

Childrens Court of Queensland

Annual Report 2013 – 2014

19 November 2014

The Hon. Jarrod Bleijie MP
Queensland Attorney-General and
Minister for Justice
GPO Box 149
BRISBANE QLD 4001

Dear Attorney,

In accordance with the requirements of s 24 of the *Childrens Court Act 1992* (Qld), I am pleased to present the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Childrens Court of Queensland for 2013-2014.

Yours faithfully,



The Hon Judge Michael Shanahan
President, Childrens Court of Queensland

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PRESIDENTS OVERVIEW

General

Again included in this year's Annual Report is data concerning juvenile justice trends over the last ten years. Once again there are tables concerning the number of juveniles dealt with by the Courts, the number of charges against juveniles disposed of by the Courts, the types of orders imposed on juveniles, the type and proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed and the average daily numbers of young people held in detention either on remand or on sentence. The figures are again further divided by sex and indigenous status. The figures were supplied by Youth Justice, Department of Justice and Attorney-General ('DJAG').

The trend line in relation to the number of juveniles dealt with over the decade continues to show a decline although there has been a slight rise in that number in 2013-14. That number includes those juveniles whose cases were discontinued or where verdicts of acquittal were entered. In 2013-14, 87.1% of juveniles were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

The rise in the number of juveniles dealt with in 2013-14 may be a consequence of the abolishment of court ordered conferencing as noted in last year's report. In the last full year of the operation of that provision (2011-12) there were 1,328 indefinite referrals. Juveniles who once were able to be dealt with in that way would now be counted as disposed of by the court. Also there has been a concerning and continuing drop in the number of matters dealt with by police caution. In 2013-14 the number of cautions administered by Queensland Police decreased by 5.8%. This follows a decrease of 13.3% in 2012-13 and a decrease of 9.1% in 2011-12. The decrease in the use of cautions would also see those juveniles dealt with in the courts.

The trend line in relation to the number of charges against juveniles continues to rise although there has been a 6.9% decrease from last year.

The figures do not show an "explosion" of crimes committed by juveniles.

The trend line in relation to the number of detention orders made also continues to increase. The number of detention orders increased by 4.9% this year. The number of young offenders in detention on an average day has increased by 34% over the past five years. It should be noted that the more "punitive" approach adopted in the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014 only commenced on 28 March 2014.

The proportion of indigenous juvenile offenders on community based orders and in detention continues to rise. Approximately 66% of juvenile offenders in detention are indigenous.

Other demographic material supplied to me by Youth Justice shows that 72% of juveniles in detention are on remand. Over 75% of children in the youth justice system are known to the child protection systems. Around 50% of juvenile offenders have an intellectual disorder. 55% of young offenders of compulsory school age are either completely disengaged from school or attending irregularly (less than one day per week).

Youth Justice Trends Summary

There was an overall increase of 3.1% in the number of juveniles whose cases were disposed of in all Queensland courts in 2013-14 from 2012-13 (from 6,788 to 7000). As noted above, that figure includes cases where charges were withdrawn or acquittals were entered. There was an overall decrease in the number of charges against juveniles from 26,917 to 25,059 (6.9%). Of the 7000 juvenile defendants, 87.1% were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

Cautions administered by the Queensland Police Service decreased by 5.8% from 10,720 to 10,098. As noted above this is a worrying trend particularly where the trend line for the number of offences is upward.

The Childrens Court of Queensland disposed of 2,605 charges against 394 defendants in 2013-14, which was a decrease of 2% in the number of defendants from the previous year. There was an increase of 10.1% in the number

of charges dealt with. The Magistrates Court deal with 6,586 juvenile defendants. Of these 1,302 were committed to a higher court (a fall of 30.9% from the previous year). There was an 8.5% decrease in the number of charges dealt with in the Magistrates Court (22,393). The Magistrates Court disposed of 94.1% of juvenile defendants.

As noted above the rise in the number of juveniles dealt with may have been contributed to by the loss of the power in the Court to indefinitely refer a matter to Youth Justice Conferencing and the continuing trend in the decrease in the number of police cautionings. There was also a 10.1% decrease in the number of police referrals to Youth Justice Conferencing from the previous year.

In relation to community based orders made in 2012-13, 72.2% had been complied with and completed by 30 June 2014. 6.3% of community based orders made in 2012-13 were still in effect at 30 June 2014 as were 7.4% of probation orders. The trend line in relation to successfully completed community based orders has remained relatively stable at around 79%.

Activities and Consultations

On 2 July 2013 I wrote to the Attorney-General concerning an issue with the meaning of the term “sentence order” in section 118 Youth Justice Act 1992 (Sentence Reviews) (‘the Act’) in that the sentence review procedure might not apply in relation to orders made during breach proceedings in relation to community based orders. I noted that the sentence review procedure offered an expeditious and informal resolution of matters that would otherwise be part of the formal appeal process. I suggested that consideration be given to amending the definition of “sentence order” in Schedule 4 of the Act to clarify the issue. The Attorney-General responded that the issue would be considered in the review of the Youth Justice Act. The Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014 (assented to on 28 March 2014) abolished the sentence review procedure but broadened the Justice Act appeals procedure (s 222 Justice Act 1886) in s 117 of the Act to include orders made on breach proceedings by a Childrens Court magistrate. Such orders are now appealable pursuant to s 222 of the Justices Act.

On 10 July 2013 I met with the Deputy Director-General, Youth Justice, DJAG and his officers to discuss various juvenile justice issues.

On 5 September 2013, I responded to the Crime and Misconduct Commissions Consultation Paper in relation to the Legislative Review of the Child Protection (Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2008. I noted that the Childrens Court of Queensland had no day to day dealings with that Act and declined to comment on any policy issues.

On 10 September 2013, I introduced Professor Dorothy Scott at the 2013 Leneen Forde Public Address held by The Child Protection Practitioners Association of Queensland. Professor Scott’s address was entitled “Child Protection at the Crossroads – Where to from here?”

From 22-25 September 2013 I attended the 18th Annual South Pacific Council of Youth and Children’s Courts (‘SPCYCC’) Conference in Auckland. As reported in previous reports, the charter of the Council is to support the development of youth justice and child protection systems and the maintenance of law in the region. Details of the Council, its Charter and its role can be found at the SPCYCC website. The themes of the conference involved therapeutic justice, the impact of domestic violence on childhood development and diversion from the criminal court system. It included observations of the operations of the Rangatahi and Pasifika Youth Courts and the Annual General Meeting of the Council. It was resolved that the 2014 meeting would be held in Samoa. Attendance at the conference was funded from my Jurisprudential Allowance.

On 1 October 2012 I responded to correspondence from the Assistant Director-General, Youth Justice advising that the extent of information to be provided to the Childrens Courts in pre-sentence reports would be expanded. In my response, I welcomed that initiative but asked that investigations be undertaken to expand the information to include information about the particular juvenile’s education. I noted that a majority of young offenders seemed to be estranged from the education system. As engagement with the education system (or allied training programmes) is the single most effective way of rehabilitating young offenders, I suggested that greater efforts be made at reintegrating young people into those systems and that such information be provided to sentencing courts. The

Assistant Director-General responded on 14 October 2013 that DJAG will engage with the Department of Education, Training and Employment to establish a process for obtaining relevant information about young offender's educational history, status and needs. DJAG would also review its court practices to provide such information in court proceedings.

On 15 October 2013 and 2 April 2014, the Chief Judge and I met with representatives of Protect All Children Today (PACT) as part of regular liaison meetings concerning court processes in relation to children giving evidence.

On 23 February 2014, I responded to a request by the Chair of the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee of the Queensland Parliament inviting submissions from me concerning the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014. I responded that I was constrained by my judicial position in making comment on any policy issues being considered by the Legislature. I did, however, refer the Committee to the 2012/2013 Annual Report of the Childrens Court which included data concerning the previous ten years of the operation of the Youth Justice System.

On 17 March 2014 I met with Professor Stephen Smallbone, Director, Griffith Youth Forensic Service about two issues that potentially impacted on the important services provided by that unit. The Griffith Youth Forensic Service provides pre-sentence reports to the Childrens Court in relation to juveniles who have committed sexual offences. Those reports provide invaluable assistance in the sentencing process. The Forensic Service also provides ongoing treatment to juveniles both in detention and the community. Such treatment programmes are highly successful in curbing recidivism. Each of those services was impacted by recent legislation. The Service had been advised by Youth Justice that, in future, the Department would be unable to provide information to the Service concerning any child protection issues about the particular child. The Service was also advised that it could not include any information about child protection issues in any pre-sentence report. Many juveniles before the Childrens Court on criminal matters also have a history of child protection matters. Presumably that advice came about because of confidentiality provisions in Part 6 of the Child Protection Act 1999 and amendments to the Youth Justice Act 1992 and the Childrens Court Act 1992 concerning the identification of juvenile offenders. That position made the Service's provision of pre-sentence reports untenable. The second issue involved the automatic transfer of 17 year olds from juvenile detention centres to adult prisons also a result of the amendments. The Service was concerned that this would end the ongoing one on one treatment provided to juveniles in detention by the Service. On 19 March 2014 I wrote to the Attorney-General conveying those concerns. I suggested an amendment to s 189A Child Protection Act 1999 to allow for the provision of information concerning child protection matters to be included in pre-sentence reports and that administration arrangements be put in place to ensure the treatment programs are not halted or interrupted. On 3 June 2014 I received a response from the Attorney-General. He advised that he had asked DJAG to prepare amendments to the Youth Justice Act specifically exempting the preparation and submission of pre-sentence reports from the confidentiality requirements of the Child Protection Act. He further advised that arrangements were currently being made to enable the Griffith Youth Forensic Service to continue to provide treatment services in adult correctional facilities.

On 24 March 2014, I met with the President of the Queensland Law Society and members of the Society's Childrens Law Committee to discuss the changes brought about by the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014.

In February and March 2014 I held meetings with the Executive Director, Supreme, District and Land Court's Service and her officers to consider administrative arrangements to be adopted in relation to the changes consequent to the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014. In March 2014, I approved various forms required as a result of the amendments to the Youth Justice Act 1992. On 14 April 2014 I issued Practice Direction No 1 of 2014, Childrens Court Queensland. It covered the complex procedures relating to open or closed courts and the publication of identifying particulars of juveniles in some cases. The Practice Direction was issued after consultation with the Chief Magistrate. I intend to evaluate the operation of the Practice Direction by the end of 2014.

In May 2014 the Quay Street Children's Court was closed and all Brisbane Children's Magistrates matters were moved to the Brisbane Magistrates Court in George Street. I was not consulted about that closure.

On 20 May 2014 the Legislative Assembly passed a number of Bills relating to the legislative reform required to implement the recommendations of the Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry (the Carmody report). The Child Protection Reform Amendment Act 2014 included amendments to clarify the respective roles of the President of the Children's Court and the Chief Magistrate concerning the administration and practice of the Childrens Court when constituted by a Magistrate. I was consulted in relation to those amendments and agreed to them.

In June 2014, I was consulted by the Chief Magistrate concerning various problems that had arisen concerning processes involving the new provisions concerning the publication of identifying particulars concerning some juveniles and the restrictions imposed by s 189 of the Child Protection Act 1999. I agreed with the suggestion proposed by the Chief Magistrate. On 5 June 2014, the Chief Magistrate wrote to the Attorney-General and the Chair of the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee about those issues.

Court Case Management Committee

The Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry (the Carmody Inquiry) recommended to Government that a new case management process be established for the Childrens Court as constituted by a Magistrate to expedite child protection matters, supported by necessary Practice Directions and a legislative, policy and practice framework to strengthen the system in place. Recommendation 13.1 proposed a Court Case Management Committee be established to develop the case management framework for child protection. On 28 February 2014, the Director-General, DJAG invited me to Chair the Court Case Management Committee. I accepted.

The first meeting of the Committee occurred on 24 March 2014. The participants were myself, Chief Magistrate Carmody (as he then was), the Deputy Chief Magistrate, the Brisbane Childrens Court Magistrate, the Crown Solicitor and the Assistant Crown Solicitor, the Executive Director, Supreme District and Land Courts Service, the Executive Director, Magistrates Court Service, DJAG Officers, a representative of the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, a representative from the Childrens Committee, Queensland Law Society and a representative from Legal Aid Queensland. The Committee was ably assisted by a consultant Ms Sue Johnson and the Principal Legal Officer, Chief Magistrates Office, Ms Maryanne May.

The Committee met several times during the reporting period to develop recommendations for legislative amendment, rules of court and practice directions to develop a new case management process for child protection matters.

On 3 June 2014 I forwarded an Interim Report to the Director-General DJAG containing a number of recommendations. The report indicated that the Committee had endorsed a case management framework, comprised of proposed new Childrens Court Rules, a new benchbook for the assistance of Magistrates and a series of Practice Directions. In relation to other recommendations of the Carmody Inquiry, the Committee made recommendations concerning the legislative framework for court-ordered conferencing, the feasibility of the court making contact and placement decisions when making a long-term guardianship order and in relation to an issue concerning the withdrawal of an application for a child protection order.

The work of the Committee continues.

The Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014

The Youth Justice and Other Legislation Act 2014 commenced operation on 28 March 2014. It contained a number of substantial changes to the Youth Justice Act 1992 and the practice of the Childrens Court.

The results of the principle amendments were:

- The Childrens Court is now open to the public for repeat offenders and they will be subject to being named publicly.
- Judges and Magistrates have the discretion to close the court and to prohibit publication where the judicial officer considers that it is in the interests of justice to do so.
- The abolishment of the sentencing principle that detention is a last resort.
- The abolishment of sentence reviews.
- The admissibility of juvenile findings of guilt when sentencing an adult.
- Seventeen year olds who have six or more months remaining in detention will be automatically transferred to an adult prison upon turning seventeen.
- The creation of a new offence for young offenders who are found guilty of committing an offence while on bail.
- Recidivist motor vehicle offenders in Townsville are subject to a mandatory boot camp order.

Several of these changes cause me grave concern.

The principle that detention should be a sentence of last resort in relation to a child is of long standing in the common law and recognised in all other Australian States. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (to which Australia is a signatory) provides that, in relation to a child, deprivation of liberty should be used only as a measure of last resort and only for the shortest appropriate period of time. The principle is based on the recognition of the well established fact that the capacity of young people to regulate their behaviour and make decisions after considering consequences is not as developed as an adult. Child offenders are not little adults. That is why juvenile justice systems are developed separately from the adult criminal justice systems. For example in *Miller -v- Alabama* 132 S.Ct. 2455, the majority of the United States Supreme Court in 2012 had this to say about the principles with regard to sentencing juveniles,

“Because juveniles have diminished culpability and greater prospects for reform... they are less deserving of the most severe punishments. (Those cases) relied on three significant gaps between juveniles and adults. First, children have a lack of maturity and an underdeveloped sense of responsibility, leading to recklessness, impulsivity, and heedless risk-taking. Second, children are more vulnerable... to negative influences and outside pressures, including from their family and peers; they have limited control over their own environment and lack the ability to extricate themselves from horrific, crime-producing settings. And third, a child’s character is not as “well formed” as an adults, his traits are “less fixed” and his actions less likely to be evidence of irretrievable depravity.

Our decisions rested not only on common sense – on what “any parent knows” – but on science and social science as well... we noted that “developments in psychology and brain science continue to show fundamental differences between juvenile and adult minds” – for example, in parts of the brain involved in behaviour control. We reasoned that those findings – of transient rashness, proclivity for risk, and inability to assess consequences – both lessened a child’s moral culpability and enhanced the prospect that, as the years go by and neurological development occurs his “deficiencies will be reformed.”

...

Nor can deterrence do the work in this context, because the same characteristics that render juveniles less capable than adults – their immaturity, recklessness, and impetuosity – make them less likely to consider potential punishment.” (Citations omitted).

Rehabilitation is also a fundamental aspect of a juvenile justice system as it is clear that the earlier rehabilitative steps are taken, the better are the prospects of turning a person from a criminal path and particularly from developing into an adult criminal.

An overly punitive juvenile system poses the danger of placing rehabilitation behind punishment and retribution with the consequent risk of long term recidivism. In any event, the data in relation to the 10 year trends in relation to juvenile offenders and the number of charges against juveniles do not show a juvenile crime wave. The trend line in relation to the number of juvenile offenders is decreasing and, whilst the trend line in relation to the number of offences is increasing, it is probably a function of more offences being committed by a relatively small number of

offenders. Also the trend line shows increasing detention orders over the last decade. In 2011/2012 the number of detention orders increased by 38.3% from the previous year, in 2012/2013 by 10.3% and in 2013/2014 by 4.9%.

The change was unnecessary in the light of the statistics and the principles of juvenile justice. It was argued against in almost all the submissions made to the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee's hearing into the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014. It should be reconsidered.

The scheme that introduced the opening of the courts and the identification of repeat offenders is overly complex and cumbersome. It has required significant changes to the courts practice, particularly when the court is constituted by a Magistrate. It allows the publication of the identifying particulars of repeat offenders unless the court orders otherwise. Its rationale is unclear to me.

If it is to provide for open courts and publicity for the court's decisions in juvenile matters, I have no concerns about that. Criminal proceedings in the Childrens Court of Queensland for criminal matters heard on indictment were always open to the public and capable of being reported upon by the media, provided the child was not identified. Proceedings in the Childrens Court when constituted by a Magistrate could also have been made open without the need for the identification of the child.

If the rationale was some sort of "naming and shaming" then the measure is particularly ill advised. For a start it applies to all repeat offenders. It does not matter if the first offence was a trivial one and applies to any child who appears on a second occasion. "Naming and shaming" does little to impact on recidivism and may significantly impact on the chances of rehabilitation, particularly in small communities. "Naming and shaming" regimes have been abandoned in the Northern Territory and the United Kingdom. I am aware of no empirical evidence that shows it has an impact on recidivism.

That measure should also be reconsidered.

The concept of a mandatory boot camp order based on geographical considerations is extremely unusual. Undoubtedly the Townsville area faced a problem of an epidemic of unlawful use offences by juvenile offenders. It could have been addressed by the arrest and charging of offenders in the usual manner. Serious repeat offenders would be sentenced to detention. This scheme applies to any child convicted of a third relevant vehicle offence (even if all offences are dealt with on the same day) and imposes a detention order to be served as a boot camp order for at least a minimum of 3 months. The possibilities for injustice are clear. A child who has had no previous contact with the criminal courts who commits 3 such relevant offences and usually resides in the prescribed geographic area (Townsville) would be subject to the mandatory sentence. The mandatory sentence has no application to other juvenile offenders outside that area notwithstanding their previous history or number of offences. The geographical catchment has since been widened to Cairns and parts of the Atherton Tableland.

The penalty is discriminatory and should be reconsidered.

The new offence of committing an offence on bail is also unusual. There is no such equivalent offence applicable to an adult. I am again unsure of the principle behind its introduction. The circumstance that a juvenile committed an offence on bail has always been treated as an aggravating circumstance on the sentence for that offence. Presumably that cannot now be a consideration in the sentence for that offence because it is a separate offence for which separate punishment must be imposed. In my view, this offence is also discriminatory as it only applies to a child. Again, this provision should be reconsidered.

The importance of rehabilitation as a fundamental principle of a juvenile justice system cannot be overstated. It is in all of society's interest that appropriate chances of rehabilitation are provided to a child offender. Early measures have the greatest prospect of success from turning a child away from a life of crime. An overly punitive juvenile justice system carries the danger of abandoning offending children and condemning them to continuing to offend. That is not to say that offending children should not be punished but any punishment should have as one of its features, the rehabilitation of that child. That is only fair when one recognises that a child offender does not have the same moral culpability as an adult. It also recognises that many factors which impact on a child's offending are

beyond that child's control e.g. neglect, abuse both physical and sexual, homelessness and estrangement from the education system. Many of the changes contained in the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014 seem to ignore that principle.

Sentence Reviews

On my return from a District Court circuit on 3 March 2014, I received a copy of correspondence sent by Chief Magistrate Carmody (as he then was) to the Attorney-General proposing that amendments be made in Committee to the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014 to abolish sentence reviews contained in ss 118-126 of the Act. The letter proposed that sentence appeals from a Childrens Court Magistrate to the Childrens Court of Queensland should only be on an error of law or case stated basis pursuant to s 222 Justices Act 1889. The purported rationale was that "the amendments would free up Childrens Court of Queensland time, so that these judges concentrate on the most serious matters before those courts. There would also be significant savings in Registry time associated with receiving and processing applications and decisions." In passing, it should be noted that there is no appeal pursuant to s 222 by way of a case stated from an order of a Magistrate exercising criminal jurisdiction. I was not consulted by the then Chief Magistrate about that proposal.

On 3 March 2014 I wrote to the Attorney-General opposing such a change. I noted that the sentence review procedure allowed a speedy informed review of sentence decisions. Its ability to rehear the matter on the merits allowed the reviewing court to appropriately take into consideration a juvenile's changed circumstances, particularly where such circumstances can change rapidly. As to the purported rationale behind the proposal, I noted that any sentence involving a juvenile was a serious matter and that the sentence review process permitted a speedy consideration where time was of the essence. I noted that the work load occasioned by sentence reviews for the Childrens Court of Queensland (as constituted by a Judge) was small with 73 such matters determined in 2011-2012, 44 in 2012-2013 and 53 in 2013-2014. I noted that the saving of Childrens Court resources would be insignificant. I also noted that, in my view, it was inappropriate to introduce such an amendment at Committee stage without proper consultation.

The Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2014 was assented to on 28 March 2014. That Act repealed the sections of the Youth Justice Act 1992 which provided for sentence reviews.

I received a response from the Attorney-General on 7 May 2014 noting the passage of the amendment Act and its effect. The letter noted that the appeal mechanism pursuant to s 222 Justices Act 1889 had been maintained in relation to the sentencing of a child by a magistrate. The letter noted that the amendments were subject to consideration and received support from the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Parliament's Committee as part of their review of the Bill. The concerns I raised were not commented upon.

The sentence review process enabled an expeditious and informal resolution of complaints about a sentence imposed on a child by a magistrate. The speed of the process was particularly important when an inappropriate penalty was imposed on a child. The process was open to both prosecution and defence. All of the sentence review decisions were published on the Courts website. Almost all sentence reviews that were successful were on the basis of appellable error made by the sentencing Magistrate. Those decisions would still be amendable to appeal under the s 222 Justices Act process. Such appeals however are cumbersome, formal matters requiring a number of administrative steps to be undertaken. They are thus more time consuming and costly. The impact of this amendment can be seen from the fact that in the period 1/04/2014 to 30/06/2014 only two Childrens Court sentence appeals were heard in Brisbane. This is a contrast with the 36 sentence reviews heard during the first nine months of the reporting period.

In my view this indicates that there are a number of what may well be inappropriate sentences imposed on children which have not been appealed under the more cumbersome s 222 Process.

The sentence review process was an efficient way to deal speedily with inappropriate sentences imposed on juveniles. It provided a speedy resolution where most sentences imposed on juveniles are of relatively short duration and quickly corrected errors made by sentencing Magistrates. The purported rationale of the supposed saving of court time and registry cost is spurious when one considers the impact the repeal has had on the rights of sentenced juveniles. The repeal should be reconsidered, this time, with appropriate consultation and assessment of its impact.

Youth Justice Conferencing

There has been no move to re-establish the power of a Court to refer a juvenile offender to Youth Justice Conferencing as I recommended in last year's annual report. I noted that this was a powerful restorative justice mechanism which diverted juveniles from the criminal court system in appropriate circumstances. It confronted a juvenile offender with the direct consequences of the offending. This was an option where in excess of 90% of conferences reached restorative agreements and where 99% of participants (including victims) indicated that the conference was fair and were satisfied with the agreement made. The power should be restored.

Seventeen Year Olds

There has been no move to amend the age of a child for the purposes of the criminal law to 18 in line with Australia's obligations under The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. (See my comments in the Childrens Court Annual Report 2010-2011). In fact, the situation has worsened, with the automatic transfer of a child in detention to an adult prison upon the child turning 17, if there is more than 6 months of detention to be served. The removal of the discretion of the court to order or refuse to order such transfers impacts dramatically because there is now no facility to consider the circumstances of the particular child in ordering that transfer.

Thanks

I would like to thank the Judges of the Childrens Court for their assistance in managing the workload of the Court. During 2013/14, Judge Butler was appointed a Judge of the Childrens Court based in Brisbane. There are 25 District Court Judges who hold commissions as Children Court Judges.

I also thank the magistrates for their work in this area. The Magistrates across the State perform over 90% of the judicial work in the youth justice system.

I again thank the court and registry staff for the contribution they make to the youth justice system.

Again, it is appropriate to recognise the dedication of others involved in the youth justice system, including staff in the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (Qld), Legal Aid Queensland, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service, the Youth Advocacy Centre, the Child Practitioners Association of Queensland and other youth advocacy workers, as well as officers from the Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

I wish to record my thanks for the work done by the members of the Court Case Management Committee.

Finally, I wish to thank the officers of the Department of Treasury and Trade for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

Michael Shanahan
President
Childrens Court of Queensland

Explanatory Notes

Background

For a proper understanding of this section, reference should be made to *A Case Restated for the Third Time* (p. 9 in the third annual report), where the court structure is explained. It may also be helpful to refer back to the first annual report under the rubric *Statistical Tables* (pp. 128–46) for some of the underlying assumptions and general principles which govern the compilation of the statistical data. It should be borne in mind that an unknown number of crimes committed by children are not reflected in this report. This is because these crimes are either not reported or not detected.

There has been a change in the scope of the court statistics, and caution should be used in comparing the data in this report to those published in earlier reports. Defendants appearing for resentencing due to breach of juvenile justice orders have been excluded from the data, as such breaches are not criminal offences according to the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. However, breaches of justice orders from other legislation have been included (for example those related to escaping custody, breach of bail or domestic violence protection orders).

Reference period

The statistics in this report focus on the financial year 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. Where possible, data from the previous financial year are provided for comparison.

Data collection

Statistical information used in this report has been collected and prepared by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Queensland Treasury and Trade, from operational data collected by courts staff in all criminal courts in Queensland; juvenile caution and victims data from the Queensland Police Service; and youth justice conferencing data from the Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

The Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report uses counting rules prescribed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The Magistrates Court Annual Report uses Report on Government Services (RoGS) counting rules as prescribed by the Australian Government Productivity Commission. The differences in the counting rules make the two reports incomparable. The main difference is the unit counted in the RoGS counting rules is lodgements, which gives a measure of workload, while the unit counted in the ABS counting rules is disposals, which gives a measure of results.

Further information regarding the counting rules is available from the following websites:

Australian Bureau of Statistics: www.abs.gov.au

Report on Government Services: www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs

Symbols used in tables

—	nil
. .	not applicable
r	revised

Definitions

<i>caution</i>	an official warning given at police discretion to juveniles as an alternative to a charge.
<i>charge</i>	a formal accusation of an offence.
<i>child</i>	see <i>juvenile</i> .
<i>Childrens Court Judge</i>	a District Court Judge appointed to the Childrens Court (s3, <i>Childrens Court Act 1992</i>).
<i>Childrens Court of Queensland</i>	an intermediate court created to deal with juveniles charged with serious offences, child safety appeals pursuant to s 117 of the <i>Child Safety Act 1999</i> and applications under the <i>Surrogacy Act 2010</i> . It is presided over by a Childrens Court Judge, who is also a Judge of the District Court of Queensland.
<i>committal</i>	referral of a case from a Magistrates Court to a higher court for trial or sentence.
<i>Court of Appeal</i>	the Supreme Court sitting in judgement on an appeal.
<i>defendant</i>	a juvenile charged with a criminal offence. A juvenile is counted as a defendant more than once if disposed more than once during the reference period.
<i>disposal</i>	the ultimate finalisation and clearing of all matters to do with a defendant (for instance by a guilty finding and sentence, discharge or withdrawal, but not by committal or transfer to another court).
<i>District Court of Queensland</i>	a court constituted by a District Court Judge (ss 3 and 5, <i>Childrens Court Act 1992</i> and <i>District Court of Queensland Act 1967</i>).
<i>ex officio indictment</i>	an indictment presented to a higher court by the Director of Prosecutions without a committal.
<i>guilty finding</i>	a determination by the court or as a result of a guilty plea that a defendant is legally responsible for an offence.
<i>juvenile</i>	a person who has not reached 17 years of age. (A person who has attained 17 years may be dealt with as a juvenile if the offence with which he or she is charged was committed before the age of 17 years.)
<i>Magistrates Court</i>	a court of summary jurisdiction constituted by a magistrate or, in some circumstances, by two Justices of the Peace.
<i>offence</i>	an act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment.
<i>offence type</i>	a category within a classification describing the nature of the offence; the Queensland extension of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (QASOC 2008) is used in this report.
<i>offender</i>	a juvenile who has been found, or has pleaded, guilty of an offence.

penalty

a term of imprisonment or detention, fine or other payment, community service or supervision, surrender of licence or other imposition ordered by the court as part of the punishment of an offender after a guilty finding.

detention order a custodial penalty placing a juvenile in a youth detention centre.

boot camp order an order suspending a detention order upon a child, who is aged 13 or above, entering a boot camp program for a period of at least three months but not more than six months. Such an order requires one month placement at a boot camp centre and the remainder as a period of community supervision.

boot camp (vehicle offences) order an order made in relation to a child who is aged 13 or above, who usually resides in an area prescribed by regulation and who is a recidivist vehicle offender. The provisions in relation to a “boot camp order” apply.

conditional release order suspension by the sentencing court of a detention order against a juvenile offender conditional on participation in a program of up to three months.

intensive supervision order is a sentencing option for young people who have been found guilty of an offence that if committed by an adult would make them liable to imprisonment.

community service order a supervision penalty requiring an offender to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community work.

graffiti removal order an order made against a child aged 12 years or above who is found guilty of a graffiti offence, to perform graffiti removal service for a specified number of hours.

probation order a penalty allowing freedom under supervision for a specified period, conditional upon compliance with the terms of the order.

fine a monetary penalty requiring an offender to make a payment of a specified sum to the Crown.

good behaviour order a penalty where an offender is ordered to be of good behaviour for a specified period and where a breach thereof may be taken into account if the juvenile re-offends during the period of the order.

reprimand a formal reproof given by the court to a juvenile offender upon a guilty finding.

sentence

the determination by a court of the punishment to be imposed on a person who has been found guilty or has pleaded guilty.

serious offence

an offence that, if committed by an adult, would make the adult liable to imprisonment for life or for 14 years or more (*Youth Justice Act 1992*, s. 8).

Supreme Court of Queensland

the highest court in the Queensland judicial system (with unlimited jurisdiction and dealing with murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and the most serious drug offences).

<i>trial (criminal)</i>	a hearing (in a District or Supreme Court) before a judge sitting with a jury or (in the Childrens Court of Queensland) by a judge alone to determine the guilt of a defendant charged with an offence.
<i>youth justice conferencing</i>	a diversionary option based on restorative justice principles whereby the police can divert young offenders from the court system. The victim of an offence has the right to veto any conference.

Interpreting the Data

<i>Breach of juvenile justice orders</i>	<p>A juvenile found to have breached the conditions of a juvenile justice order (i.e. conditional release, probation, community service and good behaviour orders) will appear in court for re-sentencing for the offence for which the order was originally made (<i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i>). Therefore, as such breaches are not criminal offences, juveniles appearing for re-sentencing have been excluded from the data in this report.</p> <p>In 2013–14, 447 defendants appeared in Queensland courts for breach of juvenile justice orders compared to 7,000 appearing for criminal offences.</p> <p>Breaches of justice orders which are criminal offences have been included in the court statistics (for example those related to escaping custody, breach of bail or Domestic Violence Protection Orders).</p>
<i>Recording of ages</i>	Where possible, age has been calculated from the date of birth of the defendant to the date of finalisation.
<i>Most serious penalty</i>	Offenders may receive more than one type of penalty. Tables in this report show the number of offenders by their most serious penalty. For example, a person ordered to be detained and also placed on probation is placed in the “Detention” row only, because it is the more serious penalty.
<i>Percentage totals</i>	In tables in this report constituent percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding to one decimal place.
<i>Classification of offences</i>	<p>This report shows the classification of charges by “offence type”. The offence classification used is based on the Queensland extension of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (QASOC) 2008. Offences are first classified into one of sixteen divisions using QASOC 2008, then the National Offence Index (2009) is applied to establish an order of seriousness. These divisions are further broken down into offence types.</p> <p>Detailed tables contain figures for all offence types. Summary tables in the body of the text give figures for all categories at the higher level and those at the lower level that are of particular interest.</p>

Miscellaneous offences contain those that involve the breach of statutory rules or regulations that are not explicitly dealt with in any other division, for example harassment, public health and safety offences, or commercial regulations.

Caution

Only one caution is counted for each different offence type on a crime report. Thus a person cautioned for three property damage offences will only be counted once for that offence type, and a person cautioned for one burglary offence and one property damage offence will be counted twice, once for each offence type.

The total number of cautions recorded is therefore less than the total number of offences for which offenders were cautioned.

Imprisonment

As a general rule, there is no power of imprisonment as opposed to detention under the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. In rare cases, however, the power of imprisonment exists. For example, if a person commits a crime as a child, absconds and is arrested pursuant to warrant after attaining the age of 18, the court is empowered in an appropriate case to impose imprisonment by way of penalty (see *Youth Justice Act 1992*, s. 140).

Summary

Juvenile defendants by court level

There were 7,000 juveniles whose cases were disposed in all Queensland courts in 2013–14, an increase of 3.1% from 6,788 in 2012–13. The number of defendants in the Magistrates Court increased by 232 (3.6%). Over the same 12-month period in the Children's Court of Queensland, the number of defendants decreased by 8 (2.0%).

In 2013–14, the Magistrates Court disposed 94.1% of juvenile defendants, the Children's Court of Queensland 5.6%, and the District and Supreme Courts the remaining 0.3%.

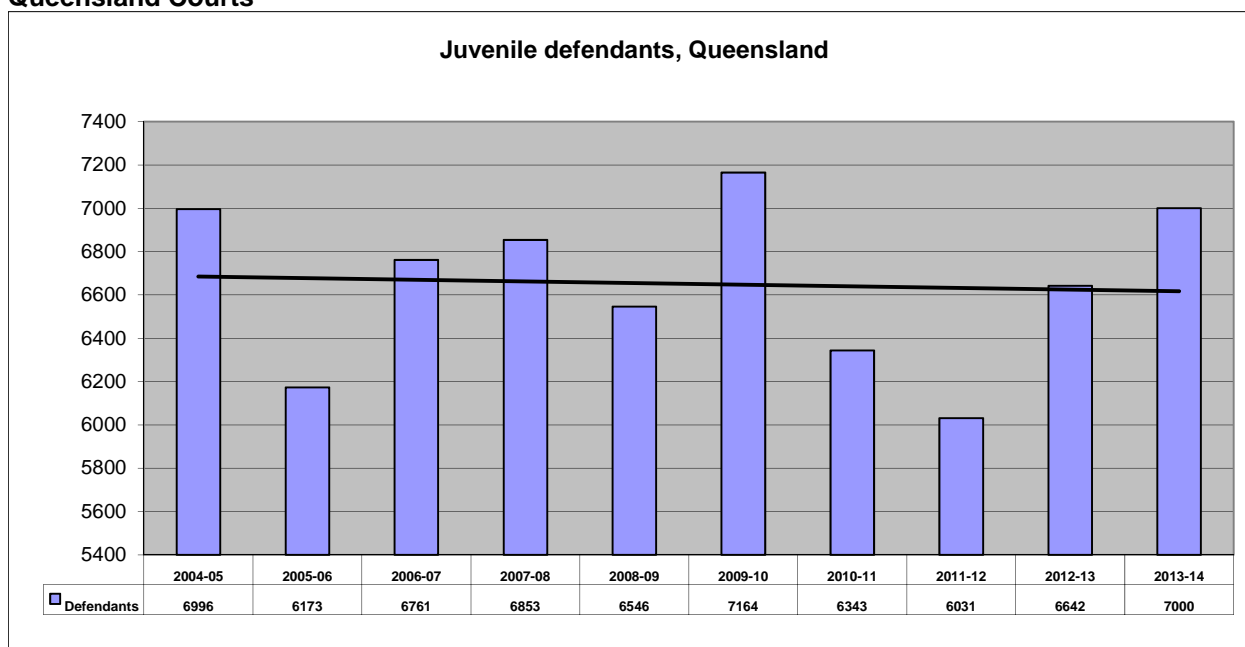
Juvenile defendants by court level of final disposal^(a), Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Court level	2012–13r		2013–14		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Magistrates	6,354	93.6	6,586	94.1	3.6
Childrens Court of Queensland	402	5.9	394	5.6	–2.0
District	30	0.4	16	0.2	–46.7
Supreme	2	0.1	4	0.1	100.0
Total	6,788	100.0	7,000	100.0	3.1

- (a) A defendant is disposed when all the charges against him/her are proved or dismissed or withdrawn. Juveniles committed from a Magistrates Court are disposed at a higher court and are counted here only at that level. Similarly, those defendants who are indefinitely referred to youth justice conferencing are not counted here.

Following the pattern of previous years, males accounted for 74.2% of all finalised defendants in 2013–14. Fifteen to sixteen year olds represented 56.9% of juvenile defendants, with a further 16.7% aged 14 years. (For more detail refer to Table 12).

Ten year comparison of number of juvenile defendants whose cases were disposed in all Queensland Courts



Notes:

- a) A defendant is disposed when all the charges against him or her are proved or dismissed or withdrawn. Juveniles committed from a Magistrates Court are disposed at a higher court and are counted here only at that level. Similarly, those defendants who are indefinitely referred to youth justice conferencing are not counted here.
- b) Breaches of juvenile justice orders are excluded.
- c) Figures for all years are as at year of publication and do not show any subsequent revisions.
- d) Juvenile defendants includes counts from all court levels, including Magistrates, Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme.

Charges against juveniles by court level

For all courts, the average number of charges decreased from 4.0 per defendant in 2012–13 to 3.6 in 2013–14. The average number of charges per defendant in the Magistrates Court decreased from 3.8 in 2012–13 to 3.4 in 2013–14, and those in the District Court from 2.7 to 2.2. Average charges per defendant in the Childrens Court of Queensland rose from 5.9 in 2012–13 to 6.6 in 2013–14, and in the Supreme Court from 3.0 to 6.5.

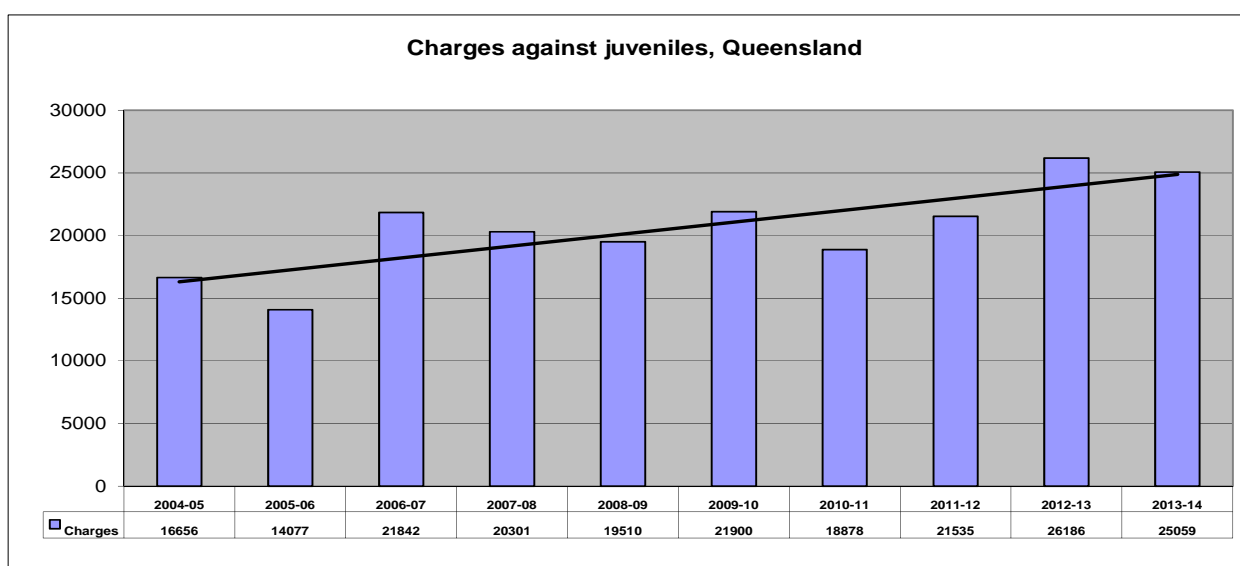
The offence categories with the largest number of charges in 2013–14 were theft and related offences with 7,096 charges (28.3%), unlawful entry with intent with 4,574 charges (18.2%), property damage with 3,389 charges (13.5%) and public order offences with 2,788 charges (11.1%). In total, these four offence categories represented 71.2% of all charges against juveniles. (For more detail refer to Table 1)

**Charges against juveniles by court level of final disposal^(a),
Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Court level	2012–13r		2013–14		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Magistrates	24,464	90.9	22,393	89.4	–8.5
Childrens Court of Queensland	2,365	8.8	2,605	10.4	10.1
District	82	0.3	35	0.1	–57.3
Supreme	6	0.0	26	0.1	333.3
Total	26,917	100.0	25,059	100.0	–6.9

(a) Charges against juveniles committed from a Magistrates Court are disposed of at a higher court and are counted here only at that level. Similarly, those defendants who are indefinitely referred to youth justice conferencing are not counted here.

Ten year comparison of number of charges against juvenile defendants disposed in all Queensland courts



Notes:

- A defendant is disposed when all the charges against him/her are proved or dismissed or withdrawn. Juveniles committed from a Magistrates Court are disposed at a higher court and are counted here only at that level. Similarly, those defendants who are indefinitely referred to youth justice conferencing are not counted here.
- Breaches of juvenile justice orders are excluded.
- Figures for all years are as at year of publication and do not show any subsequent revisions.
- Juvenile defendants includes counts from all court levels, including Magistrates, Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme.

Penalties received by juvenile offenders

In 2013–14, 87.1% (6,097) of the 7,000 juvenile defendants in Queensland's courts were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Penalty ^(a)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Detention ^(b)	102	107	4.9
Immediate/conditional release ^(c)	353	436	23.5
Community service	926	1,115	20.4
Probation	1,109	1,216	9.6
Fine	98	52	–46.9
Compensation	55	53	–3.6
Good behaviour	1,127	1,126	–0.1
Disqualification of licence	28	10	–64.3
Reprimand ^(d)	1,998	1,982	–0.8
Total	5,796	6,097	5.2

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

(b) Includes imprisonment, intensive supervision orders and boot camp orders.

(c) Includes suspended imprisonment.

(d) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Of those found guilty in 2013–14, 107 (or 1.7%) were sentenced to detention, and a further 436 (7.1%) received immediate/conditional release orders.

Reprimands and other minor penalties were ordered for 1,982 juveniles (32.5%). The next largest group of 1,216 (19.9%) received a probation order as their most serious penalty, followed by 1,126 (18.5%) with good behaviour orders.

Cautions

Data provided by the Queensland Police Service showed that 10,098 juvenile offenders were cautioned in 2013–14, a decrease of 622 or 5.8% since 2012–13. In comparison, 6,097 juvenile defendants were disposed in court in the same period.

As in 2012–13, the greatest number of cautions were administered for theft and related offences (3,029 or 30.0% of all cautions) in 2013–14. A further 1,829 juveniles received cautions for 'other offences' (18.1%), including dangerous or negligent acts, public order offences etc (see table footnote, below), and 1,372 for illicit drug offences (13.6%).

Juvenile offenders proceeded against by caution^(a) by offence type, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Offence type ^(b)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Acts intended to cause injury	597	579	–3.0
Sexual assault & related offences	558	848	52.0
Robbery & extortion	33	35	6.1
Unlawful entry with intent	1,214	1,007	–17.0
Theft & related offences	3,448	3,029	–12.1
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	774	732	–5.4
<i>[Other theft]</i>	2,474	2,071	–16.3
<i>[Receiving & handling]</i>	200	226	–13.0
Deception & related offences	63	241	282.5
Illicit drug offences	1,302	1,372	5.4
Property damage	1,569	1,150	–26.7
Road traffic offences	13	8	–38.5
Other offences ^(c)	1,923	1,829	–4.9
Total	10,720	10,098	–5.8

(a) A person is counted as an offender more than once if he/she has been cautioned for more than one type of offence, or for offences against more than one victim, or for offences during more than one incident.

(b) Only selected offence types are shown [in brackets] at the more detailed level.

(c) Other offences = *Dangerous or negligent acts + abduction & related offences + weapons & explosives offences + public order offences + justice & government offences + miscellaneous offences, and inadequate data.*

Offences before the courts

Childrens Court of Queensland

The Childrens Court of Queensland disposed 2,605 charges against 394 defendants in 2013–14.

Defendants in the Childrens Court of Queensland

The majority of defendants in 2013–14 were aged 15 years or older (327 or 83.0%), with 35.5% of all defendants aged 17 years or older, appearing for offences committed before the age of 17. Only 17.0% of defendants were aged less than 15 years.

Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Age	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
11	—	1	. .
12	4	5	25.0
13	19	13	–31.6
14	30	48	60.0
15	69	83	20.3
16	98	104	6.1
17 & over ^(a)	182	140	–23.1
Total	402	394	–2.0

(a) A person may be dealt with as a juvenile if the offence with which he/she is charged was committed before the age of 17 years.

Charges against juveniles in the Childrens Court of Queensland

The Childrens Court of Queensland dealt with 2,605 charges in 2013–14, an increase of 10.1% since the previous year. In addition, the average number of charges per defendant increased from 5.9 in 2012–13 to 6.6 in 2013–14.

Childrens Court of Queensland: Charges against juveniles disposed^(a) by offence type, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Offence type ^(b)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Homicide and related offences	—	3	. .
Acts intended to cause injury	275	233	–15.3
Sexual assault & related offences	176	216	22.7
Robbery & extortion	236	312	32.2
Unlawful entry with intent	621	537	–13.5
Theft & related offences	586	629	7.3
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	301	328	9.0
<i>[Other theft]</i>	232	243	4.7
<i>[Receiving & handling]</i>	53	58	9.4
Deception & related offences	21	20	–4.8
Illicit drug offences	31	44	41.9
Property damage	187	359	92.0
Road traffic offences	55	84	52.7
Other offences ^(c)	177	168	–5.1
Total	2,365	2,605	10.1

- (a) Defendants who are indefinitely referred to youth justice conferencing are not counted here.
- (b) Only selected offence types are shown [in brackets] at the more detailed level. For more detail refer to Table 1.
- (c) Other offences = *Dangerous or negligent acts + abduction & related offences + weapons & explosive offences + public order offences + justice & government offences + miscellaneous offences.*

Theft and related offences accounted for 24.1% of all charges, similar to the proportion in 2012–13. Unlawful entry with intent accounted for 20.6%, compared with 26.3% in the previous year. Charges for property damage almost doubled since 2012–13, to 359 charges, and represented 13.8% of all charges in 2013–14.

Penalties received by juvenile offenders before the Childrens Court of Queensland

Of the 394 juveniles before the Childrens Court of Queensland in 2013–14, 327 (83.0%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, 17 offenders (5.2%) received a custodial sentence as their most serious penalty, with a further 87 (26.6%) given an immediate/conditional release order. The most prevalent penalty was probation (38.2%).

Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Penalty ^(a)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Detention ^(b)	23	17	–26.1
Immediate/conditional release ^(c)	83	87	4.8
Community service	68	72	5.9
Probation	135	125	–7.4
Fine	2	—	–100.0
Good behaviour	9	12	33.3
Reprimand ^(d)	7	14	100.0
Total	327	327	—

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

(b) Includes imprisonment and intensive supervision orders.

(c) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.

(d) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Magistrates Court

Juvenile defendants in the Magistrates Court

In 2013–14, 6,896 juvenile defendants were dealt with in the Magistrates Court in Queensland, an increase of 2.5% from 6,726 in the previous year. Of these, 310 were committed to a higher court for trial or sentence, a decrease of 16.7% since 2012–13 and 6,586 were disposed, either by a guilty finding (5,756 or 87.4%) or by discharge (830 or 12.6%).

Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants by method of finalisation, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Method of finalisation	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Committed ^(a)	372	310	–16.7
Disposed ^(b)	6,354	6,586	3.6
<i>Found guilty</i>	5,451	5,756	5.6
<i>Discharged^(c)</i>	903	830	–8.1
Total	6,726	6,896	2.5

(a) Includes only those appearances where Committal to a Higher Court was the defendants most serious outcome.

(b) Defendants who are indefinitely referred to youth justice conferencing are not counted here.

(c) Where all charges against the defendant were dismissed or withdrawn.

The difference between the 310 defendants committed to the higher court and the 414 disposed in the Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme Courts in 2013–14 is accounted for by *ex officio* indictments and matters committed to the higher court in 2012–13 and being disposed in 2013–14.

Charges against juveniles in the Magistrates Court

Of the 23,695 charges against juveniles in the Magistrates Court in 2013–14, 22,393 (94.5%) were disposed, while 1,302 (5.5%) were committed to a higher court for trial or sentence.

Magistrates Court: Charges against juveniles by method of finalisation, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Method of finalisation	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Committed	1,885	1,302	–30.9
Disposed ^(a)	24,464	22,393	–8.5
Total	26,349	23,695	–10.1

(a) Charges of defendants who are indefinitely referred to youth justice conferencing are not counted here.

Charges against juveniles disposed in the Magistrates Court

In 2013–14, 22,393 charges were disposed in the Magistrates Court in 2013–14, a drop of 2,071 or 8.5% since the previous year.

The largest number of charges disposed were for theft and related offences (6,466 or 28.9%), followed by “other offences” (4,627 or 20.7%) and unlawful entry with intent (4,036 or 18.0%).

In total, these three offence types accounted for 67.6% of all charges disposed in the Magistrates Court in 2013–14.

Charges for theft and related offences saw the greatest decrease, dropping from 7,447 in 2012–13 to 6,466 in 2013–14.

Magistrates Court: Charges against juveniles disposed^(a) by offence type, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Offence type ^(b)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Homicide & related offences	2	—	–100.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1,214	1,207	–0.6
Sexual assault & related offences	45	40	–11.1
Robbery & extortion	109	72	–33.9
Unlawful entry with intent	4,880	4,036	–17.3
Theft & related offences	7,447	6,466	–13.2
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	2,743	1,850	–32.5
<i>[Other theft]</i>	3,723	3,644	–2.1
<i>[Receiving & handling]</i>	981	972	–0.9
Deception & related offences	398	463	16.3
Illicit drug offences	854	856	0.2
Property damage	3,715	3,030	–18.4
Road traffic offences	1,753	1,596	–9.0
Other offences ^(c)	4,047	4,627	14.3
Total	24,464	22,393	–8.5

(a) Excludes committals.

(b) Only selected offence types are shown [in brackets] at the more detailed level. For more detail refer to Table 1.

(c) Other offences = *Dangerous or negligent acts + abduction & related offences + weapons & explosive offences + public order offences + justice & government offences + miscellaneous offences.*

Penalties received by juvenile offenders before the Magistrates Court

Of the 6,586 juvenile defendants disposed in the Magistrates Court in 2013–14, 5,756 (87.4%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, over one third (1,966 or 34.2%) received a reprimand as their most serious

penalty. A custodial sentence was given to 90 offenders (1.6%) and 347 (6.0%) received immediate/conditional release orders as their most serious penalty.

Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Penalty ^(a)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Detention ^(b)	77	90	16.9
Immediate/conditional release ^(c)	264	347	31.4
Community service	856	1,042	21.7
Probation	970	1,082	11.5
Fine	96	52	–45.8
Compensation	55	53	–3.6
Good behaviour	1,117	1,114	–0.3
Disqualification of licence	28	10	–64.3
Reprimand ^(d)	1,988	1,966	–1.1
Total	5,451	5,756	5.6

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

(b) Includes imprisonment orders and intensive supervision orders.

(c) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.

(d) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Supreme and District Courts

In 2013–14, the Supreme and District Courts disposed 61 charges against 20 juveniles. The number of defendants decreased by 37.5% from 2012–13, and the number of charges also decreased by 30.7%.

In 2013–14, there were 26 charges against 4 defendants disposed in the Supreme Court, compared with 35 charges against 16 defendants disposed in the District Court.

Defendants in Supreme and District Courts

In 2013–14, 45.0% of the 20 juvenile defendants before the Supreme and District Courts were aged 17 years and older, with a further 35.0% aged 16 years. (For more detail refer to Table 9.)

Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Age	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
12	1	—	–100.0
14	—	1	..
15	3	3	—
16	6	7	16.7
17 & over ^(a)	22	9	–59.1
Total	32	20	–37.5

- (a) A person may be dealt with as a juvenile if the offence with which he/she is charged was committed before the age of 17 years.

Charges against juveniles in Supreme and District Courts

In 2013–14, of the 61 charges before Supreme and District Courts, “other offences” accounted for the largest number, with 18 charges (29.5%), while acts intended to cause injury accounted for 14 charges (23.0%). Robbery and extortion accounted for 12 charges (or 19.7%) of the total.

Supreme and District Courts: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Offence type ^(a)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Homicide & related offences	1	3	200.0
Acts intended to cause injury	25	14	–44.0
Sexual assault & related offences	6	9	50.0
Robbery & extortion	20	12	–40.0
Unlawful entry with intent	16	1	–93.7
Theft & related offences	6	1	–83.3
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	1	1	—
<i>[Other theft]</i>	5	—	–100.0
Illicit drug offences	5	3	–40.0
Property Damage	7	—	–100.0
Other offences ^(b)	2	18	800.0
Total	88	61	–30.7

(a) Only selected offence types are shown [in brackets] at the more detailed level. For more detail refer to Table 1.

(b) Other offences = *Dangerous or negligent acts + abduction & related offences + weapons & explosive offences + public order offences + justice & government offences + miscellaneous offences.*

Penalties received by juvenile offenders before Supreme and District Courts

Of the 20 juveniles before the District and Supreme Courts in 2013–14, 14 (70.0%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, 2 (14.3%) received immediate/conditional release orders as their most serious penalty, and 9 (64.3%) were given probation.

Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14

Penalty ^(a)	2012–13r	2013–14	Change %
Detention ^(b)	2	—	–100.0
Immediate/conditional release ^(c)	6	2	–66.7
Community service	2	1	–50.0
Probation	4	9	125.0
Good behaviour	1	—	–100.0
Reprimand ^(d)	3	2	–33.3
Total	18	14	–22.2

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

(b) Includes imprisonment orders and intensive supervision orders.

(c) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.

(d) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Compliance with court orders

In 2012–13 there were 2,987 admissions to these types of orders. Of these, 1,727 (57.8%) were probation, 991 (33.2%) were community service, 260 (8.7%) were conditional release, 6 (0.2%) were intensive supervision and 3 (0.1%) were boot camp orders.

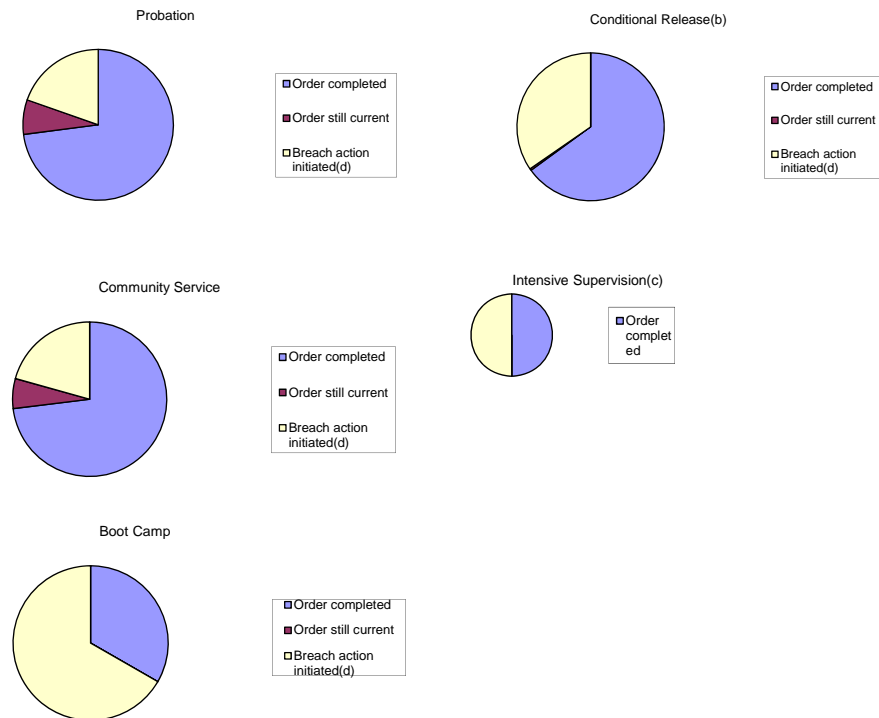
Orders breached

Orders can be breached either by the juvenile re-offending during the period of the order or by not meeting other conditions of the order.

The majority (72.2%) of orders made in 2012–13 had been complied with and completed by 30 June 2014.

Of community service orders from 2012–13, 6.3% were still in effect 12 months after the end of that year, and of probation orders 7.4% were still in effect. Probation orders may be up to three years in duration. The length of time within which community service orders should be completed is twelve months. Longer completion periods may be due to subsequent variations to the original order, including extension of order, and those which are not administratively closed after the specified date. Immediate release orders are a maximum of three months in duration.

Admissions to orders against juveniles in 2012–13: Type of order by completion status at 30 June 2014, Queensland ^(a)



- (a) Admissions to orders are counted separately for each type of order made, including those made in the same court on the same day for the same young person. Previous reports counted admissions orders once only for each type of order. Data are therefore not directly comparable with previously reported.
- (b) Formerly "immediate release orders".
- (c) Intensive supervision orders (ISOs) are a sentencing option for young people aged between 10 and 12 years where the court considers that the child, unless subject to an intensive period of supervision and support in the community, is likely to commit further offences. ISOs can only be ordered in cases where the young person has been found guilty of an offence that if committed by an adult would make the adult liable to imprisonment.
- (d) If an order has had a breach action initiated, it will not be counted as being completed or still current, even if the order had been completed or was still current (at 30 June 2014) as a result of the action.

Source: ICMS Database, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, September 2014

Applications for sentence review

Applications for sentence review – Youth Justice Act 1992, 2011–12, 2012–13 and 2013–14^{(a)(b)(c)}

Location of applications	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Brisbane	62	48	36
Cairns	2	—	—
Beenleigh	4	—	—
Toowoomba	3	1	1
Townsville	2	4	—
Total	73	53	37

- (a) The count is based on originating applications made to the Childrens Court of Queensland pursuant to section 118 and 119 of the Youth Justice Act (Reviews of sentences by Childrens Court magistrates).
- (b) More than one application may be made in relation to a child. In these cases, the application is counted for each application made.
- (c) The sentence review process was abolished by the Youth Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2014, which commenced 28 March 2014.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 2 October 2014.

Applications for bail to the Childrens Court of Queensland

Applications for bail to the Childrens Court of Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14^{(a)(b)}

Location	2012–13	2013–14
Beenleigh	1	7
Brisbane	50	44
Cairns	—	3
Ipswich	5	12
Southport	—	2
Toowoomba	5	3
Townsville	2	—
Total	63	71

- a) This count is based on originating applications lodged at the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reported period.
- b) The count is not a count of defendants as one defendant may apply for bail more than once.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 2 October 2014

Appeals to Childrens Court of Queensland

Appeals to Childrens Court of Queensland, 2011–12, 2012–13 and 2013–14, Department of Child Safety as respondent^{(a)(b)(c)}

Location	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Beenleigh	1	—	—
Brisbane	5	9	8
Cairns	1	—	1
Hervey Bay	—	—	1
Ipswich	—	3	—
Mackay	—	1	—
Maroochydore	1	—	1
Maryborough	—	—	1
Southport	1	1	6
Toowoomba	4	—	3
Townsville	1	—	—
Total	14	14	21

- (a) The statistics are a count of appeals from a Magistrates Court to the Childrens Court of Queensland relating to temporary assessment orders, temporary custody orders, court assessment orders or child protection orders under the *Child Protection Act 1999*.
- (b) Child Safety Services, Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services was either respondent or appellant in each of the matters.
- (c) The count is based on the originating appeal document lodged at the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reported period.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 2 October 2014.

Applications for parentage orders

Originating applications to Childrens Court for Surrogacy Act 2010 parentage orders, 2011–12, 2012–13 and 2013–14^{(a)(b)(c)}

Originating Location	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14
Brisbane	5	8	5
Cairns	1	—	—
Rockhampton	—	1	—
Southport	—	1	—
Total	6	10	5

- (a) Chapter 3, Part 2 of the Surrogacy Act – *Making a parentage order* facilitates the transfer of children born as a result of a surrogacy arrangement.
- (b) The statistics reflect a count of originating applications for parentage orders made per section 21 of the Surrogacy Act.
- (c) The count is based upon the originating application document lodged at the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reporting period.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 2 October 2014.

Victims of juvenile offenders

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) provided information about the victims of juvenile offenders. Data were extracted from QPS' statistical system for incidents where at least one of the offenders identified was under the age of 17 years. The incidents extracted were restricted to those involving an offence against the person and where the age of the offender was known. This is the context in which all victim data are reported in this report.

Of the 4,169 victims of juvenile offenders in 2013–14, the majority were under the age of 20 years (59.1% of those where age was recorded), with 29.7% aged 10 to 14 years and 21.4% aged 15 to 19 years. Only 6.4% of victims were aged 50 years or over.

Assault victims accounted for 64.3% of all victims of juvenile offenders, with 26.1% of those victims aged between 25 and 39 years, 20.1% aged 40 years and over, and a further 22.5% aged between 10 and 14 years.

Victims aged 10 to 14 years accounted for 53.6% of victims of sexual offences by juvenile offenders, and a further 24.7% were under 10 years of age.

For offences committed by juveniles, 51.3% of victims were male. Females comprised 62.0% of sexual assault victims and 45.7% of assault victims, while males comprised 64.7% of robbery victims and 54.2% of assault victims.

Youth justice conferencing

In 2013–14, all conferencing referrals came from police due to the discontinuation of court-referred conferencing in January 2013.

In 2013–14, the youth justice conferencing program received a total of 850 referrals, a 10.1% decrease in police referrals from the previous financial year.

Indigenous young offenders accounted for 33.8% (287) of all referrals received, compared to 33.7% of all police referrals in the previous year.

In 2013–14, a total of 756 referrals were conferenced.

Of the referrals conferenced, 95 per cent resulted in an agreement being reached in a conference; 1 percentage point higher than in 2012–13. In addition, of those conference participants who responded to the participation satisfaction survey:

- 99 per cent indicated they thought the conference was fair
- 99 per cent were satisfied with the agreement made in the conference
- 99 per cent would tell a friend in the same position to go to a conference.

Source: Conferencing Reporting and Information System - Youth Justice (CRIS-YJ), Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

Offences for which young people were proceeded against by community conference, by offence type, 2012–13 and 2013–14.

Offence type ^(a)	2012–13	2013–14	Change ^(c) %
Assaults	272	125	..
<i>[Assault]</i>	266	119	..
<i>[Other acts intended to cause injury]^(b)</i>	6	6	..
Sexual Offences	103	229	..
<i>[Non-assaultive sexual offences]</i>	14	65	..
<i>[Sexual assault]</i>	89	164	..
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	60	17	..
<i>[Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle]</i>	26	7	..
<i>[Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons]^(b)</i>	34	10	..
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	18	12	..
Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	2	8	..
Robbery & extortion	30	15	..
Fraud and Misappropriation	158	84	..
<i>[Forgery and counterfeiting]</i>	2	—	..
<i>[Obtain benefit by deception]</i>	77	29	..
<i>[Other fraud and deception offences]^(b)</i>	79	55	..
Theft, breaking & entering, etc.	1,986	1,081	..
<i>[Theft / Unlawful Use of MV]</i>	401	155	..
<i>[Other theft]</i>	641	406	..
<i>[Receiving, unlawful possession]</i>	98	72	..
<i>[Breaking and entering]</i>	846	448	..
Property damage]	780	687	..
Driving, traffic & related offences	291	95	..
<i>[Licence offences]</i>	135	44	..
<i>[Other traffic offences]^(b)</i>	156	51	..
Drug offences	183	349	..
<i>[Possession or use of drugs]</i>	66	116	..
<i>[Deal or traffic illicit drugs]</i>	42	105	..

<i>[Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs]</i>	9	1	..
<i>[Other drug offences]^(b)</i>	66	127	..
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	37	12	..
Public nuisance offences	387	183	..
<i>[Offensive conduct]</i>	88	26	..
<i>[Disorderly conduct]</i>	276	143	..
<i>[Regulated public order offences]</i>	23	14	..
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	145	10	..
<i>[Breach of community based orders]</i>	5	—	..
<i>[Offences against government operations]</i>	10	4	..
<i>[Offences against justice procedures]</i>	130	6	..
Other offences	27	20	..
Total	4,479	2,927	..

Notes:

1. Court-referred conferencing was discontinued in January 2013. As a result, 2013-14 conferencing data are not directly comparable to previous years' data.
 2. CRIS-YJ is a live database so data may change based on the date of extraction.
- (a) Offence categories and sub-categories correspond to Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (Queensland Extension) (QASOC) codes where possible.
- (b) Sub-categories relating to 'other' offences include offences which are peripheral to the main offence category.
- (c) Percentage change cannot be provided this year as data for 2013-14 are not directly comparable to 2012-13 data.

Source: Conferencing Reporting and Information System - Youth Justice (CRIS-YJ), Department of Justice and Attorney-General.

Ten year comparisons

Admissions to supervised orders by order type and sex, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Sex	Order type	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Female	Sentenced Boot camp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3
	Community service	143	127	168	155	130	148	172	140	180	217
	Conditional release	23	18	22	23	18	20	33	31	38	59
	Detention	8	11	14	19	12	21	22	20	26	50
	Graffiti removal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
	Intensive supervision	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
	Probation	309	300	360	323	278	328	355	315	386	463
	Supervised release	7	17	14	18	13	11	16	13	18	52
Female Total		484	473	579	538	451	530	598	520	649	867
Male	Sentenced Boot camp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	15
	Community service	888	767	840	891	751	787	878	700	803	913
	Conditional release	157	155	186	180	161	188	216	217	203	219
	Detention	121	132	170	199	180	200	232	232	214	271
	Graffiti removal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	87
	Intensive supervision	6	6	13	3	2	6	5	3	6	11
	Probation	1,216	1,221	1,286	1,252	1,203	1,249	1,262	1,087	1,294	1,356
	Supervised release	101	112	123	141	102	116	124	204	186	241
Male Total		2,494	2,393	2,628	2,666	2,399	2,546	2,714	2,443	2,708	3,113
Queensland		2,978	2,866	3,207	3,204	2,850	3,076	3,312	2,963	3,357	3,980

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

Notes:

1. Data is a count of admissions to an order type, not young offenders.
2. Sentenced youth boot camp orders commenced on 31 January 2013.
3. Graffiti removal orders commenced on 27 September 2013. This count only includes court-ordered graffiti removal orders.

ANALYSIS:

Admissions to orders for young female offenders increased by 34% over the past year while admissions to orders for young male offenders increased by 15% over the same period.

Admissions to supervised orders by order type and Indigenous status, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Indigenous status	Order type	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Indigenous	Sentenced Boot camp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	15
	Community service	527	483	570	556	438	484	541	458	533	610
	Conditional release	105	112	125	124	117	134	152	146	161	180
	Detention	83	98	132	150	146	152	170	176	172	238
	Graffiti removal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
	Intensive supervision	4	4	14	3	2	7	5	4	5	11
	Probation	763	812	896	791	742	823	819	762	926	1,000
	Supervised release	75	93	90	114	77	93	81	148	154	223
Indigenous Total		1,557	1,602	1,829	1,738	1,522	1,693	1,768	1,694	1,954	2,337
Non-Indigenous	Sentenced Boot camp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
	Community service	509	411	437	489	443	450	500	375	431	500
	Conditional release	75	61	98	79	62	74	97	102	80	98
	Detention	46	45	52	68	46	69	84	76	68	81
	Graffiti removal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45
	Intensive supervision	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Probation	756	708	746	784	737	750	789	624	734	781
	Supervised release	33	36	47	45	38	34	59	69	50	69
Non-Indigenous Total		1,421	1,263	1,375	1,465	1,326	1,378	1,529	1,246	1,364	1,577
Unknown	Community service	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	7	19	20
	Detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Graffiti removal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
	Probation	0	1	2	0	2	4	9	16	20	38
	Supervised release	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown Total		0	1	3	1	2	5	15	23	39	66
Total admissions - Queensland		2,978	2,866	3,207	3,204	2,850	3,076	3,312	2,963	3,357	3,980

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

Notes:

1. Data is a count of admissions to an order type, not young offenders.
2. Sentenced youth boot camp orders commenced on 31 January 2013.
3. Graffiti removal orders commenced on 27 September 2013. This count only includes court-ordered graffiti removal orders.

ANALYSIS

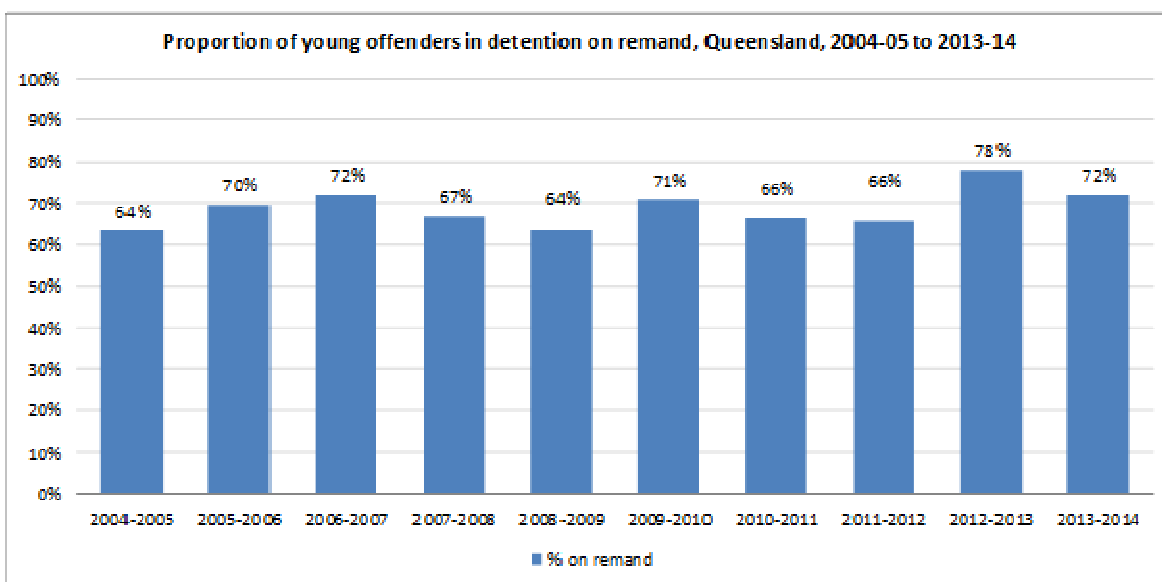
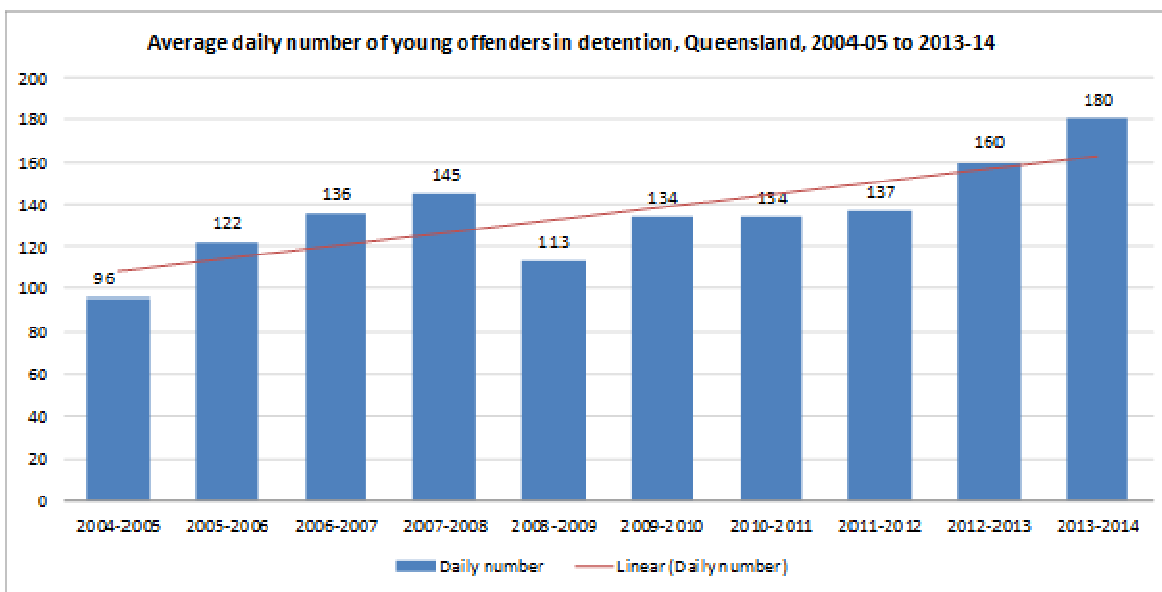
While all admissions to supervised orders increased by 29% over the past five years, for Indigenous young offenders the increase has been markedly greater at 38%

Average daily number of young offenders in detention by legal status, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Legal status	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Remanded	61	85	98	97	72	95	89	90	125	130
Sentenced	35	37	38	48	41	39	45	47	35	50
Total	96	122	136	145	113	134	134	137	160	180
% on remand	64%	70%	72%	67%	64%	71%	66%	66%	78%	72%

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

Notes: 1. Remanded includes young offenders held in detention on remand and on pre-court custody.



Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

ANALYSIS:

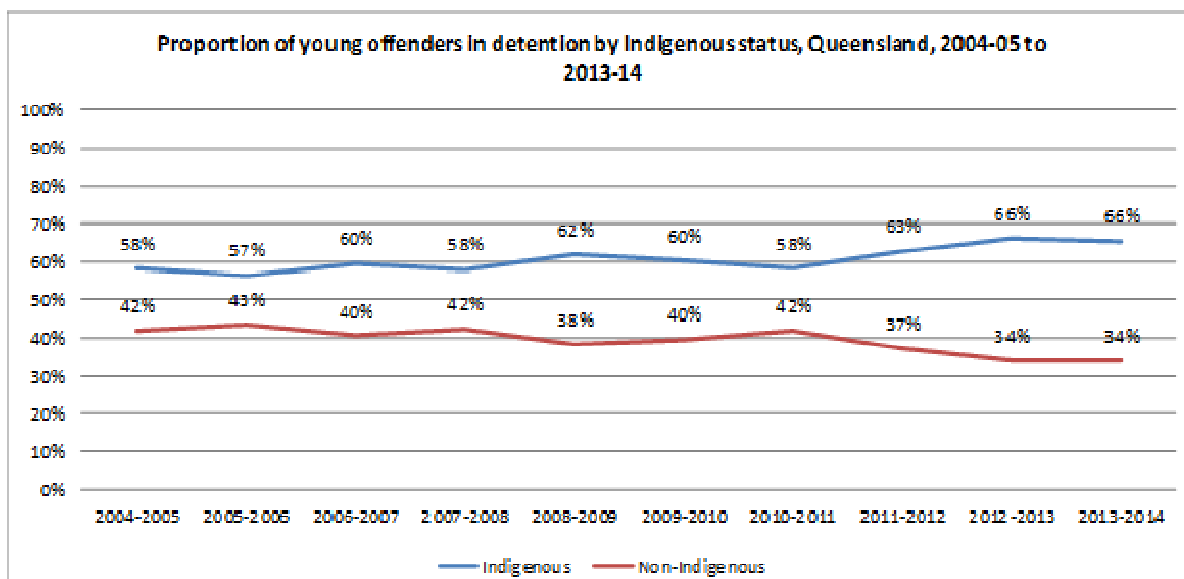
The number of young offenders in detention on an average day has increased by 34% over the past five years. A large increase was seen in 2012-13 and again in 2013-14.

Over the past year, the proportion of young offenders held on remand on an average day decreased from 78% to 72%.

Average daily number of young offenders in detention by Indigenous status, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Indigenous status	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Indigenous	56	69	81	84	70	81	78	86	106	118
Non-Indigenous	40	53	55	61	43	53	56	51	54	61
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	96	122	136	145	113	134	134	137	160	180

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)



Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

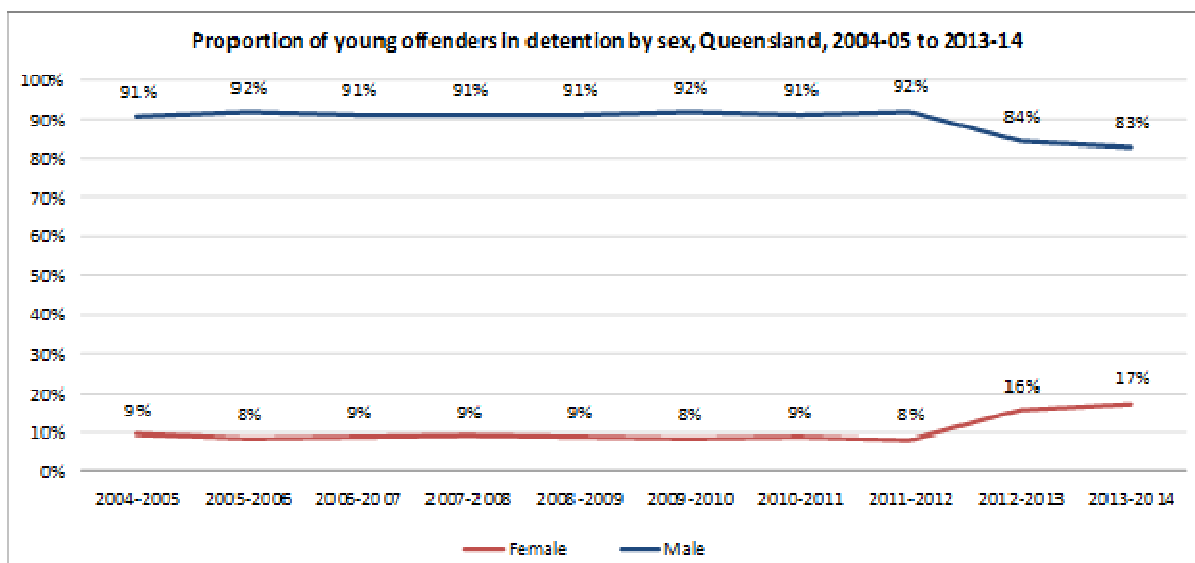
ANALYSIS

While the average daily number and proportion of young offenders in detention continues to show greater Indigenous representation, this representation becomes more defined from 2011-12 onwards.

Average daily number and proportion of young offenders in detention by sex, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Sex	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Female	9 (9%)	10 (8%)	12 (9%)	13 (9%)	10 (9%)	11 (8%)	12 (9%)	11 (8%)	25 (16%)	31 (17%)
Male	87 (91%)	112 (92%)	125 (91%)	132 (91%)	103 (91%)	123 (92%)	122 (91%)	126 (92%)	135 (84%)	149 (83%)
Total	96	122	136	145	113	134	134	137	160	180

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)



Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

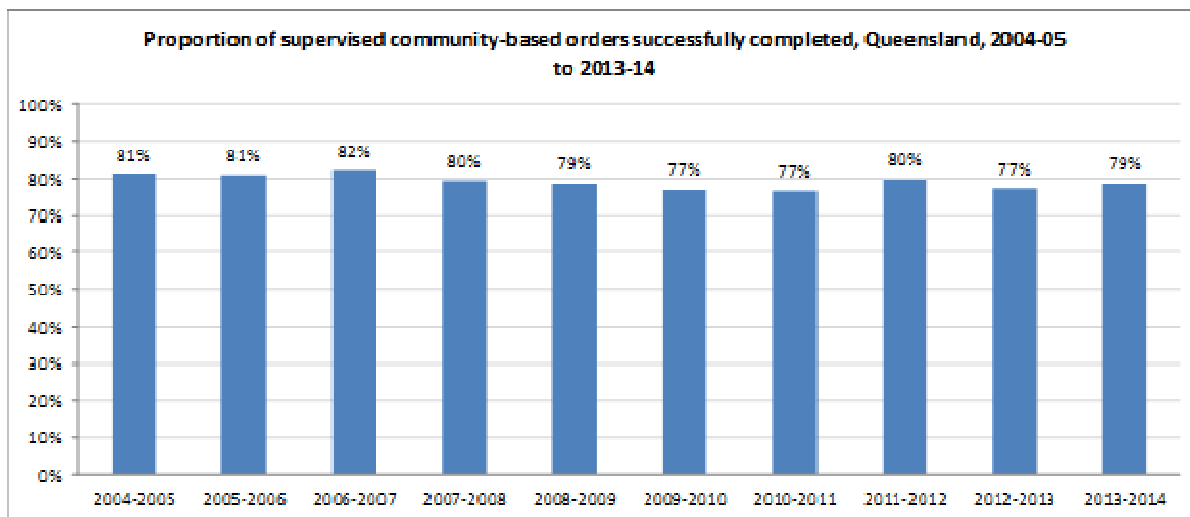
ANALYSIS

Between 2011-12 and 2012-13, the average daily number of young female offenders in detention doubled. There has been a further increase in the average daily number of young female offenders in detention during the most recent period. The average daily number of young male offenders in detention has also increased over the same time period, but not to the same extent as female offenders.

Number and proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Completion status	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Successful	2,306	2,380	2,406	2,432	2,427	2,245	2,431	2,407	2,107	2,524
Unsuccessful	534	557	529	625	655	665	743	605	620	683
Total orders completed	2,840	2,937	2,935	3,057	3,082	2,910	3,174	3,012	2,727	3,207
% Successful	81%	81%	82%	80%	79%	77%	77%	80%	77%	79%

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 214s snapshot)



Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 214s snapshot)

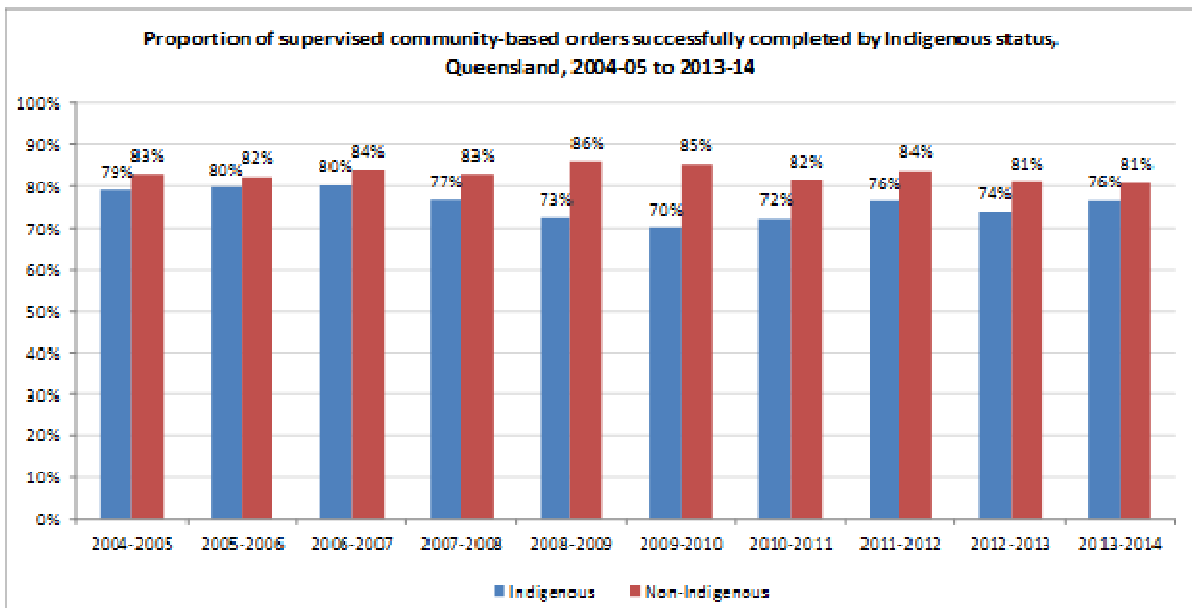
ANALYSIS

While there has been some year to year variation over the past 10 years, the proportion of community-based orders successfully completed has remained relatively stable at around 79% on average.

Proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed by Indigenous status, 2004-05 to 2013-14

Indigenous status	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Indigenous	79%	80%	80%	77%	73%	70%	72%	76%	74%	76%
Non-Indigenous	83%	82%	84%	83%	86%	85%	82%	84%	81%	81%
Total successful	81%	81%	82%	80%	79%	77%	77%	80%	77%	79%

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)



Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

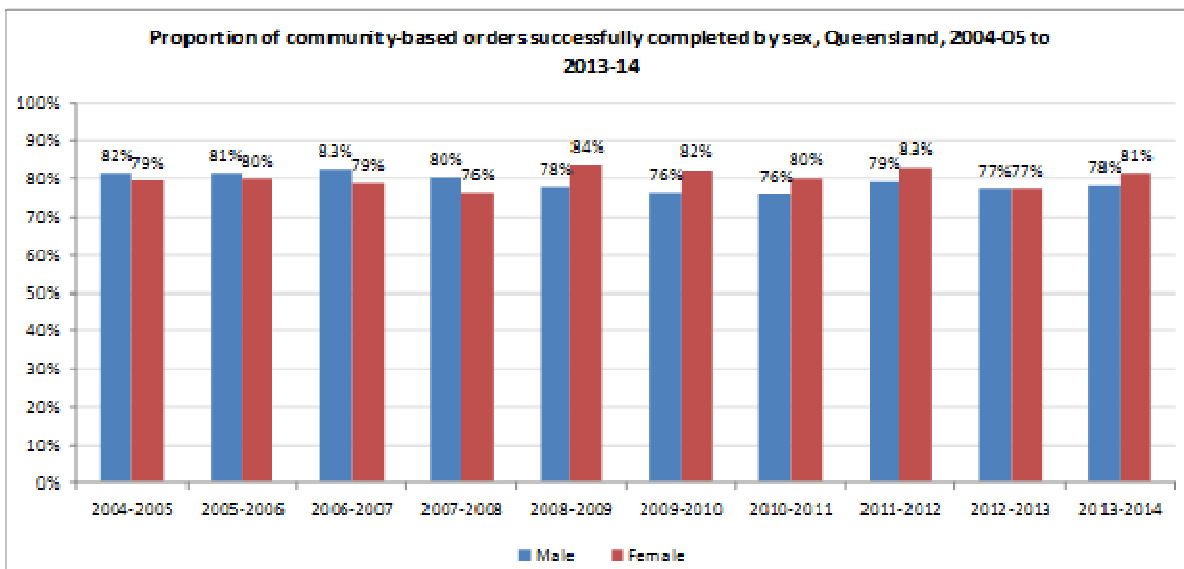
ANALYSIS

Completion rates of supervised community-based orders by Indigenous young offenders continue to remain lower than for non-Indigenous offenders. This reflects the complex issues which affect these young offenders.

Proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed by sex, 2004-5 to 2013-14

Sex	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Male	82%	81%	83%	80%	78%	76%	76%	79%	77%	78%
Female	79%	80%	79%	76%	84%	82%	80%	83%	77%	81%
Total successful	81%	81%	82%	80%	79%	77%	77%	80%	77%	79%

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)



Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (based on 31 July 2014 snapshot)

ANALYSIS

Since 2008-09, young female offenders slightly out performed or equalled their male counterparts in successfully completing their community-based orders.

Admissions to orders against juveniles in 2004-05 to 2012-13:

Type of order by completion status 30 June of following period, Queensland ^(a)

Completion status as at 30 June in following period	Admissions to Probation Orders																	
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Completed	1,106	70.1%	1,167	72.1%	1,273	71.6%	1,343	73.6%	1,104	66.5%	1,113	65.4%	1,288	73.7%	1,067	74.7%	1,260	73.0%
Current	155	9.8%	142	8.8%	165	9.3%	157	9.3%	114	7.2%	150	8.7%	126	7.2%	119	8.5%	128	7.4%
Breach ^(a)	315	20.0%	308	19.0%	334	18.8%	288	17.1%	370	23.3%	446	25.9%	334	19.1%	243	17.0%	339	19.6%
Grand Total	1,576	100.0%	1,617	100.0%	1,772	100.0%	1,688	100.0%	1,588	100.0%	1,721	100.0%	1,748	100.0%	1,429	100.0%	1,727	100.0%

Completion status as at 30 June in following period	Admissions to Conditional Release Orders ^b																	
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Completed	100	55.9%	137	57.3%	152	62.0%	124	50.2%	100	50.2%	170	55.7%	210	60.3%	202	73.5%	100	55.0%
Current	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.5%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%	2	0.7%	1	0.4%
Breach ^(a)	100	48.7%	102	42.7%	135	47.0%	129	48.3%	114	40.5%	135	44.3%	136	39.2%	71	25.8%	90	34.6%
Grand Total	229	100.0%	239	100.0%	287	100.0%	257	100.0%	275	100.0%	305	100.0%	348	100.0%	275	100.0%	260	100.0%

Completion status as at 30 June in following period	Admissions to Community Service Orders																	
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Completed	745	68.9%	694	73.7%	740	67.5%	768	70.3%	638	66.5%	668	66.8%	803	73.0%	647	75.8%	734	73.1%
Current	91	8.4%	67	7.1%	105	9.6%	76	7.0%	52	5.7%	90	9.0%	61	5.8%	39	4.6%	62	6.2%
Breach ^(a)	216	20.7%	181	19.3%	251	22.9%	219	22.8%	228	24.8%	292	29.3%	226	21.2%	169	19.7%	205	20.7%
Grand Total	1,051	100.0%	942	100.0%	1,096	100.0%	1,063	100.0%	918	100.0%	1,050	100.0%	1,100	100.0%	854	100.0%	961	100.0%

Completion status as at 30 June in following period	Admissions to Intensive Supervision Orders ^a																	
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Completed	4	66.7%	3	42.9%	10	66.7%	1	20.0%	2	100.0%	3	62.5%	2	40.0%	6	75.0%	3	50.0%
Current	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Breach ^(b)	2	33.3%	3	42.9%	5	33.3%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	3	37.5%	3	60.0%	2	25.0%	3	50.0%
Grand Total	6	100.0%	7	100.0%	15	100.0%	5	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	5	100.0%	8	100.0%	6	100.0%

Completion status as at 30 June in following period	Admissions to Sentenced Youth Bootcamp																	
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Completed	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	33.3%
Current	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	0.0%
Breach ^(a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	66.7%
Grand Total	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	100.0%

Source: Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Notes:

1. Counts include orders that were successfully or unsuccessfully completed.

(a) Admissions to orders are counted separately for each type of order made, including those made in the same court on the same day for the same young person.

(b) Formerly "Immediate Release Orders".

(c) Intensive Supervision Orders (ISOs) are a sentencing option for young people aged between 10 and 12 years where the court considers that the child, unless subject to an intensive period of supervision and support in the community, is likely to commit further offences. ISOs can only be ordered in cases where the young person has been found guilty of an offence that if committed by an adult would make the adult liable to imprisonment. Caution is warranted in interpreting the percentage change due to small counts.

(d) If an order has had a breach action initiated, it will not be counted as being completed or still current, even if the order had been completed or was still current (at 30 June in following period) as a result of the action.

Detailed Tables*Table 1***Summary, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

All Courts: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type and court

*Table 2***Magistrates Court (committals), Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Juvenile defendants and charges committed for sentence or trial by court location

*Table 3***Magistrates Court (disposals), Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex

Figure 1

Juvenile defendants disposed by age

Table 4

Juvenile defendants and charges disposed by court location

Table 5

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex

Figure 2

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty

*Table 6***Childrens Court of Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex

Figure 3

Juvenile defendants disposed by age

Table 7

Juvenile defendants and charges disposed by court location

Table 8

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex

Figure 4

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty

*Table 9***District and Supreme Courts, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex

Figure 5

Juvenile defendants disposed by age

Table 10

Juvenile defendants and charges disposed by court location

Table 11

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex

Figure 6

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty

*Table 12***All Courts, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex

Figure 7

Juvenile defendants disposed by age

Offence type	2012–13r				2013–14			
	Magistrates Court ^(a)	Childrens Court of Qld	District & Supreme Courts	Total	Magistrates Court ^(a)	Childrens Court of Qld	District & Supreme Courts	Total
Homicide & related offences	2	—	1	3	—	3	3	6
Attempted murder	2	—	—	2	—	3	3	6
Manslaughter and driving causing death	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Acts intended to cause injury	1,214	275	25	1,514	1,207	233	14	1,454
Assault	1,194	272	24	1,490	1,197	229	13	1,439
Acts intended to cause injury, nec	20	3	1	24	10	4	1	15
Sexual assault & related offences	45	176	6	227	40	216	9	265
Sexual assault	33	159	6	198	29	184	9	222
Non-assaultive sexual offences	12	17	—	29	11	32	—	43
Dangerous or negligent acts	290	30	—	320	251	32	1	284
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	135	24	—	159	122	25	—	147
Other dangerous or negligent acts	155	6	—	161	129	7	1	137
Abduction & related offences	56	11	2	69	77	15	5	97
Abduction and kidnapping	2	1	—	3	—	2	—	2
Deprivation of Liberty	7	1	2	10	15	9	3	27
Harassment and Threatening Behaviour	47	9	—	56	62	4	2	68
Robbery & extortion	109	236	20	365	72	312	12	396
Robbery	102	234	20	356	67	311	12	390
Blackmail & extortion	7	2	—	9	5	1	—	6
Unlawful entry with intent	4,880	621	16	5,517	4,036	537	1	4,574
Theft & related offences^(b)	7,447	586	6	8,039	6,466	629	1	7,096
Motor vehicle theft & related offences	2,743	301	1	3,045	1,850	328	1	2,179
Other theft & related offences	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	981	53	—	1,034	972	58	—	1,030
Theft (except motor vehicles)	3,722	232	5	3,959	3,642	243	—	3,885
Deception & related offences	398	21	—	419	463	20	—	483
Obtain benefit by deception	208	8	—	216	284	9	—	293
Forgery & counterfeiting	37	—	—	37	4	—	—	4
Deceptive business/government practices	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Other fraud and deception offences	153	13	—	166	172	11	—	183
Illicit drug offences	854	31	5	890	856	44	3	903
Deal or traffic in illicit drugs	56	6	1	63	21	14	1	36
Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs	25	—	—	25	20	—	1	21
Possess &/or use illicit drugs	322	17	2	341	329	16	—	345
Other illicit drug offences	451	8	2	461	486	14	1	501
Weapons & explosives offences	177	5	—	182	194	7	2	203
Prohibited weapons/explosives offences	13	1	—	14	14	—	1	15
Regulated weapons/explosives offences	164	4	—	168	180	7	1	188
Property damage	3,715	187	7	3,909	3,030	359	—	3,389
Property damage	3,714	187	7	3,908	3,028	359	—	3,387
Environmental pollution	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	2
Public order offences	2,311	49	—	2,360	2,721	65	2	2,788
Road traffic offences	1,753	55	—	1,808	1,596	84	7	1,687
Justice & government offences	1,162	78	—	1,240	1,343	44	1	1,388
Breach of justice order ^(c)	27	1	—	28	32	—	—	32
Offences against government operations	33	6	—	39	55	1	—	56
Offences against justice procedures	1,102	71	—	1,173	1,256	43	1	1,300
Miscellaneous offences	51	4	—	55	41	5	—	46
Total	24,464	2,365	88	26,917	22,393	2,605	61	25,059

(a) Charges are disposed at Magistrates Court level by conviction, dismissal or withdrawal, but not by committal or referral to youth justice conference.

(b) Total includes offences not further disaggregated.

(c) Includes offences such as breach of bail, breach of domestic violence protection order, and escape custody.

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change	
	Defendants (b)	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants (b)	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants (b)	Charges
Brisbane Inner City								
Brisbane	51	295	5.78	49	140	2.86	-3.9	-52.5
Brisbane North								
Sandgate	2	8	4.00	1	2	2.00	-50.0	-75.0
Brisbane East								
Cleveland	3	13	4.33	4	12	3.00	33.3	-7.7
Wynnum	2	2	1.00	3	5	1.67	50.0	150.0
Brisbane South								
Holland Park	3	5	1.67	4	15	3.75	33.3	200.0
Logan-Beaudesert								
Beenleigh	32	364	11.38	51	285	5.59	59.4	-21.7
Wide Bay								
Bundaberg	4	5	1.25	5	9	1.80	25.0	80.0
Gympie	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	—	—
Hervey Bay	11	28	2.55	5	10	2.00	-54.5	-64.3
Kingaroy	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Maryborough	3	3	1.00	1	1	1.00	-66.7	-66.7
Murgon	—	—	..	1	2	2.00
Darling Downs - Maranoa								
Dalby	1	3	3.00	2	3	1.50	100.0	—
Goondiwindi	1	1	1.00	1	6	6.00	—	500.0
Roma	—	—	..	1	4	4.00
Stanthorpe	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Warwick	—	—	..	2	2	1.00
Queensland - Outback								
Boigu Island	—	—	..	1	2	2.00
Cooktown	—	—	..	1	5	5.00
Cunnamulla	2	2	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Longreach	—	—	..	1	2	2.00
Mount Isa	2	2	1.00	4	7	1.75	100.0	250.0
Mornington Island	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Normanton	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Thursday Island	—	—	..	1	1	1.00
Morton Bay - North								
Caboolture	24	111	4.63	18	76	4.22	-25.0	-31.5
Redcliffe	11	28	2.55	14	122	8.71	27.3	335.7
Morton Bay - South								
Pine Rivers	11	28	2.55	14	32	2.29	27.3	14.3
Townsville								
Great Palm Island	2	2	1.00	4	4	1.00	100.0	100.0
Townsville	25	120	4.80	14	44	3.14	-44.0	-63.3
Fitzroy								
Biloela	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	—	—
Emerald	1	2	2.00	1	4	4.00	—	100.0
Gladstone	5	8	1.60	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Rockhampton	9	17	1.89	13	28	2.15	44.4	64.7
Toowoomba								
Toowoomba	27	51	1.89	16	32	2.00	-40.7	-37.3
Mackay								
Mackay	5	10	2.00	4	15	3.75	-20.0	50.0
Moranbah	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Proserpine	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	—	—

Table 2 **Continued**

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(a)	2012–13 ^r			2013–14			Percentage change	
	Defendants (b)	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants (b)	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants (b)	Charges
Cairns								
Atherton	1	5	5.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Cairns	30	81	2.70	14	39	2.79	-53.3	-51.9
Innisfail	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Mareeba	3	87	29.00	5	52	10.40	66.7	-40.2
Mossman	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Yarrabah	—	—	..	1	5	5.00
Sunshine Coast								
Caloundra	3	9	3.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Maroochydore	14	40	2.86	8	21	2.63	-42.9	-47.5
Gold Coast								
Southport	31	101	3.26	22	67	3.05	-29.0	-33.7
Ipswich								
Ipswich	56	265	4.73	40	161	4.03	-28.6	-39.2
Richlands	32	177	5.53	25	84	3.36	-21.9	-52.5
Total	417	1,885	4.52	354	1,302	3.68	-15.1	-30.9

(a) Magistrates court not shown did not commit any juveniles during the relevant year(s).

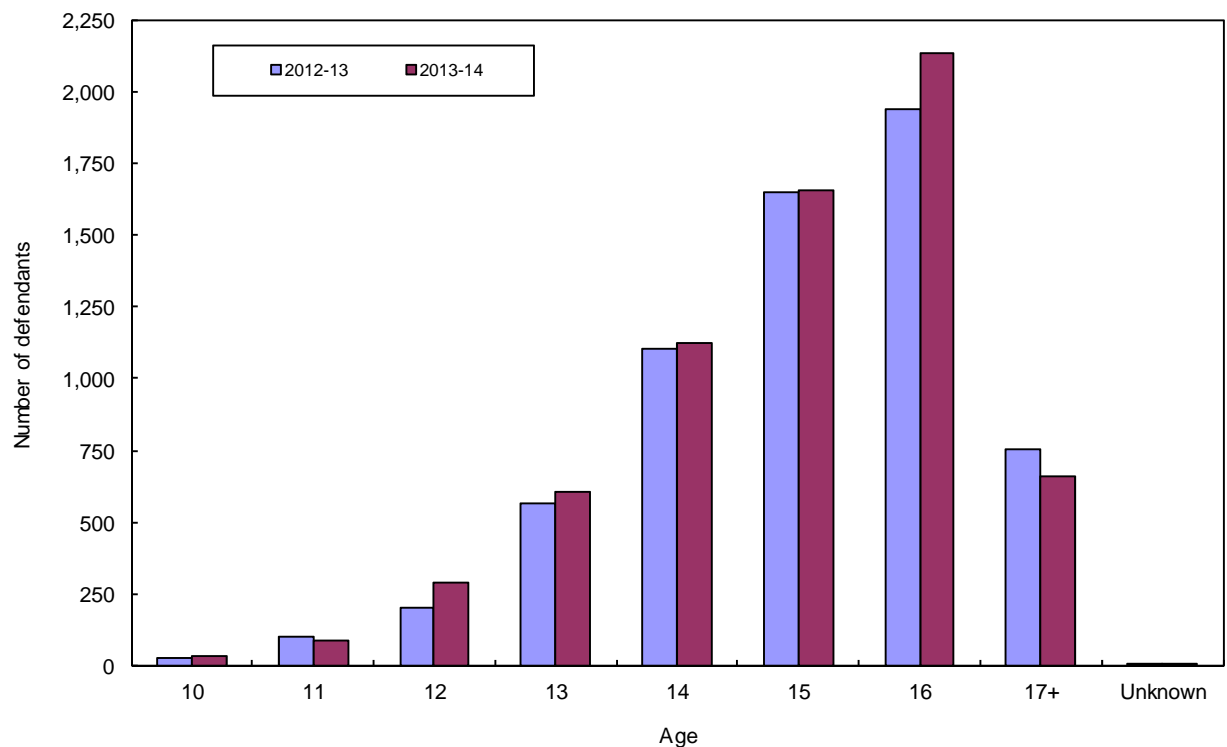
(b) Defendants here include those whose appearance resulted in a committal to a higher court for sentence or trial, regardless of whether or not this was their most serious outcome.

Table 3 **Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Age	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total ^(a)	Male	Female	Total
10	26	3	29	28	4	32	7.7	33.3	10.3
11	100	4	104	83	8	91	-17.0	100.0	-12.5
12	151	49	200	250	39	289	65.6	-20.4	44.5
13	418	151	569	463	141	604	10.8	-6.6	6.2
14	787	315	1,102	792	327	1,121	0.6	3.8	1.7
15	1,200	450	1,650	1,163	493	1,656	-3.1	9.6	0.4
16	1,503	438	1,941	1,574	555	2,130	4.7	26.7	9.7
17+	608	148	756	525	132	658	-13.7	-10.8	-13.0
Unknown	3	—	3	3	2	5	—	..	66.7
Total	4,796	1,558	6,354	4,881	1,701	6,586	1.8	9.2	3.7

(a) Includes four defendants with an unknown gender.

Figure 1 **Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2012–13r and 2013–14**



Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Brisbane Inner City								
Brisbane	623	2,557	4.10	635	2,078	3.27	1.9	-18.7
Brisbane - East								
Cleveland	98	452	4.61	121	402	3.32	23.5	-11.1
Wynnum	49	196	4.00	66	256	3.88	34.7	30.6
Brisbane - North								
Sandgate	36	93	2.58	21	94	4.48	-41.7	1.1
Brisbane - South								
Holland Park	87	303	3.48	75	203	2.71	-13.8	-33.0
Cairns								
Atherton	41	156	3.80	65	166	2.55	58.5	6.4
Cairns	559	2,695	4.82	438	1,727	3.94	-21.6	-35.9
Innisfail	21	65	3.10	58	141	2.43	176.2	116.9
Mareeba	83	316	3.81	84	264	3.14	1.2	-16.5
Mossman	7	34	4.86	9	21	2.33	28.6	-38.2
Mount Garnet	7	38	5.43	4	11	2.75	-42.9	-71.1
Tully	6	31	5.17	11	25	2.27	83.3	-19.4
Yarrabah	48	147	3.06	36	101	2.81	-25.0	-31.3
Queensland - Outback								
Aurukun	32	164	5.13	34	144	4.24	6.3	-12.2
Badu Island	2	3	1.50	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Bamaga	12	39	3.25	17	54	3.18	41.7	38.5
Blackall	2	4	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Boigu Island	—	—	..	1	1	1.00
Burketown	—	—	..	1	3	3.00
Camooweal	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Charleville	12	40	3.33	8	25	3.13	-33.3	-37.5
Cloncurry	11	52	4.73	12	39	3.25	9.1	-25.0
Coen	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Cooktown	20	50	2.50	31	96	3.10	55.0	92.0
Cunnamulla	31	83	2.68	18	26	1.44	-41.9	-68.7
Darney Island	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Doomadgee	21	38	1.81	40	102	2.55	90.5	168.4
Georgetown	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Hopevale	5	13	2.60	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Hughenden	2	3	1.50	4	9	2.25	100.0	200.0
Kowanyama	8	19	2.38	9	20	2.22	12.5	5.3
Lockhart River	13	37	2.85	14	51	3.64	7.7	37.8
Longreach	14	43	3.07	9	53	5.89	-35.7	23.3
Mer Island	—	—	..	1	6	6.00
Mornington Island	11	47	4.27	25	112	4.48	127.3	138.3
Mount Isa	122	367	3.01	158	485	3.07	29.5	32.2
Normanton	17	31	1.82	12	67	5.58	-29.4	116.1
Pompuraaw	6	14	2.33	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Thursday Island	22	81	3.68	28	133	4.75	27.3	64.2
Weipa	36	196	5.44	35	112	3.20	-2.8	-42.9
Wujal wujal	3	13	4.33	2	2	1.00	-33.3	-84.6
Yam Island	1	7	7.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Yorke Island	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0

Table 4 **Continued**

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Townsville								
Ayr	11	41	3.73	18	46	2.56	63.6	12.2
Charters Towers	8	18	2.25	10	34	3.40	25.0	88.9
Ingham	27	89	3.30	22	84	3.82	-18.5	-5.6
Great Palm Island	61	217	3.56	76	252	3.32	24.6	16.1
Townsville	539	2,527	4.69	565	2,038	3.61	4.8	-19.4
Logan - Beaudesert								
Beaudesert	15	31	2.07	29	73	2.52	93.3	135.5
Beenleigh	404	1,947	4.82	465	1,748	3.76	15.1	-10.2
Fitzroy								
Biloela	15	46	3.07	17	33	1.94	13.3	-28.3
Blackwater	11	19	1.73	13	89	6.85	18.2	368.4
Emerald	10	45	4.50	24	83	3.46	140.0	84.4
Gladstone	71	243	3.42	101	325	3.22	42.3	33.7
Rockhampton	274	954	3.48	263	774	2.94	-4.0	-18.9
Taroom	1	6	6.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Woorabinda	31	73	2.35	76	294	3.87	145.2	302.7
Yeppoon	17	35	2.06	13	29	2.23	-23.5	-17.1
Mackay								
Bowen	28	60	2.14	14	18	1.29	-50.0	-70.0
Clermont	—	—	..	1	2	2.00
Mackay	97	280	2.89	104	337	3.24	7.2	20.4
Moranbah	5	7	1.40	12	39	3.25	140.0	457.1
Proserpine	11	27	2.45	18	83	4.61	63.6	207.4
Sarina	12	44	3.67	13	31	2.38	8.3	-29.5
Wide Bay								
Bundaberg	128	354	2.77	139	478	3.44	8.6	35.0
Cherbourg	2	2	1.00	4	27	6.75	100.0	1,250.0
Childers	—	—	..	1	1	1.00
Gayndah	12	70	5.83	8	15	1.88	-33.3	-78.6
Gympie	37	127	3.43	46	100	2.17	24.3	-21.3
Hervey Bay	73	170	2.33	45	120	2.67	-38.4	-29.4
Kingaroy	90	441	4.90	97	403	4.15	7.8	-8.6
Maryborough	51	128	2.51	74	231	3.12	45.1	80.5
Monto	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Murgon	145	617	4.26	127	416	3.28	-12.4	-32.6
Nanango	1	3	3.00	2	3	1.50	100.0	—
Morton Bay - North								
Caboolture	164	507	3.09	189	614	3.25	15.2	21.1
Redcliffe	123	571	4.64	130	541	4.16	5.7	-5.3
Morton Bay - South								
Pine Rivers	153	792	5.18	132	554	4.20	-13.7	-30.1
Sunshine Coast								
Caloundra	34	146	4.29	27	57	2.11	-20.6	-61.0
Maroochydore	149	482	3.23	167	856	5.13	12.1	77.6
Noosa	26	54	2.08	42	99	2.36	61.5	83.3

Table 4 **Continued**

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Gold Coast								
Coolangatta	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	—	—
Southport	357	1,416	3.97	301	878	2.92	-15.7	-38.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa								
Chinchilla	7	23	3.29	22	43	1.95	214.3	87.0
Dalby	31	90	2.90	35	103	2.94	12.9	14.4
Goondiwindi	13	88	6.77	14	62	4.43	7.7	-29.5
Oakey	4	12	3.00	6	14	2.33	50.0	16.7
Pittsworth	—	—	..	3	9	3.00
Roma	15	38	2.53	22	86	3.91	46.7	126.3
Stanthorpe	16	39	2.44	18	29	1.61	12.5	-25.6
St George	17	79	4.65	22	97	4.41	29.4	22.8
Warwick	45	213	4.73	61	187	3.07	35.6	-12.2
Ipswich								
Ipswich	401	1,235	3.08	431	1,357	3.15	7.5	9.9
Richlands	161	509	3.16	166	693	4.17	3.1	36.1
Toogoolawah	5	12	2.40	5	9	1.80	—	-25.0
Toowoomba								
Gatton	35	126	3.60	32	103	3.22	-8.6	-18.3
Toowoomba	336	974	2.90	281	766	2.73	-16.4	-21.4
Total	6,354	24,464	3.85	6,586	22,393	3.40	3.7	-8.5

(a) Courts not shown did not dispose any juveniles during the relevant year(s).

Table 5**Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Penalty ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total ^(e)	Male	Female	Total
Detention ^(b)	70	7	77	75	15	90	7.1	114.3	16.9
Immediate/conditional release ^(c)	232	32	264	284	63	347	22.4	96.9	31.4
Community service	696	160	856	844	198	1,042	21.3	23.8	21.7
Probation	715	255	970	794	288	1,082	11.0	12.9	11.5
Fine	85	11	96	42	8	52	-50.6	-27.3	-45.8
Compensation	34	21	55	34	19	53	—	-9.5	-3.6
Good behaviour order	827	290	1,117	800	314	1,114	-3.3	8.3	-0.3
Disqualification of licence	22	6	28	9	1	10	-59.1	-83.3	-64.3
Reprimand ^(d)	1,448	540	1,988	1,385	580	1,966	-4.4	7.4	-1.1
Total	4,129	1,322	5,451	4,267	1,486	5,756	3.3	12.4	5.6

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

(b) Includes intensive supervision, imprisonment, intensive correction and boot camp orders.

(c) Includes immediate release orders and conditional release orders.

(d) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

(e) Includes three defendants with unknown gender.

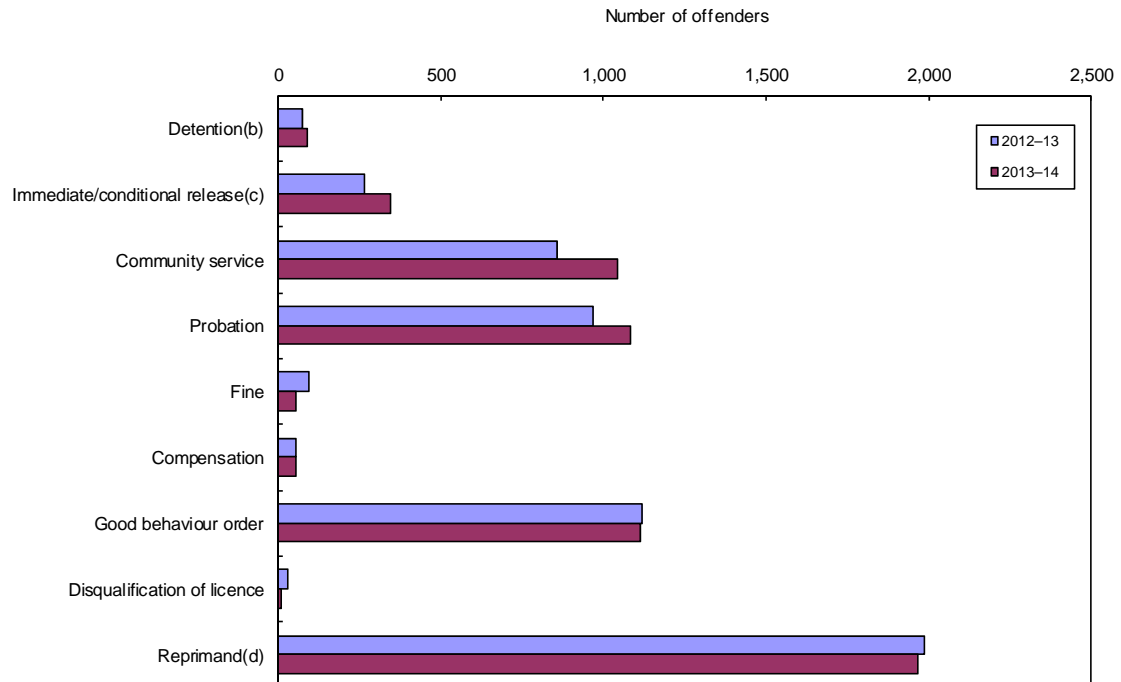
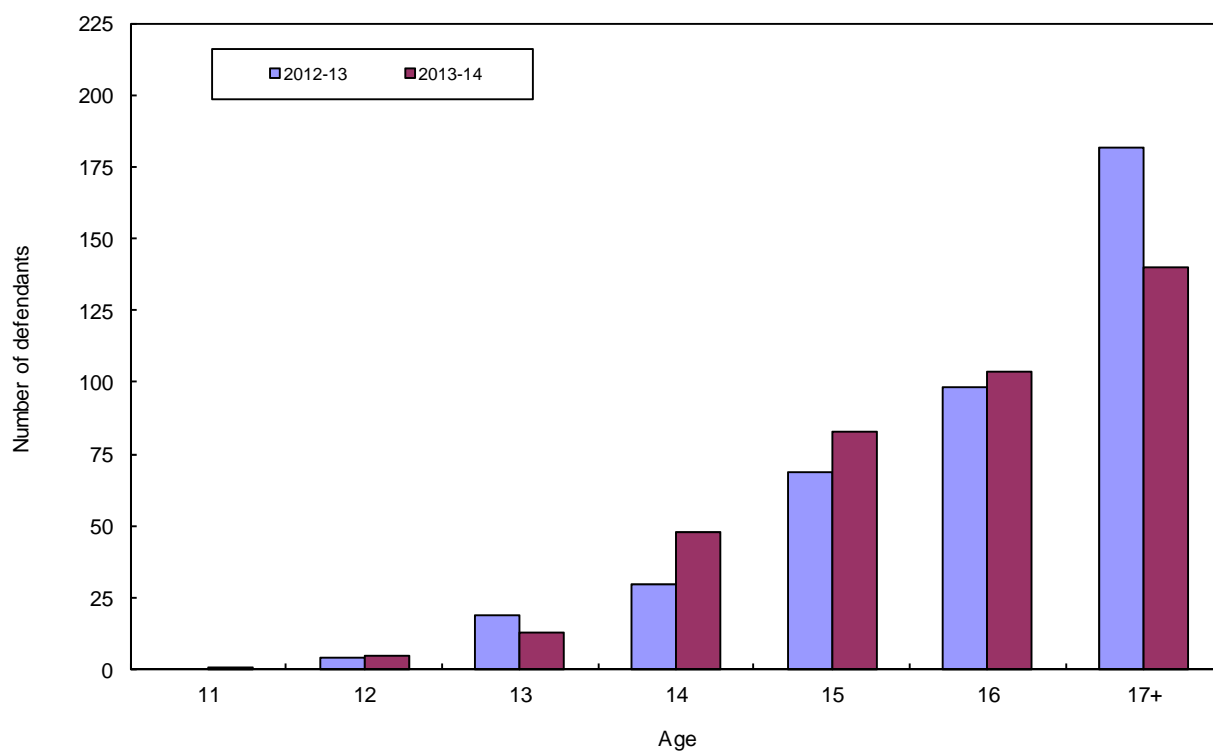
Figure 2**Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2012–13r and 2013–14**

Table 6 **Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Age	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
11	—	—	—	1	—	1
12	2	2	4	5	—	5	150.0	-100.0	25.0
13	11	8	19	9	4	13	-18.2	-50.0	-31.6
14	18	12	30	38	10	48	111.1	-16.7	60.0
15	49	20	69	53	30	83	8.2	50.0	20.3
16	78	20	98	75	29	104	-3.8	45.0	6.1
17+	160	22	182	115	25	140	-28.1	13.6	-23.1
Total	318	84	402	296	98	394	-6.9	16.7	-2.0

Figure 3 **Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2012–13r and 2013–14**



Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Brisbane Inner City Brisbane	115	677	5.89	144	1,026	7.13	25.2	51.6
Cairns Cairns	51	435	8.53	37	318	8.59	-27.5	-26.9
Queensland - Outback Charleville	1	1	1.00	2	2	1.00	100.0	100.0
Cunnamulla	—	—	..	1	3	3.00
Mount Isa	3	4	1.33	2	4	2.00	-33.3	—
Townsville Townsville	25	180	7.20	28	151	5.39	12.0	-16.1
Logan - Beaudesert Beenleigh	37	415	11.22	40	463	11.58	8.1	11.6
Fitzroy Gladstone	1	1	1.00	2	3	1.50	100.0	200.0
Rockhampton	26	74	2.85	6	25	4.17	-76.9	-66.2
Mackay Bowen	3	20	6.67	1	4	4.00	-66.7	-80.0
Mackay	7	33	4.71	6	11	1.83	-14.3	-66.7
Wide Bay Bundaberg	4	10	2.50	5	22	4.40	25.0	120.0
Gympie	2	3	1.50	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Hervey Bay	8	11	1.38	3	4	1.33	-62.5	-63.6
Kingaroy	1	2	2.00	1	1	1.00	—	-50.0
Maryborough	1	4	4.00	1	1	1.00	—	-75.0
Sunshine Coast Maroochydore	10	31	3.10	11	46	4.18	10.0	48.4
Gold Coast Southport	24	103	4.29	29	122	4.21	20.8	18.4
Darling Downs - Maranoa Dalby	—	—	..	2	3	1.50
Goondiwindi	2	24	12.00	1	4	4.00	-50.0	-83.3
Stanthorpe	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Ipswich Ipswich	52	242	4.65	54	316	5.85	3.8	30.6
Toowoomba Toowoomba	28	93	3.32	18	76	4.22	-35.7	-18.3
Total	402	2,365	5.88	394	2,605	6.61	-2.0	10.1

(a) Courts not shown did not dispose any juveniles during the relevant year(s).

Table 8**Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex,
Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Penalty ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention	19	4	23	16	1	17	-15.8	-75.0	-26.1
Immediate/conditional release	71	12	83	68	19	87	-4.2	58.3	4.8
Community service	56	12	68	53	19	72	-5.4	58.3	5.9
Probation	100	35	135	85	40	125	-15.0	14.3	-7.4
Good behaviour order	6	3	9	9	3	12	50.0	—	33.3
Fine	2	—	2	—	—	—	-100.0	..	-100.0
Reprimand	6	1	7	13	1	14	116.7	—	100.0
Total	260	67	327	244	83	327	-6.2	23.9	—

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

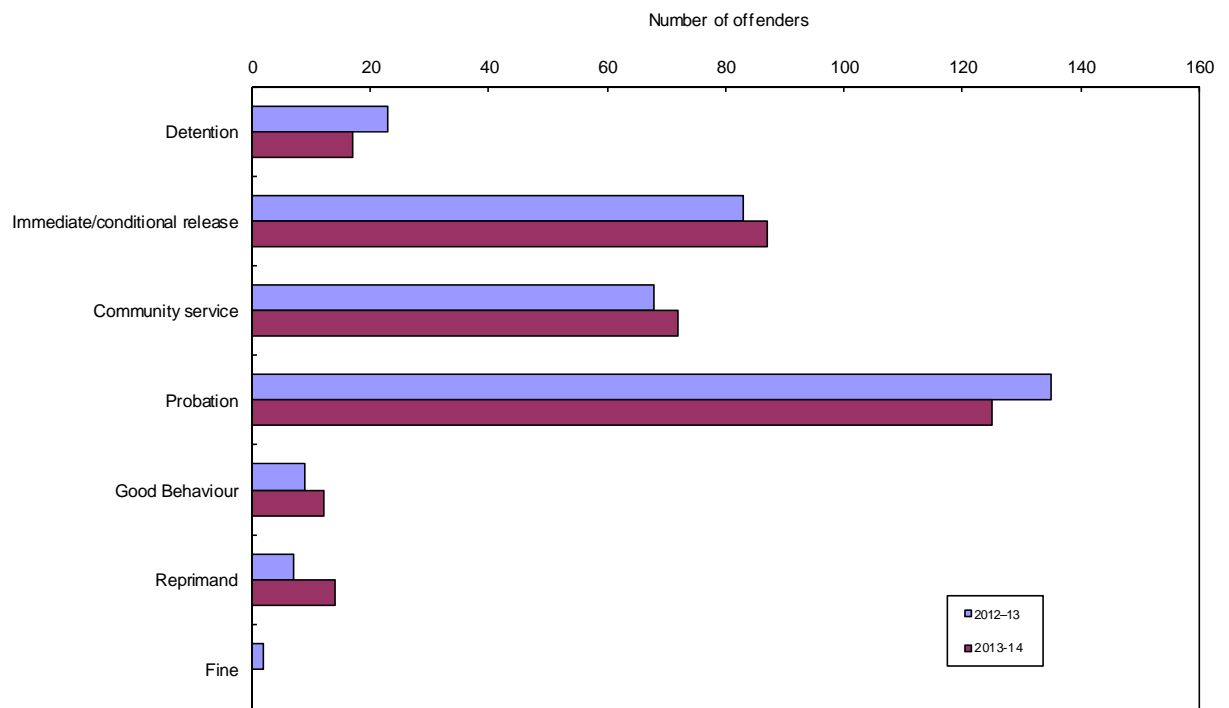
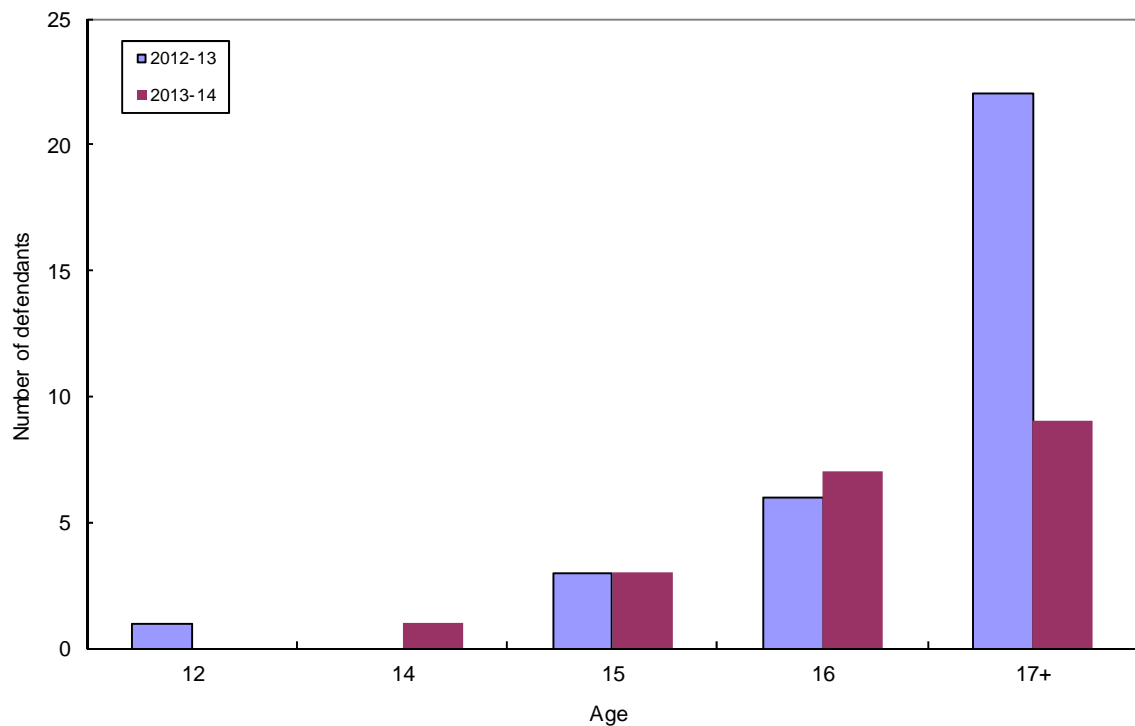
Figure 4**Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland,
2012–13r and 2013–14**

Table 9 **Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Age	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
12	—	1	1	—	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
14	—	—	—	1	—	1
15	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	..	—
16	6	—	6	4	3	7	-33.3	..	16.7
17+	20	2	22	8	1	9	-60.0	-50.0	-59.1
Total	29	3	32	16	4	20	-44.8	33.3	-37.5

Figure 5 **Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2012–13r and 2013–14**



Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Brisbane Inner City								
Brisbane	9	24	2.67	8	16	2.00	-11.1	-33.3
Brisbane (S)	—	—	..	2	3	1.50
Logan - Beaudesert								
Beenleigh	1	3	3.00	1	6	6.00	—	100.0
Queensland - Outback								
Mount Isa	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Cairns								
Cairns	3	9	3.00	2	3	1.50	-33.3	-66.7
Ipswich								
Ipswich	9	24	2.67	2	4	2.00	-77.8	-83.3
Fitzroy								
Gladstone	—	—	..	2	2	1.00
Rockhampton	3	10	3.33	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Toowoomba								
Toowoomba	2	4	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Townsville								
Townsville	1	6	6.00	1	4	4.00	—	-33.3
Townsville (S)	2	6	3.00	2	23	11.50	—	283.3
Sunshine Coast								
Maroochydore	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Total	32	88	2.75	20	61	3.05	-37.5	-30.7

S = Supreme Court

(a) District Courts unless otherwise indicated. Courts not shown did not dispose any juveniles during the relevant year(s).

Table 11

**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex,
Queensland, 2012–13 and 2013–14**

Penalty ^(a)	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention	2	—	2	—	—	—	-100.0	..	-100.0
Immediate/conditional release	6	—	6	2	—	2	-66.7	..	-66.7
Community service	2	—	2	1	—	1	-50.0	..	-50.0
Probation	3	1	4	6	3	9	100.0	200.0	125.0
Good behaviour order	1	—	1	—	—	—	-100.0	..	-100.0
Reprimand	3	—	3	2	—	2	-33.3	..	-33.3
Total	17	1	18	11	3	14	-35.3	200.0	-22.2

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

Figure 6

**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland,
2012–13r and 2013–14**

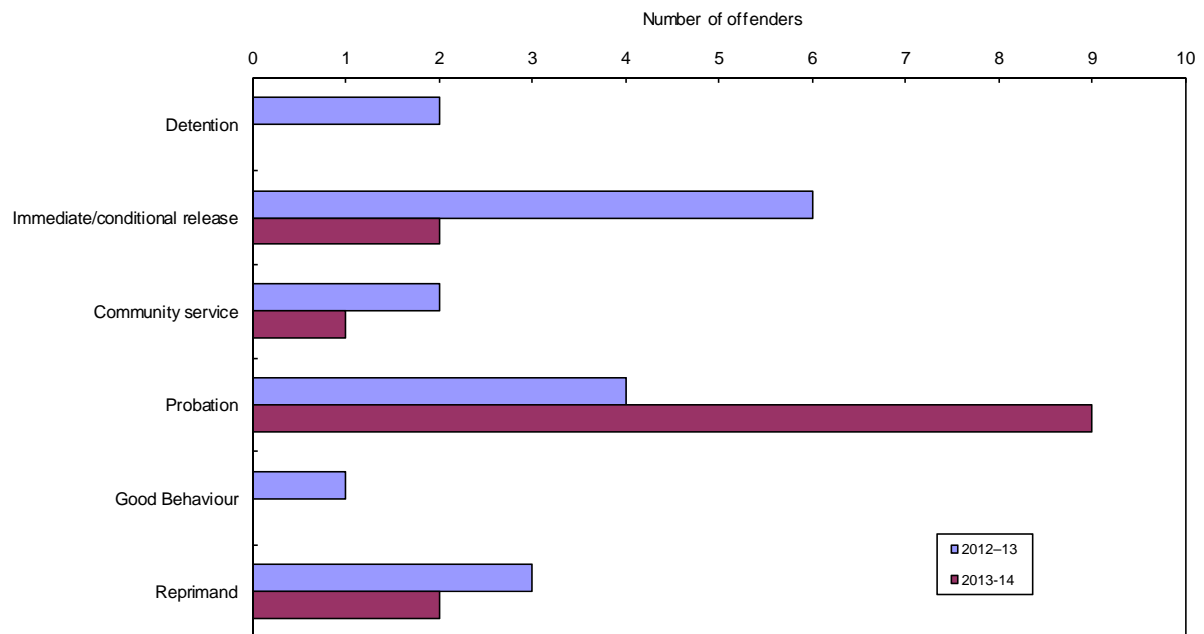


Table 12

**All Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland,
2012–13 and 2013–14**

Age	2012–13r			2013–14			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total ^(b)	Male	Female	Total
10	26	3	29	28	4	32	7.7	33.3	10.3
11	100	4	104	84	8	92	-16.0	100.0	-11.5
12	153	52	205	255	39	294	66.7	-25.0	43.4
13	429	159	588	472	145	617	10.0	-8.8	4.9
14	805	327	1,132	831	337	1,170	3.2	3.1	3.4
15	1,252	470	1,722	1,219	523	1,742	-2.6	11.3	1.2
16	1,587	458	2,045	1,653	587	2,241	4.2	28.2	9.6
17+	788	172	960	648	158	807	-17.8	-8.1	-15.9
Unknown	3	—	3	3	2	5	—	..	66.7
Total^(a)	5,143	1,645	6,788	5,193	1,803	7,000	1.0	9.6	3.1

(a) Includes charges disposed at Magistrates Court level by conviction, dismissal or withdrawal, but not by committal or referral to conference.

(b) Includes four defendants with unknown gender.

Figure 7

**All Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland,
2012–13r and 2013–14**

