

SEND 'EM OUT BUSH

**A FOUR-STEP APPROACH TO
REDUCING YOUTH CRIME
IN QUEENSLAND.**





**KATTER'S
AUSTRALIAN PARTY**

1 - Relocation Sentencing

2 - Removal of Detention as a Last Resort

3 - Mandatory Minimum Sentencing

4 - Adult Crime = Adult Time

Relocation Sentencing

Relocation Sentencing is built on four main pillars:

1. Remote location.
2. Mandatory.
3. Fixed term.
4. Intensive rehabilitation.

Relocation Sentencing would be a specific option available to the courts when sentencing eligible, repeat youth offenders. Remotely located facilities would be established to accommodate youth sentenced under this judicial option.

Removal of Detention as a Last Resort

Detention as a last resort must be removed from the Youth Justice Act (YJA) to allow judges the ability to sentence youth offenders in a way that upholds public safety and puts the rights of victims first.

Further, detention as a last resort must be removed to allow the sentencing mechanism of Relocation Sentencing to function.

Mandatory Minimum Sentencing

Rather than increasing maximum penalties for offences, which are only applied in the most rarest of cases, the KAP believes the YJA should contain minimum mandatory sentences for recidivist offenders who commit the following offences:

1. Section 408A Unlawful use of motor vehicle
2. Section 419 Burglary
3. Section 421 Enter or being in premises (break and enter)

Penalties must be mandatory to send a strong message to the community and deter potential future offenders.

Adult Crime = Adult Time.

Youth offenders committing particularly heinous and violent crimes traditionally committed by adults should be tried and sentenced as adults. Do the crime, do the time. This includes serious offences such as rape, grievous bodily harm and murder, or any crime that results in the death or grievous bodily harm of another.