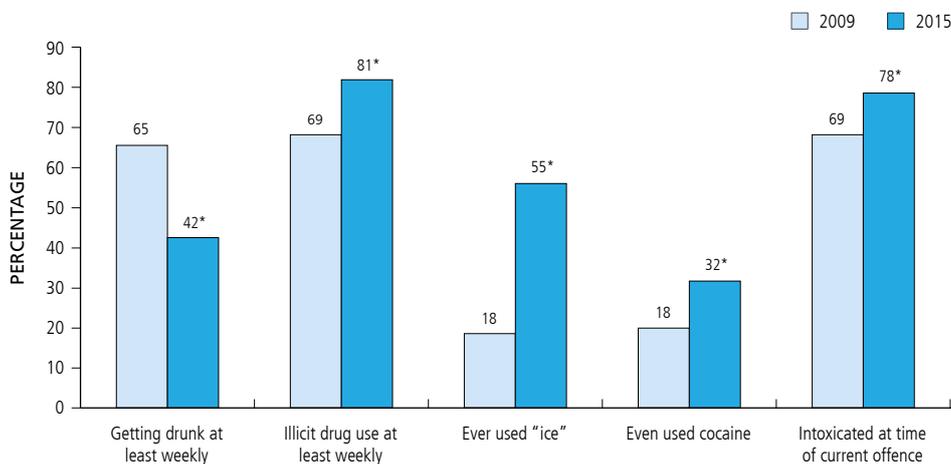
35% decrease from 2009.

17% increase from 2009.

206% increase in crystal methamphetamine use; 60% increase in cocaine use from 2009.

13% increase from 2009.

Table 3: Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use



* Statistically significant difference from 2009

Illicit drugs: heroin, cannabis, methamphetamine, amphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy, gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB)/Ketamine, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)

Young People In Custody Health Survey

Key Comparisons (2009/2015)

Mental Health

Psychological Disorders

- The prevalence of past 12 month mental health diagnoses remained high in 2015 (2009: 87%; 2015: 83%).
- Disruptive behaviour disorders other than attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (i.e. conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, disruptive behaviour disorder not otherwise specified (NOS)) remained highly prevalent in 2015 (2009: 63%; 2015: 59%).
- As was the case in 2009, approximately two thirds of young people in custody met criteria for a substance (i.e. alcohol and/or drug) use disorder in the preceding 12 months (2009: 64%; 2015: 66%).

5% decrease since 2009.

6% decrease since 2009.

3% increase since 2009.

Key Differences 2009 vs 2015

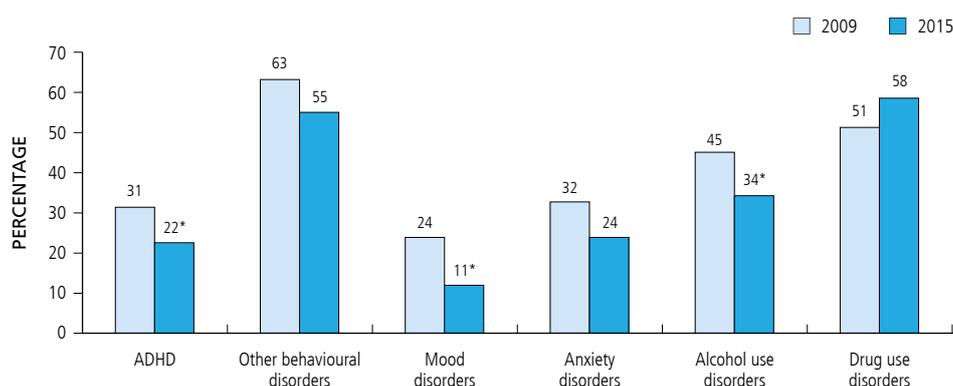
- ADHD (including ADHD NOS) in the preceding 12 months was less prevalent in 2015 than in 2009.
- There was a decrease in the past year prevalence of alcohol use disorders in 2015, although the prevalence of drug use disorders remained high.
- Young people in 2015 were less likely than those in 2009 to meet criteria for a mood disorder in the preceding 12 months

29% decrease from 2009.

24% decrease in alcohol use disorders, 14% increase in drug use disorders since 2009

54% decrease from 2009.

Table 4: Mental Health Indicators



* Statistically significant difference from 2009

Cognitive Ability

- The proportion of young people in 2015 that had an intelligence quotient (IQ) in the "Extremely Low" (intellectual disability) range (IQ < 70) was similar to that in 2009 (2009: 14%; 2015: 17%), as was the proportion that had an IQ in the "Borderline" range (IQ 70-79) (2009: 32%; 2015: 39%).

21% increase in participants with IQ in "Extremely Low" range, 22% increase in participants with IQ in "Borderline" range, since 2009.

Young People In Custody Health Survey

Key Comparisons (2009/2015)

Childhood Abuse and Neglect

- The proportion of young people reporting a history of childhood abuse and neglect remained high in 2015 (2009: 60%; 2015: 68%). *13% increase since 2009.*
- In both 2009 and 2015, approximately one in four young people reported a history of “severe” abuse and neglect (2009: 23%; 2015: 28%). *22% increase since 2009.*

Offending Behaviour

Key Differences 2009 vs 2015

- A greater proportion of young people surveyed in 2015 had been in custody prior to the current custodial period (2009: 77%; 2015: 84%). *9% increase since 2009.*
- On average, young people surveyed in 2015 first entered custody at a later age than those surveyed in 2009 (2009: 14.3 years; 2015: 15.1 years).